

Omaha Consumer ACH Originator Guide

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Notice

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This document does NOT contain all the rules and regulations that govern ACH transactions. For more information, go to www.epcor.org. <<http://www.epcor.org/>>

All information contained herein is subject to change.

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Revision History

Version	Revision Date	Author	Description of Content Change
3.0	7/26/2017	Felicia Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised Document
2018.01 Final	5/1/2018	Felicia Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition of Eligible and Ineligible POP Source Documents Option to Opt Out of check conversion Additional Prenote detail Addition of Reinitiation and Dishonor of Returned Entries Added definitions for: Auxiliary On-Ups Field; Cashier's Check; Certified Check; Bank Draft; Paper Draft; Money Order Indent "Amount" options for WEB Authorization details Addition of CCD requirement to bind Receiver to the NACHA Rules
2019.01 Final	6/27/2018 9/18/2018 10/18/2018 1/31/2019 4/2/2019 4/23/2019	Felicia Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add Prenote requirement must be sent 3 days prior to live entry Remove verbiage indicating ability to download routing numbers from FRB website Add Fatal to list of exception items included in ACH as Transaction Exception report Add examples to definitions for Originator and Receiver Account Validation included in "commercially reasonable fraudulent transaction detection system" for WEB Add Supplemental Data Security Requirement Add revocation language requirement for TEL Changed date Reclear attempt made from 3rd to 1st. Add NACHA Debit Authorization example
2020.01 Final	1/15/2020 4/28/2020	Felicia Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised R10 and R11 Return Descriptions Added verbiage TEL Auth requirement Revised effective dates of Supplemental Data Security Rule
2021.01 Final	5/10/2021	Felicia Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modified benefits to reflect migration to Wells Fargo Add verbiage to Authorization requirement regarding possible fines Reformatted Authorization requirements removing them from individual SEC to a section of its own Defined what is NOT oral authorization (TEL) If oral Authorization obtained other than the telephone, appropriate SEC Code and security requirements must be met--VoIP). Separated Single/Recurring TEL authorization retention requirements for clarity Add clarification as to what should be identified as WEB Clarified PCI compliance meets WEB Audit requirements Add verbiage to further clarify when a REVERSAL can/cannot be used Removed information pertaining to POP transactions

Version	Revision Date	Author	Description of Content Change
2022.01 Draft	4/27/2022	Felicia Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add'l information regarding "Standing" and "Subsequent" Authorizations • Clarified Oral Authorization over Internet • Added Micro-Entry definition • Revised Sample Debit Authorization
2023.01 Final	4/20/2023	Felicia Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added Omaha to title of document to clarify which portfolio this document applies to • Modified Supplemental Data Security Requirement Rule so that it reads with "current" instead of "future" verbiage • Added verbiage to further define "Recurring" authorizations • Added definition for "Account Validation" • Added verbiage to clarify when WEB Audits need to be completed if the merchant is PCI compliant

Introduction

This document provides a high-level overview of the Consumer ACH product.

ACH DEFINED

In general, the Automated Clearing House (ACH) is an electronic payments network, governed by the National Automated Clearing House Association (NACHA) Operating Rules and used by individuals, businesses, financial institutions and government agencies to transfer funds.

The ACH network is a Batch processing, store and forward system. ACH processes large volumes of both credit and debit transactions which are originated in Batches. This provides faster processing than paper checks, which must be physically handled. Instead of using paper to carry necessary transaction information, ACH transactions are transmitted electronically between financial institutions through data transmission. Rules and regulations governing the ACH network are established by NACHA.

Through the ACH product, automatic withdrawals or deposits can be processed, paper checks can be converted into electronic transactions, recurring withdrawals can be scheduled, or spontaneous transactions can be accepted over the telephone or internet.

The benefits of accepting ACH:

- ACH is less expensive than credit card and check processing and is more secure than cash.
- ACH processing requires less information and human contact than check processing.

The benefits of using Omaha's ACH process:

- ACH transactions may be submitted with credit card transactions in the same Batch, or in a separate Batch.
- If ACH transactions are submitted with card transactions, the merchant will receive two deposits: one for all card activity and a second for all ACH activity.
- While other financial institutions require ACH customers to establish an account for Settlement internally, we will transfer funds to the merchant's local bank.
- Merchants may process ACH under the same Merchant Identification Number (MID) as their card transactions or use a separate MID.
- Transactions are passed through "edits" to assure the fields are properly formatted and values appropriate
- For specific Return items, we offer the option to automatically "Re-clear" (re-send) the item on a merchant-by-merchant basis. The merchant will not be financially impacted until all possible attempts have been exhausted.
- If we receive notice from the Federal Reserve Bank that the Transit Routing number has changed, (e.g. due to mergers, acquisitions, or the financial institution uses a different Transit Routing number for electronic transactions than for paper checks) we automatically update the transaction when we create our ACH File and provide notification to the Originator sooner than if they were to wait for Notification from the Receiving Depository Financial Institution (RDFI) to occur.



ACH Security Framework Rule

The ACH Rules require all Originators to establish, implement and update, as appropriate, policies, procedures and systems with respect to the initiation, processing and storage of ACH Entries that are designed to:

- Protect the confidentiality and integrity of Protected Information until destruction,
- Protect against anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of Protected Information until its destruction, and
- Protect against unauthorized use of Protected Information that could result in substantial harm to a natural person.

Policies, procedures and systems must include controls that comply with applicable regulatory guidelines on access to all systems used by such non-consumer Originators, participating Depository Financial Institutions (DFIs), or Third-Party Service Providers (TPSP) [and Third-Party Senders (TPS)] to initiate, process and store Entries.

Merchant should implement data security and controls surrounding ACH information as those set out in PCI requirements related to credit card acceptance.

Impact to Merchant:

- Each merchant needs to evaluate its current security policies, procedures and systems to ensure the company identifies safeguards for Protected Information – non-public information, including financial information of customers.
- Document its security policies, procedures and systems related to safeguarding protected ACH payment information.
- Maintain its security policies, procedures and systems related to safeguarding protected ACH payment information.

Supplemental Data Security Requirement Rule

Originators, Third-Party Service Providers and Third-Party Senders are required to protect account numbers by rendering them unreadable when stored electronically. The rule aligns with existing language contained in PCI requirements.

The rule applies only to account numbers collected for or used in ACH transactions and does not apply to the storage of paper authorizations.

It applies to those Originators, Third-Party Service Providers and Third-Party Senders with annual ACH volume of 2 million transactions or greater.

SEC Codes and Authorization Rules

The ACH network supports different payment applications. Each ACH application is identified and recognized by a specific Standard Entry Class (SEC) Code, which appears in the ACH record. The SEC Code identifies the ACH transaction type relevant to the application (whether it's a consumer or commercial transaction). Each SEC Code has different Rule, Authorization and/or disclosure requirements. Proper use of SEC Codes is crucial in ensuring that the merchant and the Originating Depository Financial Institution (ODFI) are in compliance with NACHA Rules.

The Originator (Merchant) MUST obtain proper Authorization prior to initiating an ACH transaction. Failure to obtain Authorization may result in an added fee of at least \$4.50 for each transaction returned as Unauthorized.

Following is the list of the SEC Codes we process and the Authorization and retention requirements for each.

NOTE: This section is intended to provide general information about each SEC Code. For complete information, refer to a recent version of the *NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines*. **The NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines supersedes any and all discrepancies between it and this ACH User Guide.**

SELECTION OF THE PROPER SEC CODE IS PARAMOUNT

SEC Codes

Each ACH Entry must be identified by an SEC code which determines the Rules governing the Entry. **In all cases, the merchant should be prepared to provide a copy of the Authorization obtained. (See “Authorization Requirements” on the next page.)**

SEC Code	Title	Transaction Type	Transaction Code	When to apply
CCD	Corporate Credit or Debit Entry	Commercial	Both Credits and Debits	Business to Business (B2B) ACH transactions should use this SEC Code, when obtaining Authorization via a signed form (a/k/a Trading Partner Agreement), verbally over the phone, or via the internet
PPD	Prearranged Payment and Deposit Entry	Consumer	Both Credits and Debits	The consumer signs a form authorizing withdrawal from their account
POP	Point of Purchase	Both	Debits Only	Converted check at the point of purchase
TEL	Telephone-Initiated Entry	Consumer	Debits Only	Consumer provides oral Authorization via the telephone
WEB	Internet-Initiated Entry	Consumer	Debits Only	Consumer provides Authorization via the internet or a wireless network

Authorization Requirements

The following list of requirements should be applied to the authorization for each SEC Code. Additional requirements for specific SEC Codes follow:

- Be readily identifiable as an ACH Authorization;
- Have clear and readily understandable terms;
- Include language that identifies the Authorization is for a single Entry, multiple (Unscheduled) Entries, or Recurring (Scheduled) Entries;
- Identify the amount of the Entry(ies) or a reference to the method to determine the amount;
- The timing (including the start date), number, and/or frequency of the Entries;
- The Receiver's name or identity;
- The account funds will be taken/withdrawn from;
- The date authorization was given;
- Provide that the Receiver may revoke the Authorization only by notifying the Originator in the manner specified in the Authorization;
- The Originator must provide the Receiver a copy of the Authorization for all debit Entries;
- For credit Entries to a consumer account, the Authorization may be obtained in writing (a "best practice")

An Authorization is required for a single Entry or when there are Recurring Entries (where funds are withdrawn for the same amount at regular intervals without further action from the Consumer, e.g. a monthly mortgage or semi-annual subscription). Originators may also obtain a "Standing Authorization".

A "Standing Authorization" is an advance authorization by a Consumer of future "unscheduled" Entries to the Receiver's account. The Standing Authorization will identify how the Receiver is to contact the Originator to request a payment be made.

The "Standing Authorization" is not required to be a signed form. It may be obtained orally over the telephone. Authorization requirements would be the same as for a TEL Entry. The "Standing Authorization" may also be obtained over the Originator's website. In this case Authorization requirements would be the same as for a WEB Entry. Subsequent Entries do not have to be received in the same manner as the original authorization; they may be received via a website

Regardless of the way the "Standing Authorization" is received, Subsequent Entries do not have to be received in the same manner. For example, a "Standing Authorization" may be obtained as a signed form. The Consumer may call the Originator over the telephone or log in to a website when they want to submit a subsequent payment.

CCD – Corporate Credit or Debit Entry

Used to move funds to/from the account of one Organization to another Organization.

- The *NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines* do not require the CCD Authorization to be in a specific form. Therefore, the Authorization/Trading Partner Agreement could be a signed form, accepted over the Internet/Wireless Device, or over the telephone. However, the *Rules* require the Originator and Receiver to have a Trading Partner Agreement that binds the Receiver to the *Rules*. This Trading Partner Agreement should contain the Authorization requirements and procedures as determined by the parties; the companies negotiate the terms.

Authorization Retention:

The Originator must be able to provide an accurate record evidencing the Receiver's Authorization or contact information that, at a minimum, includes the Originator's name and phone number or email address for inquiries regarding Authorization of Entries.

PPD – Prearranged payments and Deposit Entry

Through standing Authorizations, the consumer grants the merchant authority to initiate periodic charges to their account as bills become due. These transactions can be one-time or Recurring.

The Authorization must:

- Be a form that requires either a 'wet' signature or is similarly authenticated by the consumer;
- The signature may be captured electronically if performed in compliance with the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C §7001 et seq.).

Authorization Retention:

An Originator must retain the original or a reproducible copy of the Receiver's Authorization for two years from the termination or revocation of the Authorization and must be able to provide an accurate copy.

TEL – Telephone-Initiated Entry

Used when an oral Authorization is provided to the Originator by a Consumer Receiver via the telephone. May only be used when there is an existing relationship between the Originator and the Receiver, or, when there is not an existing relationship between the Originator and the Receiver, and the Receiver initiates the telephone call.

An authorization that is created by voice-to-text technology is not considered an oral Authorization if it is either a) visually reviewed and confirmed by the Consumer Receiver prior to delivery to the Originator, or b) used by the Consumer Receiver without prompting by the Originator.

- If the oral Authorization is obtained using a communication channel other than the telephone, the appropriate SEC (Standard Entry Class) Code and security requirements must be met (see WEB).
- The Originator must either make an audio recording of the oral Authorization or provide the Receiver with written notice confirming the oral Authorization. The written notice must be sent via US Mail or email prior to the Settlement of the Entry.
- The Originator must establish and implement commercially reasonable procedures to verify the identity of the Receiver.
- The Originator must establish and implement commercially reasonable procedures to verify that the routing number used is valid.
- Use of a Voice Response Unit (VRU) to capture a Receiver's Authorization does not qualify as an oral Authorization. A VRU may be used to key enter data and respond to questions, provided the actual Authorization by the Receiver is provided orally.

TEL – Telephone-Initiated Entry (cont'd)

- The use of a code entered on the telephone keypad could satisfy Regulation E and be considered an Electronic Signature if it meets certain criteria, such as: 1) It is an electronic sound, symbol or process that is attached or associated with a contract; 2) It is executed by a person with the intent to sign the contract; 3) The contract is created, generated, sent, communicated, received or stored by electronic means.
- If an Oral Authorization is obtained over the Internet that is not a telephone call, it needs to meet the risk and security requirements that apply to WEB Entries and will use a WEB Standard Entry Class Code.

Authorization Retention:

For a Single (one-time) entry, the Originator must retain a) the original or a copy of the written notice or b) the original or a duplicate audio recording of the oral Authorization for two years from the date of the Authorization. Originators must be prepared to provide a copy of the authorization (from appropriate medium) upon request.

For Recurring Entries, the Originator must retain a) the audio recording AND b) a copy of the written notice, as well as proof the written notice was sent, for 2 years from the termination or revocation of the authorization.

WEB – Internet Initiated Entry

Used when the Receiver provides Authorization to the Originator via the Internet or Wireless network.

- As long as the required information is included in the Authorization language, Originators have the flexibility to draft the language in any way that is user-friendly for their customers.
- The *NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines* allow the use of a digital signature or code to similarly authenticate a written Authorization. Examples of methods used to similarly authenticate an Authorization include, but are not limited to, the use of digital signatures, codes, shared secrets, PINs, biometrics, etc.
- If you are currently PCI compliant and you accept ACH transactions on the same system as your cards, you are not required to conduct another, separate audit.
- However, if you accept ACH transactions on a system separate from your cards, you must conduct, or have conducted on your behalf, an annual audit to ensure that the financial information obtained from Receivers is protected by security practices and procedures that include, at a minimum, adequate levels of:
 - Physical security to protect against theft, tampering, or damage;
 - Personnel and access controls to protect against unauthorized access and use; and
 - Network security to ensure secure capture, storage, and distribution.
- The Originator has established and implemented a commercially reasonable fraudulent transaction detection system. Part of a commercially reasonable fraudulent transaction detection system includes “account validation” (i.e. the account to be used is a legitimate, open account to which ACH entries may be posted). “Account Validation” will apply to the first use of an account number or change to the account number. Originators will have to perform account validations as there are updates to account numbers in existing authorizations.
- The Originator has established and implemented commercially reasonable methods of authentication of the identity of the Receiver.
- The Originator has established and implemented commercially reasonable procedures to verify that the routing number used is valid.

Authorization Retention:

Originators must retain records of a Receiver’s Authorization for two years after the termination or revocation of the Authorization. The Originator must be able to provide these records upon request.

Other Valuable Information

Refunding to a Customer

When returning dollars to a consumer, the SEC Code “PPD” should be used. Such transactions should be submitted with the appropriate tran code.

When returning dollars to a business/Organization, the SEC Code “CCD” should be used. Such transactions should be submitted with the appropriate tran code.

Prenote

A Prenote, or Prenotification, is a zero-dollar transaction whose purpose is to act as a test transaction that flows through the ACH system to the Receiver’s account. This allows the RDFI to verify the account information and return it to the originating merchant before dollars are sent through. Prenotes are optional.

If the Originator decides to utilize Prenotes, they must be sent 3 days prior to a ‘live’ entry and ‘live’ entries may not be submitted until the Prenote is resolved.

Correcting an error (reversing a transaction)

Reversing a transaction should only take place when an error has occurred. If a Reversal is attempted for an SEC code that does not allow credits (POP, TEL or WEB), it will not be processed.

For a Reversal to process successfully, the proper transaction code must be used along with the word “REVERSAL” in the appropriate field. In addition, the content of the following fields must remain unchanged from the original, erroneous entry:

- Standard Entry Class (SEC) Code
- Company ID
- Amount

Examples of when to reverse a transaction are:

- A duplicate of a prior Entry
- Orders payment from the wrong Receiver
- Orders payment in the wrong dollar amount
- Orders payment on a date earlier than agreed upon
- A deposit to the Receiver on a date later than agreed upon

A Reversing entry cannot be created in the following situations:

- The Originator failed to provide funding for the original Entry
- It is greater than 5 Banking Days since the erroneous Entry was transmitted

An Originator may reverse an erroneous or duplicate ACH Entry/File up to 5 Banking Days after the Settlement Date of the Entry/File OR it may request the RDFI to send a return. The Originator must also make a reasonable attempt to notify the Receiver of the Reversing Entry and the reason for the Reversing Entry no later than the Settlement Date of the Reversing Entry.



Micro-Entries

Effective September 16, 2022, NACHA will define a “Micro-Entry” as a credit or debit Entry used for the purpose of verifying a Receiver’s account or an individual’s access to an account.

An Originator may originate one or more Micro-Entries to a Receiver’s account prior to initiating credit or debit Entries to that account. A credit Micro-Entry must be in an amount less than \$1.00. One or more debit Micro-Entries must not exceed, in total, the amount of the corresponding credit Micro-Entries. If one or more debit Micro-Entries are sent to a Receiver’s account, one or more credit Micro-Entries must be sent simultaneously so that the value of the credit entries are equal to or greater than the amount of the debit Micro-Entry(ies).

Micro-Entries must be submitted in a separate batch with the content “ACCTVERIFY” in the appropriate field.

The name of the Originator must reflect the same Originator that will be identified in future Entry(ies) to the Receiver’s account.

Live entries may be sent to the Receiver’s account as soon as the Originator’s process for verifying the amount of the Micro-Entries has been completed.

Originators of Micro-Entries are required to use commercially reasonable fraud detection practices, including the monitoring of originated and returned Micro-Entry volumes.

Timing

Merchant Funding

The “Merchant Funds Availability” table listed below, indicates when funds will be available to the Originator (Merchant) for ACH Entries captured/processed. This is being provided as an example and actual results will vary depending on a variety of factors, such as, the day of the week the transactions are captured/processed and how quickly the Originator (Merchant) will receive their funds.

The following steps will help you understand the sequence of events:

A.	The Receiver decides to purchase goods or services from the Originator (Merchant) and provides Authorization to withdraw funds from their account. At the end of the day, the ACH information and any payment cards are delivered for processing.
B.	All captured transactions are processed and each card type is delivered to its appropriate entity for Settlement. This includes sending ACH transactions to our ODFI.
C.	The ODFI collects the ACH payments and distributes a File of transactions to the ACH Operator.
D.	The ACH Operator (Fed) collects ACH Entries from the ODFIs and distributes them to the appropriate RDFI.
E.	The RDFI withdraws funds from the Receiver's account for the stated amount.
F.	If the RDFI is unable to withdraw funds from the Receiver's account, the Entry is “returned”. The RDFI may be unable to withdraw due to insufficient funds in the account, or the account number in inaccurate.
G.	A deposit is made into the merchant's account for transactions successfully processed.
H.	The merchant may use available reporting tools to review submitted payments.
I.	“Returned” Entry received and Originator's (Merchant's) account adjusted to reflect funds not withdrawn from Receiver's account. “Returned” Entry may be received ‘sooner’ or ‘later’ than the day identified; ‘sooner’ depending on delivery times with ACH Operator (Fed), ‘later’ depending on the Return Reason Code (see Common ACH Return Reason Codes for return timeframes) or if the merchant has opted to participate in the Re-clear service.
J.	Originator (Merchant) can view “returned” Entry information using available reporting tools

Merchant Funds Availability:

Sun	Monday	Tuesday	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	<p>1</p> <p>A. Captured transactions processed</p> <p>B. Processed transactions delivered to appropriate entity for Settlement</p> <p>C. ODFI sends transactions to ACH Operator for distribution</p>	<p>2</p> <p>D. RDFI receives transactions from Fed</p> <p>E. RDFI withdraws funds from Receiver's account</p> <p>F. If RDFI is unable to withdraw funds from Receiver's account, Entry is “returned”</p> <p>G. Deposit made to Merchant's bank account (24-hour funding)</p> <p>H. Merchant can view deposit information through TSYS InfoCentersm or</p>	<p>3</p> <p>I. “Returned” entry received. Originator's (Merchant's) account adjusted</p>	<p>4</p> <p>J. Merchant can view “Returned” and “Re-cleared” information through TSYS InfoCentersm</p>	5	

Reject Codes

Individual Sales Rejects

Transactions not meeting processing requirements are considered Sales Rejects. An item is 'rejected' if it is missing information, includes an invalid value or is not in the proper format. Items reject during processing and are not reflected in the payment transfer with other transactions. Below is a list of some of the Individual Rejects an Originator may see on TSYS InfoCenterSM reports:

Internal Codes for ACH Individual Rejects

Tran Code	Description	Error Correction
252	AMT INVALID FOR SEC CODE	Ensure dollar amount of POP transaction is \$25,000 or less.
255	INVALID DISCRETIONARY DATA VALUE	If SEC is TEL, ensure Payment Type field contains value of S or space. If SEC is WEB, ensure Payment Type field contains value of R or S.
256	SEC NOT ON CONTRACT	Contact your provider to resolve
258	INVALID SEC CODE	Review value contained in SEC Code field. Current valid values are CCD, POP, PPD, TEL or WEB.
260	ROUTING NUMBER CLOSED/INVALID	Review value of field containing Routing Number. Ensure it contains a valid value and is the proper length.
261	ROUTING NUMBER MISSING	Review value of field containing Routing Number. Ensure it is not blank.
277	SEC/TC/PH# COMBO	Review SEC Code, Tran Code and Phone Number fields to confirm correct values populate those fields.
278	INVALID INDIV NAME	Review value contained in Individual Name field. Field cannot be blank.
279	PT NOT VALID W/SEC OR DISCRETIONARY	Ensure Payment Type field contains value of R or S.
280	INVALID PRENOTE AMT	Ensure the dollar amount of the transaction is "0".
283	INVALID TERMINAL STATE	Ensure field containing Terminal State is populated.
284	INVALID TERMINAL CITY	Ensure field containing Terminal City is populated.

Common ACH Return Reason Codes

An ACH Return is an ACH Entry that has been returned because it cannot be processed by the RDFI or the ACH Operator. The reason for each Return is included with the Entry in the form of a "Return Reason Code".

Return Reason Code	Reason for Return	Applies to which SEC Codes	RDFI Deadline	Action by Originator
R01	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS Available balance not sufficient to cover amount of debit Entry	ALL	24 Hours	Originator may initiate a new ACH Entry; must remain within limits for reinitiation of Entries and be reinitiated within 180 days of the Settlement Date of the original Entry
R02	ACCOUNT CLOSED Previously active account has been closed	ALL	24 Hours	Originator must stop initiation of Entries. Contact Receiver to obtain Authorization for another account.
R03	NO ACCOUNT Account number structure is valid, but doesn't match individual or open account	ALL	24 Hours	Originator must stop initiation of Entries. Contact Receiver to obtain Authorization for another account.
R04	INVALID ACCOUNT Account number structure not valid; edit of check digit or number failed	ALL	24 Hours	Originator must stop initiation of Entries until account number/structure is corrected.
R05	UNAUTHORIZED DEBIT TO CONSUMER ACCOUNT USING CORPORATE SEC CODE A debit Entry that was transmitted to a Consumer Account of the Receiver	CCD	60 Days	Originator must stop initiation of Entries. Contact Receiver to obtain Consumer Authorization.
R06	ODFI REQUEST FOR RETURN ODFI requested the RDFI return an Entry	ALL	Undefined	Originator must accept requested return
R07	AUTHORIZATION REVOKED Receiver who previously authorized Recurring Entries claims Authorization has been revoked	PPD & Recurring WEB	60 Days	Originator must stop the initiation of Entries until new consumer Authorization is obtained. Depending upon the terms of the original Authorization,

Return Reason Code	Reason for Return	Applies to which SEC Codes	RDFI Deadline	Action by Originator
R08	PAYMENT STOPPED The Receiver has requested the stop payment of a single ACH Entry; not intended to stop all	ALL	24 Hours	Originator must contact the Receiver to identify the reason for the Stop Payment
R09	UNCOLLECTED FUNDS Sufficient ledger balance exists, but value of uncollected items brings available balance below amount of debit Entry	ALL	24 Hours	Originator may initiate a new ACH Entry; must remain within limits for reinitiation of Entries and be reinitiated within 180 days of the Settlement Date of the original
R10	CUSTOMER ADVISES ORIGINATOR IS NOT KNOWN TO RECEIVER AND/OR IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DEBIT RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT	CCD, PPD, TEL, WEB	60 Days	Originator must stop initiation of Entries.
R11	CUSTOMER ADVISES ENTRY NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMS OF THE AUTHORIZATION	PPD, TEL, WEB	60 Days	Originator may correct underlying error and submit new Entry within 60 days.
R12	ACCOUNT SOLD TO ANOTHER DFI Account has been sold to another financial institution	ALL	24 Hours	Originator must stop initiation of Entries and obtain correct routing number information for initiation of subsequent Entries.
R16	ACCOUNT FROZEN Access to the account is restricted due to action by the RDFI or by legal action	ALL	24 Hours	Originator must stop initiation of Entries. Terms of Authorization may offer recourse outside of the ACH network
R20	NON-TRANSACTION ACCOUNT Financial Institution policies or regulations restrict activity to account indicated	ALL	24 Hours	Originator must stop initiation of Entries.

Return Reason Code	Reason for Return	Applies to which SEC Codes	RDFI Deadline	Action by Originator
R23	CREDIT ENTRY REFUSED BY RECEIVER Receiver refuses transaction because amount is inaccurate, results in overpayment, account is in litigation or Originator is not known to the Receiver	ALL	24 Hours (after Receiver notifies RDFI)	Originator must obtain Receiver Authorization prior to reinitiating the Entry
R24	DUPLICATE ENTRY Entry appears to be duplication. The trace number, date, dollar amount, etc., match another Entry	ALL	24 Hours	*If Entry is a duplication, Originator should accept the Return. If the Entry has already been reversed, Originator should contact the RDFI to determine solution
R29	CORPORATE CUSTOMER ADVISES NOT AUTHORIZED Corporate customer has notified RDFI that the Entry is not authorized	CCD	24 Hours	Originator must stop initiation of Entries until subsequent Authorization has been obtained. If a valid Authorization exists, the Originators may have recourse outside the ACH network.
R31	PERMISSIBLE RETURN ENTRY ODFI agrees on behalf of the Originator to accept a Return after the deadline for an unauthorized corporate Entry	CCD	Undefined	**Originator must accept Return as agreed upon with RDFI. If the Originator or ODFI has not given permission for the untimely Return, the Return may be dishonored.

**ACH Return Entries may be dishonored when they are untimely, when they contain incorrect information or when they have been misrouted.

The Unauthorized Return Rate threshold is 0.5%. This applies to Return Reason Codes R05, R07, R10, R11, R29 and R51. An Administrative Returns Rate threshold of 3.0% exists for R02, R03 and R04 Returns. And an 'overall' Return rate of 15% is applied to all debit Entries that are returned for any reason.

Merchants exceeding these thresholds may be required to identify why they are exceeding the threshold and provide specific information regarding how the entity will come into compliance with this *Rules* provision.

Failure to provide required information, the failure to reduce the Return rate, or the recurrence of this issue may result in enforcement action under the ACH *Rules*.



Notification of Change Codes

A Notification of Change (NOC) is a non-monetary Entry transmitted by an RDFI for distribution back to the Originator. It tells you that your information is either inaccurate or that something has changed requiring your customer database records to be updated; and it tells you which information to change. **Originators are to respond by making corrections within six Banking Days of receipt or prior to initiating another Entry to the account – whichever is later**

Return Reason Code	Reason for Return	Action by Originator
C01	ACCOUNT NUMBER The account number is incorrect or is formatted incorrectly	Change the customer's account number
C02	TRANSIT/ROUTING NUMBER The transit/routing number is no longer valid	Change the customer's financial institution routing number
C03	TRANSIT/ROUTING NUMBER & ACCOUNT NUMBER Both the transit/routing and account number are not correct	Change the customer's financial institution transit/routing number and account number
C04	ACCOUNT NAME The customer has changed the name on the account or the name has been submitted incorrectly	Change the customer's (Individual or Company) Name
C05	TRANSACTION CODE The incorrect transaction type code is wrong	Change the type of transaction code (from checking account to savings, or vice versa)
C06	ACCOUNT NUMBER AND TRANSACTION CODE The account number and the type of transaction code is wrong	Change the customer's account number and the type of transaction code
C07	TRANSIT/ROUTING NUMBER, ACCOUNT NUMBER & TRANSACTION CODE The transit/routing number, the account number and the transaction type code are all incorrect. (Three corrections)	Change the customer's account number and financial institution transit/routing number and the type of transaction code.

Managing ACH Returns and Notifications of Change (NOCs)

ACH Returns

An ACH Return is an ACH Entry that the RDFI, or ACH Operator, is unable to post for reasons defined by the Return Reason Codes identified in this document.

The reason for each Return is included with the Entry in the form of a "Return Reason Code". One such common example of an ACH Return is an Entry that is sent back because the Receiver's account has insufficient funds (Return Reason Code R01).

Most items are returned no later than the opening of business on the second Banking Day following the Settlement Date of the Entry.

Some items may be returned up to 60 days following date of Settlement. Examples include:

- The consumer claims the Entry is unauthorized
- The consumer places a stop payment on the transaction

Reinitiation of Returned Entries

Reinitiation is the sending of an ACH entry to the same account for the same obligation after a return has been received if it was returned for one of the following reasons:

- The Entry was returned for insufficient (Return Reason Code R01) or uncollected funds (Return Reason Code R09)
- The Entry was returned for stopped payment (Return Reason Code R08) and Reinitiation has been separately authorized by the Receiver after the Originator or ODFI receives the Return Entry:
- The Originator or ODFI has taken corrective action to remedy the reason for the return

If the Entry was not returned for one of the above reasons or the Originator does not take corrective action, the Entry may not be Reinitiated.

The Originator must Reinitiate the Entry within 180 days after the Settlement Date of the Entry.

If an Entry is returned for insufficient or uncollected funds (Return Reason Codes R01/R09 respectively), no more than two additional attempts may be made following the Return of the original Entry.

A debit entry will not be treated as a Reinitiated Entry if:

- The debit Entry is one in a series of preauthorized, recurring debit Entries and is not contingent upon whether an earlier debit Entry in the recurring series has been Returned; or,
- After receipt of the original Return Entry, the Originator obtains a new authorization; or
- Following the return of an Entry using Return Reason Code R03 (No Account/Unable to Locate Account) or R04 (Invalid Account Number Structure), a debit Entry is initiated to the Receiver's correct account.

If the Originator creates their own NACHA formatted file, Reinitiated entries must address the following rules:

- 1) The amount field of the Reinitiated item must be identical to the contents of the original Entry; and
- 2) The contents of other fields may be modified as necessary only to correct an error or to facilitate proper processing of the Returned Entry, and
- 3) The word "RETURN PYMT" must be entered in the Company Entry Description.

If the Originator utilizes one of the TSYS tools, and does not take advantage of the Re-Clear process outlined below, Reinitiated entries must address the following rules:

- 1) The amount field of the Reinitiated item must be identical to the contents of the original Entry;
- 2) The word "RETURN PYMT" must be entered in the Phone Number field; and
- 3) The contents of other fields may be modified as necessary only to correct an error or to facilitate proper processing of the Return Entry.



Improper Reinitiation Practices:

- Following the Return of an Entry, an Entry is initiated to the same Receiver in an amount greater than the amount of the previously Returned Entry in payment or fulfillment of the same underlying obligation plus an additional fee or charge.
- Following the Return of an Entry, one or more Entries is initiated to the same Receiver in an amount(s) less than the Original Entry in payment or fulfillment of a portion of the same underlying obligation.
- Reinitiating any Entry Returned as Unauthorized (Return Reason Codes R05, R07, R10, R29).
- Initiating any other Entry, the National Association reasonably believes represents an attempted evasion of the limitations on Reinitiation.

Dishonor of Return Entries

To dishonor (dispute) a Returned Entry, the Originator must notify their ODFI so the ODFI can transmit the item to its ACH Operator within five Banking Days after the Settlement Date of the Return Entry.

An ODFI may Dishonor an Entry if

- The RDFI failed to return the Entry within the time limits established by these Rules
- Information in one or more of the following fields of the Returned Entry is incorrect or missing:
 - Account Number
 - Original Trace Number
 - Amount
 - Identification Number
 - Transaction Code
 - Company Identification Number
 - Effective Entry Date
- the Return Entry was misrouted
- the Return Entry was a duplicate
- The Return Entry is coded as the Return of an Erroneous Entry at the request of the ODFI.
- the Return entry is coded as a permissible Return Entry, but the ODFI did not agree to accept the Return Entry
- the Return Entry would result in an unintended credit to the Receiver because:
 - The Return Entry relates to a debit Erroneous Entry
 - The ODFI has already originated a credit reversing Entry to correct the Erroneous Entry
 - The ODFI has not received a return of that credit Reversing entry
- The Return Entry would result in an unintended credit to the Receiver because:
 - The Return entry relates to a debit Erroneous Entry that was intended to correct a credit Erroneous Entry
 - The ODFI has not received a return of that credit Reversing entry
-

Notification of Change – NOC

A Notification of Change (NOC) is a non-monetary Entry transmitted by an RDFI for distribution back to the Originator. It tells you that your information is either inaccurate or that something has changed requiring your customer database records to be updated; and it identifies which information to change. The NOC received from the Receiver's financial institution represents the most timely and accurate information with which to maintain the Originator's ACH File. Originators must correct records that affect future transactions.

NACHA regulations require NOC information to be delivered to the Originator within two Banking Days of receipt by the ODFI and for **Originators to respond by making corrections within six Banking Days of receipt or prior to initiating another Entry to the account – whichever is later.**

The RDFI warrants that is it providing accurate information, and, to the extent the information consists of a change in a Receiver's deposit account number, that the Receiver has appropriately authorized the change, if such an Authorization is required. The Originator can make the change without contacting the Receiver.

Swaps

A "Swap" is similar to a Notification of Change in that it is notification that the routing number submitted on the transaction should be updated prior to initiating another Entry.

While building our outgoing ACH File, we review each routing number and compare it to a File of routing numbers for all financial institutions served by the Fed. If the File from the Fed indicates the routing number provided by the Originator is 'out of date' we "Swap" that routing number received with the current one indicated by the Fed and send the transaction out with the updated routing number.

When this occurs, a record is created and included with any other ACH Returns and NOCs received for the Originator so they have knowledge and may update their customer database records accordingly.

Re-Clear

Re-clearing is an optional service, at the merchant level, whereby we will automatically "resend" an ACH debit item returned for Insufficient or Uncollected Funds (reason codes R01 or R09). The *NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines* allow up to two additional attempts for these Return Reason Codes, to collect funds from a Receiver's account. This is similar to "Reinitiation" outlined in earlier paragraphs in this section of this document.

If this service is activated, it is an all-or-nothing service. It will apply to ALL eligible Return items. It cannot be assigned to individual Return items. However, the Originator (Merchant) can request to have this option deactivated any time.

Per the *NACHA Rules*, when a Re-clear Entry posts in the Receiver's account, it will include a description of "RETRY PYMT" instead of the description provided by the Originator.

How it works:

If the Re-clear option is activated, the first time an item is returned we will include the item on the ACH File created the same day we receive it. It will attempt to post at the Receiver's bank the next Banking Day. If an item is returned a second time, we will send the item so it will post at the Receiver's bank on the 1st or the 16th, whichever occurs first. Example 1: If an ACH Return is received on the 8th of the month, we would create the ACH File so the item will attempt to post on the 16th, that same month, since the 16th is the next available date. Example 2: If an ACH Return is received on the 21st, we would create the ACH File so the item will attempt to post on the 1st of the next month, since the 1st is the next available date.

If an item is returned a third time, we will adjust the dollars funded to the Originator. Until this time, the Originator is not financially impacted for this transaction.



ACH Participants

ACH Participants

The ACH participant is the individual or Organization that will be affected by the ACH transaction.

Originator (Merchant)	The Originator is the merchant. They have the 'contract' with the Receiver.
Third-Party Sender	The entity that acts as the collection point for transactions created by the Originator. They have the contract with the ODFI to process the merchant's transactions.
Originating Depository Financial Institution (ODFI) (FNBO)	The financial institution that receives and warrants all transactions created by the Originator. They forward the transactions to the ACH Operator.
ACH Operator (Federal Reserve Bank)	The ACH Operator performs the Settlement function and transaction delivery between ODFIs and RDFIs.
Receiving Depository Financial Institution (RDFI) Receiver's local Bank	The financial institution that receives ACH Entries from the ACH Operator and posts the Entries to the accounts of its depositors (Receivers).
Receiver (Consumer or Organization)	The 'entity' (a natural person or an Organization) purchasing goods or services from the Originator.
NACHA (National Automated Clearing House Association)	The entity that governs the framework and the <i>Rules</i> of the ACH network. All participants are obligated by legal agreement to abide by the <i>Rules</i> set forth by NACHA.

Available TSYS InfoCentersm Reports

ACH as Transaction Exceptions

This daily report displays summary totals of Automated Clearing House transactions in the form of FataIs, NOCs, Swaps, Re-clears, and ACH Transaction Rejects

Transaction Volume by Card Type Detail

A daily report that shows all transaction types accepted for the requested date.

Transaction Volume by Card Type

Monthly report that shows transaction summary volume by card type

Merchant Daily Activity Detail

Daily report that shows transaction summary volume by card type

Payment Summary Merchant Detail

This daily report provides deposit details from daily transaction processing activity as well as adjustments made to the deposit due to chargebacks and adjustments.



Example – Consumer Authorization for Direct Payment via ACH (ACH DEBITS)

Direct Payment via ACH is the transfer of funds from a consumer account for the purpose of making a payment.

I (we) authorize _____ ("COMPANY") to electronically debit my (our) account (and, if necessary, electronically credit my (our) account to correct erroneous debits¹) as follows:

- a single (one-time) entry
- recurring entries (that recur at substantially regular intervals without my affirmative action to initiate future entries)
- subsequent entries (initiated under the terms of my standing authorization) that require my affirmative action to initiate those future entries

as follows:

Checking Account / Savings Account (select one) at the depository financial institution named below ("DEPOSITORY"). I (we) agree that ACH transactions I (we) authorize comply with all applicable law.

Depository Name _____

Routing Number _____ Account Number _____

Amount of debit(s) or method of determining amount of debit(s) [or specify range of acceptable dollar amounts authorized]: _____

Date(s) including the start date and/or frequency of debit(s):² _____

Action(s) the Receiver must take to initiate a subsequent entry to a standing authorization³

I (we) understand that this authorization will remain in full force and effect until I (we) notify COMPANY [insert manner of revocation, i.e., in writing, by phone, location, address, etc.] that I (we) wish to revoke this authorization. I (we) understand that COMPANY requires at least [X days/weeks] prior notice in order to cancel this authorization.²

Name(s) _____ Date _____
Signature(s) _____

¹The NACHA Operating Rules do not require the consumer's express authorization to initiate Reversing Entries to correct erroneous transactions. However, Originators should consider obtaining express authorization of debits or credits to correct errors.

²That this information will be defined by the Originator

³That this information will be defined by the Originator

⁴Written debit authorizations must provide that the Receiver may revoke the authorization only by notifying the Originator in the time and manner stated in the authorization. The reference to notification should be filled with a statement of the time and manner that notification must be given in order to provide company a reasonable opportunity to act on it (e.g., "In writing by mail to 100 Main Street; Anytown, NY that is received at least three (3) days prior to the proposed effective date of the termination of authorization").

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Frequently Asked Questions

Is a separate MID necessary to process ACH transactions?

No. The merchant may process both card and ACH Entries through the same MID. The merchant has the option of having a separate MID for ACH Entries if they want the funds transferred to a different account than the funds for the card transactions or to make reconciling easier.

Can an ACH Originator be on daily discount?

Yes. Fees tied to the Origination of the ACH transactions can be billed daily (the 'per click' fees). Fees tied to the Returns, NOCs and Swaps (if applicable) will be billed at the end of the month.

Will a merchant be able to see ACH activity reported the same as their card?

Yes. Merchants can use any of the available reporting tools to retrieve their ACH and card transaction history. Two reporting options include TSYS InfoCentersm or TransactionSummary.com.

Can the Originator (merchant) process ACH Entries where the Receiver has a depository account outside the United States?

At this time, we are unable to support international transactions. However, we can ACH to U.S. Territories (e.g., Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands).

Do ACH Rules govern the timeframe for shipping goods or providing services for WEB and TEL Entries submitted?

No. The merchant's timeframe for providing the goods or services for non-face-to-face transactions falls outside the scope of the *NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines*.

How long should the Originator (merchant) wait for an ACH Entry to post before shipping merchandise?

Administrative Returns, for invalid account number, account closed insufficient or uncollected funds, which comprise the majority of Returns, should be returned within two Banking Days. "Unauthorized" or "stop payment" Returns may take up to sixty days to be returned.

If the merchant is taking advantage of the "Re-clear" option, they should monitor the TSYS InfoCentersm report to identify Entries that have not yet posted at the Receiver's bank.

How/Where can the Originator (merchant) obtain a copy of the *NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines*?

The Originator may purchase a copy of the *NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines* through EPCOR (www.epcor.org) or NACHA (www.nacha.org) websites.

How does the Originator (merchant) decide which SEC Code to use when originating a transaction?

The SEC Code is determined by the method in which authorization was provided by the Receiver. For more information, please refer to the *NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines*.

Is an Originator (merchant) required to process a Pre-notification?

No. Pre-notifications are optional. An Originator would process a Pre-notification to verify the accuracy of the account routing and account number.

Why does the Originator (merchant) need to wait three days to enter a monetary transaction after entering a Pre-notification?

The *NACHA Rules* dictate the RDFI has three days to respond to a Pre-notification. If the Originator does not wait the required three days before originating a monetary transaction, the RDFI may return the item.

How can the Originator (merchant) verify a routing number?

Log on to <https://www.frbservices.org/EPaymentsDirectory/search.html>. The screen will allow you to enter the Routing Number (either whole or partial) and will return any results. .



Can the Originator (merchant) charge the Receiver a Collection Fee?

Yes. The Originator must obtain a separate authorization from the Receiver and the ACH Entry for the fee must be processed as a separate transaction from the original ACH Entry, which is being collected.

What happens if the Originator (merchant) receives a return for stop payment?

It is a Receiver's right to initiate a stop payment (similar to what can happen with a check). The Originator must work outside the ACH network with the Receiver to resolve.

What information will appear on the Receiver's bank statement?

The Merchant's DBA Name and the phone number or description provided by the Originator. The RDFI must post this information.

Will the merchant need to support all SEC Codes?

No. The merchant should select which SEC Code application(s) best meets their business needs.

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Account Validation

The account to be used is a legitimate, open account to which ACH entries may be posted.

ACH (Automated Clearing House)

An electronic funds transfer system governed by the Operating *Rules* of the National Automated Clearing House Association (NACHA). It is a network of financial institutions that facilitates financial transactions in the United States and acts as a financial hub to help people and Organizations move money from one bank account to another.

ACH Operator

A Federal Reserve Bank or other contracted entity that provides delivery, clearing and Settlement services regarding ACH Entries to the participating financial institutions. Currently, only the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) and the Electronic Payments Network (EPN) act as ACH Operators.)

ACH Return/Return

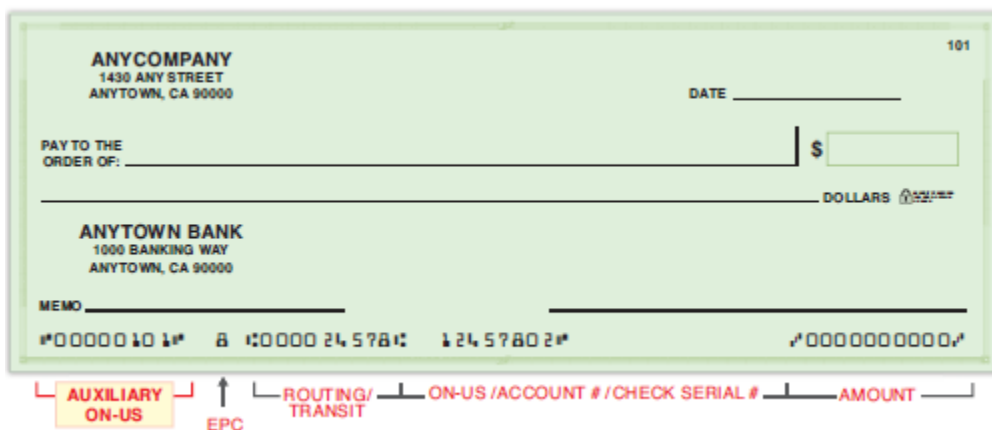
An ACH Entry that has been 'returned' to the ODFI by the RDFI or the ACH Operator because it cannot be processed. The reason for each Return is included in the form of a "Return Reason Code". One common example of a Return is an Entry that is 'returned' because the Receiver's account has insufficient funds (R01 Insufficient Funds) against which to post the item.

Authorization

An agreement provided by the Receiver that allows the Originator to post credits or debits to a specified depository account. Authorization, as it applies to ACH, may come in the form of a written (and signed), oral or electronic form depending on the SEC Code.

Auxiliary On-Us Field

The Auxiliary On-Us field is an optional field will appear on the leftmost position of the MICR line, before the routing number field; most generally on checks longer than 6". Checks with an Auxiliary On-Us Field cannot be converted to an ACH Entry.



Bank Draft (or Paper Draft)

Similar to a certified check but the bank will set aside the funds until the bank draft is used.

Banking Day

Any day on which a depository financial institution is open to the public for carrying on substantially all of its banking functions.

Batch

A group of like Entries/records considered one unit for the purpose of processing. Several Batches may be contained in a File.

Cashier's Check

Checks signed and guaranteed by the bank. This means the funds are coming from the bank instead of your account – which usually means they immediately take the money from your account.

Certified Check

Checks signed by the customer, certified by the bank that you have enough funds and that your signature is genuine. Usually, but not always, the bank will set aside the funds.

Collection Fee

A fee that is applied if an attempt to collect payment is unsuccessful due to insufficient funds in the designated account.

Entry/Entries

An order or request for the transfer of money to/from the deposit account of a Receiver.

Fed or FRB

The Federal Reserve System (FED or Fed) consists of twelve regional Reserve Banks, the seven-member Board of Governors, and member depository institutions created by the U.S. Congress to enforce monetary policies and maintain the stability of the financial system. The Fed serves as the central bank for the U.S.

File

Multiple Batches sorted for delivery to an ACH receiving point

MICR

A magnetic ink character recognition technology adopted to facilitate the processing of checks

Micro-Entry

A credit or debit Entry used for the purpose of verifying a Receiver's account or an individual's access to an account. A credit Micro-Entry must be in an amount less than \$1.00. One or more debit Micro-Entries must not exceed, in total, the amount of the corresponding credit Micro-Entries. If one or more debit Micro-Entries are sent to a Receiver's account, one or more credit Micro-Entries must be sent simultaneously so that the value of the credit entries are equal to or greater than the amount of the debit Micro-Entry(ies).

Money Order

A payment order similar to a certified check, however, it needs to be prepaid. A money order may be purchased at retail outlets, the post office and check-cashing services for a small fee. Also, money orders may have maximum face values allowed.

NACHA (National Automated Clearing House Association)

The association that sets the standards, Rules and procedures that enable depository financial institutions to exchange electronic payments.

NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines

A publication that outlines the obligations with which participants in the ACH network must comply. The *NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines* can be purchased via the EPCOR (www.epcor.org) or NACHA (www.nacha.org) web sites.

NOC (Notification of Change) An Entry created by the Receiver's financial institution to notify the Originator that information contained in an ACH Entry is either outdated or erroneous.

ODFI (Originating Depository Financial Institution)

A participating financial institution that transmits directly or indirectly to an ACH Operator for Transmittal to an RDFI.



OFAC (Office of Foreign Assets Control)

A financial intelligence and enforcement agency of the U.S. Treasury Department. It administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions in support of U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives. The Office has the power to levy significant penalties against entities that defy its directives, including imposing fines, freezing assets and barring parties from operating in the United States.

Organization

A corporation, partnership, association, or other entity, governmental or private, or a natural person, provided that, in the case of a natural person, any account of such natural person to be debited or credited in respect of an Entry is maintained primarily for commercial and not for personal, family, or household purposes. (In the case of a natural person a "DBA account".)

Origination

Creation of ACH Entries for submission to the ACH network.

Originator

Any individual, corporation or government agency that initiates Entries into the ACH system, e.g., a merchant.

Paper Draft (or Bank Draft)

Similar to a certified check but the bank will set aside the funds until the bank draft is used.

Prenote/Prenotification

An optional, non-dollar Entry that may be initiated through the ACH network by an Originator to validate the Receiver's account number, routing number and account type information is correct. Merchants are allowed to initiate pre-notifications, but the responsibility is on the merchant to know and follow the NACHA Rules governing Pre-notification.

Protected Information

The non-public personal information, including financial information, of a natural person used to create, or contained within, an Entry.

RDFI (Receiving Depository Financial Institution)

Any financial institution that receives ACH Entries.

Receiver

Any individual, business or government agency who has authorized an Originator to initiate debit or credit Entries to the Receiver's account at an RDFI, e.g. an accountholder or checkwriter.

Re-clear/Re-clearing

An optional service, at the merchant level, whereby we will automatically "resend" an ACH debit item returned for Insufficient or Uncollected Funds (Return Reason Codes R01 or R09). The *NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines* allow up to two additional attempts for these Return Reason codes, to collect funds from a Receiver's account.

Recurring

Multiple Entries based on the arrangement between the Originator and Receiver, such as payments for utility bills.

Return Reason Code/Return Code

A standard code used in the ACH network to describe the reason for returning an Entry.

Reversal

An Entry to correct a prior erroneous Entry.

Rules

The NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines.



Sales Reject(s)

A transaction that does not pass internal processing edits for one or more reasons.

Settlement

The exchange of funds with respect to an Entry or Entries.

Settlement Date

The date on which an exchange of funds is reflected.

SEC (Standard Entry Class) Code

The three-character code assigned to ACH transactions to identify the type of transaction entered into the ACH network. The five SEC Codes we process are: CCD, POP, PPD, TEL and WEB

Standing Authorization

An advance authorization by a Consumer of future “unscheduled” Entries to the Receiver’s account

Swap

A Swap is similar to a Notification of Change in that it is notification that the routing number should be updated prior to initiating another Entry.

Third-Party Sender (TPS)

A type of Third-Party Service Provider. In this situation the Third-Party Service Provider must have the contract with the ODFI. The ISO acts as a TPS by having the contract with the ODFI to submit transactions into the ACH network.

Third-Party Service Providers (TPSP)

An Organization that performs any functions on behalf of the Originator, the Third-Party Sender, the ODFI, or the RDFI related to the processing of Entries, including the creation of the Entries or the Files containing ACH Entries, or acting as a Sending or Receiving Point on behalf of a Participating Depository Financial Institution.

Trading Partner Agreement

An agreement drawn up by two parties that have agreed to trade certain items or information to each other. The agreement may include a list of duties or responsibilities to be allocated to each part in the trade. It could also specify the terms of delivery or receipt of the goods or services. A good Trading Partner Agreement would also identify how to cancel or terminate the agreement.

Transit Routing Number/ABA number/Routing Transit Number

A nine-digit code, used in the United States, which appears on the bottom of negotiable instruments such as checks to identify the financial institution on which it was drawn.

Voice Response Unit (VRU)

A Voice Response Unit (VRU) is an automated telephone answering system that allows the caller to navigate through a series of prerecorded messages and use a menu of options through the buttons on a touch-tone telephone or through voice recognition.

Wireless Network

A computer network that is not connected by cables of any kind allowing enterprises to avoid the costly process of introducing cables into buildings or as a connection between different equipment locations. Common examples of wireless networks include cell phones and VoIP.

Refer to the most current NACHA Operating Rules and Guidelines for additional information and answers to questions.

End of document



A *Global Payments Company*