

Electronic Fund Transfer Act¹

Introduction

The Electronic Fund Transfer Act (EFTA) (15 USC 1693 et seq.) of 1978 is intended to protect individual consumers engaging in electronic fund transfers (EFTs). EFT services include transfers through automated teller machines, point-of-sale terminals, automated clearinghouse systems, telephone bill-payment plans in which periodic or recurring transfers are contemplated, and remote banking programs. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) implements EFTA through Regulation E, which includes an official staff commentary. Formerly, the Federal Reserve Board (Board) had rulemaking authority to implement EFTA through Regulation E.

Regulation E has been amended to add section 1005.17, prohibiting institutions from charging overdraft fees for ATM and one-time point of sale (POS) transactions unless the consumer affirmatively consents (74 Fed. Reg. 59033 (Nov. 17, 2009) and 75 Fed. Reg. 31665 June 4, 2010). Section 1005.20 was also added to restrict fees and expiration dates on gift cards, and to require that gift card terms be clearly stated. (75 Fed. Reg. 16580 (April 1, 2010))

To help clarify the requirements of Regulation E, the following background information does not strictly follow the order of the regulatory text, but rather it is presented in the following order:

- Scope and Key Definitions (Sections 1005.2, 1005.3, 1005.17, 1005.20)
- Disclosures (Section 1005.4, Sections 1005.7, 1005.8, 1005.16, 1005.17, 1005.20)
- Electronic transaction overdraft service opt-in (Section 1005.17)
- Issuance of access devices (Sections 1005.5, 1005.18)
- Consumer liability and error resolution (Sections 1005.6, 1005.11)
- Receipts and periodic statements (Sections 1005.9, 1005.18)
- Gift cards (Section 1005.20)
- Other requirements (Sections 1005.10, 1005.14, 1005.15)
- Relation to other laws (Section 1005.12)
- Administrative enforcement and record retention (Section 1005.13)
- Miscellaneous (EFTA provisions not reflected in Regulation E)

For ease of use by the examiner, however, the examination procedures and checklist track the regulation.

Scope

Key Definitions

“**Access Device**” is a card, code, or other means of access to a consumer’s account or a combination used by the consumer to initiate EFTs. Access devices include debit cards, personal identification numbers (PINs), telephone transfer and telephone bill payment codes, and other means to initiate an EFT to or from a consumer account. (Section 1005.2(a)(1) and Staff Commentary 1005.2(a)-1)

Access devices do not include

- Magnetic tape or other devices used internally by a financial institution to initiate electronic transfers,
- A check or draft used to capture the MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition) encoding or routing, account, and serial numbers to initiate a one-time automated clearing house (ACH) debit. (Staff Commentary 1005.2(a)-1 and -2)

“**Accepted Access Device**” is a device that a consumer:

- Requests and receives, or signs, or uses (or authorizes another to use) the access device to transfer money between accounts or to obtain money, property, or services;
- Requests validation of the access device even if it was issued on an unsolicited basis; or
- Receives an access device as a renewal or substitute for an accepted access device from either the financial institution that initially issued the device or a successor. (Section 1005.2(a)(2))

“**Account**” includes a:

- *Checking account, savings account, or other consumer asset account* held by a financial institution (directly or indirectly), including certain club accounts, established primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.; or
- *Payroll card account*, established through an employer (directly or indirectly), to which EFTs of the consumer’s wages, salary, or other employee compensation (such as commissions) are made on a recurring basis. The payroll card account can be operated or managed by the employer, a third-party processor, a depository institution, or any other person. All transactions involving the transfer of funds to or from a payroll card account are covered by the regulation. (Section 1005.2(b)(1) and Staff Commentary 1005.2(b)-1)

An *account* **does not** include an account held by a financial institution under a bona fide trust agreement; an occasional or incidental credit balance in a credit plan; profit-sharing and pension accounts established under a bona fide trust

¹ This section fully incorporates the examination procedures issued under DSC RD Memo 10-032: Regulation E Examination Procedures.

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agreement; escrow accounts such as for payments of real estate taxes, insurance premiums, or completion of repairs; or accounts for purchasing U.S. savings bonds. (Section 1005.2(b)(3) and Staff Commentary 1005.2(b)-3)

A *payroll card account* **does not** include a card used:

- Solely to disburse incentive-based payments (other than commissions when the commissions can represent the primary means through which a consumer is paid) that are unlikely to be a consumer's primary source of salary or other compensation.
- Solely to make disbursements unrelated to compensation, such as petty cash reimbursements or travel per diem payments.
- In isolated instances in which an employer typically does not make recurring payments. (Staff Commentary 1005.2(b)-2)

“Activity” means any action that results in an increase or decrease of the funds underlying a certificate or card, other than the imposition of a fee, or an adjustment due to an error or a reversal of a prior transaction. (Section 1005.20(a)(7))

“ATM Operator” is any person that operates an ATM at which a consumer initiates an EFT or a balance inquiry and that does not hold the account to or from which the transfer is made or about which the inquiry is made. (Section 1005.16(a))

“Dormancy Fee” and inactivity fee mean a fee for non-use of or inactivity on a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card. (Section 1005.20(a)(5))

“Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)” is a transfer of funds initiated through an electronic terminal, telephone, computer (including online banking) or magnetic tape for the purpose of ordering, instructing, or authorizing a financial institution to debit or credit a consumer's account. EFTs include, but are not limited to point-of-sale (POS) transfers; automated teller machine (ATM) transfers; direct deposits or withdrawals of funds; transfers initiated by telephone; and transfers resulting from debit card transactions, whether or not initiated through an electronic terminal. (Section 1005.3(b))

“Electronic Terminal” is an electronic device, other than a telephone call by a consumer, through which a consumer may initiate an EFT. The term includes, but is not limited to, point-of-sale terminals, automated teller machines, and cash-dispensing machines. (Section 1005.2(h))

“Exclusions from Gift Card Definition”. The following cards, codes, or other devices are excluded and not subject to the substantive restrictions on imposing dormancy, inactivity, or service fees, or on expiration dates if they are: (Section 1005.20(b))

- Useable solely for telephone services;
- Reloadable and not marketed or labeled as a gift card or gift certificate. For purposes of this exception, the term “reloadable” includes a temporary non-reloadable card issued solely in connection with a reloadable card, code, or other device;
- A loyalty, award, or promotional gift card (except that these must disclose on the card or device itself, information such as the date the funds expire, fee information, and a toll free number) (Sections 1005.20(a)(4) and (c)(4));
- Not marketed to the general public;
- Issued in paper form only; or
- Redeemable solely for admission to events or venues at a particular location or group of affiliated locations, or to obtain goods or services in conjunction with admission to such events or venues, at the event or venue or at specific locations affiliated with and in geographic proximity to the event or venue.

“General-Use Prepaid Card” is a card, code, or other device:

- Issued on a prepaid basis primarily for personal, family, or household purposes to a consumer in a specified amount, whether or not that amount may be increased or reloaded, in exchange for payment; and
- That is redeemable upon presentation at multiple, unaffiliated merchants for goods or services, or that may be usable at automated teller machines. (Section 1005.20(a)(3)) See “Exclusions from gift card” definition.

“Gift Certificate” is a card, code, or other device issued on a prepaid basis primarily for personal, family, or household purposes to a consumer in a specified amount that may not be increased or reloaded in exchange for payment and redeemable upon presentation at a single merchant or an affiliated group of merchants for goods or services. (Section 1005.20(a)(1)) See “Exclusions from gift card” definition.

“Loyalty, Award, or Promotional Gift Card” is a card, code, or other device (1) issued on a prepaid basis primarily for personal, family, or household purposes to a consumer in connection with a loyalty, award, or promotional program; (2) that is redeemable upon presentation at one or more merchants for goods or services, or usable at automated teller machines; and (3) that sets forth certain disclosures, including a statement indicating that the card, code, or other device is issued for loyalty, award, or promotional purposes. (Section 1005.20(a)(4)) See “Exclusions from gift card definition.

“Overdraft Services” – A financial institution provides an overdraft service if it assesses a fee or charge for paying a transaction (including a check or other item) when the consumer has insufficient or unavailable funds in the account

to pay the transaction. However, an overdraft service does not include payments made from the following:

- A line of credit subject to Regulation Z, such as a credit card account, a home equity line of credit, or an overdraft line of credit;
- Funds transferred from another account held individually or jointly by the consumer; or
- A line of credit or other transaction from a securities or commodities account held by a broker-dealer registered with the SEC or the CFTC. (Section 1005.17(a))

“**Preauthorized Electronic Fund Transfer**” is an EFT authorized in advance to recur at substantially regular intervals. (Section 1005.2(k))

“**Service Fee**” means a periodic fee for holding or use of a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card. A periodic fee includes any fee that may be imposed on a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card from time to time for holding or using the certificate or card. (Section 1005.20(a)(6)) For example, a service fee may include a monthly maintenance fee, a transaction fee, an ATM fee, a reload fee, a foreign currency transaction fee, or a balance inquiry fee, whether or not the fee is waived for a certain period of time or is only imposed after a certain period of time. However, a service fee does not include a one-time fee or a fee that is unlikely to be imposed more than once while the underlying funds are still valid, such as an initial issuance fee, a cash-out fee, a supplemental card fee, or a lost or stolen certificate or card replacement fee. (Staff Commentary 20(a)(6)-1)

“**Store Gift Card**” is a card, code, or other device issued on a prepaid basis primarily for personal, family, or household purposes to a consumer in a specified amount, whether or not that amount may be increased or reloaded, in exchange for payment, and redeemable upon presentation at a single merchant or an affiliated group of merchants for goods or services. (Section 1005.20(a)(2)) See “Exclusions from gift card” definition.

“**Unauthorized Electronic Fund Transfer**” is an EFT from a consumer’s account initiated by a person, other than the consumer, without authority to initiate the transfer and from which the consumer receives no benefit. This does not include an EFT initiated:

- By a person who was furnished the access device to the consumer’s account by the consumer, unless the consumer has notified the financial institution that transfers by that person are no longer authorized;
- With fraudulent intent by the consumer or any person acting in concert with the consumer; or

- By the financial institution or its employee. (Section 1005.2(m))

Coverage – Section 1005.3

The requirements of Regulation E apply only to accounts for which there is an agreement for EFT services to or from the account between (i) the consumer and the financial institution or (ii) the consumer and a third party, when the account-holding financial institution has received notice of the agreement and the fund transfers have begun. (Staff Commentary 1005.3(a)-1)

Regulation E applies to all persons, including offices of foreign financial institutions in the United States, that offer EFT services to residents of any state, and it covers any account located in the United States through which EFTs are offered to a resident of a state, no matter where a particular transfer occurs or where the financial institution is chartered. (Staff Commentary 1005.3(a)-3) Regulation E does not apply to a foreign branch of a U.S. financial institution unless the EFT services are offered in connection with an account in a state, as defined in section 1005.2(l). (Staff Commentary 1005.3(a)-3) For purposes of Sections 1005.3(b)(2) and (3), 1005.10(b), (d), and (e), 1005.13, and 1005.20, Regulation E applies to any person, other than a person excluded from coverage of by section 1029 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010, Title X of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376. (Section 1005.3(a))

Exclusions from Coverage

Section 1005.3(c) describes transfers that are not EFTs and are therefore not covered by the EFTA and Regulation E:

- Transfers of funds originated by check, draft, or similar paper instrument.
- Check guarantee or authorization services that do not directly result in a debit or credit to a consumer’s account.
- Any transfer of funds for a consumer within a system that is used primarily to transfer funds between financial institutions or businesses, e.g., Fedwire or other similar network.
- Any transfer of funds which has as its primary purpose the purchase or sale of securities or commodities regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), purchased or sold through a broker-dealer regulated by the SEC or through a futures commission merchant regulated by the CFTC, or held in book-entry form by a Federal Reserve Bank or federal agency.
- Intra-institutional automatic transfers under an agreement between a consumer and a financial institution.
- Transfers initiated by telephone between a consumer and a financial institution provided the transfer is not a function

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of a written plan contemplating periodic or recurring transfers. A written statement available to the public, such as a brochure, that describes a service allowing a consumer to initiate transfers by telephone constitutes a written plan.

- Preauthorized transfers to or from accounts at financial institutions with assets of less than \$100 million on the preceding December 31. Such preauthorized transfers, however, remain subject to the compulsory use prohibition under section 913 of the EFTA and 12 CFR 1005.10(e), as well as the civil and criminal liability provisions of sections 916 and 917 of the EFTA. A small financial institution that provides EFT services besides preauthorized transfers must comply with the Regulation E requirements for those other services. (Staff Commentary 1005.3(c)(7)-1) For example, a small financial institution that offers ATM services must comply with Regulation E in regard to the issuance of debit cards, terminal receipts, periodic statements, and other requirements.

Electronic Check Conversion (ECK) and Collection of Returned-Item Fees

Regulation E covers electronic check conversion (ECK) transactions. In an ECK transaction, a consumer provides a check to a payee, and information from the check is used to initiate a one-time EFT from the consumer's account. Although transfers originated by checks are not covered by Regulation E, an ECK is treated as an EFT and not a payment originated by check. Payees must obtain the consumer's authorization for each ECK transaction. A consumer authorizes a one-time EFT for an ECK transaction when the consumer receives notice that the transaction will or may be processed as an EFT and goes forward with the underlying transaction.² (Sections 1005.3(b)(2)(i) and (ii) and Staff Commentary 1005.3(b)(2)-3)

If a payee re-presents electronically a check that has been returned unpaid, the transaction is not an EFT, and Regulation E does not apply because the transaction originated by check. (Staff Commentary 1005.3(c)(1)-1)

However, Regulation E applies to a fee collected electronically from a consumer's account for a check or EFT returned unpaid. A consumer authorizes a one-time EFT from the consumer's account to pay the fee for the returned item or transfer if the person collecting the fee provides notice to the consumer stating the amount of the fee and that the person may collect the fee electronically, and the consumer goes

forward with the underlying transaction.³ (Section 1005.3(b)(3)) These authorization requirements do not apply to fees imposed by the account-holding financial institution for returning the check or EFT or paying the amount of an overdraft. (Staff Commentary 1005.3(b)(3)-1)

Disclosures

Disclosures Generally – Section 1005.4

Required disclosures must be clear and readily understandable, in writing, and in a form the consumer may keep. The required disclosures may be provided to the consumer in electronic form, if the consumer affirmatively consents after receiving a notice that complies with the E-Sign Act. (Section 1005.4(a)(1))

Disclosures may be made in a language other than English, if the disclosures are made available in English upon the consumer's request. (Section 1005.4(a)(2))

A financial institution has the option of disclosing additional information and combining disclosures required by other laws (for example, Truth in Lending disclosures) with Regulation E disclosures. (Section 1005.4(b))

A financial institution may combine required disclosures into a single statement if a consumer holds two or more accounts at the financial institution. Thus, a single periodic statement or error resolution notice is sufficient for multiple accounts. In addition, it is only necessary for a financial institution to provide one set of disclosures for a joint account. (Section 1005.4(c)(1) and (2))

Two or more financial institutions that jointly provide EFT services may contract among themselves to meet the requirements that the regulation imposes on any or all of them. When making initial disclosures (*see* Section 1005.7) and disclosures of a change in terms or an error resolution notice (*see* Section 1005.8), a financial institution in a shared system only needs to make disclosures that are within its knowledge and apply to its relationship with the consumer for whom it holds an account. (Section 1005.4(d))

Initial Disclosure of Terms and Conditions – Section 1005.7

Financial institutions must provide initial disclosures of the terms and conditions of EFT services before the first EFT is made or at the time the consumer contracts for an EFT service. They must give a summary of various consumer rights under the regulation, including the consumer's liability for

² For POS transactions, the notice must be posted in a prominent and conspicuous location and a copy of the notice must be provided to the consumer at the time of the transaction. (Sections 1005.3(b)(2)(i) and (ii) and Staff Commentary 1005.3(b)(2)-3)

³ For POS transactions, the notice must be posted in a prominent and conspicuous location and a copy of the notice must either be provided to the consumer at the time of the transaction or mailed to the consumer's address as soon as reasonably practicable after the person initiates the EFT to collect the fee. (Section 1005.3(b)(3))

unauthorized EFTs, the types of EFTs the consumer may make, limits on the frequency or dollar amount, fees charged by the financial institution, and the error-resolution procedures. Appendix A to Part 1005 provides model clauses that financial institutions may use to provide the disclosures.

Timing of Disclosures

Financial institutions must make the required disclosures at the time a consumer contracts for an electronic fund transfer service or before the first electronic fund transfer is made involving the consumer's account. (Section 1005.7(a))

Disclosures given by a financial institution earlier than the regulation requires (for example, when the consumer opens a checking account) need not be repeated when the consumer later authorizes an electronic check conversion or agrees with a third party to initiate preauthorized transfers to or from the consumer's account, unless the terms and conditions differ from the previously disclosed term. This interpretation also applies to any notice provided about one-time EFTs from a consumer's account initiated using information from the consumer's check. On the other hand, if an agreement for EFT services to be provided by an account-holding financial institution is directly between the consumer and the account-holding financial institution, disclosures must be given in close proximity to the event requiring disclosure, for example, when the consumer contracts for a new service. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(a)-1)

Where a consumer authorizes a third party to debit or credit the consumer's account, an account-holding financial institution that has not received advance notice of the transfer or transfers must provide the required disclosures as soon as reasonably possible after the first debit or credit is made, unless the financial institution has previously given the disclosures. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(a)-2)

If a consumer opens a new account permitting EFTs at a financial institution, and the consumer has already received Regulation E disclosures for another account at that financial institution, the financial institution need only disclose terms and conditions that differ from those previously given. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(a)-3)

If a financial institution joins an interchange or shared network system (which provides access to terminals operated by other financial institutions), disclosures are required for additional EFT services not previously available to consumers if the terms and conditions differ from those previously disclosed. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(a)-4)

A financial institution may provide disclosures covering all EFT services that it offers, even if some consumers have not arranged to use all services. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(a)-5)

Addition of EFT Services

A financial institution must make disclosures for any new EFT service added to a consumer's account if the terms and conditions are different from those described in the initial disclosures. ECK transactions may be a new type of transfer requiring new disclosures. (See Appendix A-2) (Staff Commentary 1005.7(c)-1)

Content of Disclosures

Section 1005.7(b) requires a financial institution to provide the following disclosures as they apply:

- **Liability of consumers for unauthorized electronic fund transfers.** The financial institution must include a summary of the consumer's liability (under section 1005.6, state law, or other applicable law or agreement) for unauthorized transfers. (Section 1005.7(b)(1)) A financial institution does not need to provide the liability disclosures if it imposes no liability. If it later decides to impose liability, it must first provide the disclosures. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(1)-1) The financial institution can choose to include advice on promptly reporting unauthorized transfers or the loss or theft of the access device. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(1)-3)
- **Telephone number and address.** A financial institution must provide a specific telephone number and address, on or with the disclosure statement, for reporting a lost or stolen access device or a possible unauthorized transfer. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(2)-2) Except for the telephone number and address for reporting a lost or stolen access device or a possible unauthorized transfer, the disclosure may insert a reference to a telephone number that is readily available to the consumer, such as "Call your branch office. The number is shown on your periodic statement."
- **Business days.** The financial institution's business days. (Section 1005.7(b)(3))
- **Types of transfers; limitations on frequency or dollar amount.** Limitations on the frequency and dollar amount of transfers generally must be disclosed in detail. (Section 1005.7(b)(4)) If the confidentiality of certain details is essential to the security of an account or system, these details may be withheld (but the fact that limitations exist must still be disclosed).⁴ A limitation on account activity that restricts the consumer's ability to make EFTs must be disclosed even if the restriction also applies to transfers

⁴ For example, if financial institution limits cash ATM withdrawals to \$100 per day, the financial institution may disclose that daily withdrawal limitations apply and need not disclose that the limitations may not always be in force (such as during periods when its ATMs are off-line). (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(4)-1)

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made by non-electronic means.⁵ Financial institutions are not required to list preauthorized transfers among the types of transfers that a consumer can make. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(4)-3) Financial institutions must disclose the fact that one-time EFTs initiated using information from a consumer's check are among the types of transfers that a consumer can make. (See Appendix A-2.) (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(4)-4)

- **Fees.** A financial institution must disclose all fees for EFTs or for the right to make EFTs. (Section 1005.7(b)(5)) Other fees (for example, minimum-balance fees, stop-payment fees, account overdrafts, or ATM inquiry fees) may, but need not, be disclosed under Regulation E (but see Regulation DD, 12 CFR Part 1030). (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(5)-1) A per-item fee for EFTs must be disclosed even if the same fee is imposed on non-electronic transfers. If a per-item fee is imposed only under certain conditions, such as when the transactions in the cycle exceed a certain number, those conditions must be disclosed. Itemization of the various fees may be on the disclosure statement or on an accompanying document referenced in the statement. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(5)-2)

A financial institution must disclose that networks used to complete the EFT, as well as an ATM operator, may charge a fee for an EFT or for balance inquiries. (Section 1005.7(b)(11))

- **Documentation.** A summary of the consumer's right to receipts and periodic statements, as provided in section 1005.9, and notices regarding preauthorized transfers as provided in sections 1005.10(a) and 1005.10(d). (Section 1005.7(b)(6))
- **Stop payment.** A summary of the consumer's right to stop payment of a preauthorized electronic fund transfer and the procedure for placing a stop-payment order, as provided in section 1005.10(c). (Section 1005.7(b)(7))
- **Liability of institution.** A summary of the financial institution's liability to the consumer under section 910 of the EFTA for failure to make or to stop certain transfers. (Section 1005.7(b)(8))
- **Confidentiality.** The circumstances under which, in the ordinary course of business, the financial institution may provide information concerning the consumer's account to third parties. (Section 1005.7(b)(9)) A financial institution must describe the circumstances under which any information relating to an account to or from which EFTs are permitted will be made available to third parties,

not just information concerning those EFTs. Third parties include other subsidiaries of the same holding company. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(9)-1)

- **Error Resolution.** The error-resolution notice must be substantially similar to Model Form A-3 in Appendix A of Part 1005. A financial institution may use different wording so long as the substance of the notice remains the same, may delete inapplicable provisions (for example, the requirement for written confirmation of an oral notification), and may substitute substantive state law requirements affording greater consumer protection than Regulation E. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(10)-1) To take advantage of the longer time periods for resolving errors under section 1005.11(c)(3) (for new accounts as defined in Regulation CC, transfers initiated outside the United States, or transfers resulting from POS debit card transactions), a financial institution must have disclosed these longer time periods. Similarly, a financial institution relying on the exception from provisional crediting in section 1005.11(c)(2) for accounts relating to extensions of credit by securities brokers and dealers (Regulation T, 12 CFR Part 1020) must disclose accordingly. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(10)-2)

Change in Terms; Error Resolution Notice – Section 1005.8

If a financial institution contemplates a change in terms it must mail or deliver a written or electronic notice to the consumer at least 21 days before the effective date of any change in a term or condition required to be disclosed under section 1005.7(b) if the change would result in any of the following:

- Increased fees or charges;
- Increased liability for the consumer;
- Fewer types of available EFTs; or
- Stricter limitations on the frequency or dollar amounts of transfers.

If an immediate change in terms or conditions is necessary to maintain or restore the security of an EFT system or account, the financial institution does not need to give prior notice. However, if the change is to be permanent, the financial institution must provide notice in writing of the change to the consumer on or with the next regularly scheduled periodic statement or within 30 days, unless disclosures would jeopardize the security of the system or account.

For accounts to or from which EFTs can be made, the financial institution must mail, deliver, or provide electronically to the consumer at least once each calendar year, the error resolution notice in 12 CFR 1005 Appendix A - Model Form A-3. Alternatively, the financial institution may include an abbreviated error resolution notice substantially

⁵ For example, Regulation D (12 CFR 204) restricts the number of payments to third parties that may be made from a money market deposit account; a financial institution that does not execute fund transfers in excess of those limits must disclose the restriction as a limitation on the frequency of EFTs. (Staff Commentary 1005.7(b)(4)-2)

similar to the notice set out in Appendix A (Model Form A-3) with each periodic statement. (Section 1005.8(b))

Disclosures at Automated Teller Machines – Section 1005.16

An ATM operator that charges a fee is required to post notice that a fee will be imposed and disclose the amount of the fee. Notices must be posted both (1) in a prominent and conspicuous location on or at the machine; and (2) on the screen or on a paper notice before the consumer is committed to paying a fee. (Section 1005.16(c)(1) and (2)) The fee may be imposed by the ATM operator only if: (1) the consumer is provided the required notices; and (2) the consumer elects to continue the transaction. (Section 1005.16(d))

The “clear and conspicuous notice” standard applies to notice posted on or at the ATM. The “clear and readily understandable standard” applies to the content of the notice. The requirement that the notice be in a retainable format only applies to printed notices (not those on the ATM screen). (Section 1005.16(c))

These fee disclosures are not required if a network owner is not charging a fee directly to the consumer (i.e., some network owners charge an interchange fee to financial institutions whose customers use the network). If the network practices change such that the network charges the consumer directly, these fee disclosure requirements would apply to the network.

Overdraft Service Disclosures – Section 1005.17

Disclosure requirements for overdraft services are addressed in Section III of this document.

Gift Card Disclosures – Section 1005.20(c)

Disclosures must be clear and conspicuous and generally in a written or electronic form (except for certain pre-purchase disclosures, which may be given orally) that the consumer may retain. The fees and terms and conditions of expiration that are required to be disclosed prior to purchase may not be changed after purchase.

A number of disclosures must be made on the actual card. Making such disclosures in an accompanying terms and conditions document, on packaging surrounding a certificate or card, or on a sticker or other label affixed to the certificate or card does not constitute a disclosure on the certificate or card. Those disclosures include the following:

- The existence, amount, and frequency of any dormancy, inactivity, or service fee;
- The expiration date for the underlying funds (or the fact that the funds do not expire);
- A toll-free telephone number and (if any) a Web site that the consumer may use to obtain a replacement certificate or

card if the certificate or card expires while underlying funds are still available;

- If the card has an expiration date less than seven years from the date of manufacture, a statement that the certificate or card expires, but the underlying funds do not expire or expire later than the certificate or card, as well as a statement that the consumer may contact the issuer for a replacement card;⁶ and
- A toll-free telephone number and (if any) a Web site that the consumer may use to obtain information about fees.

Additional Disclosure Requirements Regarding Fees. In addition to the disclosure requirements related to dormancy, inactivity, or service fees, the amount and conditions of all other fees must be disclosed as well. These disclosures must be provided on or with the certificate or card and disclosed prior to purchase. The certificate or card must also disclose a toll-free telephone number and Web site, if one is maintained, that a consumer may use to obtain fee information or replacement certificates or cards. (Section 1005.20(f))

Disclosure Requirements for Loyalty, Award, or Promotional Gift Cards

To qualify for the exclusion for loyalty, award, or promotional gift cards, the following must be disclosed:

- A statement indicating that the card, code, or other device is issued for loyalty, award, or promotional purposes, which must be included on the front of the card, code, or other device;
- The expiration date for the underlying funds, which must be included on the front of the card, code, or other device;
- The amount of any fees that may be imposed in connection with the card, code, or other device, and the conditions under which they may be imposed, which must be provided on or with the card, code, or other device; and
- A toll-free telephone number and, if one is maintained, a Web site, that a consumer may use to obtain fee information, which must be included on the card, code, or other device.

Electronic Transaction Overdraft Services Opt-in – Section 1005.17

Background

In recent years overdraft payment services have been extended to cover overdrafts resulting from non-check transactions, including ATM withdrawals, debit card transactions at point of sale, on-line transactions, preauthorized transfers, and ACH transactions. Generally, institutions charge a flat fee each time an overdraft is paid, although some institutions have a tiered

⁶ This requirement does not apply to non-reloadable certificates or cards that expire seven years or more after the date of manufacture.

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fee structure and charge higher fees based on the amount of the negative balance at the end of the day or as the number of overdrafts increases. Institutions commonly charge the same amount for paying check and ACH overdrafts as they would if they returned the item unpaid. Some institutions also impose a fee for each day the account remains overdrawn. For debit card overdrafts, the dollar amount of the fee and multiple assessments can exceed the dollar amount of the overdrafts.

In February 2005, the agencies issued guidance concerning the marketing, disclosure, and implementation of overdraft programs. The guidance also covers safety and soundness considerations, and establishes a number of best practices financial institutions should incorporate into their overdraft programs. The 2009 revisions to Regulation E supersede portions of the guidance related to ATM and one-time debit card overdraft transactions. However, in addition to the revised Regulation E requirements, institutions are again advised to incorporate their agency's overdraft guidance into their overdraft payment programs.

Section 1005.17 was added in the 2009 revision to Regulation E.⁷ It provides consumers with a choice to opt-into their institution's overdraft payment program and be charged a fee for overdrafts for ATM and one-time debit card transactions. It also requires disclosure of the fees and terms associated with the institution's overdraft service. Before an institution may assess overdraft fees, the consumer must opt-in, or affirmatively consent, to the overdraft service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions, and the consumer has an ongoing right to revoke consent. Institutions may not require an opt-in for ATM and one-time debit transactions as a condition to the payment of overdrafts for checks and other transactions. The account terms, conditions and features must be the same for consumers who opt-in and for those who do not.

Opt-In Requirement for Overdraft Services

The financial institution may assess a fee for paying an ATM or one-time debit card transaction pursuant to an overdraft service only if it has met the following requirements:

- The financial institution has provided the consumer with a written (or, if the consumer agrees, electronic) notice, segregated from all other information, describing the overdraft service;
- The financial institution has provided a reasonable opportunity for the consumer to affirmatively consent (opt-in) to the overdraft service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions;
- The financial institution has obtained the consumer's affirmative consent (opt-in) for ATM and one-time debit card transactions; and
- The financial institution has mailed or delivered written (or, if the consumer agrees, electronic) confirmation of the consent, including a statement informing the consumer of the right to revoke consent. An institution complies if it adopts reasonable procedures to ensure that it assesses overdraft fees only for transactions paid after mailing or delivering the confirmation to the consumer. (Section 1005.17(b)(1); Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-7))

Fee Prohibitions

As a general rule, an institution may not charge overdraft fees for paying an ATM or one-time debit card transaction unless the consumer has opted-in. The fee prohibition also applies to an institution that has a policy and practice of not paying an ATM or one-time debit card overdraft when it reasonably believes at the time of the authorization request that the consumer does not have sufficient funds available to pay the transaction, although the institution does not have to comply with the notice and opt-in requirements. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-1(iv)).

Lack of consent does not prohibit the financial institution from paying ATM or one-time debit card overdrafts. However, the financial institution may charge a fee only if the consumer has consented to the institution's overdraft service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-2) Conversely, the financial institution is not required to pay an ATM or one-time debit card overdraft even if the consumer has consented to pay a fee. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-3)

For a consumer who has not opted-in, if a fee or charge is based on the amount of the outstanding negative balance, an institution may not charge a fee for a negative balance that is solely attributable to an ATM or one-time debit card transaction. However, an institution may assess a fee if the negative balance is attributable in whole or in part to a check, ACH transaction or other type of transaction not subject to the prohibition on assessing overdraft fees. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-8)

For a consumer who has not opted-in, the institution may not assess daily or sustained negative balance, overdraft, or similar fees for a negative balance, based solely on ATM or one-time debit card transactions. However, if the negative balance is attributable in part to a check, ACH transaction, or other type of transaction not subject to the prohibition on assessing overdraft fees, the institution may charge a daily or sustained overdraft or similar fee, even if the consumer has not opted-in. The date the fee may be charged is based on the date on which the check, ACH, or other type of transaction is paid into overdraft. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-9)

⁷ 74 FR 59033, Nov. 17, 2009; 75 FR 31665, June 4, 2010.

Contents and Format of Notice

The notice describing the overdraft service must be substantially similar to Model Form A-9. The notice must include all of the following items, and may not contain any other information not expressly specified or otherwise permitted:

- A brief description of the overdraft service and the types of transactions for which the financial institution may charge a fee;
- The dollar amount of any fee that may be charged for an ATM or one-time debit card transaction, including any daily or other overdraft fees;⁸
- The maximum number of fees that may be charged per day, or, if applicable, that there is no limit;
- An explanation of the right to affirmatively consent to the overdraft service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions, including the methods by which the consumer may consent;⁹ and
- The availability of a line of credit or a service that transfers funds from another account to cover overdrafts, if the financial institution offers those alternatives.¹⁰ (Section 1005.17(d)(1) through (d)(5))

The financial institution also may (but is not required to) include the following information, to the extent applicable:

- Disclosure of the right to opt-into, or out of, the payment of overdrafts for other types of transactions (e.g. checks, ACH transactions, or automatic bill payments) and a means for the consumer to exercise such choices;
- Disclosure of the financial institution's returned item fee, as well as the fact that merchants may charge additional fees; and
- Disclosure of the right to revoke consent. (Section 1005.17(d)(6))

⁸ If the amount of the fee may vary based on the number of times the consumer has overdrawn the account, the amount of the overdraft, or other factors, the financial institution must disclose the maximum fee.

⁹ Institutions may tailor the response portion of Model Form A-9 to the methods offered. For example, a tear-off portion of Model Form A-9 is not necessary if consumers may only opt-in by telephone or electronically. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(d)-3)

¹⁰ If the institution offers both a line of credit subject to Regulation Z (12 CFR part 1026) and a service that transfers funds from another account of the consumer held at the institution to cover overdrafts, the institution must state in its opt-in notice that both alternative plans are offered. If the institution offers one, but not the other, it must state in its opt-in notice the alternative plan that it offers. If the institution does not offer either plan, it should omit the reference to the alternative plans. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(d)-5) If the financial institution offers additional alternatives for paying overdrafts, it may (but is not required to) disclose those alternatives. Section 1005.17(d)(5)

Reasonable Opportunity to Consent

The financial institution must provide a reasonable opportunity to consent. Reasonable methods of consent include: mail — if the financial institution provides a form for the consumer to fill out and mail, telephone — if the financial institution provides a readily-available telephone line that the consumer may call, electronic means — if the financial institution provides a form that can be accessed and processed at its Web site, where the consumer may click on a box to consent and click on a button to affirm consent, or in person — if the financial institution provides a form for the consumer to complete and present at a branch or office. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-4) The financial institution may provide the opportunity to consent and require the consumer to make a choice as a step to opening an account. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-5)

Affirmative Consent Is Necessary

An important feature of the opt-in is that the consumer's affirmative consent is necessary before the institution may charge overdraft fees for paying an ATM or one-time debit card transaction. (1005.17(b)(iii)) The consent must be separate from other consents or acknowledgments (including a consent to receive disclosures electronically). Check boxes are allowed, but the check box and the consumer's signature may only apply to the consumer's consent to opt-in. Preprinted disclosures about the overdraft service provided with a signature card or contract do not constitute affirmative consent. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-6)

Confirmation and Consumer's Right to Revoke

Not only must the consumer affirmatively consent, but the institution must mail or deliver to the consumer a written confirmation (or electronic, if the consumer agrees) that the consumer has consented, along with a statement informing the consumer of the right to revoke the consent at any time. (1005.17(b)(iv) and Commentary 1005.17(b)-7) An institution complies with the confirmation requirement if it has adopted reasonable procedures to ensure that overdraft fees are assessed only on transactions paid after the confirmation is mailed or delivered to the consumer. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-7).

Assessing Fees

For consumers who have not opted-in, institutions are prohibited from charging overdraft fees for paying those transactions. This prohibition applies to daily or sustained overdraft, negative balance, or similar fees. However, the rule does not prohibit an institution from assessing these fees if the negative balance is attributable, in whole or part, to a check, ACH or other transaction not subject to the fee prohibition. However, if the negative balance is attributable in part to an ATM transaction, for example, and in part to a check, a fee may be assessed based on the date when the check is paid into

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overdraft, not the date of the ATM or one-time debit transaction.

Conditioning payment of other overdrafts

The financial institution may not condition the payment of other types of overdraft transactions on the consumer's affirmative consent, and the financial institution may not decline to pay other types of overdraft transactions because the consumer has not affirmatively consented to the payment of ATM and one-time debit card overdrafts. (Section 1005.17(b)(2)) In other words, the financial institution may not use different criteria for paying other types of overdraft transactions for consumers who have consented and for consumers who have not consented. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)(2)-1)

Same Account Terms, Conditions, and Features

In addition, the financial institution must provide to consumers who do not affirmatively consent the same account terms, conditions, and features (except the payment of ATM and one-time debit overdrafts) that are available to consumers who do affirmatively consent. (Section 1005.17(b)(3)) That requirement includes, but is not limited to:

- Interest rates paid;
- Fees assessed;
- The type of ATM or debit card provided to the depositor;¹¹
- Minimum balance requirements; or
- Account features, such as on-line bill payment services. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)(3)-1)

Joint Accounts

Any consumer may consent, or revoke consent, for payment of ATM or one-time debit card transactions from a joint account. (Section 1005.17(e))

Continuing Right to Consent or Revoke

A consumer may consent to the payment of ATM and one-time debit card overdrafts at any time. A consumer may also revoke consent at any time. The financial institution must implement a revocation as soon as reasonably practicable. (Section 1005.17(f)) The financial institution need not waive overdraft fees assessed prior to the revocation request. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(f)-1)

Duration of Consent

Consent remains effective until the consumer revokes it, unless the financial institution terminates the overdraft service. (Section 1005.17(g)) The financial institution may terminate

the overdraft service, for example, if the consumer makes excessive use of the service. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(g)-1)

Effective Date

The overdraft services rule became effective on January 19, 2010, and compliance is mandatory on July 1, 2010. For accounts opened on or after July 1, 2010, the financial institution must obtain consent before charging a fee for payment of any ATM or one-time debit overdraft. However, for accounts opened before July 1, 2010, the financial institution may not charge a fee for paying any ATM or one-time debit overdraft on or after August 15, 2010, unless it has obtained consent. (See Section 1005.17(c))

Issuance of Access Devices – Sections 1005.5 and 1005.18

In general, a financial institution may issue an access device to a consumer only if:

- The consumer requested it in writing or orally;¹² or
- It is a renewal of, or a substitute for, an accepted access device (as defined in section 1005.2(a)).

Only one renewal or substitute device may replace a previously issued device. A financial institution may provide additional devices at the time it issues the renewal or substitute access device provided the institution complies with the requirements for issuing unsolicited access devices for the additional devices. (Staff Commentaries 1005.5(a)(2)-1 and 1005.5(b)-5)

A financial institution may issue an unsolicited access device only if the access device is:

- Not validated – that is, it cannot be used to initiate an EFT;
- Accompanied by the explanation that it is not validated and how the consumer may dispose of it if the consumer does not wish to validate it;
- Accompanied by a complete disclosure, in accordance with section 1005.7, of the consumer's rights and liabilities that will apply if the access device is validated; and
- Validated only upon oral or written request from the consumer and after a verification of the consumer's identity by some reasonable means. (Section 1005.5(b))

The financial institution may use any reasonable means of verifying the consumer's identity, but the consumer is not liable for any unauthorized transfers if an imposter succeeds in validating the access device. (Staff Commentary 1005.5(b)-4)

¹¹ For example, the financial institution may not provide a PIN-only debit card to consumers who do not opt-in, and a debit card with both PIN and signature-debit features to consumers who do opt-in.

¹² For a joint account, a financial institution may issue an access device to each account holder for whom the requesting holder specifically requests an access device. (Staff Commentary 1005.5(a)(1)-1)

Payroll Card Access Devices

Consistent with section 1005.5(a), a financial institution may issue a payroll card access device only in response to an oral or written request for the device or as a renewal or substitute for an accepted access device. A consumer is deemed to request an access device for a payroll account when the consumer chooses to receive salary or other compensation through a payroll card account. (Staff Commentary 1005.18(a)-1)

EFT Added to Credit Card

The EFTA and Regulation E apply when the capability to initiate EFTs is added to an accepted credit card (as defined under Regulation Z). The EFTA and Regulation E also apply to the issuance of an access device that permits credit extensions under a preexisting agreement between the consumer and a financial institution to extend credit only to cover overdrafts (or to maintain a specified minimum balance). The Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z govern the addition of a credit feature to an accepted access device, and except as discussed above, the issuance of a credit card that is also an access device. For information on Regulation E's relationship to other laws, including Truth in Lending, *see* Section 1005.12.

Consumer Liability and Error Resolution**Liability of Consumers for Unauthorized Transfers – Section 1005.6**

A consumer may be liable for an unauthorized EFT (defined in Section 1005.2(m)), depending on when the consumer notifies the financial institution and whether an access device was used to conduct the transaction. Under the EFTA, there is no bright-line time limit within which consumers must report unauthorized EFTs. (71 Fed. Reg. 1638, 1653 (Jan. 10, 2006))

The extent of the consumer's liability is determined solely by the consumer's promptness in notifying the financial institution. (Staff Commentary 1005.6(b)-3) Other factors may not be used as a basis to hold consumers liable. Regulation E expressly prohibits the following factors as the basis for imposing greater liability than is permissible under Regulation E: the consumer was negligent (e.g., wrote a PIN on an ATM card); an agreement between the consumer and the financial institution provides for greater liability; or the consumer is liable for a greater amount under state law. (Staff Commentaries 1005.6(b)-2 and 1005.6(b)-3)

A consumer may only be held liable for an unauthorized transaction, within the limitations set forth in Section 1005.6(b), if:

- The financial institution has provided the following written disclosures to the consumer:

- A summary of the consumer's liability for unauthorized EFTs;
- The telephone number and address for reporting that an unauthorized EFT has been or may be made; and
- The financial institution's business days.
- Any access device used to effect the EFT was an accepted access device (as defined in Section 1005.2(a)); and
- The financial institution has provided a means to identify the consumer to whom the access device was issued. (Section 1005.6(a))

Regulation E allows, but does not require, the financial institution to provide a separate means to identify each consumer of a multiple-user account. (Staff Commentary 1005.6(a)-2)

The limitations on the amount of consumer liability for unauthorized EFTs, the time limits within which consumers must report unauthorized EFTs, and the liability for failing to adhere to those time limits, are listed in the chart below. The financial institution may impose less consumer liability than is provided by Section 1005.6 based on state law or the deposit agreement. (Section 1005.6(b)(6))

Knowledge of Loss or Theft

The fact that a consumer has received a periodic statement reflecting an unauthorized transaction is a factor, but not conclusive evidence, in determining whether the consumer had knowledge of a loss or theft of the access device. (Staff Commentary 1005.6(b)(1)-2)

Timing of Notice

If a consumer's delay in notifying a financial institution was due to extenuating circumstances, such as extended travel or hospitalization, the time periods for notification specified above shall be extended to a reasonable time. (Section 1005.6(b)(4); Staff Commentary 1005.6(b)(4)-1)

Notice to the Financial Institution

A consumer gives notice to a financial institution about unauthorized use when the consumer takes reasonable steps to provide the financial institution with the pertinent information, whether or not a particular employee actually receives the information. (Section 1005.6(b)(5)(i)) Even if the consumer is unable to provide the account number or the card number, the notice effectively limits the consumer's liability if the consumer sufficiently identifies the account in question, for example, by giving the name on the account and the type of account. (Staff Commentary 1005.6(b)(5)-3) At the consumer's option, notice may be given in person, by telephone, or in writing. (Section 1005.6(b)(5)(ii)) Notice in writing is considered given at the time the consumer mails the notice or delivers the notice for transmission by any other

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Consumer Liability for Unauthorized Transfers: Electronic Fund Transfer Act—Regulation E (12 CFR 1005.6)

Event	Timing of Consumer Notice to Financial Institution	Maximum Liability
Loss or theft of access device ¹	Within two business days after learning of loss or theft.	Lesser of \$50, OR total amount of unauthorized transfers.
Loss or theft of access device	More than two business days after learning of loss or theft up to 60 calendar days after transmittal of statement showing first unauthorized transfer made with access device.	Lesser of \$500, OR the sum of: a. \$50 or the total amount of unauthorized transfers occurring in the first two business days, whichever is less, AND b. The amount of unauthorized transfers occurring after two business days and before notice to the financial institution. ²
Loss or theft of access device	More than 60 calendar days after transmittal of statement showing first unauthorized transfer made with access device.	For transfers occurring within the 60-day period, the lesser of \$500, OR the sum of a. Lesser of \$50 or the amount of unauthorized transfers in first two business days, AND b. The amount of unauthorized transfers occurring after two business days. For transfers occurring after the 60-day period, unlimited liability (until the financial institution is notified.) ³
Unauthorized transfer(s) not involving loss or theft of an access device	Within 60 calendar days after transmittal of the periodic statement on which the unauthorized transfer first appears.	No liability.
Unauthorized transfer(s) not involving loss or theft of an access device	More than 60 calendar days after transmittal of the periodic statement on which the unauthorized transfer first appears.	Unlimited liability for unauthorized transfers occurring 60 calendar days after the periodic statement and before notice to the financial institution.

1 Includes a personal identification number (PIN) if used without a card in a telephone transaction, for example.
2 Provided the financial institution demonstrates that these transfers would not have occurred had notice been given within the two-business-day period.
3 Provided the financial institution demonstrates that these transfers would not have occurred had notice been given within the 60-day period.

usual means to the financial institution. Notice may also be considered given when the financial institution becomes aware of circumstances leading to the reasonable belief that an unauthorized transfer has been or may be made. (Section 1005.6(b)(5)(iii))

Relation of Error Resolution to Truth in Lending

Regulation E's liability and error resolution provisions apply to an extension of credit that occurs under an agreement between the consumer and a financial institution to extend credit when the consumer's account is overdrawn or to maintain a specified minimum balance in the consumer's

account, or under an overdraft service. (Section 1005.12(a)(1)(iii)) As provided in Section 1005.12 and related commentary, for transactions involving access devices that also function as credit cards, the liability and error resolution provisions of Regulation E or Regulation Z will apply depending on the nature of the transaction:

- If the unauthorized use of a combined access device-credit card solely involves an extension of credit (other than an extension of credit described under section 1005.12(a)(1)(iii)) and does not involve an EFT (for example, when the card is used to draw cash advances

directly from a credit line), only the error resolution provisions of Regulation Z will apply.

- If the unauthorized use of a combined access device-credit card involves only an EFT (for example, debit card purchases or cash withdrawals at an ATM from a checking account), only the error resolution provisions of Regulation E will apply.
- If a combined access device-credit card is stolen and unauthorized transactions are made by using the card as both a debit card and a credit card, Regulation E will apply to the unauthorized transactions in which the card was used as a debit card, and Regulation Z will apply to the unauthorized transactions in which the card was used as a credit card.

Procedures for Resolving Errors – Section 1005.11

This section defines “error” and describes the steps the consumer must take when asserting an error in order to receive the protection of the EFTA and Regulation E, and the procedures that a financial institution must follow to resolve an alleged error.

An “error” includes any of the following:

- An unauthorized EFT;
- An incorrect EFT to or from the consumer’s account;
- The omission from a periodic statement of an EFT to or from the consumer’s account that should have been included;
- A computational or bookkeeping error made by the financial institution relating to an EFT;
- The consumer’s receipt of an incorrect amount of money from an electronic terminal;
- An EFT not identified in accordance with the requirements of sections 1005.9 or 1005.10(a); or
- A consumer’s request for any documentation required by sections 1005.9 or 1005.10(a) or for additional information or clarification concerning an EFT. (Section 1005.11(a)(1))

The term “error” does not include:

- A routine inquiry about the balance in the consumer’s account or a request for duplicate copies of documentation or other information that is made only for tax or other record-keeping purposes. (Sections 1005.11(a)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii))
- The fact that a financial institution does not make a terminal receipt available for a transfer of \$15 or less in accordance with Section 1005.9(e). (Staff Commentary 1005.11(a)-6)

A financial institution must comply with the error resolution procedures in Section 1005.11 with respect to any oral or written notice of error from the consumer that:

- The financial institution receives not later than 60 days after sending a periodic statement or other documentation first reflecting the alleged error (but see Sections 1005.14 and 1005.18);
- Enables the financial institution to identify the consumer’s name and account number; and
- Indicates why the consumer believes the error exists, and, to the extent possible, the type, date, and amount of the error. (Section 1005.11(b)(1))

A financial institution may require a consumer to give written confirmation of an error within 10 business days of giving oral notice. The financial institution must provide the address where confirmation must be sent. (Section 1005.11(b)(2))

Error Resolution Procedures

After receiving a notice of error, the financial institution must:

- Promptly investigate the oral or written allegation of error;
- Complete its investigation within 10 business days; (Section 1005.11(c)(1))
- Report the results of its investigation within three business days after completing its investigation; and
- Correct the error within one business day after determining that an error has occurred.

The financial institution may take up to 45 calendar days (Section 1005.11(c)(2)) to complete its investigation provided it:

- Provisionally credits the funds (including interest, where applicable) to the consumer’s account within the 10 business-day period;
- Advises the consumer within 2 business days of the provisional crediting; and
- Gives the consumer full use of the funds during the investigation.

A financial institution need not provisionally credit the account to take up to 45 calendar days to complete its investigation if the consumer fails to provide the required written confirmation of an oral notice of error, or if the notice of error involves an account subject to the margin requirements or other aspects of Regulation T (12 CFR part 1020). (Section 1005.11(c)(2)(i))

However, where an error involves an unauthorized EFT, the financial institution must comply with the requirements of the provisions relating to unauthorized EFTs before holding the consumer liable, even if the consumer does not provide a notice of error within the time limits in section 1005.11(b). (Staff Commentary 1005.11(b)(1)-7)

When investigating a claim of error, the financial institution need only review its own records if the alleged error concerns

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a transfer to or from a third party, and there is no agreement between the financial institution and the third party for the type of EFT involved. (Section 1005.11(c)(4)) However, the financial institution may not limit its investigation solely to the payment instructions where other information within the financial institution's records pertaining to a particular account may help to resolve a consumer's claim. (Staff Commentary 1005.11(c)(4)-5)

If, after investigating the alleged error, the financial institution determines that an error has occurred, it shall promptly (within one business day after such determination) correct the error, including the crediting of interest if applicable. The financial institution shall provide within three business days of the completed investigation an oral or written report of the correction to the consumer and, as applicable, notify the consumer that the provisional credit has been made final. (Section 1005.11(c)(2)(iii) and (iv))

If the financial institution determines that no error occurred or that an error occurred in a different manner or amount from that described by the consumer, the financial institution must mail or deliver a written explanation of its findings within three business days after concluding its investigation. The explanation must include a notice of the consumer's rights to request the documents upon which the financial institution relied in making its determination. (Section 1005.11(d))

Upon debiting a provisionally credited amount, the financial institution shall notify the consumer of the date and amount of the debit and of the fact that the financial institution will honor (without charge) checks, drafts, or similar paper instruments payable to third parties and preauthorized debits for five business days after transmittal of the notice. The financial institution need honor only items that it would have paid if the provisionally credited funds had not been debited. Upon request from the consumer, the financial institution must promptly mail or deliver to the consumer copies of documents upon which it relied in making its determination. (Section 1005.11(d)(2))

If a notice involves an error that occurred within 30 days after the first deposit to the account was made, the time periods are extended from 10 and 45 days, to 20 and 90 days, respectively. If the notice of error involves a transaction that was not initiated in a state or resulted from a point-of-sale debit card transaction, the 45-day period is extended to 90 days. (Section 1005.11(c)(3))

If a financial institution has fully complied with the investigation requirements, it generally does not need to reinvestigate if a consumer later reasserts the same error. However, it must investigate a claim of error asserted by a consumer following receipt of information provided pursuant to section 1005.11(a)(1)(vii). (Section 1005.11(e))

Receipts and Periodic Statements

Documentation of Transfers – Section 1005.9

Electronic terminal receipts

Receipts must be made available at the time a consumer initiates an EFT at an electronic terminal. Financial institutions may provide receipts only to consumers who request one. (Staff Commentary 1005.9(a)-1) The receipt must include, as applicable:

- Amount of the transfer – a charge for making the transfer may be included in the amount, provided the charge is disclosed on the receipt and on a sign posted on or at the terminal.
- Date – the date the consumer initiates the transfer.
- Type of transfer and type of account – descriptions such as “withdrawal from checking” or “transfer from savings to checking” are appropriate. This is true even if the accounts are only similar in function to a checking account (such as a share draft or NOW account) or a savings account (such as a share account). If the access device used can only access one account, the type of account may be omitted. (Staff Commentaries 1005.9(a)(3)-1; 1005.9(3)-2; 1005.9(3)-4; and 1005.9(3)-5)
- Number or code identifying the consumer's account(s) or the access device used to initiate the transfer – the number and code need not exceed four digits or letters.
- Location of the terminal – The location of the terminal where the transfer is initiated or an identification, such as a code or terminal number. If the location is disclosed, except in limited circumstances where all terminals are located in the same city or state, the receipt shall include the city and state or foreign country and one of the following:
 - Street address of the terminal;
 - Generally accepted name for the location of the terminal (such as an airport, shopping center, or branch of a financial institution); or
 - Name of the entity (if other than the financial institution providing the statement) at whose place of business the terminal is located, such as a store, and the city, state, or foreign country. (Section 1005.9(a)(5))
- Name of any third party to or from whom funds are transferred – a code may be used to identify the party if the code is explained on the receipt. This requirement does not apply if the name of the party is provided by the consumer in a manner the terminal cannot duplicate on the receipt, such as on a payment stub. (Staff Commentary 1005.9(a)(6)-1)

Receipts are not required for electronic EFTs of \$15 or less. (Section 1005.9(e))

Periodic statements

Periodic statements must be sent for each monthly cycle in which an EFT has occurred, and at least quarterly if no EFT has occurred. (Section 1005.9(b)) For each EFT made during the cycle, the statement must include, as applicable:

- **Amount of the transfer** – if a charge was imposed at an electronic terminal by the owner or operator of the terminal, that charge may be included in the amount;
- **Date** the transfer was posted to the account;
- **Type of transfer(s)** and **type of account(s)** to or from which funds were transferred;
- For each transfer (except deposits of cash, or a check, draft or similar paper instrument to the consumer's account) initiated at an electronic terminal, the terminal location as required for the receipt under Section 1005.9(a)(5);
- Name of any third party payee or payor;
- Account number(s);
- Total amount of any fees and charges, other than a finance charge as defined by Regulation Z, assessed during the period for making EFTs, the right to make EFTs, or for account maintenance;
- Balance in the account at the beginning and close of the statement period;
- Address and telephone number to be used by the consumer for inquiries or notice of errors. If the financial institution has elected to send the abbreviated error notice with every periodic statement, the address and telephone number may appear on that document; and
- If the financial institution has provided a telephone number which the consumer can use to find out whether or not a preauthorized transfer has taken place, that telephone number.

Exceptions to the Periodic Statement Requirement for Certain Account**Passbook Account**

Where a consumer's passbook may not be accessed by an EFT other than preauthorized transfers to the account, a periodic statement need not be sent, provided that the financial institution updates the consumer's passbook or provides the required information on a separate document at the consumer's request. To update the passbook, the amount and date of each EFT made since the passbook was last presented must be listed. (Section 1005.9(c)(1)(i)) For other accounts that may be accessed only by preauthorized transfers to the account, the financial institution must send a periodic statement at least quarterly. (Section 1005.9(c)(1)(ii))

Transfers Between Accounts

If a transfer occurs between two accounts of the consumer at the same financial institution, the transfer need only be

documented for one of the two accounts. (Section 1005.9(c)(2)) A preauthorized transfer between two accounts of the consumer at the same financial institution is subject to the Section 1005.9(c)(1) rule on preauthorized transfers and not the Section 1005.9(c)(2) rule on intra-institutional transfers. (Section 1005.9(c)(3))

Documentation for Foreign-Initiated Transfers

If an EFT is initiated outside the United States, the financial institution need not provide a receipt or a periodic statement reflecting the transfer if it treats an inquiry for clarification or documentation as a notice of error. (Section 1005.9(d))

Alternatives to Periodic Statements for Financial Institutions Offering Payroll Card Accounts – Section 1005.18

This section provides an alternative to providing periodic statements for payroll card accounts if financial institutions make the account information available to consumers by specific means. In addition, this section clarifies how financial institutions that do not provide periodic statements for payroll card accounts can comply with the Regulation E requirements relating to initial disclosures, the annual error resolution notice, liability limits, and the error resolution procedures.

Typically, employers and third-party service providers do not meet the definition of a "financial institution" subject to the regulation because they neither (i) hold payroll card accounts nor (ii) issue payroll cards and agree with consumers to provide EFT services in connection with payroll card accounts. However, to the extent an employer or a service provider undertakes either of these functions, it would be deemed a financial institution under the regulation. (Staff Commentary 1005.18(a)-2)

Alternative to Periodic Statements

A financial institution does not need to furnish periodic statements required by section 1005.9(b) if the financial institution makes available to the consumer:

- The account balance, through a readily available telephone line;
- An electronic history of account transactions covering at least 60 days preceding the date the consumer electronically accesses the account; and
- A written history of the account transactions provided promptly in response to an oral or written request and covering at least 60 days preceding the date the financial institution receives the consumer's request. (Section 1005.18(b)(1))

The history of account transactions must include the same type of information required on periodic statements under Section 1005.9(b). (Section 1005.18(b)(2))

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Requirements to Comply with Regulation E

If a financial institution provides an alternative to periodic statements under section 1005.18(b), it must comply with the following:

- Modify the initial disclosures under 1005.7(b) by disclosing:
 - A telephone number that the consumer may call to obtain the account balance; the means by which the consumer can obtain an electronic account history, such as the address of an Internet website; and a summary of the consumer's right to receive a written account history upon request (in place of the summary of the right to receive a periodic statement required by section 1005.7(b)(6)), including a telephone number to call to request a history. The disclosure required by this paragraph (c)(1)(i) may be made by providing a notice substantially similar to the notice contained in paragraph A-7(a) in Appendix A of Part 1005.
 - A notice concerning error resolution that is substantially similar to the notice contained in paragraph A-7(b) in Appendix A, in place of the notice required by section 1005.7(b)(10).
- Provide an annual error resolution notice that is substantially similar to the notice contained in paragraph (b) to A-7 – Model Clauses for Financial Institutions Offering Payroll Card Accounts in Appendix A of Part 1005, in place of the notice required by section 1005.8(b). Alternatively, a financial institution may include on or with each electronic and written history provided in accordance with section 1005.18(b)(1), a notice substantially similar to the abbreviated notice for periodic statements contained in paragraph A-3(b) in Appendix A, modified as necessary to reflect the error-resolution provisions set forth in this section.
- Limits on consumer liability.
 - For purposes of section 1005.6(b)(3), the 60-day period for reporting any unauthorized transfer shall begin on the earlier of:
 - The date the consumer electronically accesses the consumer's account under paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section, provided that the electronic history made available to the consumer reflects the transfer; or
 - The date the financial institution sends a written history of the consumer's account transactions requested by the consumer under paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section in which the unauthorized transfer is first reflected.
 - A financial institution may limit the consumer's liability for an unauthorized transfer as provided under section 1005.6(b)(3) for transfers reported by the consumer within 120 days after the transfer was credited or debited to the consumer's account.
- Comply with error resolution requirements.
 - An error notice is considered timely, and the financial institution must comply with the requirements of section 1005.11, if the financial institution receives notice from the consumer no later than the earlier of:
 - 60 days after the date the consumer electronically accesses the consumer's account under paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section, provided that the electronic history made available to the consumer reflects the alleged error; or
 - 60 days after the date the financial institution sends a written history of the consumer's account transactions requested by the consumer under paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section in which the alleged error is first reflected.
 - Alternatively, a financial institution complies with the error resolution requirements in section 1005.11 if it investigates any oral or written notice of an error from the consumer that is received by the financial institution within 120 days after the transfer allegedly in error was credited or debited to the consumer's account.

Gift Cards – Section 1005.20

Background

A gift card is a type of prepaid card that is designed to be purchased by one consumer and given to another consumer as a present or expression of appreciation or recognition. When provided in the form of a plastic card, a user of a gift card is able to access and spend the value associated with the device by swiping the card at a POS terminal, much as a person would use a debit card. There are two distinct types of gift cards: closed-loop cards and open-loop cards. Closed-loop gift cards constitute the majority of the gift card market, are typically issued by a merchant, not by a financial institution, and generally can only be used to make purchases at the merchant or group of merchants. Open-loop gift cards are generally issued by financial institutions, typically carry a card network brand logo, can be used at a wide variety of merchants and are more likely to carry fees compared to closed-loop gift cards, including card issuance and transaction-based fees. Open-loop gift cards are more likely to offer the capability of being reloaded with additional value (reloadable) than are closed-loop gift cards.

Concerns have been raised regarding the amount of fees associated with gift cards, the expiration dates of gift cards, and the adequacy of disclosures. Consumers who do not use the value of the card within a short period of time may be surprised to find that the card has expired or that dormancy or service fees have reduced the value of the card. Even where fees or terms are disclosed on or with the card, the disclosures

may not be clear and conspicuous. This rule contains restrictions on dormancy, inactivity, and service fees and expiration dates.

Scope of the Gift Card Rule

The rule is generally limited to gift certificates, store gift cards, or general-use prepaid cards sold or issued to consumers primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. It generally does not apply to cards, codes, or other devices that are: (1) reloadable and not marketed or labeled as a gift card or gift certificate, (2) loyalty, award, or promotional gift cards, (3) not marketed to the general public, or (4) issued in paper form only. See also the exclusions from the gift card definitions, described above.

Restrictions on Dormancy, Inactivity, or Service Fees – Section 1005.20(d) and (c)(3)

No person may impose a dormancy, inactivity, or service fee with respect to a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card, unless three conditions are satisfied:

- There has been no activity with respect to the certificate or card within the one-year period prior to the imposition of the fee;
- Only one such fee is assessed in a given calendar month; and
- Disclosures regarding dormancy, inactivity, or service fees are clearly and conspicuously stated on the certificate or card, and the person issuing or selling the certificate or card has provided these disclosures to the purchaser before the certificate or card is purchased unless the disclosures on the card are visible without having to remove packaging or other materials sold with the certificate or card. See the disclosure section above for additional information. The financial institution need not use any specific language to give notice but may not simply provide the current account balance. (Staff Commentary 1005.10(a)(1)-1) The financial institution may use different methods of notice for different types of preauthorized transfers and need not offer consumers a choice of notice methods. (Staff Commentary 1005.10(a)(1)-2)

Expiration Date Restrictions – Section 1005.20(e)

A gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card may not be sold or issued unless the expiration date of the funds underlying the certificate or card is no less than five years after the date of issuance (in the case of a gift certificate) or five years after the date of last load of funds (in the case of a store gift card or general-use prepaid card). In addition, information regarding whether funds underlying a certificate or card may expire must be clearly and conspicuously stated on the certificate or card and disclosed prior to purchase.

No person may sell or issue a certificate or card with an expiration date unless the person has established policies and procedures to provide consumers with a reasonable opportunity to purchase a certificate or card that has an expiration date that is at least five years from the date of purchase. A person who has established policies and procedures to prevent the sale of a certificate or card with less than five years from the date of purchase satisfies this requirement.

A certificate or card generally must include a disclosure alerting consumers to the difference between the certificate or card expiration date and the funds expiration date, if any, and that the consumer may contact the issuer for a replacement card. This disclosure must be stated with equal prominence and in close proximity to the certificate or card expiration date. Non-reloadable certificates or cards that bear an expiration date on the certificate or card that is at least seven years from the date of manufacture need not include this disclosure. See the disclosure section, above, for additional information.

To ensure that consumers are able to access the underlying funds for the full five-year period, fees may not be imposed for replacing an expired certificate or card if the underlying funds remain valid (unless the card has been lost or stolen). In lieu of sending a replacement certificate or card, issuers may remit, without charge, the remaining balance of funds to the consumer.

Effective Date

The requirements of this section apply to any gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card sold to a consumer on or after August 22, 2010 or provided to the consumer as a replacement for such certificate or card.

Other Requirements

Preauthorized Transfers – Section 1005.10

A preauthorized transfer may be either a credit to, or a debit from, an account.

Preauthorized transfers to a consumer's account

When an account is scheduled to be credited by a preauthorized EFT from the same payor at least once every 60 days, the financial institution must provide some form of notice to the consumer so that the consumer can find out whether or not the transfer occurred. (Section 1005.10(a)) The notice requirement will be satisfied if the payor provides notice to the consumer that the transfer has been initiated. If the payor does not provide notice, the financial institution must adopt one of three alternative procedures for giving notice.

- The financial institution may give the consumer oral or written notice within two business days after a preauthorized transfer occurs.

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- The financial institution may give the consumer oral or written notice, within two business days after the preauthorized transfer was scheduled to occur, that the transfer did not occur.
- The financial institution may establish a readily available telephone line that the consumer may call to find out whether a preauthorized transfer has occurred. If the financial institution selects this option, the telephone number must be disclosed on the initial disclosures and on each periodic statement.

The financial institution need not use any specific language to give notice but may not simply provide the current account balance. (Staff Commentary 1005.10(a)(1)-1) The financial institution may use different methods of notice for different types of preauthorized transfers and need not offer consumers a choice of notice methods. (Staff Commentary 1005.10(a)(1)-2)

The financial institution that receives a preauthorized transfer must credit the consumer's account as of the day the funds are received. (Section 1005.10(a)(3))

Preauthorized transfers from a consumer's account may only be authorized by the consumer in writing and signed or similarly authenticated by the consumer. (Section 1005.10(b)) Signed, written authorizations may be provided electronically, subject to the E-Sign Act. (Staff Commentary 1005.10(b)-5) In all cases, the party that obtains the authorization from the consumer must provide a copy to the consumer. If a third party payee fails to obtain an authorization in writing or fails to provide a copy to the consumer, the third party payee and not the financial institution has violated Regulation E. (Staff Commentary 1005.10(b)-2)

Stop Payments

Consumers have the right to stop payment of preauthorized transfers from accounts. The consumer must notify the financial institution orally or in writing at any time up to three business days before the scheduled date of the transfer. (Section 1005.10(c)(1)) If the debit item is resubmitted, the institution must continue to honor the stop-payment order. (Staff Commentary 1005.10(c)(1)) The financial institution may require written confirmation of an oral stop payment order to be made within 14 days of the consumer's oral notification. If the financial institution requires a written confirmation, it must inform the consumer at the time of the oral stop payment order that written confirmation is required and provide the address to which the confirmation should be sent. If the consumer fails to provide written confirmation, the oral stop payment order ceases to be binding after 14 days. (Section 1005.10(c)(2))

Notice of Transfers Varying In Amount

If a preauthorized transfer from a consumer's account varies in amount from the previous transfer under the same authorization or the preauthorized amount, either the financial institution or the designated payee must send to the consumer a written notice, at least 10 days before the scheduled transfer date, of the amount and scheduled date of the transfer. (Section 1005.10(d)(1)) The consumer may elect to receive notice only when the amount varies by more than an agreed amount or falls outside a specified range. (Section 1005.10(d)(2)) The range must be an acceptable range that the consumer could reasonably anticipate. (Staff Commentary 1005.10(d)(2)-1) The financial institution does not violate Regulation E if the payee fails to provide sufficient notice. (Staff Commentary 1005.10(d)-1)

Compulsory Use

The financial institution may not make it a condition for an extension of credit that repayment will be by means of preauthorized EFT, except for credit extended under an overdraft credit plan or extended to maintain a specified minimum balance in the consumer's account. (Section 1005.10(e)(1)) The financial institution may offer a reduced APR or other cost-related incentive for an automatic payment feature as long as the creditor offers other loan programs for the type of credit involved. (Staff Commentary 1005.10(e)(1)-1)¹³

Services Offered by Provider Not Holding Consumer's Account – Section 1005.14

A person who provides EFT services to a consumer but does not hold the consumer's account is a service provider subject to Section 1005.14 if the person issues an access device that the consumer can use to access the account and no agreement exists between the person and the account-holding financial institution. Transfers initiated by a service provider are often cleared through an automated clearinghouse (ACH).

The responsibilities of the service provider are set forth in Sections 1005.14(b)(1) and (2). The duties of the account-holding financial institution with respect to the service provider are found in Sections 1005.14(c)(1) and (2).

Electronic Fund Transfer of Government Benefits – Section 1005.15

Section 1005.15 contains the rules that apply to electronic benefit transfer (EBT) programs. It provides that government

¹³ This section also prohibits anyone from requiring the establishment of an account for receipt of EFTs with a particular financial institution either as a condition of employment or the receipt of a government benefit. (Section 1005.10(e)(2)) However, the employer may require direct deposit of salary, as long as the employee may choose the financial institution that will accept the direct deposit, or limit direct deposits to one financial institution as long as the employee may choose to receive salary by other means (e.g., check or cash). (Staff Commentary 1005.10(e)(2)-1)

agencies must comply with modified rules on the issuance of access devices, periodic statements, initial disclosures, liability for unauthorized use, and error resolution notices.

Relation to Other Laws -Section 1005.12

This section describes the relationship between the EFTA and the Truth in Lending Act (TILA). The section also provides procedures for states to apply for exemptions from the requirements of the EFTA or Regulation E for any class of EFTs within the state.

The EFTA governs:

- The issuance of debit cards and other access devices with EFT capabilities;
- The addition of EFT features to credit cards; and
- The issuance of access devices whose only credit feature is a pre-existing agreement to extend credit to cover account overdrafts or to maintain a minimum account balance, or is an overdraft payment program.

The TILA governs:

- The issuance of credit cards as defined in Regulation Z;
- The addition of a credit feature to a debit card or other access device, other than an overdraft payment program;
- The issuance of dual debit/credit cards, except for access devices whose only credit feature is a pre-existing agreement to cover account overdrafts or to maintain a minimum account balance, or is an overdraft payment program.

The EFTA and Regulation E preempt inconsistent state laws, but only to the extent of the inconsistency. The CFPB is given the authority to determine whether or not a state law is inconsistent. A financial institution, state, or other interested party may request such a determination. A state law will not be deemed inconsistent if it is more protective of the consumer than the EFTA or Regulation E. Upon application, the CFPB has the authority to exempt any state from the requirements of the Act or the regulation for any class of EFTs within a state, with the exception of the civil liability provision. The CFPB recognizes state law preemption determinations made by the Board prior to July 21, 2011 unless and until the CFPB makes and publishes any contrary determination.¹⁷(.

Administrative Enforcement, Record Retention – Section 1005.13

Section 918 of the EFTA sets forth the federal agencies responsible for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Record Retention

Financial institutions must maintain evidence of compliance with the EFTA and Regulation E for at least two years. The agency supervising the financial institution may extend this period. The period may also be extended if the financial institution is subject to an action filed under Sections 910, 916 or 917(a) of the EFTA, which generally apply to the financial institution's liability under the EFTA and Regulation E. Persons subject to the EFTA who have actual notice that they are being investigated or are subject to an enforcement proceeding must retain records until disposition of the proceeding.

Records may be stored on microfiche, microfilm, magnetic tape, or in any other manner capable of accurately retaining and reproducing the information.

Miscellaneous

EFTA contains several additional provisions that are not directly reflected in the language of Regulation E. Most significantly, 15 USC 1693l provides that the consumer may not waive by agreement any right conferred, or cause of action created, by the EFTA. However, the consumer and another person may provide by agreement greater consumer protections or additional rights or remedies than those provided by EFTA. In addition, the consumer may sign a waiver in settlement of a dispute.

If a third party payee has agreed to accept payment by EFT, the consumer's obligation to pay is suspended during any period in which a system malfunction prevents an EFT from occurring. (15 USC 1693j) However, the payee may avoid that suspension by making a written request for payment by means other than EFT.

Failure to comply with the requirements of EFTA can result in civil and criminal liability, as outlined in 15 USC 1693m and 15 USC 1693n. Financial institutions may also be liable for damages under 15 USC 1693h due to failure to complete an EFT or failure to stop a preauthorized transfer when instructed to do so.

Model disclosure clauses and forms (12 CFR 1005, Appendix A)

Appendix A of Regulation E contains model clauses and forms that financial institutions may use to comply with the disclosure requirements of Regulation E. Use of the model forms is optional and a financial institution may make certain changes to the language or format of the model forms without losing the protection from civil and criminal liability under sections 916 and 917 of the EFTA. The model forms are

- A-1 Model Clauses for Unsolicited Issuance (Section 1005.5(b)(2))

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- A-2 Model Clauses for Initial Disclosures (Section 1005.5(b)(2))
- A-3 Model Forms for Error Resolution Notice (Section 1005.7(b)(10) and 1005.8(b))
- A-4 Model Form for Service-Providing Institutions (Section 1005.14(b)(1)(ii))
- A-5 Model Forms for Government Agencies (Section 1005.15(d)(1) and(2))
- A-6 Model Clauses for Authorizing One-Time Electronic Fund Transfers Using Information from a Check (Section 1005.3(b)(2))
- A-7 Model Clauses for Financial Institutions Offering Payroll Card Accounts (Section 1005.18(c))
- A-8 Model Clause for Electronic Collection of Returned Item Fees (Section 1005.3(b)(3))
- A-9 Model Consent Form for Overdraft Services (Section 1005.17)

Examination Objectives

1. To determine the financial institution's compliance with Regulation E.
2. To assess the quality of the financial institution's compliance risk management systems and its policies and procedures for implementing Regulation E.
3. To determine the reliance that can be placed on the financial institution's internal controls and procedures for monitoring the financial institution's compliance with Regulation E.
4. To direct corrective action when violations of law are identified or when the financial institution's policies or internal controls are deficient.

Examination Procedures

Level I

1. Through a review of all written policies and procedures, management's self-assessments, customer complaints, prior examination reports, and any compliance audit material, including work papers and reports, determine whether:
 - The scope of the audit addresses all provisions as applicable.
 - Management has taken corrective actions to follow-up on previously identified deficiencies.
 - The testing includes samples covering all product types and decision centers.
 - The work performed is accurate.
 - Significant deficiencies and their causes are included in reports to management and/or to the Board of Directors.
 - The frequency of review is appropriate.

2. Through discussions with management and review of available information, determine whether the financial institution's internal controls are adequate to ensure compliance in Regulation E area under review. Consider the following:
 - Organization charts
 - Process flowcharts
 - Policies and procedures
 - Account documentation
 - Checklists
 - Computer program documentation
3. Through a review of the financial institution's training materials, determine whether:
 - The financial institution provides appropriate training to individuals responsible for Regulation E compliance and operational procedures.
 - The training is comprehensive and covers the various aspects of Regulation E that apply to the individual financial institution's product offerings and operations.
4. Through discussions with management and review of available information, determine whether the financial institution's overdraft payment program has incorporated the agency's applicable guidance. In addition to ATM and one time debit card transactions, consider other types of transactions as well. Consider the institution's contravention of the guidance when assessing the institution's compliance management system and in determining the overall compliance rating.

Level II

If upon conclusion of the management and policy-related examination procedures, procedural weaknesses or other risks requiring further investigation are noted, conduct transaction testing, as necessary, using the following examination procedures. Use examiner judgment in deciding the size of each sample of deposit account disclosures, notices, and advertisements. The sample size should be increased until confidence is achieved that all aspects of the financial institution's activities and policies that are subject to the regulation are reviewed sufficiently.

1. Obtain and review copies of the following:
 - Disclosure forms;
 - Advertising and scripts for overdraft opt-ins;
 - Written notice and confirmation procedures for ATM and one-time debit card transactions;
 - Account agreements;
 - Procedural manuals and written policies;
 - Merchant agreements;
 - Automated teller machine receipts and periodic statements;
 - Error resolution statements/files;

- Form letters used in case of errors or questions concerning an account;
 - Any agreements with third parties allocating compliance responsibilities; and
 - Consumer complaint files.
2. Determine the extent and adequacy of the financial institution's policies, procedures, and practices for ensuring compliance with the regulation. In particular, verify that:
 - Access devices are issued in compliance with the regulation. (12 CFR 1005.5)
 - Required disclosures are given at the time the account is opened or prior to the first EFT. (12 CFR 1005.4 and 1005.7)
 - Unauthorized transfer claims are processed in compliance with the regulation. (12 CFR 1005.6 and 1005.11)
 - Liability for unauthorized transfer claims is assessed in compliance with the regulation. (12 CFR 1005.6)
 - Negligence is not a factor in determining customer liability. The deposit agreement may not impose greater liability than Regulation E provides but may provide for less consumer liability. (12 CFR 1005.6)
 - Preauthorized debits and credits comply with the regulation. (12 CFR 1005.10)
 3. If the financial institution has changed the terms or conditions since the last examination that required a written notice to the customer, determine that the proper notice was provided in a timely manner. (12 CFR 1005.8(a))
 4. Review a sample of periodic statements to determine that they contain sufficient information for the consumer to identify transactions adequately and that they otherwise comply with regulatory requirements. (12 CFR 1005.9)
 5. Verify that the financial institution does not require compulsory use of EFTs, except as authorized. (12 CFR 1005.10(e))
 6. Review documents relating to a sample of unauthorized transfers, lost or stolen ATM cards, and EFT consumer complaints, and their respective periodic statements. During this review,
 - Evaluate compliance with the financial institution's error resolution procedures to isolate any apparent deficiencies in the financial institution's operations and to ensure that policies for unauthorized transfers are followed. (12 CFR 1005.6 and 1005.11)
 - Determine whether alleged errors are investigated and consumers are notified of the results within allotted time frames, and, when appropriate, whether the account is provisionally recredited. (12 CFR 1005.11(c))
 - Verify that the financial institution follows regulatory procedures after completing the investigation and determining either that an error occurred (12 CFR 1005.11(c)(1)) or that no error occurred (12 CFR 1005.11(d)).
 7. Review a periodic statement for each type of account in which electronic fund transfers occur to make sure that the statements comply with the regulation's requirements. (12 CFR 1005.9(b))
 8. Review ATM and point-of-sale transfer receipts to determine whether they provide a clear description of the transaction. (12 CFR 1005.9(a))
 9. Determine that the financial institution is maintaining records of compliance for a period of not less than two years from the date disclosures are required to be made or action is required to be made. (12 CFR 1005.13(b))
 10. If the financial institution maintains payroll card accounts, review a sample of the payroll card accounts. If the financial institution does not provide periodic statements under 12 CFR 1005.9(b) for these accounts, verify that the institution makes available the account balance by telephone, an electronic history of account transactions, and (upon request) a written history of account transactions. (12 CFR 1005.18(b))
 11. If the financial institution maintains payroll card accounts, verify that the financial institution complies with the modified requirements with respect to the required initial disclosures, error resolution notices, limitations on liability, and error resolution procedures. (12 CFR 1005.18(c))
 12. If the financial institution operates one or more ATMs for which it charges a fee for use, determine that the financial institution provides notice of the fee and the amount of the fee both on the machine and on the screen or paper before the consumer is committed to paying the fee. (12 CFR 1005.16)
 13. Determine that the financial institution holding a consumer's account does not assess a fee or charge on a consumer's account for paying an ATM or one-time debit card transaction pursuant to the institution's overdraft service,¹⁴ unless the institution: (Section 1005.17(b)(1))
 - Provides the consumer with a notice in writing (or if the consumer agrees, electronically) that is segregated from all other information and describes the institution's overdraft service;
 - Provides a reasonable opportunity for the consumer to affirmatively consent, or opt-in, to the service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions;

¹⁴ The term "overdraft service" means a service under which a financial institution assesses a fee or charge on a consumer's account held by the institution for paying a transaction (including a check or other item) when the consumer has insufficient or unavailable funds in the account. Section 1005.17(a) "Overdraft service" does not include a service that transfers funds from another account held by a consumer or a line of credit.

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- Obtains the consumer's affirmative consent, or opt-in, to the institution's payment of ATM or one-time debit card transactions; and
- Provides the consumer with confirmation of the consumer's consent in writing (or if the consumer agrees, electronically), which includes a statement informing the consumer of the right to revoke such consent.

An institution does not have to meet the notice requirements described above if it has a policy and practice of declining to authorize and pay any ATM or one-time debit card transactions when it has a reasonable belief at the time of the authorization request that the consumer does not have sufficient funds available to cover the transaction. However, it is still prohibited from charging fees for paying an ATM or one-time debit transaction overdraft. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-1(iv))

NOTE: this section is mandatory on July 1, 2010. However, for accounts opened before July 1, the section is mandatory on August 15, 2010. Section 1005.17(c).

- 13a. Determine that in assessing overdraft fees for consumers who have not opted-in, the institution charges fees only for negative balances, daily, or sustained overdraft, or similar fees, when the negative balance is attributable "in whole or in part" to checks, ACH or other transactions not subject to the fee prohibition, and the fee is assessed based on the date when the check is paid into overdraft, not the date of the ATM or one-time debit transaction. (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-9)
14. Determine that the financial institution does not: (Section 1005.17(b)(2))
- Condition the payment of any overdrafts for checks, ACH transactions, and other types of transactions on the consumer affirmatively consenting to the institution's payment of ATM and one-time debit card transactions pursuant to the institution's overdraft service; or
 - Decline to pay checks, ACH transactions, and other types of transactions that overdraw the consumer's account because the consumer has not affirmatively consented to the institution's overdraft service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions.
15. Determine that the financial institution provides to consumers who do not affirmatively consent to the institution's overdraft service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions the same account terms, conditions, and features that it provides to consumers who affirmatively consent, except for the overdraft service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions. (Section 1005.17(b)(3))
16. Ensure that the notice required by Section 1005.17(b)(1)(i) is substantially similar to Model Form A-9, includes all applicable items in the following list, and does not contain any additional information: (Section 1005.17(d) and Commentary 1005.17(d)-1 through -5)
- **Overdraft service.** A brief description of the financial institution's overdraft service and the types of transactions for which a fee or charge for paying an overdraft may be imposed, including ATM and one-time debit card transactions.
 - **Fees imposed.** The dollar amount of any fees or charges assessed by the financial institution for paying an ATM or one-time debit card transaction pursuant to the institution's overdraft service, including any daily or other overdraft fees. If the amount of the fee is determined on the basis of the number of times the consumer has overdrawn the account, the amount of the overdraft, or other factors, the institution must disclose the maximum fee that may be imposed.
 - **Limits on fees charged.** The maximum number of overdraft fees or charges that may be assessed per day, or, if applicable, that there is no limit.
 - **Disclosure of opt-in right.** An explanation of the consumer's right to affirmatively consent to the financial institution's payment of overdrafts for ATM and one-time debit card transactions pursuant to the institution's overdraft service, including the methods by which the consumer may consent to the service; and
 - **Alternative plans for covering overdrafts.** If the institution offers both a line of credit subject to Regulation Z (12 CFR part 1026) and a service that transfers funds from another account of the consumer held at the institution to cover overdrafts, the institution must state in its opt-in notice that both alternative plans are offered. If the institution offers one, but not the other, it must state in its opt-in notice the alternative plan that it offers. If the institution does not offer either plan, it should omit the reference to the alternative plans. If the financial institution offers additional alternatives for paying overdrafts, it may (but is not required to) disclose those alternatives.
 - **Permitted modifications and additional content.** If applicable, the institution may modify the content required by Section 1005.17(d) to indicate that the consumer has the right to opt-into, or opt out of, the payment of overdrafts under the institution's overdraft service for other types of transactions, such as checks, ACH transactions, or automatic bill payments; to provide a means for the consumer to exercise this choice; and to disclose the associated returned item fee and that additional merchant fees may apply. The institution may also disclose the consumer's right to revoke consent. The response portion of Model Form A-9 may be tailored to the methods offered for opting in, and may include reasonable methods to identify the account, such as a bar code. For notices provided to consumers who have opened accounts prior to July 1, 2010, the financial institution may describe the

institution's overdraft service with respect to ATM and one-time debit card transactions with a statement such as "After August 15, 2010, we will not authorize and pay overdrafts for the following types of transactions unless you ask us to (see below)."

17. Determine that, when two or more consumers jointly hold an account, the financial institution treats the affirmative consent of any of the joint consumers as affirmative consent for that account and treats a revocation of affirmative consent by any of the joint consumers as revocation of consent for that account. (Section 1005.17(e))
 18. Ensure that a consumer may affirmatively consent to the financial institution's overdraft service at any time in the manner described in the institution's (Section 1005.17(b)(1)(i)) notice, and that a consumer may also revoke consent at any time in the manner made available to the consumer for providing consent. (Section 1005.17(f))
 19. Determine that the financial institution implements a consumer's revocation of consent as soon as reasonably practicable. (Section 1005(17)(f))
 20. Determine that a consumer's affirmative consent to the institution's overdraft service is effective until revoked by the consumer, or until the financial institution terminates the service. (Section 1005.17(g))
 21. Determine that gift card disclosures (made under Section 1005.20 of Regulation E) are clear and conspicuous. Section 1005.20(c)(1) Further determine that the disclosures are provided to the consumer in a retainable written or electronic form. Only disclosures provided under Section 1005.20(c)(3) (prior to purchase of a gift certificate, store gift card or general-use prepaid card) may be given orally. (Section 1005.20(c)(2))

NOTE: As explained by the rulemaking's prefatory material, permitting oral disclosures is necessary in limited circumstances where disclosures cannot be made prior to purchase unless made orally, such as when a certificate or card is purchased by telephone. Though disclosures required to be made prior to purchase can be made orally, the rule still requires written or electronic disclosures to be provided on or with the certificate or card.
 22. Determine that the disclosures required by Sections 1005.20(a)(4)(iii) (loyalty, award, or promotional gift card), (d)(2) (dormancy/inactivity/service fees), (e)(3)(expiration date, phone and web, regarding replacement), and (f)(2) (phone and web, regarding fees), are made on the certificate or card, or in the case of a loyalty, award, or promotional gift card, on the card, code, or other device.
- NOTE: A disclosure made in an accompanying terms and conditions document, on packaging surrounding a certificate or card, or on a sticker or other label affixed to the certificate or card does not constitute a disclosure on the certificate or card.*
- If the certificate or card is electronic, determine that disclosures are provided electronically on the certificate or card provided to the consumer.
- If an issuer provides a code or confirmation to a consumer orally, determine that the issuer provides to the consumer a written or electronic copy of the code or confirmation promptly, and the applicable disclosures are provided on the written copy of the code or confirmation. (Section 1005.20(c)(4))
23. Determine that the following are stated, as applicable, clearly and conspicuously on the gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card: (Section 1005.20(d)(2))
 - The amount of any dormancy, inactivity, or service fee that may be charged;
 - How often such fee may be assessed; and
 - That such fee may be assessed for inactivity.
 24. Determine that the following disclosures are provided in connection with a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card, as applicable: (Section 1005.20(f))
 - For each type of fee that may be imposed in connection with the certificate or card (other than a dormancy, inactivity, or service fee, which are discussed above) the following information must be provided on or with the certificate or card: (Section 1005.20(f)(1))
 - The type of fee;
 - The amount of the fee (or an explanation of how the fee will be determined);
 - The conditions under which the fee may be imposed; and
 - A toll-free telephone number and, if one is maintained, a Web site, that a consumer may use to obtain information about fees described in paragraphs (d)(2) and (f)(1) (described immediately above) of this section must be disclosed on the certificate or card. (Section 1005.20(f)(2))
 25. If an expiration date applies to a certificate or card, determine that the following disclosures are provided on the certificate or card, as applicable: (Section 1005.20(e)(3))
 - The expiration date for the underlying funds or, if the underlying funds do not expire, that fact;
 - A toll-free telephone number and, if one is maintained, a Web site that a consumer may use to obtain a replacement certificate or card after the certificate or

VI. Deposits — EFTA

- card expires if the underlying funds may be available;
and
- Except where a non-reloadable certificate or card bears an expiration date that is at least seven years from the date of manufacture, a statement, disclosed with equal prominence and in close proximity to the certificate or card expiration date, that:
 - The certificate or card expires, but the underlying funds either do not expire or expire later than the certificate or card; and
 - The consumer may contact the issuer for a replacement card.
26. Determine that a loyalty, award, or promotional gift card sold or issued by the examined institution sets forth the following disclosures, as applicable: (Section 1005.20(a)(4)(iii))
- A statement on the front of the card, code, or other device, indicating that the card, code, or other device is issued for loyalty, award, or promotional purposes;
 - The expiration date for the underlying funds on the front of the card, code, or other device;
 - The amount of any fees that may be imposed in connection with the card, code, or other device, and the conditions under which they may be imposed. This disclosure must be provided on or with the card, code, or other device; and
 - A toll-free telephone number and, if one is maintained, a Web site that a consumer may use to obtain fee information on the card, code, or other device.
27. Determine that a person (examined institution) that issues or sells a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card discloses to the consumer, prior to purchase, the information required by Sections 1005.20(d)(2) (dormancy/inactivity/service fees), (e)(3) (expiration date, phone and web, regarding replacement), and (f)(1) (other fees). (Section 1005.20(c)(3))
28. Determine that the fees and terms and conditions of expiration that are required to be disclosed prior to purchase are not changed after purchase. (Section 1005.20(c)(3))
29. Determine that no person (examined institution) imposes a dormancy, inactivity, or service fee with respect to a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card, unless: (Section 1005.20(d))
- There has been no activity with respect to the certificate or card in the one year period ending on the date on which the fee is imposed;
 - Required disclosures are provided; and
 - Not more than one dormancy, inactivity, or service fee is imposed in any given calendar month.
30. Determine that the person (examined institution) does not sell or issue a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card with an expiration date, unless: (Section 1005.20(e))
- Required expiration date disclosures are provided on the certificate or card, as applicable;
 - It has established policies and procedures to provide consumers with a reasonable opportunity to purchase a certificate or card with at least five years remaining until the certificate or card expiration date; and
 - The expiration date for the underlying funds is at least the later of:
 - Five years after the date the gift certificate was initially issued, or the date on which funds were last loaded to a store gift card or general-use prepaid card; or
 - The certificate or card expiration date, if any; and
 - No fee or charge is imposed on the cardholder for replacing the gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card or for providing the certificate or card holder with the remaining balance in some other manner prior to the funds expiration date, unless such certificate or card has been lost or stolen.

References

Laws

15 USC 1693 et. seq., Electronic Funds Transfer Act

15 USC 7001 et. seq., Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce

Regulations

12 CFR Part 1005, Electronic Funds Transfer (Regulation E)

Examination Procedures

DSC RD Memo 10-032 Regulation E – Examination Procedures

FILs

FIL 66-2009: Electronic Fund Transfer Act (Regulation E): Disclosures at Automated Teller Machines

Other

11-17-2009 Federal Register Vol. 74 No. 220 Pages 59033 – 59056 Final Regulation E Rule

4-1-2010 Federal Register Vol. 75 No. 62 Pages 16579 – 1662 Final Gift Card Rule

6-4-2010 Federal Register Vol. 75 No. 107 Pages 31665 – 31673 Clarification to Final Regulation E Rule

8-17-2010 Federal Register Vol. 75 No. 158 Pages 50683 – 50688 Interim Final Rule – Gift Cards

Job Aid

The following questionnaire can be used to review audit work papers, to evaluate financial institution policies, to perform transaction testing, and to train as appropriate. Complete only those aspects of the checklist that specifically relate to the issue being reviewed, evaluated, or tested, and retain those completed sections in the work papers. When reviewing audit, evaluating financial institution policies, or performing transaction testing, a “No” answer indicates a possible exception/deficiency and you should explain it in the work papers. If a line item is not applicable within the area you are reviewing, indicate by using “NA.” Identify the applicable use on the checklist: Audit, financial institution policies, or transaction testing.

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Examination Checklist — Regulation E – Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA)

	Yes	No	NA
12 CFR 1005.5 - Issuance of Access Devices			
1. Do the financial institution's policies, practices, and procedures allow that validated access devices are issued only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to oral or written requests, (12 CFR 1005.5(a)(1)) or • As a renewal or substitution for an accepted access device? (12 CFR 1005.5(a)(2)). 			
2. Do the financial institution's policies, practices, and procedures allow that unsolicited access devices are issued only when the devices are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not validated? (12 CFR 1005.5(b)(1)) • Accompanied by a clear explanation that they are not validated and how they may be disposed of if validation is not desired? (12 CFR 1005.5(b)(2)) • Accompanied by the initial disclosures required by 12 CFR 1005.7? (12 CFR 1005.5(b)(3)) • Validated only in response to a consumer's request and after the financial institution has verified the consumer's identity by reasonable means (e.g., photograph, fingerprint, personal visit, signature)? (12 CFR 1005.5(b)(4) and Staff Commentary) 			
12 CFR 1005.6 - Consumer Liability for Unauthorized Electronic Fund Transfers			
3. Does the financial institution impose liability on the consumer for unauthorized transfers only (12 CFR 1005.6(a)): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any access device that was used was an accepted access device? • If the institution has provided a means to identify the consumer to whom it was issued? • If the institution has provided the disclosures required by Section 1005.7(b)(1), (2), and (3)? 			
4. Does the financial institution NOT rely on consumer negligence or the deposit agreement to impose greater consumer liability for unauthorized EFTs than is permitted under Regulation E? (Staff Commentaries 1005.6(b)-1 and -2)			
5. If a consumer notifies the financial institution within two business days after learning of the loss or theft of an access device, does the financial institution limit the consumer's liability for unauthorized EFTs to the lesser of \$50 or actual loss? (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(1))			
6. If a consumer does not notify the financial institution within two business days after learning of the loss or theft of an access device, does the institution limit the consumer's liability for unauthorized EFTs to the lesser of \$500 or the sum of (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(2)): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$50 or the amount of unauthorized EFTs that occurred within the two business days, whichever is less; <p style="text-align: center;">PLUS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of unauthorized EFTs that occurred after the close of two business days and before notice to the financial institution (provided the financial institution establishes that these transfers would not have occurred had the consumer notified the financial institution within that two-day period)? 			
7. If a consumer notifies the financial institution of an unauthorized EFT within 60 calendar days of transmittal of the periodic statement upon which the unauthorized EFT appears, does the financial institution not hold the consumer liable for the unauthorized transfers that occur			

Examination Checklist — Regulation E – Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA)

	Yes	No	NA
after the 60-day period? (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(3))			
8. If a consumer does not notify the financial institution of an unauthorized EFT within 60 calendar days of transmittal of the periodic statement upon which the unauthorized EFT appears, does the financial institution ensure that the consumer's liability does not exceed the amount of the unauthorized transfers that occur after the close of the 60 days and before notice to the financial institution, if the financial institution establishes that the transfers would not have occurred had timely notice been given? (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(3))			
9. If a consumer notifies the financial institution of an unauthorized EFT within the timeframes discussed in questions 7 or 8 and the consumer's access device is involved in the unauthorized transfer, does the financial institution hold the consumer liable for amounts as set forth in 12 CFR 1005.6(b)(1) or (2) (discussed in questions 5 and 6)? (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(3)) <i>NOTE: The first two tiers of liability (as set forth in 12 CFR 1005.6(b)(1) and (2) and discussed in questions 5 and 6) do not apply to unauthorized transfers from a consumer's account made without an access device. (Staff Commentary 1005.6(b)(3)-2)</i>			
10. Does the financial institution extend the 60-day time period by a reasonable amount if the consumer's delay in notification was due to extenuating circumstance? (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(4))			
11. Does the financial institution consider notice to be made when the consumer takes steps reasonably necessary to provide the institution with pertinent information, whether or not a particular employee or agent of the institution actually received the information? (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(5)(i))			
12 Does the financial institution allow the consumer to provide notice in person, by telephone, or in writing? (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(5)(ii))			
13. Does the financial institution consider written notice to be given at the time the consumer mails or delivers the notice for transmission to the institution by any other usual means? (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(5)(iii))			
14. Does the financial institution consider notice given when it becomes aware of circumstances leading to the reasonable belief that an unauthorized transfer to or from the consumer's account has been or may be made? (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(5)(iii))			
15. Does the financial institution limit the consumer's liability to a lesser amount than provided by 12 CFR 1005.6, when state law or an agreement between the consumer and the financial institution provide for such an amount? (12 CFR 1005.6(b)(6))			
12 CFR 1005.7 - Initial Disclosures			
16. Does the financial institution provide the initial disclosures at the time a consumer contracts for an EFT service or before the first EFT is made involving the consumer's account? (12 CFR 1005.7(a))			

VI. Deposits — EFTA

Examination Checklist — Regulation E – Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA)

	Yes	No	NA
<p>17. Do the financial institution's initial disclosures provide the following information, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of the consumer's liability for unauthorized transfers under 12 CFR 1005.6 or under state or other applicable law or agreement? (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(1)) • The telephone number and address of the person or office to be notified when the consumer believes that an unauthorized EFT has been or may be made? (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(2)) • The financial institution's business days? (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(3)) • The type of EFTs the consumer may make and any limits on the frequency and dollar amount of transfers? (If details on the limits on frequency and dollar amount are essential to maintain the security of the system, they need not be disclosed.) (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(4)) • Any fees imposed by the financial institution for EFTs or for the right to make transfers? (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(5)) • A summary of the consumer's right to receive receipts and periodic statements, as provided in 12 CFR 1005.9, and notices regarding preauthorized transfers as provided in 12 CFR 1005.10(a) and 1005.10(d)? (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(6)) • A summary of the consumer's right to stop payment of a preauthorized EFT and the procedure for placing a stop payment order, as provided in 12 CFR 1005.10(c)? (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(7)) • A summary of the financial institution's liability to the consumer for its failure to make or to stop certain transfers under the EFTA? (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(8)) • The circumstances under which the financial institution, in the ordinary course of business, may disclose information to third parties concerning the consumer's account? (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(9)) • An error resolution notice that is substantially similar to the Model Form A-3 in Appendix A? (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(10)) • A notice that a fee may be imposed by an ATM operator (as defined in section 1005.16(a)) when the consumer initiates an EFT or makes a balance inquiry and by any network used to complete the transaction? (12 CFR 1005.7(b)(11)) 			
<p>18. Does the financial institution provide disclosures at the time a new EFT service is added, if the terms and conditions of the service are different than those initially disclosed? (12 CFR 1005.7(c))</p>			
12 CFR 1005.8 - Change-in-Terms Notice; Error Resolution Notice			
<p>19. If the financial institution made any changes in terms or conditions required to be disclosed under section 1005.7(b) that would result in increased fees, increased liability, fewer types of available EFTs, or stricter limits on the frequency or dollar amount of transfers, does the financial institution provided a written notice to consumers at least 21 days prior to the effective date of such change? (12 CFR 1005.8(a))</p>			
<p>20. Does the financial institution provide either the long form error resolution notice at least once every calendar year or the short form error resolution notice on each periodic statement? (12 CFR 1005.8(b))</p>			

Examination Checklist — Regulation E – Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA)

	Yes	No	NA
12 CFR 1005.9 - Receipts at Electronic Terminals; Periodic Statements			
21. Does the financial institution make receipts available to the consumer at the time the consumer initiates an EFT at an electronic terminal? The financial institution is exempt from this requirement for EFTs of \$15 or less. (12 CFR 1005.9(a) and (e))			
22. Do the receipts contain the following information, as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of the transfer? (12 CFR 1005.9(a)(1)) • The date the transfer was initiated, (12 CFR 1005.9(a)(2)) • The type of transfer and the type of account to or from which funds were transferred? (12 CFR 1005.9(a)(3)) • A number or code that identifies the consumer's account or the access device used to initiate the transfer? (12 CFR 1005.9(a)(4)) • The terminal location where the transfer is initiated? (12 CFR 1005.9(a)(5)) • The name or other identifying information of any third party to or from whom funds are transferred? (12 CFR 1005.9(a)(6)) 			
23. Does the financial institution send a periodic statement for each monthly cycle in which an EFT has occurred? If no EFT occurred, does the financial institution send a periodic statement at least quarterly? (12 CFR 1005.9(b))			
24. Does the periodic statement contain the following information, as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transaction information for each EFT occurring during the cycle, including the amount of transfer, date of transfer, type of transfer, terminal location, and name of any third party transferor or transferee? (12 CFR 1005.9(b)(1)) • Account number? (12 CFR 1005.9(b)(2)) • Fees? (12 CFR 1005.9(b)(3)) • Account balances? (12 CFR 1005.9(b)(4)) • Address and telephone number for inquiries? (12 CFR 1005.9(b)(5)) • Telephone number to ascertain preauthorized transfers if the financial institution provides telephone notice under 12 CFR 1005.10(a)(1)(iii)? (12 CFR 1005.9(b)(6)) 			
12 CFR 1005.10 - Preauthorized Transfers			
25. If a consumer's account is to be credited by a preauthorized EFT from the same payor at least once every 60 days (and the payor does not already provide notice to the consumer that the transfer has been initiated) (12 CFR 1005.10(a)(2)), does the financial institution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide oral or written notice, within two business days after the transfer occurs? (12 CFR 1005.10(a)(1)(i)) • Provide oral or written notice, within two business days after the transfer was scheduled to occur that the transfer did or did not occur? (12 CFR 1005.10(a)(1)(ii)) • Provide a readily available telephone line that the consumer can call to determine if the transfer occurred and that telephone number is disclosed on the initial disclosure of account terms and on each periodic statement? (12 CFR 1005.10(a)(1)(iii)) 			
26. Does the financial institution credit the amount of a preauthorized transfer as of the date the funds for the transfer are received? (12 CFR 1005.10(a)(3))			

VI. Deposits — EFTA

Examination Checklist — Regulation E – Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA)

	Yes	No	NA
27. Does the financial institution ensure that an authorization is obtained for preauthorized transfers from a consumer's account by a written, signed or similarly authenticated authorization, and is a copy of the authorization provided to the consumer? (12 CFR 1005.10(b))			
28. Does the financial institution allow the consumer to stop payment on a preauthorized EFT by oral or written notice at least three business days before the scheduled date of the transfer? (12 CFR 1005.10(c)(1))			
29. If the financial institution requires that the consumer give written confirmation of an oral stop-payment order within 14 days, does the financial institution inform the consumer, at the time they give oral notification, of the requirement and provide the address where they must send the written confirmation? <i>NOTE: An oral stop-payment order ceases to be binding after 14 days if the consumer fails to provide the required written confirmation. (12 CFR 1005.10(c)(2))</i>			
30. Does the financial institution inform, or ensure that third party payees inform, the consumer of the right to receive notice of all varying transfers? OR Does the financial institution give the consumer the option of receiving notice only when a transfer falls outside a specified range of amounts or differs from the most recent transfer by an agreed-upon amount? (12 CFR 1005.10(d)(2))			
31. If the financial institution or third party payee is obligated to send the consumer written notice of the EFT of a varying amount, does the financial institution ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The notice contains the amount and date of transfer? • The notice is sent at least 10 days before the scheduled date of transfer? (12 CFR 1005.10(d)(1))			
32. Does the financial institution not condition an extension of credit to a consumer on the repayment of loans by preauthorized EFT, except for credit extended under an overdraft credit plan or extended to maintain a specified minimum balance in the consumer's account? (12 CFR 1005.10(e)(1))			
33. Does the financial institution not require a consumer to establish an account for EFTs with a particular institution as a condition of employment or receipt of government benefits? (12 CFR 1005.10(e)(2))			
12 CFR 1005.11 - Procedures for Resolving Errors			
34. Does the financial institution have procedures to investigate and resolve all oral or written notices of error received no later than 60 days after the institution sends the periodic statement or provides passbook documentation? (12 CFR 1005.11(b)(2))			
35. If the financial institution requires written confirmation of an error within 10 business days of an oral notice, does the financial institution inform the consumer of this requirement and provide the address where the written confirmation must be sent? (12 CFR 1005.11(b)(2))			
36. Does the financial institution have procedures to investigate and resolve alleged errors within 10 business days, except as otherwise provided in 12 CFR 1005.11(c)? (12 CFR 1005.11(c)(1))			

Examination Checklist — Regulation E – Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA)

	Yes	No	NA
<i>NOTE: The time period is extended in certain circumstances. (12 CFR 1005.11(c)(3))</i>			
37. Does the financial institution report investigation results to the consumer within three business days after completing its investigation and correct any error within one business day after determining that an error occurred? (12 CFR 1005.11(c)(1))			
38. If the financial institution is unable to complete its investigation within 10 business days, does the financial institution have procedures to investigate and resolve alleged errors within 45 calendar days of receipt of a notice of error, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the financial institution provisionally credit the consumer's account in the amount of the alleged error (including interest, if applicable) within 10 business days of receiving the error notice (however, if the financial institution requires, but does not receive, written confirmation within 10 business days, the financial institution is not required to provisionally credit the consumer's account)? • Within two business days after granting any provisional credit, does the financial institution inform the consumer of the amount and date of the provisional credit and give the consumer full use of the funds during the investigation? • Within one business day after determining that an error occurred, does the financial institution correct the error? and • Does the financial institution report the results to the consumer within three business days after completing its investigation, including, if applicable, notice that a provisional credit has been made final? (12 CFR 1005.11(c)) <i>NOTE: The time period is extended in certain circumstances. (12 CFR 1005.11(c)(3))</i>			
39. If a billing error occurs, does the financial institution not impose a charge related to any aspect of the error-resolution process? (Staff Commentary 1005.11(c)-3)			
40. If the financial institution determines that no error occurred (or that an error occurred in a manner or amount different from that described by the consumer), does the financial institution send a written explanation of its findings to the consumer and note the consumer's right to request the documents the financial institution used in making its determination? (12 CFR 1005.11(d)(1))			
41. When the financial institution determines that no error (or a different error) occurred, does the financial institution notify the consumer of the date and amount of the debiting of the provisionally credited amount and the fact that the financial institution will continue to honor checks and drafts to third parties and preauthorized transfers for five business days (to the extent that they would have been paid if the provisionally credited funds had not been debited)? (12 CFR 1005.11(d)(2))			
12 CFR 1005.13 - Record Retention			
42. Does the financial institution maintain evidence of compliance with the requirements of the EFTA and Regulation E for a period of two years? (12 CFR 1005.13(b))			
12 CFR 1005.16 - Disclosures at Automated Teller Machines (ATM)			
43. If the financial institution operates an ATM and imposes a fee on a consumer for initiating an EFT or balance inquiry, does the financial institution provide notice that a fee will be imposed and disclose the amount of the fee? (12 CFR 1005.16(b))			

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Examination Checklist — Regulation E – Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA)

	Yes	No	NA
44. Does the financial institution post the notice required by section 1005.16(b) in a prominent and conspicuous location on or at the ATM? (12 CFR 1005.16(c)(1))			
45. Does the financial institution provide the notice required by section 1005.16(b) either by showing it on the ATM screen or by providing it on paper before the consumer is committed to paying a fee? (12 CFR 1005.16(c)(2))			
12 CFR 1005.17 Requirements for Overdraft Services			
46. Does the financial institution’s overdraft payment program incorporate the agency’s guidance as applicable?			
47. Does the financial institution’s overdraft payment program provide “overdraft services,” i.e., charge fees for paying ATM and one-time debit overdrafts? (12 CFR 1005.17(a)) If no, do not complete this section.			
48. If the financial institution assesses a fee or charge (NOTE: fees or charges may generally be assessed only on transactions paid after the confirmation has been mailed or delivered) on the consumer’s account for paying an ATM or one-time debit card transaction pursuant to the financial institutions overdraft service, does the financial institution’s first: (12 CFR 1005.17(b)(1)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the consumer with a notice in writing, or if the consumer agrees, electronically, that is segregated from all other information and describes the institution’s overdraft service? (12 CFR 1005.17(b)(1)(i)) • Provide a reasonable opportunity for the consumer to affirmatively consent, or opt-in, to the institution’s payment of ATM and one-time debit card transactions? (12 CFR 1005.17(b)(1)(ii)) • Obtain the consumer’s affirmative consent, or opt-in, to the institution’s payment of ATM or one-time debit card transactions? (12 CFR 1005.17(b)(1)(iii)) • Provide the consumer with confirmation of the consumer’s consent in writing, or if the consumer agrees, electronically, which includes a statement informing the consumer of the right to revoke such consent? (12 CFR 1005.17(b)(1)(iv)) 			
49. Does the financial institution ensure that it does not condition the payment of any overdrafts for checks, ACH transactions, and other types of transactions on the consumer affirmatively consenting to the institution’s payment of ATM and one-time debit card transactions pursuant to the institution’s “overdraft services”? (12 CFR 1005.17(b)(2)(i))			
50. Does the financial institution pay checks, ACH transactions, and other types of transactions that overdraw the consumer’s account regardless of whether the consumer has affirmatively consented to the institution’s overdraft payment service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions? (12 CFR 1005.17(b)(2)(ii))			

Examination Checklist — Regulation E – Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA)

	Yes	No	NA
<p>51. For consumers who have not opted-in, and if an overdraft fee or charge is based on the amount of the outstanding negative balance, does the institution only assess fees where the negative balance is attributable “in whole or in part” to a check, ACH, or other type of transaction not subject to the prohibition on assessment of overdraft fees?</p> <p>For consumers who have not opted-in, does the financial institution only assess daily or sustained overdraft, negative balance, or similar fees or charges where the negative balance is attributable “in whole or in part” to a check, ACH, or other type of transaction not subject to the prohibition on assessment of overdraft fees?</p> <p>Does the institution base the date on which such a daily or sustained overdraft, negative balance, or similar fee or charge is assessed on the date on which the check, ACH, or other type of transaction was paid into overdraft? (Staff Commentary 1005.17(b)-9)</p>			
<p>52. Does the financial institution provide consumers who do not affirmatively consent to the institution’s overdraft service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions the same account terms, conditions, and features that it provides to consumers who affirmatively consent, except for the overdraft service for ATM and one-time debit card transactions? (12 CFR 1005.17(b)(3))</p>			

VI. Deposits — EFTA

Examination Checklist — Regulation E – Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA)

	Yes	No	NA
<p>53. Is the notice required by (12 CFR 1005.17(b)(1)(i)) substantially similar to Model Form A-9 set forth in Appendix A of 12 CFR 1005.17, including applicable items from the list below, and does it not contain any additional information? (12 CFR 1005.17(d)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overdraft Service – Does the notice provide a brief description of the overdraft service and the types of transactions for which a fee or charge-off paying an overdraft may be imposed, including ATM and one-time debit card transactions? (12 CFR 1005.17(d)(1)) • Fees imposed – Does the notice contain the dollar amount of any fees or charges assessed by the financial institution for paying an ATM or one-time debit card transaction pursuant to the financial institution’s overdraft service, including any daily or other overdraft fees? <i>NOTE: If the amount of the fee is determined on the basis of the number of times the consumer has overdrawn the account, the amount of the overdraft, or other factors, the institution must disclose the maximum fee that may be imposed? (12 CFR 1005.17(d)(2))</i> • Limits on Fees Charged – Does the notice disclose the maximum number of overdraft fees or charges that may be assessed per day, or, if applicable, that there is no limit? (12 CFR 1005.17(d)(3)) • Disclosure of opt-in right – Does the notice explain the consumer’s right to affirmatively consent to the financial institution’s payment of overdrafts for ATM and one-time debit card transactions pursuant to the institution’s overdraft service, including the methods by which the consumer may consent to the service? (12 CFR 1005.17(d)(4)) • Alternative Plans for Covering Overdrafts – As applicable, does the institution’s opt-in notice appropriately address the alternative methods for covering overdrafts? • If the institution offers both a line of credit subject to Regulation Z (12 CFR part 1026) and a service that transfers funds from another account of the consumer held at the institution to cover overdrafts, does the notice state that both alternative plans are offered? • If the institution offers one, but not the other, does the notice state which of the alternative plans it offers? If the institution does not offer either a line of credit subject to Regulation Z (12 CFR part 1026) or a service that transfers funds from another account of the consumer held at the institution to cover overdrafts, does the notice exclude information regarding the either it of these plans? • If the financial institution offers additional alternatives for paying overdrafts, at its option the institution may (but is not required to) disclose those alternatives. Does its notice describe those alternatives? • Permitted Modifications and Additional Content – If the institution modifies the notice, are the modifications permitted: To indicate that the consumer has the right to opt-into, or out of, the payment of overdrafts under the institution’s overdraft service for other types of transactions, such as checks, ACH transactions, or automatic bill payments; to provide a means for the consumer to exercise this choice; and to disclose the associated returned item fee and that additional merchant fees may apply. The institution may also disclose the consumer’s right to revoke consent. The response portion of Model Form A-9 may be tailored to the methods offered for opting in, and may include reasonable methods to identify the account, such as a bar code. For notices provided to consumers who have opened accounts prior to July 1, 2010, the financial institution may describe the institution’s overdraft service with respect to ATM and one-time debit card transactions with a statement such as “After August 15, 2010, we will not authorize and pay overdrafts for the follow types of transactions unless you ask us to (see below).” (12 CFR 1005.17(d)(6) and Commentary 100517(d)-1 through -5)) 			

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	Yes	No	NA
54. Joint Accounts – When two or more consumers jointly hold an account, does the financial institution treat the affirmative consent of any of the joint consumers as affirmative consent for that account, and treat the revocation of affirmative consent by any of the joint consumers as revocation of consent for that account? (12 CFR 1005.17(e))			
55. Continuing Right to Opt-In or to Revoke Opt-In – Does the financial institution allow the consumer to affirmatively consent to the financial institution’s overdraft service at any time in the manner described in the notice required (12 CFR 1005.17(b)(1)(i)) and allow a consumer to revoke consent at any time in the manner made available to the consumer for providing consent? (12 CFR 1005.17(f))			
56. Does the financial institution implement a consumer’s revocation of consent as soon as reasonably practicable? (12 CFR 1005.17(f))			
57. Is the consumer’s affirmative consent to the overdraft service effective until revoked by the consumer, or unless the financial institution terminates the service? (12 CFR 1005.17(g))			
12 CFR 1005.18 - Payroll Card Accounts			
58. If the financial institution offers payroll card accounts, does the financial institution EITHER provide periodic statements as required by 12 CFR 1005.9(b) OR make available to the consumer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The account balance, through a readily available telephone line, AND • An electronic history of the consumer’s account transactions, such as through an Internet Web site, that covers at least 60 days preceding the date the consumer electronically accesses the account, AND • A written history of the consumer’s account transactions that is provided promptly in response to an oral or written request and that covers at least 60 days preceding the date the financial institution receives the consumer’s request? (12 CFR 1005.18(b)) <i>NOTE: The history of account transactions must include the information set forth in section 1005.9(b).</i>			
59. Does the financial institution provide initial disclosures that include, at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A telephone number that the consumer may call to obtain the account balance, the means by which the consumer can obtain an electronic account history, such as the address of an Internet website, and a summary of the consumer’s right to receive a written account history upon request, including a telephone number to call to request a history, and • A notice concerning error resolution? (12 CFR 1005.18(c)(1)) 			
60. Does the financial institution provide an annual notice concerning error resolution or, alternatively, an abbreviated notice with each electronic and written history? (12 CFR 1005.18(c)(2))			

VI. Deposits — EFTA

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	Yes	No	NA
<p>61. Does the financial institution begin the 60-day period for reporting any unauthorized transfer under 12 CFR 1005.6(b)(3) on the earlier of the date the consumer electronically accesses the consumer's account after the electronic history made available to the consumer reflects the transfer or the date the financial institution sends a written history of the consumer's account transactions requested by the consumer in which the unauthorized transfer is first reflected? (12 CFR 1005.18(c)(3))</p> <p><i>NOTE: A financial institution may comply with the provision above by limiting the consumer's liability for an unauthorized transfer as provided under 12 CFR 1005.6(b)(3) for any transfer reported by the consumer within 120 days after the transfer was credited or debited to the consumer's account.</i></p>			
<p>62. Does the financial institution comply with the error resolution requirements in response to an oral or written notice of an error from the consumer that is received by the earlier of 60 days after the date the consumer electronically accesses the consumer's account after the electronic history made available to the consumer reflects the alleged error or 60 days after the date the financial institution sends a written history of the consumer's account transactions requested by the consumer in which the alleged error is first reflected? (12 CFR 1005.18(c)(4))</p> <p><i>NOTE: The financial institution may comply with the requirements for resolving errors by investigating any oral or written notice of an error from the consumer that is received by the institution within 120 days after the transfer allegedly in error was credited or debited to the consumer's account.</i></p>			
12 CFR 1005.20 Requirements for Gift Cards and Gift Certificates			
<p>63. Is the financial institution a party in a certificate or card distribution chain, including but not limited to a card issuer, a program manager, and a retailer of prepaid cards, to the extent it engages in any of the acts covered by that section with respect to gift certificates, store value cards, or general-use prepaid cards, or to loyalty, award, or promotional gift cards? If no, do not complete this section.</p>			
<p>64. Determine if the institution offers consumers, primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, in a specified amount, a card, code, or other device on a prepaid basis, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gift certificates – which may not be increased or reloaded in exchange for payment and are redeemable upon presentation at a single merchant or an affiliated group of merchants for goods and services? (12 CFR 1005.20(a)(1)) • Store gift cards – which may be increased or reloaded, in exchange for payment and are redeemable upon presentation at a single merchant or an affiliated group of merchants for goods and services? (12 CFR 1005.20(a)(2)) • General-use prepaid cards – which may be increased or reloaded, in exchange for payment and are redeemable upon presentation at multiple, unaffiliated merchants for goods or services, or useable at automated teller machines? (12 CFR 1005.20(a)(3)) 			

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	Yes	No	NA
<p>65. Do loyalty, award or promotional gift cards as defined by (12 CFR 1005.20(a)(4)), contain the following disclosures as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A statement indicating that the card, code, or other device is issued for loyalty, award, or promotional purposes, which must be included on the front of the card, code, or other device? (12 CFR 1005.20(a)(4)(iii)(A)) • The expiration date for the underlying funds, which must be included on the front of the card, code, or other device? (12 CFR 1005.20(a)(4)(iii)(B)) • The amount of fees that may be imposed in connection with the card, code, or other device, and the conditions under which they may be imposed, which must be provided on or with the card, code, or other device? (12 CFR 1005.20(a)(4)(iii)(C)) • A toll-free telephone number and, if one is maintained, a Web site, that a consumer may use to obtain fee information, which must be included on or with the card, code, or other device? (12 CFR 1005.20(a)(4)(iii)(D)) 			
<p>66. If the terms of the gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card impose a dormancy, inactivity, or service fee as defined under (12 CFR 1005.20(a)), please answer the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has there been activity with respect to the certificate or card, in the one year period ending on the date on which the fee was imposed? (12 CFR 1005.20(d)(1)) • As applicable, are the following clearly and conspicuously stated on the gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The amount of any dormancy, inactivity, or service fee that may be charged? (12 CFR 1005.20(d)(2)(i)) ◦ How often such a fee may be assessed? (12 CFR 1005.20(d)(2)(ii)) ◦ That such fee may be assessed for inactivity? (12 CFR 1005.20(d)(2)(iii)) • Is the dormancy, inactivity, or service fee imposed limited to one in any given calendar month? (12 CFR 1005.20(d)(3)) 			
<p>67. If the financial institution sells or issues a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card with an expiration date, please answer the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the financial institution established policies and procedures to provide consumers with a reasonable opportunity to purchase a certificate or card with at least five years remaining until the certificate or card expiration date? (12 CFR 1005.20(e)(1)) • Is the expiration date for the underlying funds at least the later of five years after the date the gift certificate was initially issued, or the date on which funds were last loaded to a store gift card or general-use prepaid card; or the certificate or card expiration date, if any? (12 CFR 1005.20(e)(2)) 			

VI. Deposits — EFTA

Examination Checklist — Regulation E – Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA)

	Yes	No	NA
<p>68. If the financial institution sells or issues a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card with an expiration date, then are the following disclosures provided on the certificate or card, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expiration date for the underlying funds, or if the underlying funds do not expire, that fact? (12 CFR 1005.20(e)(3)(i)) • A toll-free number and, if one is maintained, a Web site that a consumer may use to obtain a replacement certificate or card after the certificate or card expires if the underlying funds may be available. (12 CFR 1005.20(e)(3)(ii)) • Except where a non-reloadable certificate or card bears an expiration date that is at least seven years from the date of manufacture, a statement, disclosed with equal prominence and in close proximity to the certificate or card expiration date, that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The certificate or card expires, but the underlying funds either do not expire or expire later than the certificate or card. (12 CFR 1005.20(e)(3)(iii)(A)) ◦ The consumer may contact the issuer for a replacement card. (12 CFR 1005.20(e)(3)(iii)(B)) ◦ No fee or charge is imposed on the cardholder for replacing the gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card or for providing the certificate or card holder with the remaining balance in some manner prior to the funds expiration date unless such certificate or card has been lost or stolen. (12 CFR 1005.20(e)(4)) 			
<p>69. Are the following disclosures provided in connection with a gift certificate, store gift card, or general-use prepaid card, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each type of fee that may be imposed in connection with the gift certificate or card (other than a dormancy, inactivity, or service fee subject to the disclosure requirements under (12 CFR 1005.20(d)(2)), the following information must be provided on or with the certificate or card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The type of fee (12 CFR 1005.20(f)(1)(i)); ◦ The amount of the fee (or an explanation of how the fee will be determined) (12 CFR 1005.20(f)(1)(ii)); and ◦ The conditions under which the fee may be imposed (12 CFR 1005.20(f)(1)(iii)). • A toll-free telephone number and, if one is maintained, a Web site, that a consumer may use to obtain information about dormancy, inactivity, service, or each type of fee that may be imposed in connection with the certificate or card (12 CFR 1005.20(f)(2)). 			

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	Yes	No	NA
Comments			

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