

## VOLUME 5, CHAPTER 7: “U.S. TREASURY CHECKS”

### 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 [February 2019](#) is archived.

PARAGRAPH	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE/REVISION	PURPOSE
All	Updated hyperlinks and formatting to comply with current administrative instructions.	Revision
1.1 (070101)	Added guidance to the paragraph titled “Overview” paragraph from the Treasury Daily Reporting Policy Memo (FPM 19-14).	Revision
7.1 (070701)	Added guidance to the paragraph titled “General” paragraph from the Treasury Daily Reporting Policy Memo (FPM 19-14).	Revision
11.1 (071101)	Added guidance to the paragraph titled “General” paragraph from the Treasury Daily Reporting Policy Memo (FPM 19-14).	Revision
Figure 7-2	Deleted “Official Form” (OF) 1017-G form “Journal Voucher (JV) for Prior Month Checks Issued.” The DFAS, Enterprise Solutions and Standards (ESS) Disbursing Division has assumed responsibility for managing disbursing related procedural forms	Deletion
Figure 7-3	Deleted “Official Form” (OF) 1017-G form “JV for Check Issue Overdraft.” The DFAS, ESS Disbursing Division has assumed responsibility for managing disbursing related procedural forms	Deletion
Figure 7-8	Deleted “Comparison of Checks Issued – Detail Reported” form. This form displayed procedural guidance. Per Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) instructions on procedural guidance will be removed from Volume 5.	Deletion
Tables 7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Removed Tables 7-2, 7-3, and 7-4, which displayed procedural guidance. Per OSD instructions on procedural guidance will be removed from Volume 5.	Deletion

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## CHAPTER 7

U.S. TREASURY CHECKS

## 1.0 GENERAL (0701)

## 1.1 \*Overview (070101)

Disbursing Officers (DOs) issue U.S. Treasury checks under applicable laws and regulations for military pay and allowances, civilian pay, settlement of travel claims, authorized advances to travelers and agents, exchanges for cash, and deposits for credit to the Department of the Treasury (Treasury). Per the Treasury Financial Manual (TFM), Volume 1, Part 4A, Chapter 4000, Section 4035 ([1 TFM 4A-4035](#)), agencies that issue Treasury checks will no longer submit their check issue files using the current Treasury Check Information System format once they are reporting through Payment Information Repository (PIR) using the Standard Reporting Format (SRF). All Treasury check disbursements must have a valid Treasury Account Symbol/Business Event Type Code (TAS/BETC) reported through PIR, which will feed the Central Accounting Reporting System (CARS) daily account statement. The Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 (CEBA) amended Title 31, United States Code, section 3328 ([31 U.S.C. § 3328](#)) and created a new section [31 U.S.C. § 3334](#) that establishes time limits on the payability of Treasury checks. CEBA affects the time allowed for negotiating Treasury checks, initiating and processing claims, recovering monies from financial institutions, and requesting replacement check payments. The underlying obligations for which Treasury checks were issued are not affected. CEBA legislation does not impose the same payability restrictions on check payments made from limited depositary accounts (LDA).

## 1.2 Purpose (070102)

This chapter provides basic principles and requirements for procurement of Treasury checks, check types and features, security, storage, and signature media to include machine specifications of check signing machines. It also provides information on the issuance of Treasury checks, exchange-for-cash checks, check issue discrepancies, spoiled and voided checks, check cancellation, and the necessity for timely and accurate reporting to Treasury.

## 1.3 Authoritative Guidance (070103)

Treasury Check usage is governed by [31 U.S.C. § 3321](#), Disbursing Authority in the Executive Branch; 31 U.S.C. § 3328, Time Limit on Treasury Checks; [31 U.S.C. § 3331](#), Substitute Checks; [31 U.S.C. § 3332](#), Required Direct Deposit; [31 U.S.C. § 3343](#), Check Forgery Insurance Fund (CFIF); [31 U.S.C. § 3702\(c\)](#), One-Year Limit for Check Claims; and 31 U.S.C. § 3334, Cancellation and Proceeds Distribution of Treasury Checks.

## 2.0 POLICY (0702)

### 2.1 Drawing and Dating Checks (070201)

2.1.1. Drawing a Check. Inscribe checks drawn on the Treasury to the payee by name or to a financial institution for credit to the account of the named payee, except for checks drawn as exchanges for cash (see section 7.0). Never make a check payable to “Cash.”

2.1.2. Dating and Mailing Checks. DOs must not issue checks in payment of salaries before completion of the service for which the payment is being made or before the scheduled payday, unless authorized (e.g., advance pay). A Department of Defense (DoD) Component is authorized to mail checks to payees before a military or civilian payday to ensure payments are available when due. When mailing a check before payday, do not date it before the date of the scheduled payday. Agencies using this method of pay delivery must have internal controls that alert the DO when a payee becomes ineligible for scheduled pay (e.g., unauthorized absence or separation) and ensure that pay intercept procedures can be initiated.

#### 2.1.3. Legal Representatives

2.1.3.1. Legal Representative of Estate of Decedent. A check may be drawn to the order of a legal representative of the estate of a deceased person (e.g., “John K. Smith, Executor of the estate of James R. Jones”). Do not make a check payable “to the estate of” a decedent or to a deceased person.

2.1.3.2. Committee or Guardian. A check may be drawn to the order of a legally appointed committee, guardian, or other legal representative of a mentally incompetent payee when specifically authorized (see Volumes 7A, 7B, and 8).

2.1.3.3. Power of Attorney. The payee of a check may authorize another person to receive a Treasury check by execution of a specific power of attorney that clearly states the holder is entitled to receive the check on the payee’s behalf. The person receiving the check signs his or her own name on the voucher followed by the words “Attorney-in-Fact for” and the name of the person granting the power of attorney. The DO verifies the identity of the holder and keeps a copy of the power of attorney. Process payments made to the holder of a power of attorney that require “secret” or “confidential identity” using a cover voucher insert. Transmit a copy of the original voucher and a copy of the power of attorney to the supporting Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) site for proper handling and storage.

2.1.4. Signing Blank Checks. Signing blank checks is prohibited.

### 2.2 Negotiability (070202)

Treasury checks are negotiable for 1 year from their issue dates. This became effective October 1, 1989; checks issued before that date became void on October 1, 1990. Checks presented for payment that is not negotiable must be verified for validity and replaced, if appropriate (see section 12.0).

### 2.3 Evidence of Payment (070203)

The issuance and mailing of a check to a creditor of the United States does not, by itself, constitute payment of a debt. A debt is not discharged until a creditor has received the amount of the debt in money or its equivalent in law. An acknowledgement of receipt of the check is also not evidence of payment. The endorsed and negotiated check is the receipt to the government.

### 2.4 Federal Nontax Payments (070204)

2.4.1. The Treasury Financial Manual (TFM), Part 4A, section 2035 ([1 TFM 4A-2035](#)) requires that all Federal nontax payments must be made by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) unless a waiver applies.

2.4.2. No waivers are available for vendor payments; all must be made by EFT.

### 3.0 PROCUREMENT OF TREASURY CHECKS (0703)

#### 3.1 Ordering (070301)

Order Treasury checks using a [DoD \(DD\) Form 282](#), DoD Printing/Requisition Order or a [DD 448](#), Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) and [DD 448-2](#), Acceptance of MIPR. Disbursing offices should order enough checks to last 1 year unless there is reason to request a supply for a longer or shorter period; cite this reason in the “Remarks” section of the form. Include in the check order the full line of accounting and the unit identification code. To ensure continuity of operations, DOs should not allow check stock to fall below a six-month supply. Set reorder levels for when the check stock reaches the nine-month level. Send orders to:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service Indianapolis Center  
Enterprise Solutions and Standards Directorate  
Tax and Disbursing Division (DFAS-IN/JFKCB)  
8899 E. 56th Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46249-2700  
Email: [dfas.indianapolis-in.jjf.mbx.ess-disbursing@mail.mil](mailto:dfas.indianapolis-in.jjf.mbx.ess-disbursing@mail.mil)

As an exception, a DO at a newly established disbursing station symbol number (DSSN) should submit a check order at least 4 months before the planned commencement of disbursing operations. The DFAS Tax and Disbursing Division is the sole check-ordering agency for DoD activities. The DO must request cancellations of check orders in writing through DFAS-IN/JFKCB. There is no fee for canceling an order, but the contractor will be compensated if an order is canceled after check production operations have begun.

#### 3.2 Check Types (070302)

3.2.1. Regular Issue Checks. Regular issue checks are standard checks with preprinted DSSNs, serial numbers, and magnetic ink character recognition (MICR) encoding.

3.2.2. Unnumbered Checks. Unnumbered checks are regular issue checks controlled by preprinted inventory control numbers (ICNs) rather than preprinted DSSNs, serial numbers, or MICR encoding, and are for use only by DFAS sites. Under [1 TFM 4-5035.15](#), systems that prepare these checks must have a post-print verification unit to read and verify certain critical data after the optical character recognition-B (OCR-B) and MICR data are printed. These data elements are the OCR-B, check symbol, serial number, dollar amount, and the entire MICR line. The system must internally calculate the check digits for the check symbol and serial number on the MICR line and verify correctness, compare the MICR data with the OCR-B data, and verify both the OCR-B and MICR data with the data from the input source. If any character fails to verify correctly, the check or checks must be rejected, marked “Void - Not Negotiable,” and then reprinted.

3.2.3. Test Grid Checks. Test grid checks provide the format of the check by grid lines to test or align automated check writing and bursting equipment. They are white with a non-reproducible blue test grid (eight vertical lines per inch and ten horizontal character positions per inch). They are printed for government-wide use. Ignore the date and dollar boxes since they are not preprinted on checks. Test grid checks are not for issuance.

3.2.4. Specimen Checks. Specimen checks are identical to unnumbered checks except that they are overprinted with the words “SPECIMEN CHECK – NOT NEGOTIABLE” in black ink in a type size of at least 18 points in the signature space, with an ICN Alpha prefix of “X” in the numbering sequence. Safeguard specimen checks the same as blank checks. In the absence of a specimen check, use a blank check marked “Void - Not Negotiable, No Check Issued Under this Number,” if available; otherwise, use a piece of paper or card of check size 7 3/8 inches in width and 3 1/4 inches in length. When ordering, the contractor determines the numbering sequence based on the ending number of the previous order.

3.2.5. Blank Check Formats. See [1 TFM 4-5020.20](#).

### 3.3 Check Features (070303)

3.3.1. General. Disbursing activities may issue only multi-hued, standard size checks (7 3/8 inches in width and 3 1/4 inches in length) against the Treasury’s account.

3.3.2. Pre-Encoded Magnetic Ink Characters. Certain information is encoded in MICR format along the lower edge of regular issues. The MICR area extends across the width of the check from positions 14 to 54, 5/8 inch up from the bottom of the check. The MICR line consists of a 9-digit check serial number in positions 23 through 31, a 9-digit routing transit number in positions 34 through 42, a 5-digit check symbol number in positions 49 through 53, and the appropriate MICR symbols citing preprinted symbol and serial numbers.

3.3.3. Check Serial Numbers. When all serial numbers of a DSSN have been used, Treasury’s Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service) will assign a new DSSN for the next supply of checks. Accordingly, as serial numbers of checks issued approach 99,999,999, the DO should notify the Fiscal Service’s Check Analysis Branch (CAB), through DFAS-IN/JJFKCB, to

facilitate assigning a new DSSN before the next supply of blank checks is ordered. In this instance, the DO should allow 30 days in addition to the time normally required to print and deliver the checks for the proof to be changed.

3.3.4. Check Numbering. Initial orders for serially numbered checks must specify that the numbers begin with 00,001,000 and end in “##,###,999.” Serial numbers on subsequent orders must follow in exact sequence.

3.3.5. Additional Imprinting and/or Numbering. On formats E, G, GS, I, K, and M, agencies may order additional printing and/or numbering on the check stub.

3.3.5.1. Number Only. Print the check number on the face of the check stub in OCR-B black ink.

3.3.5.2. Personalized Imprint Only. Print personalized information on the face of the check stub in OCR-B black ink (include the address of the issuing DO).

3.3.5.3. Number and Personalized Imprint. Print the check number and personalized information on the face of the check stub in OCR-B black ink.

### 3.4 Emergency Checks (070304)

Place emergency check orders as a last resort and keep emergency check orders to a minimum. Send emergency orders for checks to DFAS-IN/JFKCB. Include the DSSN for which the checks will be issued, the name of the DO, and justification for the order. Specify the check quantity, in multiples of 100 that will be sufficient to last until regular issue checks are received. If applicable, include the unfilled check order number and date of that order in the request. Use emergency check stock completely before using any new stock of regular issue checks. The DO must request cancellation of emergency check orders in writing to DFAS-IN/JFKCB. No fees are charged for canceling emergency check orders.

### 3.5 Receipt of Treasury Checks (070305)

3.5.1. Receipt. Upon receipt of a check shipment and based on a representative sample, the DO or designee verifies that all checks have been received, examines the accuracy of the printing, and verifies the check symbol/serial numbers in the upper right corner of the checks and in the MICR field. Open any box bearing evidence of tampering and individually count each check. An acknowledgment to the vendor of receipt of the checks is not required. If shipment is by means other than registered first class mail, the vendor mails an “Advice of Shipment” form to the ordering activity when it ships the order. The upper portion of the form describes the checks being shipped and the lower portion is an inspection receipt report. After receipt and verification of the check order, sign the form and send it to DFAS-IN/JFKCB.

3.5.2. Warranty. The vendor provides a 120-day warranty on checks it produces, beginning with the day the checks are delivered to the user. The office that receives the checks is

responsible to determine any obvious defects or missing checks before the warranty period expires. Otherwise, the vendor may not be liable for making replacements.

### 3.5.3. Defective Check Shipments

3.5.3.1. If checks are missing from the shipment, or check stock is in some other way defective and replacement is warranted, contact DFAS-IN/JFKCB. If checks are damaged upon receipt, the DO should contact the trucking company; if checks were sent by registered mail, contact the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) to initiate a claim for damages.

3.5.3.2. If a check shipment is received that contains more than one check with the same check serial number, in addition to the notification to DFAS-IN/JFKCB, the DO must destroy each check bearing a duplicate number. Since the remaining checks bearing these same serial numbers may be issued in the normal manner, do not report check serial numbers of the duplicate checks as zero dollar amounts in the check issue report. Mark the checks bearing the duplicate numbers "Void - Not Negotiable" and destroy them locally within 30 days.

3.5.3.3. If checks are discovered missing in the receipt verification process or at any time thereafter, notify both DFAS-IN/JFKCB and the nearest DoD Component investigative service for referral and liaison with the U.S. Secret Service (USSS).

3.5.3.4. If checks are received that are intended for another disbursing office, immediately contact DFAS-IN/JFKCB for instructions regarding the shipment.

## 3.6 Transfers Between Dos (070306)

Count checks transferred between DOs as a part of the relief from disbursing duty process by both the transferring and the receiving parties when they are not in the original packages (see Chapter 2, subparagraph 020406.A.3).

## 3.7 Security, Storage, and Issuance of Blank Checks (070307)

3.7.1. Store blank Treasury checks in a secure container (see Chapter 3, paragraph 030304). Keep them in the DO's or deputy DO's (DDO) safe or under lock and key. The DO or DDO must store blank Treasury checks in a secure container. The DO or designee ensures that the condition of storage prevents any deterioration of the surface tint and design of the check, which are sensitive to moisture, light, and heat. The DO or designee may accept checks which bear printing of a satisfactory color and strength and, if subsequent deterioration occurs, obtain a replacement supply. Check stock may be stored in safes or vaults to which both the DO and the designated DDO have access. Only one individual should be given primary responsibility for maintaining the check stock and related control records. Access by others should be limited to occasions when the designated custodian is absent.

3.7.2. The DO or designee maintains control of the check stock and is accountable for it at all times. In cases of joint custody, the DO or designee ensures that no break in accountability

occurs, to provide for access to the check stock during periods of brief or unexpected absence of the single individual who exercises normal day-to-day responsibility for the check stock.

3.7.2.1. A DO or designee maintains a blank check control log for each series of checks used to maintain a perpetual inventory of checks on hand and control their release. Include in the blank check control log the date, beginning and ending check numbers, balance of checks on hand, initials of the persons advancing or receiving the checks, and initials of the persons receiving or returning the checks. DOs that use unnumbered roll stock use the ICNs rather than check numbers. The DO or designee must examine the blank check control log daily to ensure that all checks drawn and checks returned unused are accounted for and that no checks have been removed without authority.

3.7.2.2. Using the prescribed blank check control log:

3.7.2.2.1. The DO or designee issues blank checks to check writers from the check stock in blocks of appropriate size by serial numbers and monitors the return of blank, voided, or spoiled checks to the vault. The DO or designee also uses the control log to control issuance and return of checks between the DO and sites external to the disbursing office that prepare checks.

3.7.2.2.2. The DO or designee must obtain receipts for checks issued. The designee in charge of the working checks must keep a record of checks issued daily to each clerk, examine daily the record of checks drawn and returned unused by the clerks to account for checks issued, and ensure that no checks are removed without authority.

3.7.2.2.3. The DO or designee must inventory the check stock not less than once every 90 days. Any open container must be inventoried by an individual count of the checks contained therein. Open all damaged cartons of checks, or those bearing evidence of tampering, and individually count the checks. Keep a record of the inventory on hand in the disbursing office and provide it to the cash verification team for attachment to the quarterly cash verification report (see Appendix A).

3.7.2.3. When blank checks are lost or stolen:

3.7.2.3.1. The DO or designee immediately notifies the Commander, the nearest office of the USSS by email or telephone, and Fiscal Service at telephone number (304) 480-7777. Confirm the notification with a letter to the Fiscal Service's Security Division, 3700 East-West Hwy, Room 149B, Hyattsville, MD 20782, with copies to the USSS, appropriate DoD Component investigative service, DFAS-IN/JFKCB, and appropriate local banks. Include the DSSN, ICNs or serial numbers of the checks involved, a statement giving complete information concerning the loss or theft, and the date the loss was referred to the USSS for investigation.

3.7.2.3.2. If the loss involves a range of consecutive serially numbered checks, only the beginning and ending serial numbers of the range are required. Void all checks discovered to be missing, lost, or stolen before issuance, and report the circumstances following [1 TFM 4-5030.20](#).

#### 4.0 ISSUANCE OF TREASURY CHECKS (0704)

##### 4.1 Check Preparation (070401)

4.1.1. General. Issue checks in strict numeric sequence within each series. The information essential to a check includes place and date of issue, DSSN, serial number, payee, amount, signature of drawer, designation of title, and other identifying information. Do not print legends such as “Salaries and Expenses” or “Drawn for Above Object” on the face of a check. Check explanations (e.g., exchange-for-cash or salary) and other special information unique to each disbursing activity may be entered at the bottom of the check to the left of the signature area. Keep extraneous data to a minimum. Spaces allotted on the printed check form for specific information are only for their intended purposes. Do not leave any spaces unfilled in a manner that would allow or facilitate alterations and additions that could lead to forgery or fraud.

4.1.2. Check Completion. A completed check must have an orderly appearance and good legibility for accurate reading in rapid handling. Avoid overprinting, intersecting, and crowding. No check may be issued for more than \$99,999,999.99. In instances when the total payment exceeds that amount, issue two or more checks that total the payment required. No deviation in the check writing procedures is permitted unless authority is first obtained from DFAS-IN/JFKCB. See [1 TFM 4-5000](#).

##### 4.2 Check Print Requirements (070402)

4.2.1. General. Data printed or typewritten on checks will be permanent and not affected by erasure, smudging, moisture, handling, the passage of time, or by other methods that might intentionally or unintentionally be used to remove or alter the printing without affecting the check itself.

4.2.1.1. Impact printers may be used. Laser type printers where the toner fuses the print into the check may be used. Do not use laser type printers which only lay an image on the surface of the paper. Do not use correctable ribbons for manual preparation of checks, as they lack the permanence required to protect against undetectable alteration.

4.2.1.2. The physical characteristics and layout of the blank check determine the correct position of the date, amount, payee name, and DO's signature. Avoid deviations from the normal positioning of this information. To standardize printing and facilitate accuracy verification, inscribe words on checks in all capital letters. Omit punctuation except commas used in addresses and to set off names of two or more payees.

4.2.2. Pay to the Order of. Inscribe the payee's name on a check to ensure positive identification.

4.2.2.1. To ensure correct endorsement and for other reasons established by custom, the payee's surname should appear last; the correct order is first name, middle name or initial, and last name. Where the payee has an often used surname (e.g., “R T Jones” or “J G Smith”), the use of initials only, instead of the full given name is inadequate to provide

positive identification of the rightful payee. An initial in lieu of a first name is permissible only in cases where the payee's legal given names consist of initials only. In this case, show the words "Initials Only" after the initials. In instances where the length of the surname would leave insufficient space for the full first name, or where the check writing system makes the use of a first name impractical, show other positive identifying data, e.g., the payee's address on the check.

4.2.2.2. While not a violation of the Privacy Act, when entering a payee's SSN on the check, inscribe it in a location where it will not be visible in the envelope window if the check is mailed. When checks are to be mailed, exercise care to assure that the full and complete address of the payee is entered on the checks or envelopes, including rural route numbers, box numbers, house numbers, zip codes, and any other information needed for correct delivery.

4.2.3. Date. Print the date on the right side of the check below the DSSN and check number or at the top of the check immediately to the right of and on a line with the place of issue with a base line 9/32 inch from the top of the check. Check signers equipped with date bands may be used as long as the location of the stamped date does not interfere with preprinted data or other data to be printed or typed on the check.

4.2.4. Numeric Dollar Amount. Print the numeric dollar amount in the upper right quarter section of the check above the signature of the DO and below the DSSN, in horizontal alignment with the name of the payee or the amount in the body. Completely fill the allotted area with the money amount, preceded by a dollar sign, e.g., \$\*\*\*\*123.45. Leave no space unfilled that otherwise might be susceptible to use for fraudulent insertion. To reduce opportunities for amount alterations, use neither zeroes as fill-in characters preceding the money amount nor commas in the money amount.

4.2.5. Written Dollar Amount. Printing the amount in the body of a check in words offers greater protection against the alteration of amounts. If a disbursing activity determines that substantial savings in the cost of issuing checks would result or that space is limited, it may use figures only, without any spacing within the amount, in one of these formats: \$50and75cents, \$50and75/100, or \$50.75.

4.2.6. Other Special Information. Print special information (e.g., distribution code, computer or typewritten check serial number, or explanations for check issuance) at the bottom of the check to the left of the signature area. When checks are drawn for public vouchers or payroll payments, the DO, at his or her option, may insert the disbursing office voucher number or, if applicable, the bureau voucher number.

4.2.7. Drawer's Signature. Each check issued must bear either the DO's manual or approved facsimile signature, or the manual signature of a DDO appointed following Chapter 2, paragraph 020502. Manual signatures should generally agree with specimens previously submitted to DFAS-IN/JJFKCB. Checks drawn by a DDO are signed below the printed, typed, or stamped title of the DO for whom he or she is acting, as follows:

Disbursing Officer

By \_\_\_\_\_, Deputy  
(Deputy DO's Signature)

Use permanent dark blue, blue-black, or black ink for signatures on checks (whether manual or by facsimile signature). The ink should not be subject to fading and not readily soluble in water.

#### 4.3 Erasures and Alterations (070403)

DOs must not release checks with erasures, alterations, overprinting, or imperfect figures or letters. Spoil or void such checks and issue replacements (see section 9.0).

#### 4.4 Record of Checks Issued (070404)

Each DO must maintain a record of checks issued by their DSSN. The record must contain at least these data elements: payee, amount, DSSN, check serial number, and date of the check. Other information as to the purpose for which the check was issued, document number, voucher number, and local identification code or number is optional and subject to the discretion of the issuing DO. The record may be kept on paper or electronic medium designed for data processing use. Include copies of check issue records with the retained disbursing records.

#### 4.5 Supporting Documents (070405)

Attach documents and payroll vouchers used to support the record of checks issued to the original vouchers submitted to the supporting DFAS site. Do not transmit them to the Treasury with the check issue reports. Send requests for the Defense Check Reconciliation Module (DCRM) Users' Manual to [dfas.dsc.zte.mbx.cco-dcrm@mail.mil](mailto:dfas.dsc.zte.mbx.cco-dcrm@mail.mil). Include all the necessary data for Treasury's reporting purposes in the electronic flat file. See paragraph 14.7 for Standard Form (SF) 1179, Month End Check Issue Summary, submission requirements.

### 5.0 CHECK SIGNING MACHINES (0705)

#### 5.1 Machine Specifications (070501)

Select check signing machines that meet Treasury regulations and standards (see [1 TFM 4-5015.20](#)). Impact check signers using rubber signature dye or approved laser check printers containing digitized signatures may be used. The machines should have the following features:

5.1.1. A dating device capable of placing the date either immediately above or to the right of the words "UNITED STATES." It is preferable to have the signature and date imprinted in a single operation; if the check writing equipment also imprints the date, the check signing machine does not need to have this capability;

5.1.2. A mechanism capable of processing paper checks. Offices issuing checks with detachable stubs ensure that the mechanism's feeding device can handle this type of check; and

5.1.3. A key-controlled DO signature feature or a removable computer chip containing the digitized signature for laser check printers with digitized facsimile signature capability. Keep the key and/or the chip controlling the signature capability in a locked safe or vault or under other equally effective safeguards when not in use.

## 5.2 Signature Media (070502)

### 5.2.1. Requisition

5.2.1.1. General. Upon receipt of orders to disbursing duty, the prospective DO contacts the disbursing activity to determine if a check signing machine is available and obtains all necessary information, e.g., type of equipment, model, serial number, and number of plates or digitized chips required. If the prospective DO already has a compatible signature medium, he or she requests DFAS-IN/JFKCB send it to the new location. Otherwise, he or she sends three specimen signatures to the new duty station for use in procuring a new medium (see Chapter 2, paragraph 020404). The signatures must be in black ink on blank, unlined, 3 by 5 inch white cards and accompanied by a statement designating the number to be shown on the medium as explained in subparagraph 5.2.1.2.

5.2.1.2. Request for Procurement. Upon receipt of the specimen signatures, the outgoing/relieved DO immediately prepares and forwards a request for procurement to DFAS-IN/JFKCB for approval and forwarding to the contractor. DFAS-IN/JFKCB ensures sequential numbering of the medium (see I TFM 4-5015.20). The purchase order must include the statement:

“Signature plates for impact type check signers are rubber stamps containing the prescribed facsimile signature of the DO. Digitized signature media are normally Dual In-Line or Single In-Line Memory Module computer chips or computer diskettes containing the DO's signature that is loaded to the laser printer check signing software.”

Also include the following information:

5.2.1.2.1. The type, manufacturer's name, model, and serial number of the check signing machine;

5.2.1.2.2. Whether the signature plate or digitized signature medium is for a machine currently in use;

5.2.1.2.3. If the plate or digitized signature medium is to be used on a new and undelivered machine, refer to the procurement papers for the machine including the manufacturer, type, and model; and

5.2.1.2.4. The plate number and the name of the DO.

5.2.1.3. Numbering. Treasury regulations require that the signature media of each DO be numbered in sequence in the lower left corner of the border beginning with the number 1. Include on each order the next sequential number for the affected DO (see I TFM 4-5015.20).

5.2.1.4. Multiple Media. Normally, a DO and authorized DDOs use only one signature medium. Multiple signature media may be obtained only upon approval of DFAS-IN/JJFKCB. Requests for additional media must include justification of the need for more than one medium. If the check signing machine uses one set of two plates for signing, additional media may be obtained only upon approval of DFAS-IN/JJFKCB.

5.2.2. Format and Quality of Impression. DFAS-IN/JJFKCB will not accept facsimile signatures that do not meet required standards. Design facsimile signature media so that the frame or border which encloses the facsimile signature is a single wavy line that contains no identifying characteristics. Characterize the impression of the signature with sharp lines, a continuous and homogeneous deposit of ink, absence of filling, and absence of pronounced ribbon pattern.

5.2.3. Approval. Upon receipt of the signature media, the DO whose signature is reproduced runs 14 specimens of each facsimile signature, certifies two of the copies as true facsimiles, and mails all 14 copies to DFAS-IN/JJFKCB with a memorandum requesting approval of the facsimile to sign checks. The reply of approval authorizes use of the check signing machine. If the specimens do not match or the medium does not meet required standards, DFAS-IN/JJFKCB advises the contractor and requests correction. Do not sign checks by facsimile signature before receipt of DFAS-IN/JJFKCB approval.

5.2.4. Custody. The DO establishes and implements controls necessary to prevent unauthorized use of signature media. Maintain custody receipts for all signature media held by authorized deputies and a record of each run of checks through the check signer, and reconcile this report with the report of checks issued. When not in use, keep signature media in an approved safe or vault. If the signature media are not removable from the check signing machine, keep the keys to the machine in an approved safe or vault.

5.2.5. Use. Check signing by signature media should be performed by only the DO or designated DDOs. When considered necessary for efficient operation of the disbursing office, the DO may authorize (in writing) the holder of a specified position other than a DDO to perform this function. Do not appoint individuals as DDOs solely to sign checks by signature media.

#### 5.2.6. Destruction

5.2.6.1. Signature Medium. If a signature medium is to be withdrawn from service (e.g., not to be used again or DO retiring from service) or is unserviceable, destroy it locally. This destruction must be by someone other than the DO and be witnessed by two individuals equal to or senior in rank to the DO.

5.2.6.1.1. Before destruction, the DO verifies the signature plate number or serial number of the digitized signature medium, and witnesses the information on the certificate of destruction.

5.2.6.1.2. Identify in the certificate of destruction the typed name, title, and grade or rank of the DO; complete mailing address of the disbursing station; date and method of destruction; DSSN; typed name, title, and grade or rank of the witnessing individuals; the DO's signature; and a statement as to whether or not the digitized signature medium had to be loaded to a printer or check signer software.

5.2.6.1.3. If a signature plate is destroyed, include in the certificate of destruction the specific plate number and an inked impression of the plate.

5.2.6.2. Digitized Medium. If a digitized medium containing the DO's signature is destroyed and that signature had been loaded to a printer or check signer software, the DO verifies that the signature has been permanently removed from the printer or check signer software. This destruction must be by someone other than the DO and be witnessed by two individuals equal to or senior in rank to the DO. The DO signs the certificate of destruction only after the actual destruction of the signature medium. Immediately upon destruction, the DO sends the original certificate of destruction to DFAS-IN/JFKCB for inclusion in the DO's DSSN file and keeps a copy of the certificate at the disbursing office. DFAS-IN/JFKCB compares the signature plate number or digitized signature medium serial number listed in the certificate of destruction to the original purchase documents to verify the actual destruction of signature media.

## 6.0 PROMPT DELIVERY OF CHECKS (0706)

### 6.1 General (070601)

Once prepared, deliver checks promptly to payees. The DoD requires participation in the direct deposit program for all newly enlisted, reenlisted, appointed (commissioned), or retired military personnel and all newly hired civilian personnel. Title 31, U.S.C. § 3332 requires that contractors be paid by EFT.

### 6.2 Safeguarding and Handling (070602)

6.2.1. Properly safeguard checks, handling them as few times and by as few people as practical.

6.2.2. Ensure proper custody, signing, and delivery of checks. If checks are handed to the payees, require that payees identify themselves. Utilize the payee identification process discussed in Chapter 9, paragraph 090404.

6.2.3. Promptly return to the disbursing office checks not delivered within the time specified by the DO.

6.2.4. Keep checks in a safe, vault, or locked fireproof cabinet pending distribution or return to the DO.

6.2.5. Designate personnel engaged in pay delivery activities in writing and supervise them to help prevent any unauthorized, fraudulent, or other irregular activities.

### 6.3 Delivery by Mail (070603)

The normal method of check delivery is by mail through the USPS to payees' residential mailing addresses or post office boxes. At overseas activities, payees' organizational addresses are considered their residential mailing addresses; organizational addresses are otherwise not valid. When check delivery by mail is impractical, commanders or their designees may provide specific locations where payees may receive their checks. If checks are mailed to specific locations for delivery, the DO appoints a person in writing at each location to deliver the checks as a designated third party (see paragraph 6.5).

### 6.4 Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) (070604)

6.4.1. Restrictions. Under Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, 211.1 (31 CFR § 211.1) the Secretary of the Treasury prohibits agencies from sending checks to the Republic of Cuba (except to the Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). DOs instead withhold payment and establish the liability on their books. Go to the Treasury's [Office of Foreign Assets Control](#) website for a complete listing of designated nationals and blocked persons.

6.4.2. Exceptions. The restrictions in subparagraph 6.4.1 do not apply to checks payable to foreign governments, issued to pay salaries or wages, or for goods or services purchased by the U.S. Government. See 31 CFR § 211.3.

6.4.3. Claims for the Release of Withheld Checks or Proceeds. The agency originally responsible for authorizing the issuance of proceeds processes claims to release them (see 31 CFR § 211.2). If an agency withholding payment receives a valid claim, it issues a check and decreases the related liability. If the proceeds of withheld checks were on deposit with the Fiscal Service before April 1976 and are still in deposit fund account 20X6048 (Proceeds of Withheld Foreign Checks), submit requests for payment with an appropriate recommendation to the Credit Accounting Branch, Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury, PGMC II – Room 622D, 3700 East West Highway, Hyattsville, MD 20782, or send an email to [credit.accounting@fms.treas.gov](mailto:credit.accounting@fms.treas.gov) for assistance; the telephone number is (202) 874-8740. The Fiscal Service's Credit Accounting Branch keeps a ledger detailing the balances for all federal agencies that submitted deposits to the 20X6048 account.

### 6.5 Delivery by Designated Third Parties (070605)

Personal delivery of multiple checks may be impractical for the DO, or it may not be expedient to mail them to addresses of record. Under such circumstances and with the guidance for delivery of checks noted in paragraph 6.2, the DO may deliver or mail checks to a designated third party for distribution. A third party is any individual authorized to distribute a quantity or bulk shipment of checks to payees. A person who maintains pay accounts or prepares checks is not authorized to distribute checks.

6.5.1. Appointment/Termination of Designated Third Parties. A DO may appoint individuals to serve as third parties for bulk check delivery. The Treasury Financial Management

Service (FMS) Form 210DA, Designation for Agent to Receive and Deliver Checks, is available for this purpose. A DO may appoint one or more alternates to prevent distribution delays in the absence of the designee. Alternates may also assist in check distribution when conditions warrant. The DO ensures revocation of appointments upon appointee transfer, when bulk delivery is no longer needed, or as other circumstances warrant. Appointments by memorandum must include:

- 6.5.1.1. The name and title of the appointee,
- 6.5.1.2. The name and location of the DO,
- 6.5.1.3. The applicable DSSN(s),
- 6.5.1.4. The date of the appointment, and
- 6.5.1.5. A description of the types of checks to be delivered.

6.5.2. Transporting Checks to Designated Third Parties. Package bulk shipments of prepared checks separately from other correspondence and send them by registered mail. Send bulk shipments for a unit or group of units to a third party for distribution or delivery to payees, or reship them to another third party for delivery where the military unit is located. Include only the checks, transmittal letter, and documentation needed for the specific payments.

6.5.3. Release of Checks to Other Than Payee. Designated third parties may not release checks to anyone other than designated payees. When the payees are absent at the time of delivery, see subparagraph 6.5.5 for handling checks.

6.5.4. Judge Advocate or Investigative Agent Third Parties. If advance payments are issued for witnesses subpoenaed for trial, a representative from a DoD Component investigative agency or a judge advocate charged with serving the subpoena delivers the checks when the payees are absent at the time of delivery.

6.5.5. Third Party Disposition of Undelivered Checks. Unless otherwise directed, return checks for payees not present when a third party attempts delivery to the DO before the close of business that day. Inform payees who were absent, or who for other reasons did not get their checks, to call the disbursing office or other stated place to receive them. If locked fireproof file cabinets or safes are available, the DO may authorize the designated third party to hold undelivered checks for a specified short period of time. When payees are on extended periods of leave or absence, return their checks to the DO for disposition. Return checks found to be in error to the DO. The DO issues a new check to the payee after appropriate corrective action.

## 7.0 EXCHANGE-FOR-CASH CHECKS (0707)

### \*7.1 General (070701)

All exchange for cash checks must be reported through PIR citing the DO Cash TAS and the proper BETC code. Spoiled exchange-for-cash checks that have not been reported to Treasury

are not impacted by daily reporting and must follow the guidance listed in DO and Disbursing Accountable Official Requirements for Treasury Daily Reporting (FPM19-14). Spoiled checks that have been reported to Treasury must be resolved by one of the following methods:

7.1.1. Accommodations. Accommodation exchange-for-cash checks are allowed only when satisfactory banking facilities do not exist and are typically only OCONUS. In OCONUS areas and for ships afloat, a commander may authorize the DO to cash negotiable instruments (see Chapter 4, section 0402). These checks may be prepared and issued by DOs for official purposes to a DDO, agent, or cashier as an advance of cash; to the USPS for remitting collections for the sale of postal money orders; or to the Western Union for remitting collections for personal messages of military personnel transmitted over DoD communications facilities to points inside the continental United States (CONUS).

7.1.2. Advance Cash. When these checks are issued to advance cash, the DDO, agent, or cashier prepares and sends the DO a signed DD 1081, Statement of Agent Officer's Account (see Chapter 3, subparagraph 030401.A). Checks issued as advances must be endorsed to the order of the bank or other institution furnishing the cash or, when cashed by another DO, to that officer by title and activity rather than by name as "Pay to the order of the Disbursing Officer (name of ship, station, activity, or unit)." Make checks issued to remit collections for the sale of postal money orders or personal messages payable to the Disbursing Officer, USPS, or Western Union, as appropriate.

7.1.3. Check Cancellation. See paragraph 10.5 for guidance on disposition of canceled available checks. Deposit exchange for cash checks in OTCnet utilizing the DO Cash TAS.

7.1.4. Unavailable Check Cancellation. Exchange-for-cash checks that are lost, stolen, or destroyed should follow the guidance in paragraph 7.5. Process an SF 1184, "Unavailable Check Cancellation," utilizing stop reason code "D" and, upon receipt, process a Classification Transactions and Accountability (CTA) transaction reducing both the budget clearing account \*\*F3880 (Unavailable Check Cancellations and Overpayments, Suspense) and the DO cash account.

## 7.2 Preparation and Handling (070702)

Do not show the name of the remitter and identifying references to invoices on exchange-for-cash checks. DOs may draw these checks payable to themselves, a DDO, or an agent for purposes of obtaining operating cash. When authorized in writing by the DO, for purposes of obtaining operating cash, DDOs may draw these checks payable to themselves. Support these checks with an Optional Form (OF) 1017-G, Journal Voucher (JV), using a separate series of voucher numbers unique to the functional area where the voucher is prepared.

## 7.3 Cash Belonging to Deceased or Missing Persons (070703)

7.3.1. Died or Missing. Exchange cash found in the personal effects of a person who has died or is missing in action for a Treasury check payable to the payee designated by the officer having custody of the personal effects. State the object for which drawn as "Exchange-for-cash;

personal effects of (name, rank or rate, file or service number).” Draw a separate check for safekeeping deposits of each person (see Chapter 16, paragraph [160305](#)).

7.3.2. Unknown Whereabouts. Collect cash found in the personal effects of a person whose whereabouts are unknown, including absentees and deserters, into a deposit fund account. Funds that have been held in a deposit fund for more than 1 year can be transferred to account 20X6133, Payment of Unclaimed Moneys, or into account \*\*R1060, Forfeitures of Unclaimed Money and Property. Make a separate collection for safekeeping deposits of each person and include the safekeeping deposit number on the collection voucher (see Chapter 16, paragraph [160305](#)). Give a copy of the collection voucher to the officer having custody of the personal effects.

#### 7.4 Exchange-for-Cash Checks Returned as Not Required (070704)

Do not cancel exchange-for-cash checks issued for advances of cash to DDOs, agents, and/or cashiers and returned to the DO as “not required.” The DDO, agent, or cashier provides the DO with a completed DD 1081 indicating return of the check as prescribed in Chapter 3, subparagraph [030401.A](#). The payee’s endorsement on the check is not required. The DO endorses the check and deposits it as prescribed in Chapter 11, section 1108. DOs cannot accept the return of exchange-for-cash checks from any payee other than a DDO, agent, or cashier. Other exchange-for-cash checks are issued to the purchaser and must be negotiated by the payee.

#### 7.5 Exchange-for-Cash Checks Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed (070705)

7.5.1. When Issued to an Individual. When the payee of an exchange-for-cash check reports the check as lost, stolen, or destroyed, the DO follows section 11.0. For unavailable check cancellations (UCC), the DO may not issue a recertified payment to the payee before receipt of credit for the original check from the Treasury because the original check was issued in exchange-for-cash as opposed to any entitlement chargeable to an appropriation.

7.5.2. When Issued as an Advance of Cash to a DDO, Agent, or Cashier. For lost, stolen, or destroyed exchange-for-cash checks that were issued to advance cash, the DDO, agent, or cashier remains accountable for the cash.

7.5.2.1. Accountability. The DDO, agent, or cashier accounts for the check as a loss of funds on the DD 1081 (see Chapter 6, Table 6-3). A DO may replace the lost check with a recertified payment check (or a new advance of cash) if he or she considers it necessary due to operational requirements, and documents the recertified payment or new advance on a DD 1081. Attach a copy of the [SF 1184](#), Unavailable Check Cancellation, to the DD 1081 to document the status of the lost check and the accountability of the DDO, agent, or cashier.

7.5.2.2. Offset Loss of Funds. After receiving credit for the lost check, the DO prepares an [SF 1080](#), Voucher for Transfers Between Appropriations or Funds, to transfer the credit from the \*\*F3880 (Unavailable Check Cancellations Overpayments, Suspense) account to offset the loss of funds in the DO’s accountability (see Chapter 6). Give a copy of the SF 1080 to

the DDO, agent, or cashier to document the Treasury's cancellation of the lost check, use the credit to offset the loss of funds, and file a copy with the UCC documentation.

7.5.2.3. Negotiated Lost Check. If the lost check is subsequently negotiated after cancellation by the Treasury (in which case, the Treasury will reverse the previous credit), the DDO, agent, or cashier is accountable for the original lost check and must re-establish the loss of funds. Apply normal loss of funds and relief of liability procedures.

## 8.0 CHECK ISSUE DISCREPANCIES (0708)

### 8.1 Adjustment of Duplicate Checks (070801)

Treasury accepts only one issue/paid record for any given DSSN and check serial number, and will therefore issue a debit voucher to charge the disbursing office for a second check received for payment with the same DSSN and check serial number. Should a DO receive a debit voucher for a duplicate check to which the payee is entitled, the normal presumption is that the wrong original check number was entered on the second check. The DO submits an SF 1184 for the correct original check serial number in order to receive credit, and cross-references it with the memorandum copy of the debit voucher since the disbursing office may need a copy of the duplicate check for claim purposes in the future.

### 8.2 FMS Form 5206, Advice of Check Issue Discrepancy (070802)

When a Treasury check is negotiated, the Treasury Check Information System (TCIS) verifies the check amount reported matches the amount of the negotiation. If the amounts differ by more than \$1, Treasury uses an electronically generated FMS 5206, Advice of Check Issue Discrepancy (see 1 TFM 4-6000, Appendix 2), along with a copy of the check, to notify DOs of check issue discrepancies (see Figure 7-1). The DO makes this correcting entry and changes the amount reported on the check issue report to the actual amount of the check (see Table 7-1). If the discrepancy is \$1 or less, the Treasury adjusts the check issue records without sending the FMS 5206 to the DO.

8.2.1. DO Action Upon Receipt. Upon receipt of an FMS 5206, the DO researches the check issue data to determine if the payee has been overpaid or underpaid, and collects or disburses the adjustment amount as appropriate. If the payee has not been overpaid or underpaid, but incorrect check issue information has been reported to the Treasury, the DO processes the FMS 5206 on an SF 1179, Month End Check Issue Summary (see 1 TFM 4-6000, Appendix 1), and an SF 1219, Statement of Accountability even though the documents net to zero. If offsetting FMS 5206s have not been received, the DO must identify the offsetting error(s) to make the transaction net to zero, and prepare a JV to advise the Treasury of the discrepancy. The DO makes the necessary adjustment to his or her account following the guidance in this section.

8.2.2. For Navy DOs Aboard Ships. If the FMS 5206 affects a predecessor DO's accountability, send it with a covering memorandum to the office where the monthly financial reports are submitted for processing. If the form is received during the 90-day record retention

period, send copies of the applicable check issue record, SF 1179, and disbursement voucher, reproduced from the former DO's retained records, with the form.

8.2.3. For Another DSSN. A DO receiving an FMS 5206 citing a DSSN different from that of the receiving DSSN sends it with a memorandum to the correct disbursing station, if identifiable. Otherwise, return it to the Treasury with an explanatory memorandum.

8.2.4. Corrective Action Previously Accomplished. If a DO receives an FMS 5206 citing a discrepancy which was discovered and reported using a JV, attach a copy of the JV to the FMS 5206 and return it to the Treasury without further action.

8.2.5. Check Issue Report Discrepancy Identified Before Receipt of FMS 5206. If a DO discovers a check issue report discrepancy after having reported check issues to the Treasury and an FMS 5206 has not been received, the DO must notify the Treasury's CAB in writing to request a reporting adjustment. The CAB issues a Notification of Check Issue Correction for each check adjustment the DO requests. The DO forwards all adjustment requests to the CAB within 1 year. Once a limited payability cancellation has occurred, the CAB cannot process the requested adjustment.

### 8.3 SF 1219, Statement of Accountability Adjustments (070803)

8.3.1. Prior Month Checks Issued. A common reason for an SF 1219 adjustment made by the DO is a prior month check issue adjustment. Do not report prior month issue of checks as current month checks issued, as this will cause check issue discrepancies for both issue months. An SF 1219 adjustment is necessary to realign the check issue reporting to the proper issue month of the checks.

8.3.2. Clear Check Issue Discrepancy. To clear check issue discrepancies resulting from erroneously reported prior month checks issued, the DO prepares a JV to decrease the overstated check issues and increase the check issues for the proper month. For audit trail purposes, reference the check numbers and issue dates of the prior month checks being adjusted between months on the JV. Keep all JVs prepared for check issue adjustments in the DO's financial records as supporting documentation.

8.3.3. FMS 5206. When an SF 1219 adjustment is needed due to the issuance of an FMS 5206, the procedures are very similar to those provided in subparagraph 8.3.1. Record the adjustment for the FMS 5206 in a separate column. Keep a copy of the FMS 5206 in the DO's financial records as supporting documentation.

8.3.4. Request for Adjustment. If the DO's financial records reflect the correct check issued data for the proper month and the error is limited to the Treasury's record of the SF 1219 check issue total identified in the check reconciliation process (see paragraph 14.6), the DO sends a request for adjustment to the Treasury's CAB.

#### 8.4 Overdrafts (070804)

8.4.1. Advice of Check Issue Discrepancy. Adjustments of overdrafts of more than \$1 require collection of the overpayment or a supplemental charge to an appropriation or fund. Unless the FMS 5206 is erroneous (supportable with copies of the documents listed in subparagraph 8.3.3, record the FMS 5206 on the [DD 2657](#), Daily Statement of Accountability, and take corrective action to resolve the issue.

##### 8.4.2. Distribution of FMS 5206

8.4.1.1. The DO attaches a copy of the FMS 5206 to the current month's SF 1179 to support line 2(a) of the SF 1179.

8.4.1.2. Use a second copy to support the adjusting entry on the SF 1219.

8.4.1.3. If the discrepancy is still unresolved at the end of the month, keep a copy of the FMS 5206 to file with the next month's financial reports.

8.4.1.4. Retain the original FMS 5206 in the disbursing office.

8.4.3. Recording Check Issue Overdrafts. Record the FMS 5206 on the Summary portion of the SF 1179. Keep two copies of all executed FMS 5206s and JVs with supporting documents in an uncleared difference file pending resolution of the discrepancy.

8.4.4. Adjustment Before Submission of Financial Reports. In some instances, overdrafts may be discovered before submission of the financial reports (SF 1219 and supporting documents, and the SF 1179) for the period during which the check was issued. A JV is not required if the check is recovered and voided before submission of the check issue report (the unnegotiated check). Normally, this exception applies only to Navy DOs aboard ships and those DDOs who do not submit daily reports to the central disbursing office.

8.4.5. Adjustment After Submission of Financial Reports. When a check issue overdraft is discovered after the financial reports covering the period in which the discrepancy occurred have been submitted, the DO or DDO:

8.4.5.1. Prepares a JV for the overdraft,

8.4.5.2. Posts the DD 2657 to reflect the amount of the overdraft

8.4.5.3. Records the JV on the SF 1179,

8.4.5.4. Records the JV on the back of the SF 1219, and

8.4.5.5. Attaches the original of the JV to the SF 1219 and a copy to the SF 1179 for the current reporting period to support the entries thereon.

8.4.6. Resolving Check Issue Overdrafts. Resolve overdrafts by collection or supplemental charge to an appropriation. Collection is appropriate when the check was issued for more than the payee was actually entitled to receive. Supplemental charges to appropriations are required when the amount of a check is correct, but the payment voucher is for a lesser, incorrect amount. Make no additional entries in the summary portion of the SF 1179 or on the back of the SF 1219 to indicate that the overdraft has been cleared. Clear the overdraft by one of the following methods.

8.4.6.1. Collection. Upon receipt of a collection, the DO prepares a JV to document the transaction and posts the DD 2657. This affects only the DO's accountability; no credit to an appropriation is involved.

8.4.6.2. Charge to Appropriation. If an overdraft resulted from an undercharge to the appropriation or fund from which the original check was drawn, the DO prepares an [SF 1034](#), Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other Than Personal, or a one-sided [SF 1081](#), Voucher and Schedule of Withdrawals and Credits, records it against the undercharged appropriation or fund, and posts the DD 2657 to reflect a disbursement and a decrease in Receivables – Check Overdrafts. Do not issue a check for this transaction.

8.4.6.3. Charge to Military Pay Appropriation and Pay Account Checkage. Clear overdrafts caused by undercharging the appropriation for military pay and allowances by actions described in Volume 7A to ensure posting of proper charges to a member's Master Military Pay Account (MMPA). Prepare either an SF 1034 or one-sided SF 1081 to describe the transaction in complete detail, charging the accounting data shown on the original payment voucher. Do not issue a check in this transaction. Post the DD 2657 to reflect a disbursement and a decrease in Receivables – Check Overdrafts.

## 8.5 Underdrafts (070805)

8.5.1. Advice of Check Issue Discrepancy. Adjustments of discrepancies of more than \$1 require supplemental check issues to the payees or credits to appropriations or funds. Upon receipt of the FMS 5206, the DO reviews the retained records of checks issued, applicable payment vouchers, SF 1179, and SF 1219 to identify and validate that a discrepancy actually occurred and determine the corrective action required.

8.5.1.1. Unless the FMS 5206 is erroneous (and this can be supported with copies of the documents listed in subparagraph 8.5.1, the DO prepares a [DD 1131](#), Cash Collection Voucher, crediting the underdraft to [the appropriate Treasury account as instructed by the DO](#). Record the DD 1131 and the FMS 5206 on the DD 2657. The DO's total accountability is unchanged.

8.5.1.2. At the end of the current reporting period, record the FMS 5206 on the SF 1179 See subparagraph 8.4.4.

### 8.5.2. Distribution of the FMS 5206

8.5.2.1. Attach a copy of the FMS 5206 to the SF 1179.

8.5.2.2. Use the second copy of the FMS 5206 to support the adjusting entry in part A on the back of the SF 1219.

8.5.2.3. File two additional copies with at least two copies of the DD 1131 in the uncleared differences file pending final resolution of the discrepancy and preparation of the end of month financial reports.

8.5.2.4. Retain the original in the disbursing office.

8.5.3. Adjustment Before Submission of Financial Reports. In some instances, underdrafts may be discovered before submission of the financial reports (SF 1219, supporting documents, and the SF 1179) covering the period during which the check was issued. Do not prepare a DD 1131 if the unnegotiated check is recovered and voided before submission of the check issue report. Normally, this applies only to Navy DOs aboard ships and those DDOs who do not submit daily reports to the central disbursing office.

8.5.4. Adjustment After Submission of Financial Reports. When a check issue underdraft is discovered after the financial reports covering the period in which the discrepancy occurred have been submitted, the DO, DDO, or agent, based on subparagraph 8.4.5, prepares a DD 1131 crediting [the appropriate Treasury account as instructed by the DO](#). There is no change to the DO's total accountability. Attach a copy of the DD 1131 to the SF 1179 submitted with check issue reports. Keep two copies of the DD 1131 in the uncleared differences file until the discrepancy is cleared.

8.5.5. Resolving Check Issue Underdrafts. Make no additional entries in the summary portion of the SF 1179 or on the back of the SF 1219 to indicate that the underdraft has been cleared. Clear check issue underdrafts using one of the following methods:

8.5.5.1. When the payee is entitled to the amount of the underdraft, prepare an SF 1034 charging [the appropriate Treasury account as instructed by the DO](#), and draw a check in favor of the original payee. Post the DD 2657 to record a check issue and a disbursement. Total accountability is unchanged.

8.5.5.2. If an underdraft discrepancy is caused by overcharging the appropriation and credit is due the appropriation, the DO prepares a DD 1131 to charge [the appropriate Treasury account as instructed by the DO](#), and credit the appropriation charged on the original payment voucher. Post the DD 2657 to record a collection. Total accountability is unchanged.

## 8.6 Discrepancies (070806)

8.6.1. More Than \$1. The DO prepares a JV, as soon as he or she becomes aware of a discrepancy, to account for a check issue discrepancy of more than \$1 for any prior or current month's check issue errors detected by the DO. Reference the voucher number and date on which

the error occurred, as well as any other documents affected, on all JVs. Do not prepare a JV for check issue errors detected over 1 year from the issue month of the check.

8.6.2. Equal to \$1 or Less. Treasury adjusts discrepancies of \$1 or less between the amount of a check reported as issued in Level 8 and the actual amount of the check paid by the Treasury. See paragraph 14.1 for more information on Level 8 and check issue reporting. Issue a supplemental check if a disbursing office receives a claim from a payee for an underpayment of \$1 or less.

#### 8.7 DO Requested Adjustment to the Check Issue Detail (070807)

8.7.1. Request for Adjustment. To request an adjustment to the check issue detail in TCIS, the DO sends a written request containing a description of the error to the Treasury's Fiscal Service, CRB, Room 711A, 3700 East-West Highway, PGC Building #2, Hyattsville, MD 20782. To expedite the adjustment, the DO may fax the request to Check Reconciliation Branch (CRB) at (202) 874-8536 or call (202) 874-8150. The CRB still requires receipt of the request by mail at a later date as it requires a request with an original signature to be on file. The CRB uses the information to correct the reporting in TCIS. After the CRB makes the adjustment in TCIS, it issues a Notification of Check Issue Correction for each specific check symbol and serial number adjusted (see Figure 7-2). The CRB forwards this report to the DO, who monitors any adjustments requested and verifies the proper adjustment.

8.7.2. Time Limitation. If no response is received within 30 days of the request, the DO contacts the CRB for status. The DO keeps the report and the request for an adjustment with the monthly financial records. Adjustments to the check issue detail in TCIS may be made within 12 months of the issue month. After 12 months, the period of negotiability expires. The Treasury cancels the checks and issues limited payability credits for their amounts as recorded in TCIS (see sections 12.1. A DO who detects check issue reporting errors after 12 months from the issue month adjusts the accountability to reflect the check issue detail recorded in TCIS. The limited payability credits offset the check issue adjustments on the SF 1219.

8.7.3. Example. A voided check was reported to the Treasury as \$150 vice \$0 for issue month November 2018. In May 2018, the DO became aware of the reporting error when the limited payability credits were being researched to transfer credits to the original appropriations. The corrective action for this situation would be to adjust the SF 1219 and create a one-sided SF 1081 to clear the limited payability credit. The DO must prepare a JV to record the check as issued for \$150 for November 2018, with an offsetting debit to the \*\*F3880 account to clear the limited payability credit.

#### 8.8 Erroneous Information Reported on the FMS 5206 (070808)

The DO reviews the FMS 5206, a copy of the check, disbursement voucher, and the check issue report data. If the DO determines that the check was paid for an amount different from its original issue amount, the DO returns the FMS 5206 to the Treasury with a memorandum stating the reason for returning the document without action. Support the memorandum with copies of the documents used to determine that the FMS 5206 is in error. Generally, the situation described

is indicative of a bank processing error or alteration of the check by the payee. In either event, the explanatory memorandum that returns the FMS 5206 to the Treasury is sufficiently clear to enable the Treasury to initiate reclamation action through the banking system.

## 8.9 Relief of Liability (070809)

Both underdrafts and overdrafts are illegal, incorrect, or improper payment irregularities in the DO's account. The DO has the authority and the means to correct underdrafts. Overdrafts frequently are not within the power of the DO to correct. If a check issue overdraft resulted in an overpayment of a payee, the overpayment amount is an erroneous payment debt. When the DO has attempted to contact the payee and failed, or when the payee has been notified and has neither the ability nor the inclination to make restitution, the DO transfers the debt to the supporting DFAS site for further collection action. In order to meet standards for relief of liability, transfer uncollectible overdrafts to the supporting DFAS site within 180 days. After the debt has been transferred, relief of liability for the illegal, incorrect, or improper payment may be requested (see Chapter 6).

## 8.10 Internal Control Report for FMS Forms 5206 (070810)

8.10.1. General. The DO prepares an internal control report listing all the FMS 5206s received during the month. Each FMS 5206 is supported with an explanation of how the error occurred and a description of the internal control measures initiated to prevent further errors.

8.10.2. Preparation. The DO records the FMS 5206s on either a manual or automated log immediately upon receipt to ensure all forms are accounted for, and updates the log during the month with explanations for cause and the preventive internal control measures to be implemented.

8.10.3. Method of Submission. The DO provides the internal control report to the Commanding Officer (supporting DFAS site for DFAS DSSNs) by the 10th workday of each month. The recipient reviews the report for management purposes. Mail a copy of the report to DFAS-IN/JFKCB for monitoring to ensure compliance with prescribed regulations and analyze problem areas. The disbursing office keeps a copy of the report in the disbursing office files for 1 year.

## 9.0 SPOILED AND VOIDED CHECKS (0709)

### 9.1 Spoiled Checks (070901)

9.1.1. General. When a check is spoiled during the issue process, the handling and replacement methods depend on whether or not it has been reported to the Treasury as issued with a dollar value greater than zero, and the payee's entitlement to the payment.

9.1.1.1. If a check is spoiled in the check issue process and has not been reported as issued, void the check and follow paragraph 9.2.

9.1.1.2. If a spoiled check has been reported to [Treasury](#) as issued with a dollar value greater than zero, it cannot be voided. Cancel the check using the check cancellation procedures in either section 10.0 or section 11.0.

9.1.2. Processing. For available spoiled checks, the DO stamps the check, “Not Negotiable-For Deposit Only; Credit of DSSN #####,” deposits the check using a deposit ticket, and processes an [SF 1098](#), Schedule of Canceled or Undelivered Checks, to credit the proceeds of the check to the appropriation from which it was issued following subparagraph 10.5.1.

9.1.2.1. For mutilated checks that are not acceptable for deposit, the DO follows procedures for UCC, processing an SF 1184 using stop reason code “A” or “D” (at the discretion of the DO based on the facts available) and issuing a recertified payment in accordance with the recertification provisions applicable to the stop reason code used on the SF 1184; see section 11.0.

9.1.2.2. If the check was spoiled during the check production process and has not been released or mailed to the payee, the recertified payment voucher requires certification by a certifying officer. The SF 1184 is automated; Fiscal Service no longer accepts manually prepared SF 1184s (see subparagraph 11.3.2).

9.1.3. Exchange-for-Cash Checks. An exchange-for-cash check does not have an appropriation associated with it. Therefore, if the spoiled check is an exchange-for-cash check, the DO processes an SF 1184 using a stop reason code “D,” and upon receipt, transfers the budget clearing account \*\*F3880 credit to the Treasury’s \*\*X6501 (Small Escrow Amounts) deposit fund account.

9.1.3.1. Since the credit in \*\*X6501 is the basis for issuing a recertified payment for the exchange-for-cash check, transfer the credit before replacing the check. Once the credit is established in the \*\*X6501 account, prepare an SF 1081 to issue a new check charging \*\*X6501 for the disbursement.

9.1.3.2. The recertified payment voucher requires certification by a certifying officer. Since these vouchers do not originate from an entitlement area, a certifying officer should be appointed to certify these types of payments. Although the DO may not appoint the certifying officer, an individual under the DO’s direct supervision may be appointed as a certifying officer only in limited situations (see Chapter 5, paragraph [050201](#)).

9.1.4. Record of Spoiled Checks. DOs maintain a record of spoiled checks in either electronic or manual form that must be part of the record of checks issued. This record must include the original spoiled check number and date; the original voucher number; the replacement check number and date; the voucher number of the SF 1098 or recertified payment, whichever is applicable; the payee; and the amount of payment. Keep this record as a permanent part of the DO’s retained records subject to the retention and disposition policies for check issue records as prescribed in Volume 1, Chapter 9, section [0902](#). This record does not satisfy the requirement to maintain the recertified payment data on the DO’s [DD 2662](#) (see paragraph 11.2).

9.1.5. Certification of Payroll Officer. If a civilian payroll check payee requests issuance of a recertified payment in a name other than the name printed on the original check, the DO obtains a signed statement authorizing the name change from the payroll officer who certified the original payroll before issuing the recertified payment. The DO attaches the statement to the retained copy of the payroll.

## 9.2 Voided Checks (070902)

Void a check that is misprinted or mutilated during the issue process or is determined not to be a proper payment, and has not been reported as a check issue with a dollar amount greater than zero. Report destroyed unused and lost or stolen blank checks as voids. Render checks voided by the DO nonnegotiable by typing or stamping the words “Void - Not Negotiable: No Check Issued Under This Number,” or “Void – Not Negotiable: Replacement Check Issued Under Check Number XX, XXX,XXX,” as appropriate.

9.2.1. A check reported to the Treasury under check issue reporting procedures in a dollar amount greater than zero may not be voided under any circumstances. Process the check as either an available or UCC, as appropriate, following subparagraph 9.1.2.

9.2.2. If the payment associated with the voided check is otherwise proper, replace it with the next available check in the series and in the same format used for the original voided check. Annotate on the original voucher, the copies of the voucher, and the check issue log to indicate the original check was voided and the number of the replacement check used for the payment. See paragraph 14.4 for reporting voided check issues.

## 9.3 Storage (070903)

The DO stores spoiled and voided checks in the vault or safe, segregated from other checks.

## 9.4 Disposition (070904)

9.4.1. Destruction. The DO destroys spoiled and voided checks locally on a quarterly basis by either burning or shredding. If destroyed by burning, they must be burned completely. If destroyed by shredding, the fragments may be no larger than 1 inch wide and 1/4 inch long. In either event, prepare a certificate of destruction (see Figure 7-3), signed by the DO and at least one witness, listing the serial numbers and method of destruction. For unnumbered checks controlled by a preprinted ICN, list the voided check by the ICN on the certificate of destruction.

9.4.2. Verification. The DO and at least one witness examine the checks to verify they are the actual checks to be destroyed, verify the check numbers and DSSN with information on the certificate of destruction, and sign the certificate only after witnessing their actual destruction.

9.4.3. Certificate of Destruction. Prepare this in an original and one copy. Include the complete mailing address of the disbursing station; date and method of destruction; DSSN; serial number or ICN of each check; typed name, title, grade or rank, and signature(s) of the witness(es); and typed name, title, grade or rank, and signature of the DO. List each check in numerical

sequence, except that when destroying blocks of checks, show the beginning and ending numbers in the series (see Figure 7-3). Include the original certificate with the monthly disbursing financial reports, and keep a copy in the DO's blank check inventory control records.

## 10.0 AVAILABLE CHECK CANCELLATIONS(0710)

### 10.1 General (071001)

CEBA requires that Treasury checks be negotiated within 1 year of their issue dates. DOs may cancel checks within this 1 year period when the check is drawn under the DO's own DSSN, under the account of a predecessor DO of the same activity and DSSN, or under an account being settled by the DO. A DO may not cancel a check over 1 year old. Checks may be canceled when the disbursing account is closed or current, or the proceeds of the check are for repayment to an appropriation or fund account which is current or expired. DOs cancel Treasury checks in their possession within three workdays of receipt in the disbursing office (see [1 TFM 4-7030](#)).

### 10.2 Exceptions (071002)

10.2.1. Stamp original checks recovered by or returned to a DO after being processed with an SF 1184, "Not Negotiable, Previously Treated as Canceled SF 1184 dated \_\_\_\_\_." The DO retains the checks in their safe or vault for 90 days and then shreds them. Note the date of destruction on the DD 2662 and supporting documentation. A DO receiving a returned check for an activity or DSSN that is no longer in operation stamps the check "Not Negotiable" and sends it to the successor or settlement DO.

10.2.2. For checks involving holder-in-due-course claims, see section 13.1.

10.2.3. If substantial portions of mutilated checks are missing, see I TFM 4-7030.

10.2.4. For checks that are at least 1 year from the date of issue (stale dated), see paragraph 071001.

### 10.3 Undeliverable Checks (071003)

The DO keeps a record of undeliverable checks on the [DD 2658](#), Returned and Undeliverable Check/Bond Record, with the dates the checks are returned, check numbers, check dates, amounts, payees, voucher numbers, disposition, and dates of disposition. An electronic system is acceptable to record undeliverable checks if it includes all of the information required on the DD 2658. The DO provides the information or a copy of the DD 2658 to agents, cashiers, and appropriate entitlement offices for their use. Do not remove undelivered checks from the safe or vault or allow deputies, agents, or cashiers to hold them except for immediate delivery to payees, or for cancellation and deposit.

10.3.1. Safekeeping. DOs keep undeliverable checks in a safe or vault, filing them in an order best suited for ready identification when claimed or for mailing upon obtaining a proper address. At a minimum:

10.3.1.1. Open mail with returned Treasury checks in the presence of two people,

10.3.1.2. Limit access to the returned Treasury checks processing area, and

10.3.1.3. Secure the checks in a locked container if there is a delay between the time the checks are received and when they are defaced (see Chapter 3, paragraph 030304).

#### 10.3.2. Undeliverable Due to Death of the Payee

10.3.2.1. Deceased Military Members. The issuing DSSN cancels checks payable to deceased military members promptly and credits the value to the individual's pay account pending payment to a properly designated beneficiary.

10.3.2.2. Deceased Civilian Employee. See Volume 8, Chapter 10.

10.3.2.3. Other Payees. Deposit checks drawn to other deceased payees as undeliverable checks. Obtain an [SF 1055](#), Claim Against the United States for Amounts Due in the Case of a Deceased Creditor, processing it following either Volume 8, Chapter 3, subparagraph 030203.B.3 or Volume 8, Chapter 10, paragraph 100501. See paragraph 10.6 for the accounting data chargeable and references required on the voucher.

10.3.3. Checks Undelivered at Time of Relief. When a DO is relieved by another DO or the DSSN is deactivated and disbursing for that activity is assumed by another activity due to consolidation, transfer of function, or other reason, the relieving DO or gaining activity assumes custody of and processes the undelivered checks. If the DO is transferred from disbursing duty without a relief or the disbursing function is not assumed by another activity, process the undelivered checks as collections on an SF 1098 and deposit them whether or not the three-workday holding period has elapsed. Send the DD 2658 to the office designated to settle the DO's account.

#### 10.3.4. Special Actions on Canceled Checks Held by the Disbursing Office

10.3.4.1. Military Payrolls. When canceling a military pay and allowances check, the DO processes the adjustment to the MMPA.

10.3.4.2. Civilian Payrolls. When canceling a check in payment of civilian pay, the DO notifies the payroll office to make the appropriate payroll adjustment.

#### 10.4 SF 1098, Schedule of Canceled or Undelivered Checks (071004)

10.4.1. General. Credit a check that is undelivered within three workdays of receipt in the disbursing office to the appropriation originally charged using an SF 1098 prepared in triplicate. In the appropriate columns, show for each check the month and year of issue, check serial number (and DSSN if different from the DSSN shown in heading of the form), name of payee, applicable voucher number, amount of check, and accounting data credited.

10.4.2. Lack of Accounting Data. If the proper appropriation to be credited cannot be determined immediately, collect the amount of the check into account \*\*F3875 (Budget Clearing Account, Suspense). Include on the SF 1098 all information available as to the identity and location of the payee of the check. Keep a copy of the documentation in a separate file to support each item in the suspense account. The DO acts aggressively to identify the proper appropriation and removes the item from the suspense account as soon as possible. If the proper appropriation remains unknown after 60 days, transfer the funds to Treasury's miscellaneous receipt account \*\*R1060 on SF 1081.

## 10.5 Disposition of Canceled Available Checks (071005)

10.5.1. General. Process canceled check transactions authorized by this section in a manner similar to that for collections. Upon receipt of a check to be canceled, prepare an SF 1098 as the collection voucher and credit the appropriation originally charged for the payment. Show all lines of accounting charged and credited on the original disbursement voucher, assign a collection voucher (CV) number, and print the CV number and the date of collection on the back of the canceled check. Deposit the canceled checks for credit to the DSSN used by the DO canceling the checks. An endorsement stamp is required for canceled checks.

10.5.2. Defacing Returned Checks. Ensure that the stamp is in a color other than black (preferably red) and is of prominent enough size to remove all possibility of negotiation.

10.5.3. Deposit Ticket. Deposit canceled checks on a deposit ticket separate from other negotiable instruments. DOs with Over the Counter Channel Application (OTCnet) capability may deposit their canceled checks through this system.

10.5.4. Frequency of Deposits. Checks received for cancellation need not be deposited daily, but may be held in the DO's safe or vault pending preparation of a consolidated deposit ticket. In situations where check deposit volume is minimal or where electronic deposits utilizing OTCnet are not available, send deposits to the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) no later than the 25th of the month of receipt. Checks received after the 25th of the month may be retained and deposited the following month. All CONUS DOs deposit canceled Treasury checks with the nearest FRB. DOs in Alaska, Hawaii, and foreign countries deposit them with the general depository normally used for making deposits for credit to the Treasury's General Account. See Chapter 11, section **1108** for deposit reconciliation requirements.

## 10.6 Claims for the Proceeds of Canceled Available Checks (071006)

When a claim is received for the proceeds of a canceled available check and all or a portion of the amount is due to the claimant, the disbursing office that collected and deposited the original undeliverable check pays the claim on payroll or other vouchers prepared, processed, and certified the same as a current payment. This does not preclude an undeliverable military paycheck from being canceled by the issuing DO so that the member may be paid at a new duty station. Use an SF 1034 to make these payments and charge them to the accounting data credited on an SF 1098, referencing the original undeliverable check by serial number, amount, DSSN, month, year, and

account in which the undeliverable check was collected. Pay claims received for items transferred to the \*\*R1060 account from the 20X1807 (Refund of Moneys Erroneously Received and Covered) account. Record the claim and its disposition on the DD 2658.

## 11.0 UNAVAILABLE CHECK CANCELLATIONS (0711)

### \*11.1 General (071101)

Cancel unavailable Treasury checks less than 12 months old reported to the DO as lost, stolen, mutilated, or not received by the [payee must be processed on an SF 1184](#). [Checks cancelled with an SF 1184 are credited by the Treasury to account \\*\\*F3880 through the Intra-governmental Payment and Collection \(IPAC\) system. Utilize a CTA transaction to move the funds out of account \\*\\*F3880 to the proper program TAS, deposit fund account, or DO Cash TAS along with the proper adjustment BETC code.](#) Such situations include death of the payee before the check issue date, non-receipt of a recertified payment by the payee when the original check has been received and cashed, and receipt of a cash payment and a check payment for the same entitlement.

11.1.1. Payees have 1 year from the date of issue of the check to file a claim of non-receipt with the issuing disbursing office, which then submits an SF 1184 to the Treasury within 13 months of the issue date. The Treasury has 18 months from the date a check is paid to reclaim monies from the financial institution if the payee files a claim of forgery or unauthorized endorsement.

11.1.2. Checks unavailable to the payee and/or the DO and for which entitlement to the payment exists may be replaced by a new check called a recertified payment check. Such a payment bears a new check serial number and is vouchered, certified, and recorded as a new disbursement following this section. The DO must control, cross-reference, and track original and recertified payments indefinitely or until both have been paid, recovered and destroyed, or canceled.

### 11.2 DD Form 2662, Recertified Payment Register (071102)

Maintain the DD 2662 to provide the necessary cross-reference and control over UCCs. An electronic log is acceptable if it contains the required information (see Volume 1, Chapter 9, section [0902](#) for records retention). This form requires information to identify the original check serial number, date, amount, payee, and status as provided by the Treasury, identifying information regarding the recertified payment, payee's claims, and collection information.

### 11.3 SF 1184, Unavailable Check Cancellation (071103)

11.3.1. General. The SF 1184 is required for all cancellations covered by this section. The servicing DFAS site reports each unavailable check to be canceled to Treasury using this form. Bulk losses of original checks require the preparation of an SF 1184 for each check.

11.3.1.1. Use this form to stop payment, obtain photocopies, or check the payment status of unavailable Treasury checks. Input stop reason codes to designate the desired action.

Although this form attempts to stop payment on a check, there is no true stop payment action. The payee may still negotiate the check, and the DO is responsible to recoup the money.

11.3.1.2. If a check is presented for payment after Treasury has given the DO a credit to the \*\*F3880 account, Treasury will reverse the credit and provide the DO the documentation, including a photocopy of the paid check. The DO must then research and take the appropriate corrective action, including collection efforts when dual negotiation has occurred. See subparagraph 11.3.2 for guidance on preparing and submitting an SF 1184, and paragraph 11.9 for guidance on handling the credits and reversals of credit in the \*\*F3880 account.

11.3.2. Processing. Use DCRM's UCC subsystem to process SF 1184s, and transfer them to the Treasury biweekly. Contact the supporting DFAS site for questions on the SF 1184.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service Cleveland  
1240 E 9th St  
Northpoint 7th Fl (JAFBA)  
Cleveland, OH 44199-2056  
Email: [dfas.cleveland-oh.zte.mbx.ccl-mb-checkissues@mail.mil](mailto:dfas.cleveland-oh.zte.mbx.ccl-mb-checkissues@mail.mil)

Defense Finance and Accounting Service Columbus  
DFAS-JDBB/CO  
PO Box 182317  
Columbus, OH 43218-2204  
Email: [dfas.dscc.zte.mbx.dfasco-dcrmreports@mail.mil](mailto:dfas.dscc.zte.mbx.dfasco-dcrmreports@mail.mil)

Defense Finance and Accounting Service Indianapolis  
DFAS-ADRPT/IN  
8899 East 56th Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46249-8673  
Email: [dfas.indianapolis-in.zte.mbx.dcrm@mail.mil](mailto:dfas.indianapolis-in.zte.mbx.dcrm@mail.mil)

#### 11.4 Claims of Non-receipt, Destruction, Loss, or Theft (071104)

##### 11.4.1. Payee Request for Claim

11.4.1.1. Treasury will deny a claim of non-receipt, destruction, loss, or theft of a Treasury check issued on or after October 1, 1989, unless it is presented by the payee to the issuing disbursing office within 1 year from the date of issue.

11.4.1.2. The disbursing office will document the claim on an SF 1184 and process it through the supporting DFAS so the Treasury receives it within 13 months of the check issue date. If Treasury denies a cancellation credit, it issues a Daily Advice of Status (DAS) with one of the status codes in [1 TFM 4-7045, Appendix 7](#). The DO advises the payee of the check status.

11.4.1.3. If the check has been negotiated and the payee wishes to continue the claim process, he or she initiates the FMS 1133, Claim Against the United States for the Proceeds of a Government Check, and an FMS 3858, Claims Document.

11.4.2. Disbursing Officer Action. The DO sends the FMS 1133, the FMS 3858, the photocopy of the check, and any other supporting documentation for the claim to Treasury for processing. If the payee files an FMS 1133 to claim forgery or unauthorized endorsement against the check, a recertified payment is not authorized before receipt of an FMS 3859, Claims Disposition Notice (CDN), from the Treasury (see subparagraph 11.12.4).

## 11.5 DD Form 2660, Statement of Claimant Requesting Replacement Check (071105)

### 11.5.1. Payee Request

11.5.1.1. A payee who reports the loss, theft, mutilation, or non-receipt of a Treasury check submits a written statement to the DO. The DD 2660 is the preferred form for the required statement, but a DO may accept a signed letter from the payee in lieu of the DD 2660, provided the letter contains the required information and the certification statement found on the DD 2660.

11.5.1.2. A payee who submits a statement in lieu of the DD 2660 must include the payee's name, SSN, and address; member's name and SSN if different from the payee; type of payment entitlement; whether the check was received and if so, whether it was lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated; whether the check was endorsed by the payee or had a limited endorsement such as "for deposit only;" circumstances surrounding the loss, theft, destruction, or mutilation if the check was received; and the signed statement of certification of the payee. The statement must contain the signed certification statement exactly as cited above blocks 12-15 on the DD 2660. Failure to include this statement could hinder collection efforts if a dual negotiation occurs. Also, if the payee is the one that negotiated both checks, the statement could also be used to establish fraudulent intent.

### 11.5.2. Disbursing Officer Action

11.5.2.1. Upon receipt of the signed statement, the issuing DO or settlement officer completes the information required to identify the check (e.g., issue date, check number, amount, and voucher number). Before processing an SF 1184, the DO must verify that the check has not been returned as undeliverable by verifying that the check is not listed on the DD 2658.

11.5.2.2. If the check is listed and the disposition indicates that the check was re-mailed at a later date, the DO notifies the payee of the later mailing date and allows two weeks delivery time before processing the claim of non-receipt. If the check has not been returned and enough time has passed to allow for mail delivery, the DO uses the information on the DD 2660 to process an SF 1184 to cancel the unavailable check. Do not submit an SF 1184 involving non-receipt of future dated checks, such as those issued for pay and allowance entitlements, before the date of payment.

11.5.2.3. Do not process an SF 1184 involving non-receipt until the third working day after the check payment date. For each claim received, establish an individual case file containing the written request for a recertified payment (DD 2660); documentation pertaining to the SF 1184; the DAS; copies of vouchers evidencing the transfer of the \*\*F3880 credit; the issuance of the recertified and original payments, if obtained; and all other applicable correspondence concerning the case.

11.5.2.4. The DO sends a copy of the claimant's DD 2660, or other written statement, and a copy of the SF 1184 documentation to the appropriate entitlement area, which must certify that the entitlement for payment still exists before the DO may issue a recertified payment.

## 11.6 DAS (071106)

11.6.1. General. With the exception of the transmittal documents, Treasury returns a DAS on every SF 1184 received. An essential control technique is for DOs to keep a complete file of submitted SF 1184s. Periodic review of the file will show, either by copy of the DAS or by copy of the agency receipt of batch transmittals, the Treasury received and processed all submissions. Follow-up incomplete file items within 30 days through the supporting DFAS site by telephone and, if necessary, by submitting a second SF 1184 (see [1 TFM 4-7045.20c](#)).

11.6.2. Canceled Check Status. Once Treasury has issued a DAS with a status indicating “check canceled; crediting agency,” future requests to cancel or obtain photocopies of the canceled check will receive a response “outstanding check was canceled; agency credited.” A photocopy of the check will not be available until the check is presented for payment through the banking system. Therefore, once a disbursing office has received a DAS with a status code of “Outstanding,” no additional SF 1184s may be submitted for that check number. If the original check is ever presented through the banking system for payment, the DO will receive notification that the Treasury has reversed the credit to the \*\*F3880 account. Treasury will then provide a photocopy of the original check, and the claim forms FMS 1133 and FMS 3858.

## 11.7 Payments, Accounting Claims, and Enhanced Reconciliation System (071107)

11.7.1. General. Treasury’s TCIS is available to obtain digital check images and view check status on-line. It only contains information and images for checks issued since October 1997. Digital images are available only for paid checks. The time for receiving an image depends on how the image is requested (either on-line or batch), how long the image has been in the FRB archive, and whether or not the image has ever been requested before. Images under six months old or previously requested within the past 30 days are available for immediate viewing. Images archived by the Federal Reserve System in the preceding six months will normally be available within a few hours of the request; images archived for more than six months will usually be available within 24 hours.

11.7.2. Inquiries. The inquiries on payments and claims option in TCIS allows for inquiries on the status of a single payment or multiple payments at the same time. TCIS is available for use Monday through Friday from 6 a.m. to 12 a.m. (midnight), Eastern Time. No software

purchase is required to access this system. See TCIS website under Equipment Requirements for system requirements. To request access to TCIS, contact the Treasury's Support Center at (855) 838-0743.

## 11.8 Authorization to Issue Recertified Payments (071108)

11.8.1. General. Treasury has delegated authority to DOs to replace checks originally issued by them to include checks lost, stolen, or destroyed both in transit and after receipt by applicable payees (see [31 CFR 245](#) and [31 CFR 248](#)). DOs may also issue a recertified payment when the SF 1184 is prepared, based on the facts available. The payee receives immediate replacement and the risk of loss from overpayment to the payee is low. Subject to the restrictions in the following paragraphs, DOs may issue recertified payments as replacements for original checks any time commencing with the submission of the SF 1184. The circumstances associated with each unavailable check govern this timing.

### 11.8.2. Limitations

#### 11.8.2.1. Do not issue a recertified payment check if:

11.8.2.1.1. The payee of the original check is not entitled to the proceeds,

11.8.2.1.2. The payee died before the original check issue date,

11.8.2.1.3. Insufficient mail time has lapsed from the date the original check was mailed or re-mailed to allow for its delivery and possible return,

11.8.2.1.4. The payee has an outstanding obligation which the payment can offset, or

11.8.2.1.5. The original check is more than 12 months old.

11.8.2.2. Consider all circumstances of situations involving high-dollar-value unavailable checks, payees involved in adverse actions that could result in early discharge or termination, or nonpermanent employees with no vested retirement benefits or sustained work history before issuing a recertified payment. Also, consider the payee's ability to repay in cases of double negotiation and the possibility of offsetting a double negotiation against money, other than salary, due to the payee. For deactivated and closed DSSNs:

11.8.2.2.1. The designated settlement office normally issues these payments. In some situations, e.g. consolidation, the DO supporting the activity that assumed the disbursing and accounting responsibility for the deactivated or closed office may issue a recertified payment for the deactivated or closed office.

11.8.2.2.2. Except as prescribed in subparagraph 9.1.3, issue recertified payments only as a disbursement from the appropriation charged for the original check or, if that appropriation is no longer available, a current appropriation available for the same general purpose, subject to limitations on its use.

11.8.3. Issue Before Receipt of Check Status. Delays in issuing checks may affect military and civilian employees' personal financial affairs, DoD relations with private business, and other intangible benefits. Immediate issuance of replacement checks may thus be appropriate. DOs may use stop reason code "A" on the SF 1184 to support immediate check issuance to replace undelivered, lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed original checks issued under their DSSN if less than 31 days have elapsed since the check issue date. Limit this service to:

11.8.3.1. Military and civilian personnel for payment of pay and allowances;

11.8.3.2. Banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions unless the DO decides that obtaining the Treasury status is in the government's interest before issuing a replacement;

11.8.3.3. Agencies of the U.S. Government;

11.8.3.4. Foreign governments (If doubt exists as to the status of a foreign payee, treat the payment as a foreign business transaction and issue a recertified payment only after receipt of the Treasury status as prescribed in subparagraph 11.9.4; and

11.8.3.5. Any blanket check regardless of amount.

11.8.4. Issue After Receipt of Check Status. Submit UCCs using stop reason code "D" or "G" and issue a recertified payment only after the Treasury reports the check status as outstanding for:

11.8.4.1. Foreign businesses and contractors where the check payment is made to addresses or financial institutions OCONUS,

11.8.4.2. Payees who have previously negotiated both the original check and the replacement check issued to replace it,

11.8.4.3. Payees who have received more than three replacement check payments in the past six months or more than four in a 12-month period,

11.8.4.4. Payees who report non-receipt of a recertified payment,

11.8.4.5. Payees requesting replacement of an original check more than 30 days old, or

11.8.4.6. Payees other than a deputy, agent, or cashier requesting replacement of an exchange-for-cash check.

11.8.5. Issue When Check Status is Paid. Do not issue a recertified payment check when the DAS from the Treasury indicates the check status is paid (see paragraph 11.13).

#### 11.9 Accounting for Recertified Payments (071109)

11.9.1. General. Treasury provides credits for canceled unavailable checks and charges resulting from negotiation of previously canceled unavailable checks through budget clearing account \*\*F3880. This account is restricted to unavailable check transactions; do not use it for any other purpose. It is available to hold credit or chargeback amounts only pending identification of the appropriation or fund charged for the original check issuance. Do not charge the \*\*F3880 account directly for any payment, but transfer amounts in this account to the original appropriation as expeditiously as possible. Do not allow transactions in this account to become stale or unidentifiable, as an unidentifiable balance may result in a DO loss of funds and an associated pecuniary liability.

11.9.1.1. Exchange-for-Cash Checks. As indicated in section 7.0, exchange-for-cash checks generally are for advances to deputies, agents, or cashiers, or accommodation exchanges for payees' benefits. Exchange-for-cash transactions are not charged to an appropriation or fund. If a deputy, agent, or cashier loses such a check, treat the loss as a physical loss of funds under Chapter 6, section 0604. If the Treasury determines the check to be outstanding, apply the unavailable check credit to offset the loss of funds. If the unavailable check is negotiated later and the Treasury reverses the credit, re-establish the physical loss of funds. If a payee who received an exchange-for-cash check as an accommodation service loses the check, apply the unavailable check credit to reimburse the payee for the loss.

11.9.1.1.1. Transfer the \*\*F3880 amount to deposit fund account \*\*X6501 and charge the latter account for the disbursement. Issue the recertified payment check only after receipt of the \*\*F3880 credit. Do not disburse from \*\*X6501 account before receipt and transfer of the \*\*F3880 credit.

11.9.1.1.2. Use discretion when authorizing recertified payments to individuals for lost exchange-for-cash checks issued as accommodation exchanges based on the risk associated with recovery of the funds if dual negotiation occurs.

11.9.1.1.3. If the exchange-for-cash check was for the sole benefit of the payee and risk of loss is high, the DO should consider waiting until the check has been canceled by limited payability.

11.9.1.2. Credits Resulting From Submission of SF 1184s. If an unavailable check is outstanding, Treasury will issue a DAS indicating that the check is outstanding and that it will credit the agency with the proceeds. The Treasury will cancel the check and credit the funds derived from the cancellation to the \*\*F3880 account. DFAS Cleveland (DFAS-CL) and DFAS Indianapolis (DFAS-IN) receive cancellation credits electronically from Treasury daily or as needed. A hardcopy of the SF 1081 follows the electronic submission. Treasury sends these canceled check proceeds to DFAS-CL and DFAS-IN through CARS and the Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC) system. This will reflect any identifying information provided in the original check issue data submission as detail in the credit transmission.

11.9.1.3. Reversals of Cancellation Credits. If a canceled unavailable check is negotiated by a financial institution after cancellation by Treasury, Treasury will reverse the cancellation credit and provide a DAS indicating the check has been negotiated and the credit reversed. Treasury generates an SF 1081 and other documents to report reversals of cancellation credits to DFAS-CL and DFAS-IN. These documents indicate the total dollar amount of the credit or charge entered into the DO's \*\*F3880 account. The SF 1081 is the DO's documentary evidence that Fiscal Service entered the credit or charge to the \*\*F3880 account. Credits and charges are listed separately and are not commingled on the same SF 1081. DO's record the amounts as increases or decreases to their \*\*F3880 account.

11.9.2. Agency Reporting of Fiscal Service Transfers to the \*\*F3880 Account. Treasury transfers to the \*\*F3880 account via IPAC, and the monthly IPAC transaction detail report documents them. After receiving an SF 1081 and recording the credit or charge to the \*\*F3880 account, the DO prepares a JV to clear the credit or charge from the account, returning the funds to the appropriation charged or like fund that has been identified. The accounting cutoff date for credits and charges transferred to the \*\*F3880 account from Treasury is the second-to-last business day of each month. Account for transactions processed after that date in the next accounting month.

11.9.3. Distribution. Under 31 U.S.C. § 3334(a)(2), return canceled check proceeds to the appropriation(s) charged when the check(s) were originally issued, and treat the canceled check(s) as account(s) payable. Within 15 days of receipt, DFAS-IN and DFAS-CL send the check cancellation and credit detail information to the disbursing office (except as noted in subparagraph 11.10.2) that issued the check(s) and to the disbursing offices' supporting accounting offices. Any reversal of previous cancellation credits issued by Treasury should also be sent in the same manner to the applicable disbursing and accounting offices.

11.9.3.1. DFAS-CL and DFAS-IN send the check credit information including the details applicable to the disbursing accounts that DFAS Columbus (DFAS-CO) manages to DFAS-CO. DFAS-CL processes or distributes cancellation credit information for Marine Corps disbursing offices.

11.9.3.2. DFAS-CL posts monthly, upon receipt, the current Agency Location Code (ALC) 1700 reports on the Recertification and Payability Detail website for use by DOs and its supported accounting offices. The \*\*F3880 reports are cumulative, and only the latest are accessible.

11.9.4. Accounting Office. When the accounting office receives canceled check credits, it transfers them from \*\*F3880 to the original appropriations charged when the payments were made and establishes an accounts payable. If a DO replaces an unavailable check before receiving credit from Treasury, the accounting office establishes an accounts receivable in the appropriation or fund charged for the original check, removes the receivable upon receipt of the credit, and transfers the reversal of a previous credit from \*\*F3880 to the original appropriation.

11.9.5. Review of \*\*F3880 Balances. The DO reviews the \*\*F3880 account monthly to ensure necessary actions are taken to clear these transactions. Each time the DO's account is transferred, the incoming DO validates balances in this account (see Chapter 2, subparagraph 020406.A.8). If the departing DO cannot provide the incumbent DO with documentation supporting the \*\*F3880 items, the departing DO processes the unsupported items as losses of funds under Chapter 6.

11.9.6. Research. Upon receipt of a DAS indicating cancellation credit or reversal information from the supporting DFAS site, the DO initiates research on the check issue data submitted to Treasury to ensure the accuracy of the detailed information, e.g., the DSSN, check serial number, date of issue, and issue amount provided in the cancellation credit or reversal which must agree with the original check issue data reported to Treasury. Research any discrepancy in this data to determine its cause and correct it. In the case of a reversal, the DO determines if a dual negotiation occurred by verifying the status of the replacement check. The DO submits an SF 1184 on the replacement check using stop reason code "F" for non-entitlement.

11.9.6.1. If the check for the recertified payment is outstanding, the DO receives a credit to offset the charge for the reversal previously received. If the check has been paid, the DO receives a photocopy of the paid check, a claim form, and a claims document. If both the original and recertified payment checks have been negotiated, the DO begins collection action as outlined in paragraph 11.13. The disbursing office must also notify the appropriate entitlement or subject matter area (e.g., military pay, civilian pay, travel pay, or commercial accounts payable) that Treasury has returned a credit to the activity because the check was not negotiated or has reversed a credit previously received and provided a copy of the DAS.

11.9.6.2. The DO requests the accounting department re-obligate funds to cover the issuance of a recertified payment. Once assured that funds are re-obligated and available, the DO may issue a recertified payment check citing the original appropriation. If the original appropriation is closed, use a current year appropriation for the same or similar purpose.

11.9.6.3. When Treasury provides a reclamation credit, the DO requests the accounting department re-obligate funds to cover the issuance of a recertified payment.

11.9.7. Entitlement to Payment. When notified that an unavailable check has been canceled, the credit has been received, and a recertified payment has been requested, the appropriate entitlement or subject matter area determines if the liability for payment of the underlying obligation is valid before preparing a recertified payment, which is prohibited if the entitlement to payment no longer exists.

11.9.8. Recertified Payments. All recertified payments (including immediate replacements (stop reason code "A")) must be vouchered, certified by a certifying officer, and charged to the appropriation or fund charged for the original payment. Making a recertified payment under the first two provisions listed in this paragraph requires the establishment of an accounts receivable, supported by a copy of the SF 1184 and/or the DAS, in the appropriation or fund for the amount due on cancellation of the original check. Recertified payments may be made when the disbursing office submits the SF 1184, or at any time in the claims cycle that is:

11.9.8.1. Before the status of the original check is known, when less than 31 days have elapsed from the date of the original check (see paragraph 11.8);

11.9.8.2. After the disbursing office has been advised by the DAS code that the original is outstanding and credit will be provided; or

11.9.8.3. After the credit has been received from Treasury.

#### 11.10 Preparation and Disposition of Replacement Checks (071110)

11.10.1. General. Prepare and distribute replacement checks in the same manner as regular checks as described in section 4.0. If a payee claims non-receipt, loss, or destruction of a replacement check, the UCC procedures in section 4.0 also apply to the replacement check.

11.10.2. Returned and Recovered Replacement Checks. When a replacement check is returned by the payee after the original check which it replaced has been found and negotiated by the payee, cancel the replacement check on an SF 1098 and credit the proceeds to the appropriation charged when it was issued. Deposit the check with the nearest FRB or branch on a deposit ticket as prescribed in paragraph 10.4. Transfer the chargeback to the \*\*F3880 account from Treasury for the negotiated original check to the appropriation charged when the original check was issued.

#### 11.11 Check Forgery Insurance Fund (CFIF) (071111)

11.11.1. General. The CFIF is a revolving fund established under 31 U.S.C. § 3343 to settle payee/claimant claims of non-receipt when an original check has been fraudulently negotiated. Only Fiscal Service's Check Claims Branch (CCB) may adjudicate claims of forgery against Treasury checks.

11.11.2. Claim Against the CFIF. A claim against the CFIF is governed by the 1 year statute of limitations provided in the CEBA (see subparagraph 12.1.2) since a claim against the CFIF constitutes a claim on account of a Treasury check. Therefore, a claim of forgery must be presented within 1 year from the date the check was issued, otherwise the claim on the check is barred and the payee is not entitled to payment from the CFIF. The DO must submit an SF 1184 on the check within 13 months from the check issue date.

11.11.3. Statutory 1 Year Limit. The statutory 1 year limit on the claim against the CFIF does not affect the underlying obligation of the government for the payment. If the Treasury determines a check endorsement was forged and the payee's claim meets the statutory requirements, Treasury will institute reclamation procedures to recover the proceeds of the forged check through the banking system.

#### 11.12 Processing Forgery Claims (071112)

11.12.1. General. When Treasury determines that an original check was negotiated and paid by the Fiscal Service on a forged or unauthorized endorsement, a payee may have a valid claim against the CFIF (see paragraph 11.11). The CCB is the approval authority for settlement

checks issued to replace checks paid over forged endorsements. Fiscal Service does not charge the CFIF for losses resulting from negotiation of checks issued to deceased payees or to payees who were not entitled to the payment. The address is: CCB, Check Resolution Division, Payment Management, Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury, 3700 East-West Highway, Room 800D, Hyattsville, MD 20782. Fiscal Service issues settlement checks out of the CFIF if it determines that the payee or special endorsee has established that:

11.12.1.1. The payee or special endorsee presented a timely claim of non-receipt, e.g., filed a claim within 1 year after the date of check issue;

11.12.1.2. The original check was lost or stolen due to no fault of the payee or special endorsee;

11.12.1.3. The original check was negotiated and paid by Fiscal Service on a forged or unauthorized endorsement of the payee's or special endorsee's name; and

11.12.1.4. The payee or special endorsee has not participated in any part of the proceeds of the negotiation or payment of the original check.

11.12.2. DO's Action. A payee reports the loss, theft, or non-receipt of a U. S. Treasury check, and follows paragraph 11.5. A DO whose research determines that the check was negotiated requests a digital image of the check. For checks issued on or after the date of October 1, 1997, see paragraph 11.7 for instructions on how to obtain a digital check image using TCIS. For checks issued before the date of October 1, 1997, DOs use the SF 1184 process to determine the check status (see paragraph 11.3). When follow-up action with Fiscal Service is required, DO's prepare and submit an Agency Recertification Follow-Up. See [1 TFM 4- 7000, Appendix 11](#).

11.12.3. Payee/Claimant's Action. When the check status is "Paid," Treasury provides a photocopy of the original check, FMS 1133, and FMS 3858. If, after examining the check copy, a payee/claimant denies having negotiated the check, the payee/claimant completes and signs the FMS 1133 and returns it along with the check copy to Fiscal Service. The FMS 1133s and FMS 3858s are a combined set of four pages. The FMS 1133 is for the payee's declarations and information concerning the unavailable check, and the FMS 3858 is the claim reference document that contains the necessary information for the U.S. Treasury CCB to identify the check. Attach a copy of the FMS 3858 to any correspondence with Treasury concerning the unavailable check.

11.12.4. Fiscal Service Action. Upon receipt of the FMS 1133, the CCB reviews the claim form. If the FMS 1133 is not complete, the CCB returns it to the payee/claimant with a letter advising the corrections needed. If the payee/claimant admits negotiating the check or does not return the FMS 1133, take no further action. Consider an FMS 1133 complete when all questions are answered and all required signatures are present. If a payee/claimant signs by mark, the mark must be witnessed in the space provided. If the FMS 1133 is complete, the CCB advises the DO

of the status of the claim using a CDN and begins the adjudication process. If the CCB determines that the payee/claimant was not involved in the negotiation of the check and did not participate in the proceeds from the check, it settles the claim by initiating a request to issue a check to the payee/claimant or transfer the funds to the DO.

11.12.4.1. Stop Reason Code A. If stop reason code A and the criteria for settlement from the CFIF are met, the CCB charges the CFIF and transfers credit to the DO via IPAC and sends a CDN to the DO with the message “Forgery Established – Treasury is Crediting Your Account.” The DO transfers the credit to the correct appropriation and reissues the payment, using the CDN as supporting documentation.

11.12.4.2. Stop Reason Codes B and C. Stop reason codes B and C are not applicable for DoD use.

11.12.4.3. Stop Reason Code D. If stop reason code D and the CFIF settlement criteria are met, the CCB issues a settlement check to the payee/claimant charging the CFIF and sends a CDN to the DO with the message “Forgery Established – A Settlement Check Is Being Sent to the Payee.”

11.12.4.4. Stop Reason Code E. If stop reason code E and checks are greater than \$25, Fiscal Service credits the DO for deceased payee checks once it receives the reclamation credit from the financial institution. For checks of \$25 or less, the CCB issues a CDN with the message “Paid-The Issue Amount Is \$25.00 or Less. No Further Action Will Be Taken.”

11.12.4.5. Stop Reason Code F or G. If stop reason code F or G and forgery is substantiated, the CCB requests reclamation action against the financial institution, refers the case to the USSS, and sends a CDN to the DO with the message “Forgery Established. Claim Valid but Settlement Not Appropriate Based on Your Non-entitlement Code. Treasury Will Credit Your Account When the Funds Are Collected.”

11.12.4.6. Stop Reason Codes H, I, J. Stop reason codes H, I, and J are not used by Treasury or DoD.

11.12.4.7. Stop Reason Codes K, L, M. For stop reason codes K, L, and M see subparagraph 12.8.2.

11.12.5. Appeal Process. If the CCB denies a claim, a payee/claimant may appeal in writing to the CCB. The appeal must be postmarked no later than 60 days after the date of the denial letter. The appeal must include a copy of the denial letter, a signed statement, and any additional information or documentation for further investigation. The appeal must also include the check and symbol number identified in the denial letter.

### 11.13 Collections of Double Negotiations (071113)

11.13.1. General. A double negotiation occurs when an original check and its replacement have both been reported as paid by Treasury. The loss actually occurs on negotiation of the

replacement check; the order in which the checks are cashed is irrelevant. A double negotiation is an illegal or improper payment for purposes of pecuniary liability. The DO initiates collection action to recover illegal or improper payments made by his/her office. If the payee separates from government service, the DO is still responsible to pursue collection action. Normally, collections for illegal or improper payments are one-time cash refunds or lump-sum collections by salary offset and do not warrant installment liquidation. Limit installment repayments to cases of extreme personal hardship.

#### 11.13.2. Collection Action

11.13.2.1. When Treasury notifies a DO that it has reversed a credit to the \*\*F3880 account from a previous cancellation, the DO researches the situation to ascertain if a double negotiation has occurred by determining the payment status of the replacement check. Once a Treasury response confirms a double negotiation, the DO immediately begins collection action. Afford the payee due process rights of collection specified in Volume 16, Chapter 2, section 0204 in each case. The most effective means of achieving expeditious recovery is to present the payee a photocopy of the paid original and replacement check and a copy of the claimant's signed statement acknowledging he/she was not entitled to both payments. Due process rights of collection include the opportunity for the payee to contest the validity of the debt. In cases of double negotiation, the payee's right to complete an FMS 1133 provides this opportunity.

11.13.2.2. If the payee asserts that one of the checks was negotiated over a forged endorsement, delay collection until the CCB adjudicates the payee's forgery claim. If Treasury determines the check was forged, the payee does not owe the debt. If Treasury denies the payee's claim (e.g., Treasury determines the check was not forged), the full amount of the check is due and subject to immediate collection. If the payee fails to provide the properly completed FMS 1133 within the time frame allowed to present documentation as to why the debt is not owed, he/she is deemed to have acknowledged the debt and the DO takes immediate collection action. In either situation, complete collection action within 90 days of the receipt of the DAS from Treasury indicating the canceled unavailable original check has been paid, or within 90 days of receipt of the CDN from Treasury indicating the payee's claim of forgery is denied.

11.13.2.3. The DO documents all attempts to collect illegal or improper payments. If all reasonable steps have been taken to collect and the illegal or improper payment becomes uncollectible within the 90-day time limit, the DO transfers the debt to the appropriate office designated to pursue collection of uncollectible debts. See Volume 16, Chapter 2 for debt collection processes. If the dual negotiation involves a check issued to a contractor or vendor, see Volume 16, Chapter 2 for applicable debt collection procedures. Although the debt is transferred to another office for further collection action, the DO remains pecuniarily liable for the illegal or improper payment until the debt has been collected or relief has been granted; see subparagraph 11.13.1.

11.13.3. Determination of Fraud. Double negotiations could indicate fraudulent intent or misrepresentation. A DO suspecting this reports the situation utilizing guidance in Chapter 6 for possible investigative and/or disciplinary action. Pursue collection action as specified in Volume 16, Chapter 2, paragraph 021301.

#### 11.14 Relief of Liability for Uncollectible Illegal or Improper Payments (071114)

A DO may request relief of liability under [31 U.S.C. § 3527](#) (see Chapter 6, section [0606](#)).

#### 11.15 Separation of Duties (071115)

The payment recertification process is subject to the same management controls as other routine disbursements. The same individual may not authorize, process, and review recertified payment transactions; see Chapter 1, subparagraph [010305.B](#).

11.15.1. The minimum acceptable separation of duties consists of preparation of the SF 1184 by one individual, review and approval of the DD 2660 and SF 1184 by the DO or a DDO, preparation and certification of a disbursement voucher by an individual in the appropriate entitlement area, review and approval of the voucher with supporting documentation by a first line supervisor (other than the DO or DDO authorizing the transaction), and authorization of the disbursement by the DO or a DDO.

11.15.2. Where the disbursement voucher is prepared in disbursing because of limitations imposed by automated disbursing system processes or the combination of entitlement and disbursing functions into one unit (as is the case at small activities and most tactical units), the DO ensures that the duties of preparing the SF 1184, preparing the disbursement voucher, reviewing the transaction and supporting documents, and preparing the check are performed by different individuals.

#### 12.0 TREASURY CHECKS CANCELED UNDER LIMITED PAYABILITY (0712)

##### 12.1 General (071201)

Treasury automatically cancels checks issued on or after October 1, 1989 not negotiated by a financial institution within 12 months of the date of issue. This cancellation occurs in the 14th month after the date of the check.

12.1.1. Pre-CEBA. Before CEBA's effective date, 31 U.S.C. § 3328(a) allowed a Treasury check to be paid (negotiated) any time and 31 U.S.C. § 3328(c) provided that the limitation on claims against the Government in 31 U.S.C. § 3702 (Barring Act) did not apply to an unpaid (not negotiated) Treasury check. Under the latter, the administrative statute of limitations allows consideration of claims to those filed within six years after they arise. The following examples illustrate these principles.

12.1.1.1. In December 1978, an individual submitted a \$1,000 claim for lump-sum leave to DFAS. In January 1979, DFAS issued a Treasury check to the claimant, who did not negotiate the check until 1986. In this example the underlying obligation is \$1,000 or the amount due to satisfy the claim for lump-sum leave. Since the claim for payment was submitted in 1978, the provisions of the Barring Act were suspended (or tolled), meaning a claim was filed within the required six-year period. Once the Treasury check was issued (1979), the individual also became entitled to a separate claim on that check, which, in 1979, was payable in perpetuity

(31 U.S.C. § 3328(a)). Thus, before CEBA, the individual's right to obtain a replacement check based on the claim to the original unnegotiated Treasury check masked the effect of the Barring Act on the underlying obligation.

12.1.1.2. Modifying the example in subparagraph 071201.A.1 shows the effect of the Barring Act on the underlying obligation. In addition to the earlier facts, assume further that the individual discovered that he had failed to claim all that was due in December 1978 and that the agency in fact owed him another \$250. He may obtain payment for the additional amount of the underlying obligation only if he submits a new claim for the additional amount to the agency within the six-year period following the accrual of the original claim, December 1978. If, in 1986, however, the individual—in addition to negotiating the check—submitted a claim for the additional \$250, the claim for the additional amount would have been barred since more than six years had lapsed from the accrual of the original claim.

### 12.1.2. CEBA

12.1.2.1. General. The CEBA established a 1-year time limit in which to negotiate a Treasury check. This negotiation period does not affect the obligation underlying the check. The CEBA left the two causes of action separate, one on the underlying obligation and one on the Treasury check.

12.1.2.1.1. The CEBA imposed a statutory limitation on the period during which a Treasury check may be paid and on any claim on account of a Treasury check. It requires the negotiation of a Treasury check within 1 year of its issuance date and states that any claim on account of that check is barred, unless the agency which issued the check receives a claim within 1 year of its issue date. After this period, a request for payment based on the check is barred.

12.1.2.1.2. The payee may still be entitled to payment based on the underlying obligation subject to the six-year statute of limitations in the Barring Act. Accordingly, after the six-year period following the accrual of the claim, a check may be issued only if the claimant has tolled the Barring Act by making a timely claim on the underlying obligation. CEBA applies to the example in subparagraph 12.1.1.2. If the individual submitted the claim in December 1989 and the check was issued January 1, 1990, a claim on the check expired 1 year after the date of issue, December 31, 1990. Thus, the individual had to complete his claim on the Treasury check before the 1-year period expired in order to obtain a replacement check.

12.1.2.1.3. The CEBA also sets an 18-month statutory time limit from the date a check is negotiated to accomplish bank reclamation. If the statutory requirements for the claim are met and the proceeds of the check cannot be recovered from the banking system through bank reclamation procedures, Treasury issues the settlement check and charges the payment to the CFIF.

12.1.2.2. Underlying Obligation. The lack of availability of a replacement check does not affect a claim on the underlying obligation.

12.1.2.2.1. As an example, because a claim for payment was submitted timely (December 1989), the period of limitation as prescribed in the Barring Act was tolled, and a check may be issued even if more than six years has passed. Conversely, if a timely claim on the underlying obligation had not been received, the claim on the underlying obligation is barred and an agency may not issue a check. Therefore, a claimant who submitted a valid claim to toll the statute of limitations on the underlying obligation may obtain a replacement check even if more than six years have passed since the claim accrued or the check was issued.

12.1.2.2.2. Tolling the Barring Act on the underlying obligation does not permit payment in perpetuity. Entitlement to payment is not unlimited; any appropriate defense remains available to the government. If a claimant waits an inordinate period of time to request payment on the underlying obligation of a Treasury check under CEBA, then Doctrine of Laches (a legal term based on neglect or omission to do what one should, thus warranting presumption that one has abandoned right or claim; e.g., if a payee neglects or fails to file a timely request, the payer can presume that the payee has abandoned the claim) may apply. Further, Treasury records show only if a check has not been presented to it for payment, not whether it was presented to and paid by an intermediary bank.

## 12.2 Treasury Check Payability (071202)

Treasury canceled all Treasury checks issued before October 1, 1989. Those issued on or after that date bear the legend "Void After One Year." Treasury will decline payment of checks not negotiated to a financial institution within one year from their issue dates. Financial institutions will advise a payee to contact the check-issuing agency if a check is no longer negotiable. Stamp checks returned to the disbursing office as no longer payable (negotiable) "Void - Not Negotiable" and shred them after confirming receipt of the limited payability cancellation credit. Treasury checks issued before October 1, 1989 have already been mass canceled; shred them without confirmation of receipt of a limited payability cancellation credit.

## 12.3 Treasury Check Claimability (071203)

Any claim on a Treasury check is barred unless it is presented to the agency that issued the check within 1 year after its issue date. Since CEBA established a 1 year statute of limitations for claims against Treasury checks, DOs must reject all claims against Treasury checks not received before the expiration of the 12-month period of negotiability of the checks as time barred. DOs should notify claimants that claims of nonpayment of the underlying obligations of the government must be filed with the appropriate entitlement office (e.g., contracting officer for vendors or commercial payees, military pay office, civilian pay office, travel office). Under 31 U.S.C. § 3702(e), the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) may waive this time limitation on these canceled checks for claims under \$25,000.

## 12.4 Limited Payability Check Cancellation Process (071204)

12.4.1. General. During the 14th month after the date of issue, Treasury will identify and cancel all checks that have not been negotiated within 12 months from their issue dates. When check issues are not reported timely and are submitted after the limited payability processing

period, Treasury will cancel those that are outstanding at the end of the month in which the check issued data is submitted, and credit funds derived from these cancellations to the \*\*F3880 account.

12.4.2. Canceled Check Listing. DFAS-CL and DFAS-IN will receive limited payability cancellation credits monthly from Treasury with an SF 1081 and a listing of checks canceled; the listing will include identifying information for the checks canceled. Where possible, Treasury will send the proceeds of these canceled checks through the CARS and IPAC systems; the transmission will include any detailed identifying information provided in the original check issue data submission. DFAS-CL and DFAS-IN will forward check credit information including the details applicable to DFAS-CO disbursing accounts to DFAS-CO. DFAS-CL will process or distribute applicable cancellation credit information for Marine Corps disbursing offices.

## 12.5 Reversals of Limited Payability Cancellation Credits (071205)

In some cases, checks will be negotiated to financial institutions within 1 year from the date of issue, but processing in the Federal Reserve System or by the CRB will prevent the payment from being applied to TCIS before limited payability cancellation has occurred. In these instances, Treasury will reverse the cancellation credit and provide a copy of the paid check. Reversal transactions will be separate from the monthly cancellation credits.

## 12.6 Accounting for Limited Payability Cancellation Credits or Reversals (071206)

12.6.1. DFAS-IN, DFAS-CL, and DFAS-CO. Under 31 U.S.C. § 3334(a)(2), return the proceeds from canceled checks to the appropriation from which they were paid originally and treat them as accounts payable. Within 15 days of receipt, send the check cancellation and credit detail information to both the disbursing office that issued the check and the supporting accounting office. Any Treasury reversal of previous cancellation credits also should be forwarded to the applicable disbursing and accounting offices.

12.6.2. Accounting Adjustments. Transfer limited payability credits or credit reversals promptly from the \*\*F3880 account to the appropriation charged when the check was issued. For exchange-for-cash checks, post the credits or reversals to Treasury's deposit fund account 20X6133. The accounting office should establish an accounts payable for each credit or an accounts receivable for each reversal. Account for returned canceled check credits as current liabilities, as the amounts are subject to payment on request upon establishment of a valid claim to the funds. The DO must base entries to these new accounts on the transactions recording the return of canceled check credits to an appropriations account, and reductions for replacement payments to the payee or transfers to miscellaneous receipts upon expiration of the statute of limitations.

12.6.3. Research. Upon receipt of the detailed limited payability cancellation credit or reversal information from DFAS-IN, DFAS-CL, and DFAS-CO, the DO initiates research on the check issue data submitted to ensure that the detailed information provided is accurate, e.g., the DSSN, check serial number, date of issue, and issue amount provided in the cancellation credit or reversal, all of which must agree with the original check issue data reported when the check was issued. Determine the cause of any discrepancy and correct it.

12.6.3.1. The DO also researches disbursing records to determine if a claim of loss, theft, or non-receipt has been filed on the canceled check, to include a determination of whether the check was previously replaced by recertified or other type of payment. The disbursing office also should notify the appropriate entitlement area (e.g. military pay, civilian pay, travel pay, or commercial accounts payable) that Treasury has returned the credit to the activity because the check was not negotiated within the prescribed period.

12.6.3.2. Upon the request of an entitlement area, DOs should accomplish the verifications described in paragraph 10.5 and advise the entitlement area whether the original Treasury check was canceled, negotiated, or previously replaced.

## 12.7 Claims of Nonpayment of the Underlying Obligation (071207)

See paragraphs 12.1, 12.3, and 12.8.

### 12.7.1. Claim of Individual Payees

12.7.1.1. Uniformed Service Members. Submit claims for nonpayment of uniformed service members' (active duty, reserve, retired, and annuitant) pay, allowances, travel, transportation, unused leave, and survivor benefits to the appropriate payroll office. Submit claims by transportation carriers involving amounts collected from them for loss or damage incurred to property incident to shipment at government expense to the appropriate payroll office. A determination will be made of the entitlement and verification that a timely submission of the claim was made on the underlying obligation.

12.7.1.1.1. Treasury checks issued in payment of obligations relating to uniformed service members' pay and allowance entitlements ordinarily are not issued in response to claims. A payee will not normally present a claim before issuance of the original check, thereby tolling the Barring Act. It may be necessary for the entitlement area to consider the extent to which the Barring Act was tolled during periods of active duty performed by the claimant. Include in the package the original check or facsimile and the original documentation from the claimant. When the claim of a member of the Armed Forces accrues during war or within five years before war begins, the claim must be received within five years after peace is established or within six years after the claim accrues.

12.7.1.1.2. If the payee submitted a timely claim and has not been paid, send the claim through the appropriate Component's Assistant Secretary for Financial Management to the General Counsel, of the DoD requesting a waiver of the statute of limitations on the claim. If the General Counsel determines that the claimant is entitled to payment of a claim and if a payment voucher is prepared and sent with supporting documentation to the disbursing office, the DO determines if a replacement check should be issued based on the criteria in paragraph 12.8.

12.7.1.2. Civilian Pay. Claims of nonpayment of Federal civilian employees' compensation, wages, and leave earned by civilian employees of the U.S. Government must be submitted to the appropriate civilian payroll office for determination of entitlement and that a

timely claim on the underlying obligation was submitted. Treasury checks issued in payment of obligations relating to Federal civilian employees pay entitlements ordinarily are not issued in response to claims. If it is determined that the payee has submitted a timely claim and that the payee has not been paid, the entitlement office certifies the claim and sends it to the appropriate disbursing office for payment.

12.7.1.3. Civilian Travel Pay. Claims of nonpayment of Federal civilian employees' expenses incurred for official travel and transportation, and for relocation expenses incident to transfers of official duty station must be submitted to the appropriate travel office for determination of entitlement and that a timely claim on the underlying obligation was submitted. Treasury checks issued in payment of obligations for travel pay entitlements ordinarily are issued for claims presented in the form of travel vouchers by claimants. Unlike military and civilian pay cases, the Barring Act's limitation in travel payment cases usually will have been tolled before issuance of the original check when the claimant submitted the travel voucher. If the payee submitted a timely claim and has not been paid, the entitlement office certifies the claim and sends it to the appropriate disbursing office for payment.

12.7.1.4. Residual Claim Categories. Treasury checks are issued to payees to satisfy miscellaneous government obligations. Legal claims under [28 U.S.C. § 1346\(b\)](#) and [28 U.S.C. §§ 2671-2680](#), the Federal Tort Claims Act, should be asserted by claimant-payees to the entitlement area within the Military Department with tort claim settlement authority over the claim.

12.7.1.4.1. Similarly, claims for losses incurred incident to government service may be cognizable under [31 U.S.C. § 3721](#) and should be asserted by claimants to entitlement areas with claim settlement authority, such as the Military Department's judge advocate general. Treasury checks for payment of these types of obligations are issued to settle claims asserted by the claimants.

12.7.1.4.2. Unlike military and civilian pay cases, the Barring Act's statute of limitations in residual claim cases usually will have been tolled before issuance of the original check when the claimant submitted the claim. If it is determined that the payee has submitted a timely claim and has not been paid, the entitlement office certifies the claim to the appropriate disbursing office for payment.

12.7.2. Claims of Commercial Payees. Claims of commercial payees are from vendors, contractors, and individuals under contract for miscellaneous services. Claimants or authorized agents submit these claims to the contracting officer, who determines if the claimant is entitled to payment and then sends the claim with supporting documentation to the disbursing office for payment.

## 12.8 Claim Processing (071208)

12.8.1. Upon receipt of a claim approved by the designated settlement authority, a certified payment voucher from the appropriate entitlement area, and the proper supporting documentation, the issuing DO or the officer assigned to settle accounts for the issuing DO:

12.8.1.1. Verifies cancellation of the original check under either mass cancellation or limited payability;

12.8.1.2. Verifies that credit for the check was received from Treasury and transferred by the accounting office to the original appropriation charged when the check was issued. If receipt of the credit cannot be verified or no information is available locally, the DO prepares and submits an SF 1184 for each check using stop reason code “K” (photocopy), “L” (certified photocopy), or “M” (status), and cites the “Limited Payability Cancellation Replacement Request” in the “For Agency Use” block. This action is also required to ensure cancellation of the check under mass cancellation before making any recertified payment for an obligation represented by a check dated before October 1, 1989. See [1 TFM 4-7045, Appendix 1](#) for stop reason codes, status codes, and message responses;

12.8.1.3. Verifies that the original check was not spoiled or voided and reissued using a check bearing another serial number;

12.8.1.4. Verifies that the original check was not previously replaced by a recertified payment check (e.g., was not previously the subject of a claim of non-receipt, loss, or theft); and

12.8.1.5. Issues a replacement check upon receipt of a certified payment voucher from the entitlement area, provided that the verifications under subparagraphs 11.8.3 and 11.8.4 confirm that the original check was not replaced previously. If the original check was replaced previously, the DO reproduces a copy of the payment voucher on which the replacement was issued and obtains a photocopy of the replacement check from Treasury as prescribed in section 11.0.

12.8.2. Send the copy of the voucher and replacement check to the entitlement area and notify the claimant that the claim was settled previously. To assure the necessary cross-reference and control over the issue of replacement checks, DOs maintain a DD 2662 as prescribed in paragraph 11.2.

12.8.3. For deactivated and closed disbursing offices, the designated settlement office is normally responsible for issuing a recertified payment for the underlying obligation represented by a check canceled under limited payability. When circumstances warrant (e.g., consolidation), the DO supporting the activity that assumed the disbursing and accounting responsibility for the deactivated or closed office may issue a recertified payment on behalf of the deactivated or closed office.

12.8.4. Recertified payments for the underlying obligations represented by a check canceled under limited payability may be made only from the original appropriation or, if it is no longer available, from a current appropriation available for the same general purpose as the original appropriation, subject to the limitations on its use.

### 13.0 HOLDER-IN-DUE-COURSE (0713)

#### 13.1 General (071301)

A holder-in-due-course claim occurs when a non-banking institution negotiates a Treasury check and the check is lost or stolen before being presented for cash or deposit at a financial institution. Submit holder-in-due-course claims in writing to the CCB for processing.

#### 13.2 Processing Holder-in-Due-Course Claims (071302)

Upon receipt of a holder-in-due-course claim, the CCB determines the status of the check. If the check has been negotiated, the CCB returns the claim with a copy of the check advising the holder that the check has been paid and that no further action will occur. If the check has not been negotiated, the CCB provides the holder with an Affidavit and Indemnity Agreement for Lost U.S. Treasury Check (see Figure 7-4). The holder completes the affidavit and returns it to the CCB. If the check is still outstanding, the CCB issues a settlement check to the holder.

#### 13.3 Lost-in-Transit Check Procedure (071303)

Lost-in-transit items are Treasury checks that have been negotiated and subsequently lost by a financial institution, or lost or stolen between the financial institutions and/or the financial institutions and the FRB.

13.3.1. The nearest FRB Government Check Adjustment Department handles these items if the Treasury checks are less than 1 year old.

13.3.2. A DO that receives a request to reissue a check that has not been canceled and is less than 1 year old should return the request to the financial institution advising it to submit the request to the nearest FRB Government Check Adjustment Department.

### 14.0 CHECK ISSUE REPORTING (0714)

#### 14.1 General (071401)

Disbursing offices must report detailed check issue transmittals in a Level 8 format to the Treasury for update to TCIS with check issue detail. The DoD uses DCRM for direct submission of the check issue detail to the Treasury.

14.1.1. DCRM sends the check issue files via Connect Direct, an encrypted electronic host-to-host file transfer process. Enter the check issue detail data files into the DCRM database, which generates a daily electronic file to transfer the detailed check issue data to the Treasury. The DFAS administers DCRM, which tracks the status of all checks on hand and provides inquiry capabilities and reports to reflect issuance discrepancies and acceptance or rejection conditions of reporting.

14.1.2. DOs who do not have direct access to DCRM submit their check issue data to their supporting DFAS site, following that site's guidance, for upload into DCRM. Submit the Level 8 check issue data in the most secure method possible, e.g., an encrypted file. DFAS-CL and DFAS-IN have electronic mailboxes for these submissions or other check issue concerns: [dfas.cleveland-oh.zte.mbx.ccl-mb-checkissues@mail.mil](mailto:dfas.cleveland-oh.zte.mbx.ccl-mb-checkissues@mail.mil) for DFAS-CL and [dfas.dsccl.zte.mbx.cco-dcrm@mail.mil](mailto:dfas.dsccl.zte.mbx.cco-dcrm@mail.mil) for DFAS-IN. Send requests for the DCRM Users' Manual to the latter address.

## 14.2 Submission Requirements (071402)

14.2.1. Report detailed check issue data in sequential groups of checks, called transmittals, which uniquely identify the DSSN, accounting month and year, and check series. Submit a new transmittal each time a break in check numbers occurs, or when the issue month changes. DOs reporting check issues for multiple DSSNs submit separate transmittals for each DSSN. A submission of detailed check issue data may consist of one or more transmittals. DCRM reports check issue detail in blocks by DSSN, check series, and issue Julian date format (YYDDD) to the Treasury.

14.2.2. If a check series will not be reported sequentially due to the splitting of a check series range between different locations, uses, or DDOs, the DO reports the split check series range to the DCRM manager at (614) 701-2109, so an adjustment can be made to record the split check series range in DCRM. If check series range splits are not noted, DCRM creates unnecessary management notices about missing and unaccounted checks on its reports. Reporting avoids the additional workload entailed in reviewing and validating these notices.

14.2.3. Submit all check issue transmittals to the Treasury no later than the close of business at the end of the week in which the issue dates occur and at month end. DOs who submit their check issue transmittals through their supporting DFAS site ensure their supporting DFAS site receives their check issue data at least weekly and at month end.

14.2.4. Failure to report check issue data timely increases the possibility for loss caused by banking system errors, check alterations, and counterfeits. If a loss results from an altered or counterfeit check as a result of delinquent check issue reporting, the DO may be held liable for the amount of the loss. If the checks issued data are not reported in TCIS, the Treasury will not recognize the check as issued and will not process any actions, such as claims or limited payability cancellation credits, against the check. Also, the Treasury cannot complete a final reconciliation and clearance of a DO's account until all check issue data is received. If the DO is habitually delinquent for 60 days or more, the Treasury may suspend the processing of further print orders for blank Treasury check stock until all delinquent check issue reporting has been accepted into TCIS.

## 14.3 Disbursing Office Responsibility for Quality of Data Submitted (071403)

The disbursing office is responsible for ensuring the check issue data submitted to the Treasury is accurate. DOs notify their supporting DFAS site immediately after finding an error. DCRM transmits the accepted files to the Treasury each business day but does not change the data. Once TCIS accepts an erroneous check issue transmittal, the file cannot be deleted. Correct all

errors before the file transfer process. If an erroneous data file has been sent to DCRM but has not been forwarded to the Treasury, place the whole data file containing the erroneous check information in either a “replace” or “suspended” status. Contact your local DCRM manager or supporting DFAS site immediately to change the file from the accepted status in DCRM. In addition, the DO:

14.3.1. Ensures all check issue data submitted to the supporting DFAS site for processing agree with check issue totals on the DD 2657 and the SF 1219;

14.3.2. Submits corrected transmittal(s) within 10 workdays of notification of a rejected transmittal within a file transfer;

14.3.3. Recreates the previously rejected check issue data for a period up to 180 calendar days after submission or replacement of rejected data, if needed; and

14.3.4. Contacts the DCRM manager for further details on how to put an erroneous check file into either a replace or suspended status. To request or make corrections after a TCIS acceptance, follow paragraph 8.7.

#### 14.4 Voided Checks (071404)

14.4.1. Report voided checks as zero dollar amounts in the proper sequence with those of other checks issued in the same check range. If a DO reports the check issue detail to the Treasury by sending it to another disbursing office for conversion to data files and/or uploads to DCRM, that DO ensures the voided checks are reported and clearly marked. Stamp or mark the hardcopy check issue listing to indicate that a check is voided and the dollar amount is zero. Do not obliterate the serial number of the voided check from the check listing. If a voided check has not been dated, report a date for the check to facilitate the check issue reporting. DOs submitting their own check issue data to the Treasury ensure inclusion of serial numbers and dates of the voided checks in the transmission with zero dollar values.

14.4.2. A DO who erroneously reported a voided check with a dollar value greater than zero (and the check is under 1 year old) initiates corrective action as soon as the error is discovered without waiting to receive the FMS 5206, and sends Treasury a written request to adjust the check issue detail in TCIS.

14.4.3. If the issue date of the erroneously reported check is over 1 year old, the voided check cannot be adjusted in TCIS; Treasury will issue a limited payability credit for it. Upon receipt of the credit in the \*\*F3880 account, the DO reports the check as a check issue on the monthly SF 1219 and debits the \*\*F3880 account to clear the limited payability credit.

#### 14.5 Checks Issued Report (Report 72) (071405)

14.5.1. General. The Checks Issued Report (see figure 7-5) is a monthly report that summarizes all of the transactions that affected TCIS during the month. It is not cumulative. The date of the report is in the heading under the title and the effective date is the last day of the report month.

14.5.2. Report 72 Details. This report lists all of the DO's transmittals of check issue detail and all the adjustments applied to TCIS data file processed by the Treasury during the calendar month. Entries are based on when the Treasury processes transactions, not the issue month. Therefore, if the Treasury does not receive and process a DO's check issue transmittals before the end of a month, the result would be a difference reported on the Comparison of Checks Issued Report, and the transmittals will show on the next month's Report 72. This report provides a total for each check series by transaction code for each DSSN and issue month.

14.5.3. SF 1179 Comparison. Report 72 is comparable to a DO's SF 1179. The summary totals for each DSSN and issue month in this report appear in TCIS column of the Comparison of Checks Issued Report.

14.5.4. FMS 5206 Adjustments. The DO should review Report 72 for all FMS 5206 adjustments noted by a code 6 under the type column of the report to ensure that each FMS 5206 issued has been received and processed. DOs not receiving this report monthly should contact their supporting DFAS site. If a copy of the FMS 5206 cannot be provided by the supporting DFAS site, contact the Treasury's CRB. Do not report an FMS 5206 on the Internal Control Report until the document has been received.

14.5.5. Distribution. The Treasury provides a copy of the monthly Report 72 to DFAS-CL, DFAS-IN, and DFAS-CO which in turn distribute it to the DOs and settlement officers responsible for check issue reconciliation. The DFAS-IN/JJFKCB receives a copy of the report for monitoring and reference for checks issued.

14.5.6. Usage. Use Report 72 in the reconciliation process for differences reflected on the Comparison of Checks Issued Report, as prescribed in subparagraph 14.6.3.3. Also use it to verify that the Treasury has received all of the transmittal data sent by the agency in a given calendar month by dollar amount and serial number range. The DO compares the SF 1179 to the Report 72 to identify which check series, if any, contain discrepancies, verify that all the DO's requested adjustments were accomplished and applied appropriately to the specific check serial number, and verify receipt of all FMS 5206s issued as specified in subparagraph 14.6.3.3.1.3.

#### 14.6 Check Issue Reconciliation (071406)

14.6.1. General. When an issuing DSSN reports a check to the Treasury, TCIS updates the check issue detail with the DSSN, check number, issue date, and amount, and reconciles each check with the check issue information reported by the DO. DOs record all Treasury checks issued and negotiated in TCIS.

14.6.2. TCIS. When the check is paid, TCIS matches it with available check detail. If the check issue detail differs from the detail in TCIS, an FMS 5206 is generated and a check issue discrepancy occurs. The Treasury also reconciles TCIS with the SF 1219. The check issue total reported by the submission of the SF 1219 is compared to the total of the check issue detail in TCIS for each issue month. If the SF 1219 total does not match the total in TCIS, a check issue discrepancy occurs. This discrepancy appears on the Comparison of Checks Issued Report. The DO takes prompt corrective action to clear discrepancies noted by the Treasury. Every DO will be advised by the Treasury of any check issue discrepancy of more than \$1 detected during the check reconciliation process. The Treasury adjusts check issue discrepancies of \$1 or less without notifying the DO.

#### 14.6.3. Comparison of Checks Issued Report

14.6.3.1. Comparison. The Treasury compares the dollar values of checks reported as issued on the DO's SF 1219 with those recorded in TCIS and reports differences on the Comparison of Checks Issued Detail Reported. DCRM produces the SF 1219 to Check Issues Reported detail to help identify discrepancies.

14.6.3.2. Distribution. The Treasury produces this report monthly and sends a hardcopy to DFAS-CL, DFAS-CO, and DFAS-IN. The supporting DFAS site receives the reports and forwards them to the DO. The reports provided are ALC 1700 for DFAS-CL, ALC 2100 for DFAS-IN, and ALC 5700 for DFAS-CO.

14.6.3.3. Reconciliation. The DO researches each difference and makes necessary corrections. Clear check issue discrepancies within 60 days from the check issue dates. The documentation needed to properly research discrepancies on the Comparison of Checks Issued Report is the SF 1219, an SF 1179, JVs prepared for checks issued, check issue log, the FMS 5206s, and the Report 72 for each reporting month containing the discrepancy.

14.6.3.3.1. Upon receipt of the report, the DO reviews each difference. Clear the aged discrepancies as soon as possible to prevent further aging. Compare the total for the DSSN report to the total for TCIS, looking for common causes of discrepancies.

14.6.3.3.1.1. If the DSSN side is greater, look for checks not reported by reviewing the Report 72. Determine if any checks issued were not reported as issued in TCIS and report missing checks immediately using DCRM. Do not report the checks on the SF 1219 again. The discrepancy indicates that these checks were reported on the SF 1219 at the time of issuance. If checks are in DCRM but not reflected in TCIS, verify that the issue dates are correct. If correct, check to see if the checks were entered near or after the end of the month. The discrepancy may be due to a timing issue. If the checks are properly entered and accepted in DCRM, the discrepancy will clear without further action by the next report. If the difference has not been resolved by the next report, further action is required.

14.6.3.3.1.2. If the DSSN total is less than TCIS total, look for voided checks which were erroneously reported with values greater than zero, or checks dated with a prior or future month date which were reported as current month in the accountability. Refer to paragraphs 14.4 for corrective procedures for erroneously reported voided checks.

14.6.3.3.1.3. Look for unprocessed FMS 5206 transactions. These could cause one side to be greater than the other, depending on the purpose of the FMS 5206. The Comparison of Checks Issued Report will show if any FMS 5206s were issued by looking at the reference numbers. If the number contains one "6" and is followed by one or more zeros (0), or the number 7, 8, and/or 9, TCIS total contains at least one FMS 5206 transaction. The Report 72, which corresponds to the date in the report date column, identifies the check number affected by the issuance of an FMS 5206.

14.6.3.3.1.4. Check immediately to see if a copy of the FMS 5206 has been received and if action has been taken to clear this discrepancy. If action has not been taken, review the check issue records and the payment voucher to determine what the amount of the check should have been. The action needed to correct this discrepancy will depend on whether the error is limited to a reporting error or whether the check was negotiated for a different amount than it should have been. See paragraphs 8.2 and 8.10 for procedures for processing, reporting, or obtaining duplicate FMS 5206s.

14.6.3.3.1.5. Look for between month discrepancies. If there is a debit in 1 month and an offsetting credit for another month, compare the check issue records to the Report 72 to determine which checks or adjustments caused the discrepancy and which month is accurate according to the date on the voucher and the check. See section 15.0 for check issue adjustment procedures.

14.6.3.3.2. If the check issue discrepancy was not easily identified through the steps listed in the subparagraph 14.6.3.3.1, examine the check issue records more thoroughly. Continue researching the differences by comparing the amount for each check block series listed on the Report 72 to the amounts listed for each check series on the SF 1179 and the check issue logs. Look for differences in the total amounts between what was reported and issued for each check series. Use the DCRM inquiries and reports to identify the check series containing the discrepancy.

14.6.3.3.3. Once the check block series has been identified, determine which particular check or checks caused the difference. When determining the corrective action, look at which record(s) needs to be adjusted in order to record the check issue accurately with respect to the issue date and amount, and if the appropriation has been charged correctly.

## 14.7 SF 1179, Month End Check Issue Summary (071407)

14.7.1. General. Disbursing offices report monthly check issues at the end of each month on the SF 1179, following the instructions on the form. Summarize the total dollar amount of the current month check issues submitted by transmittals, listing each check series individually, and

show current and prior months' adjustments to check issue totals as affected by the SF 1219 and Comparison of Checks Issued Report listed in subparagraphs 14.6.2 and 14.6.3.

14.7.2. Preparation. Prepare the SF 1179 in an original and one copy, completing all blocks, including page and location, DO's signature, and the month and year for which rendered.

14.7.3. Distribution. The Treasury does not require agencies to submit monthly SF 1179 reports or supporting documents. DOs submit the original SF 1179 and supporting documents with the original financial reports to the supporting DFAS site, and maintain copies for check issue research and reconciliation.

## 15.0 CHECK ISSUE ADJUSTMENTS (0715)

### 15.1 SF 1219 Reporting (071501)

The SF 1219 check issue reporting and the check issues in TCIS must match each check as it was issued, regardless of whether or not the check was accurately produced. If the check was issued incorrectly, the DO ensures the reporting on the SF 1219 and TCIS reflects the check data as written, and corrects the check issue error. To prevent duplicate adjustments, all DOs, who do not directly report their check issue data in DCRM, coordinate their adjustment actions with their supporting DFAS site. For guidance pertaining to check overdrafts, see paragraph 8.4, and for check underdrafts, see paragraph 8.5.

### 15.2 Error Adjustments (071502)

When differences occur between what was paid and what was reported for a check, the Treasury adjusts the individual check record in TCIS to change the reported amount to the paid amount, and issues an FMS 5206. Once an error has been identified, the DO does not wait to receive an FMS 5206. If an error is discovered before reporting the check issue detail to the Treasury, the DO corrects the error on the data file before submitting the data to the Treasury. If the DO is unable to correct the file, the DO requests an adjustment to the check issue detail; see paragraph 8.7. During check issue reconciliation procedures, the DO may find that while the check issue detail was reported correctly, there is an error in reporting the SF 1219 check issue totals.

Figure 7-1. FMS Form 5206, Advice of Check Issue Discrepancy

TC-AC-251		FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE		8/15/20XX	23:11:57	
		TREASURY CHECK INFORMATION SYSTEM		PAGE 1		
		FMS FORM 5206, ADVICE OF CHECK ISSUE DISCREPANCY		08/14/20XX		
DISBURSING OFFICE				FMS CONTACT		
DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE				FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE		
DFAS-INDIANAPOLIS				CHECK RECONCILIATION BRANCH		
8899 E 56 <sup>TH</sup> STREET				ROOM 711A		
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46249-8620				3700 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY		
PHONE:				HYATTSVILLE MD 20782		
				PHONE: (202) 874-8150		
<u>DOCUMENT NO.</u>		<u>DICSREPANCY TYPE</u>			<u>TRANSMITTAL NUMBER</u>	
10232		ISSUE AMOUNT INCREASE			5370-5570-95337066	
<u>REG NO</u>	<u>CHECK SYMBOL</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>	<u>ISSUE DATE</u>	<u>REPORTED AMOUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT PRINTED ON CHECK</u>	<u>ADJUSTMENT AMOUNT</u>
57	5570	95337069	8/7/XX	500.00	1,659.06	1,159.06
TECHNICIAN NAME: JOHN DOE						
PLEASE REVIEW YOUR CHECK ISSUE RECORD IMMEDIATELY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE DISCREPANCY REFERENCED ABOVE IS THE RESULT OF AN ISSUE REPORTING ERROR OR INVOLVES AN ALTERED OR COUNTERFEIT CHECK. IF THE CHECK IS NOT ALTERED OR COUNTERFEIT, PLEASE PROCESS THE FMS FORM 5206 IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS IN THE TREASURY FINANCIAL MANUAL, VOLUME 1, PART 4, CHAPTER 6000. IF THE CHECK IS ALTERED OR COUNTERFEIT, PLEASE NOTIFY THE CHECK RECONCILIATION BRANCH IMMEDIATELY IN WRITING BY EXPRESS MAIL AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.						

Figure 7-2. Notification of Check Issue Correction – D.O. Requested

TC-AC-252		FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE TREASURY CHECK INFORMATION SYSTEM NOTIFICATION OF CHECK ISSUE CORRECTION – D.O. REQUESTED						7/27/20XX	23:11:57
									PAGE 1
		07/27/20XX							
DISBURSING OFFICE:						FMS CONTACT:			
COMMANDING OFFICER						FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE			
USS STOUT (DDG-55)						CHECK RECONCILIATION BRANCH			
FPO AE						ROOM 711A			
05555-1234						HYATTSVILLE			
						20782			
PHONE:		000000000000				PHONE:			
<u>DOCUMENT NO</u>		<u>DISCREPANCY TYPE</u>				<u>TRANSMITTAL NUMBER</u>			
<u>REG NO</u>	<u>CHECK SYMBOL</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>	<u>ISSUE DATE</u>	<u>REPORTED AMOUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT PRINTED ON CHECK</u>		<u>ADJUSTMENT AMOUNT</u>		
63	8888	00002222	06/27XX	799.79	1,197.38		397.59		
TECHNICIAN NAME:		MARY MARTIN							
REFERENCE NUMBER:									
PLEASE PROCESS THE NOTIFICATION OF CHECK ISSUE CORRECTION – D.O.									
REQUESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS IN THE TREASURY FINANCIAL									
MANUAL, VOLUME I, PART 4, CHAPTER 6000.									

Figure 7-3. Sample Certificate of Destruction

**(USE APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD)**

May 12, 20XX

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

This memorandum certifies that on May 12, 20XX, one hundred and one (101) spoiled Treasury checks serially numbered from 70,006,499 through 70,006,599 (inclusive) and seventy six (76) voided Treasury checks serially numbered from 70,006,621 through 70,006,696 (inclusive), all bearing disbursing station symbol number 7834, were completely destroyed by shredding.

J.A. HANCOCK  
LT, SC, USN  
Disbursing Officer

We, the undersigned, certify by signature herein that the checks listed above were physically verified by us and that all were completely destroyed by shredding in our presence on May 12, 20XX.

\_\_\_\_\_

G.C. GARLAND, LT, USN

\_\_\_\_\_

WILLIAM B. ELLIS, ENS, SC, USNR

Figure 7-4. Sample Affidavit and Indemnity Agreement for Lost Treasury Check

**AFFIDAVIT AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT FOR LOST U.S. TREASURY CHECK**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, [hereinafter (“indemnitor”)] the undersigned, being of sound mind and over the age of 21, capable of making this affidavit and indemnity agreement, duly sworn, state that the indemnitor is the lawful owner of the U.S. Treasury Check Number \_\_\_\_\_, Symbol \_\_\_\_\_, Payable to \_\_\_\_\_, issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury for the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_. Indemnitor further states that:

1. it/he/she is not in possession of the check now;
2. it/he/she was entitled to enforce the check when the loss of possession occurred;
3. the loss of possession was not the result of a transfer by it/him/her;
4. the loss of possession was not the result of a lawful seizure; and
5. it/he/she cannot reasonably obtain possession of the check because the check was destroyed, the check’s whereabouts cannot be determined, or the check is in the wrongful possession of an unknown person or person that cannot be found or is not amenable to service of process.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of payment of said check to indemnitor of the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, indemnitor promises to indemnify, defend, and protect the U.S. Treasury from any loss or harm occasioned or sustained by the U.S. Treasury of account of payment of the above described check to indemnitor. THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE INTERPRETED ACCORDING TO FEDERAL COMMON LAW, INCLUDING APPLICABLE U.S. TREASURY REGULATIONS.

INDEMNITOR

Entity: \_\_\_\_\_  
By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_

State of \_\_\_\_\_  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

Before me, the undersigned Notary Public for the State of \_\_\_\_\_, appeared (name) \_\_\_\_\_, (title of company) \_\_\_\_\_, who after being duly sworn, did acknowledge and sign the foregoing AFFIDAVIT AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT FOR LOST U.S. TREASURY CHECK.

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public, State of \_\_\_\_\_  
My Commission expires \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 7-5. Checks Issued Report - Report 72

TC-AC-72A		FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE TREASURY CHECK INFORMATION SYSTEM CHECK ISSUED REPORT					7/4/20XX	0:25:50
								PAGE 63
		JUNE 20XX						
AREA	DO	ISSUE	CLEARANCE				SUMMARY	BLOCK
CODE	SYMBOL	MONTH	DATE	TYPE	TC	AMOUNT	TOTAL	NUM
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
63	1234	05-06	060516	6	39	3,340,807.65		80012512
63	1234	05-06	060516	7	39	1,564,673.77		00042149
							4,905,481.42	
ISSUE MONTH TOTAL						4,905,481.42		
DO SYMBOL TOTAL						4,905,481.42		
63	2345	05-06	060216	6	39	949,477.86		00372340
							949,477.86	
ISSUE MONTH TOTAL						949,477.86		
DO SYMBOL TOTAL						949,477.86		
63	3456	06-06	061203	6	39	658,421.66		00372363
63	3456	06-06	061206	7	39	447,333.02		00372380
63	3456	06-06	061206	8	39	1,924,721.41		00372394
							3,030,476.09	
ISSUE MONTH TOTAL						3,030,476.09		
DO SYMBOL TOTAL						3,979,953.95		
63	4567	05-06	060216	8	39	2,100.00		00297825
							2,100.00	
ISSUE MONTH TOTAL						2,100.00		
DO SYMBOL TOTAL						2,100.00		

Figure 7-5. Checks Issued Report - Report 72 (Continued)

Explanation of Report Columns	
Area Code	Treasury's code identifying the reporting Central Disbursing Office: 61 = Air Force (DFAS-CO) 62 = Army (DFAS-IN) 63 = Navy (DFAS-CL)
DO Symbol	Disbursing station symbol number identifying the disbursing office.
Issue Month	Month and year that the checks were issued; the SF 1219 accountability month.
Clearance Date	Date check issue transmission and/or adjustment transaction was entered into TCIS, in the format MMDDYY.
Type	The type of adjustment made by the Treasury against the TCIS data file, which could be one of the following: 6 = An FMS Form 5206 has been issued by the Treasury due to an overpayment or underpayment based on the amount reported by the DO for the issued check. The TCIS data file was adjusted to reflect the revised amount of the check. 7 = The Treasury processed an adjustment to the TCIS data file upon request from the disbursing office. 8 = The Treasury processed an adjustment to the TCIS data file upon notification from the disbursing office that voided checks were erroneously reported with dollar values greater than zero.
Transaction Code (TC)	32 = Disbursing office requested adjustment. 33 = FMS 5206 issued for check underpayment. 34 = Adjustment for voided check. 35 = FMS 5206 issued for check overpayment. 39 = Regular reporting of checks issued from electronic transmission of detail (Connect Direct or Level 8).
Amount	Represents the total dollar amount for each transmission submitted by the disbursing office, reported by check series and issue month. This must match the DO's SF 1179 report.
Summary Total	Represents the total dollar amount for all file transmittals submitted for the check issue month and the individual dollar amount of each adjustment made against the TCIS data file. If the entry is an adjustment, the amount listed will only reflect the amount of the adjustment and not necessarily the amount of the check.
Block Number	Represents the first check serial number of the range for each transmittal and the individual check serial number of the check adjusted in TCIS.

Figure 7-6. Comparison of Checks Issued – Detail Reported (Continued)

Explanation of Report Columns	
DO Symbol Reporting Check	DO's central office reporting symbol (Agency Location Code): DO's DSSN
Report Date	Month and year transactions were entered into the Treasury's computer system. The report date is used in the reconciliation process to identify when transactions occurred.
Issue Date	Month and year checks were issued (the SF 1219 accountability month). Month and year are the only significant parts of this date.
CAB Ref	Represents the SF 1219 JV adjustment number. Purpose is to distinguish SF 1219 JV adjustments from TCIS adjustments, which come from different systems and impact different reports. The SF 1219 JV adjustments apply to the DO's SF 1219 balances which are processed through CARS. Treasury also processes adjustments for \$50 or less through CARS; the JV number is in this column.
TCIS Ref	Processed through TCIS, this identifies the type of adjustment affecting the TCIS issue balances, and can be comprised of several numbers representing different transactions, or the Treasury's JV for a JV adjustment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. A series of numbers containing only 0, 6, 7, 8, and/or 9 indicates multiple adjustments, e.g., 6009 represents normal reporting with one or more FMS Form 5206 adjustments.</li> <li>B. A series of numbers not limited to 0, 6, 7, 8, and/or 9 indicates Treasury's JV number used to adjust TCIS, e.g., 5622 represents a JV number.</li> <li>C. The following is a guide to interpreting the reference number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 =FMS Form 5206 issued and TCIS adjustment made.</li> <li>7 =Adjusted at request of disbursing office.</li> <li>8 =Adjusted at request of disbursing office for voided checks.</li> <li>9 =Normal reporting of detailed check issue data through Direct: Connect or Level 8 electronic means.</li> <li>0 = Zero-fill placeholder only.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Trans Code	Identifies source of transaction, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>210 = SF 1219 reporting for current month checks issued.</li> <li>211 = SF 1219 reporting for processed FMS Form 5206 adjustments.</li> <li>212 = SF 1219 reporting for DO's adjustments to prior month checks issued totals.</li> <li>790 = Detailed check issued data reported and maintained in Treasury's TCIS.</li> </ul>
FMS 1219 Report	Totals reported in the Treasury's CARS, including the DO's SF 1219 original reporting and the adjustments made through the DO's and the Treasury's JVs for the issue month and year.
Level 8 TCIS	Net total of check issue detail in the Treasury's TCIS for the issue month and year comprised of DO's reporting and adjustments made by Treasury.
Difference	Difference between the total of FMS 1219 Report and the total of Level 8 TCIS for each issue month and year. An asterisk beside the dollar value represents a credit (total for the Level 8 TCIS is greater than the total reported as the SF 1219 Report). A debit indicates the SF 1219 Report total is greater than the total of the checks issued in the Level 8 TCIS.
Area Code	Treasury code to denote the Central Disbursing Office that is reporting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>61 = Air Force (DFAS-CO)</li> <li>62 = Army (DFAS-IN)</li> <li>63 = Navy (DFAS-CL)</li> </ul>

Table 7-1. Check Issue Discrepancies

#	If	and	then
1	checks with incorrect information are discovered prior to release		void check and Level 8 data. Issue new check and Level 8 data with correct information.
2	checks with incorrect information are discovered prior to release	Level 8 data has already been reported into a disbursing system and check dollar amount is correct,	do not void check; process as a recertified payment.
3	checks with incorrect information are discovered prior to release	Level 8 data has been released to DCRM and check dollar amount is incorrect,	process as a canceled check using an SF 1098.
4	an FMS 5206 is received by the DO, research check issue data and determine if the payee is overpaid or underpaid,	if incorrect check issue information was reported to the Treasury,	process FMS 5206 on the DO's SF 1179 and SF 1219.
5	an FMS 5206 is not received by the DO		the DO identifies and corrects offsetting error(s) by preparing and issuing a JV to the Treasury.
6	the Treasury reported an FMS 5206 but the DO did not receive it, contact the Treasury for a copy of FMS 5206,	the FMS 5206 is valid,	process on the SF 1179 and SF 1219.
7	the Treasury reported an FMS 5206 but the DO did not receive it, contact the Treasury for a copy of FMS 5206,	the FMS 5206 does not belong to DSSN,	forward the FMS 5206 with memorandum to correct disbursing station.
8	a check issue reporting discrepancy is discovered within 1 year of issue	no FMS 5206 has been issued,	notify the Treasury in writing and request an adjustment to the amount reported.
9	a check issue reporting discrepancy is discovered within 1 year of issue	an FMS 5206 was received,	process on SF 1179 and SF 1219.
10	a check issue reporting discrepancy is discovered within 1 year of issue	a limited payability credit has been received,	an adjustment cannot be processed. Refer to Chapter 7, 071204.
11	check issue Level 8 data was transmitted but was not processed by the Treasury	check reporting files for the DSSN in DCRM are reviewed and checks are determined to be missing,	request files be transmitted to the DCRM system.
12	the Treasury paid the check but Level 8 data was not reported	check issue data has been reported,	report the check issue data work with DCRM regarding the missing check data at Treasury.