

- The deposited check was paid by the paying bank.

However, the depository bank may assess an overdraft or returned check fee if it includes a notice concerning overdraft and returned check fees with the disclosure required in §229.16(c)(2) and, when required, refunds any such fees upon the request of the customer. The overdraft and returned check notice must state that the customer may be entitled to a refund of overdraft or returned check fees that are assessed if the check subject to the delay is paid, and state how to obtain a refund.

Credit Union Notice of Interest Payment Policy

Under §229.16(d), if a credit union begins to accrue interest or dividends on all deposits made in an interest-bearing account, including cash deposits, at a later time than the day specified in §229.14(a), the institution's specific policy disclosures must contain an explanation of when interest or dividends on deposited funds will begin to accrue.

Initial Disclosures – §229.17

New Accounts

Section 229.17(a) states a bank must provide potential customers with the disclosures described in §229.16 before an account is opened.

Additional Disclosure Requirements – §229.18

Deposit Slips

Under §229.18(a), all preprinted deposit slips given to customers must include a notice that deposits may not be available for immediate withdrawal.

Location Where Employees Accept Consumer Deposits

Section 229.18(b) provides that a bank must post, at a conspicuous place at each location where its employees receive deposits to consumer accounts, a notice that sets forth the time periods applicable to the availability of funds deposited.

Automated Teller Machines

Under §229.18(c), a depository bank must post or provide a notice at each ATM location that funds deposited in the ATM may not be available for immediate withdrawal. A depository bank that operates an off-premises ATM from which deposits are removed not more than two times each week, as described in §229.19(a)(4), must disclose at or on the ATM the days in which deposits made at the ATM will be considered received.

Upon Request

Section 229.18(d) states a bank must provide a copy of its specific availability policy disclosure described in §229.16 to any person who requests it.

Changes in Policy

Thirty days prior to implementation, a bank must send notification of a change to the bank's availability policy to all account holders, if adversely affected by the change. Under §229.18(e), changes that result in faster availability may be disclosed no later than 30 days after implementation.

Miscellaneous – §229.19

When Funds are Considered Deposited

Section 229.19(a) provides rules that govern when funds are considered deposited for purposes of Subpart B of the regulation. The time that funds must be made available for withdrawal is measured from the day the deposit is "received." Funds received at a staffed teller station or ATM are considered deposited when received by the teller or placed in the ATM. Funds mailed to the depository bank are considered deposited on the banking day they are received by the depository bank. The funds are received by the depository bank at the time the mail is delivered to the bank, even if the mail is initially delivered to a mail room, rather than the check processing area.

Funds, however, may also be deposited at an unstaffed facility such as a night depository or lock box. Funds deposited at a night depository are considered deposited on the banking day the deposit is removed, and the contents of the deposit are accessible to the depository bank for processing. For example, some businesses deposit their funds in a locked bag at the night depository late in the evening and return to the bank the following day to open the bag. Other depositors may have an agreement with their bank that the deposit bag must be opened under the dual control of the bank and the depositor. In these cases, the funds are considered deposited when the customer returns to the bank and opens the deposit bag.

Funds deposited through a lock box arrangement are considered deposited on the day the deposit is removed from the lock box and are accessible to the depository bank for processing. A lock box is typically used by a corporation for the collection of bill payments or other check receipts.

The regulation contains a special rule for off-premise ATMs that are not serviced daily. Funds deposited at these ATMs are considered deposited on the day they are removed from the ATM, if the ATM is not serviced more than two times each week. This special provision is geared toward those banks whose practice is to service remote ATMs infrequently. If a depository bank uses this provision, it must post a notice at the ATM informing depositors that funds deposited at the ATM may not be considered received on the date of deposit.

Funds deposited on a day the depository bank is closed, or after the bank's cut-off hour, may be considered made on the next banking day. Generally, a bank may establish a cut-off