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TACKLING CHECK FRAUD PROCESSING CHALLENGES

Understanding the Rules Surrounding Returns





Jim Hitchcock Vice President, Fraud Mitigation American Bankers Association

Jim serves as the association's primary expert on fraud mitigation activities and programs. In this role, he identifies and tracks key fraud topics and trends, develops fraud prevention strategies, and finds opportunities to develop capabilities and partnerships that provide products and services to banks. Prior to joining ABA during June 2021, Jim was a Director in the Capital One Anti-Money Laundering Department serving in a Fraud Advisory role. Jim began his banking journey during February 2016 after a career in Federal law enforcement with the U.S. Department of Defense Inspector General (Investigations) and U.S. Secret Service.

Scott Jones Partner Adams and Reese LLP



Scott is a payments lawyer and partner at Adams and Reese LLP. He began his practice as a litigator and now advises financial institutions on risk-minimization and best practices for avoiding litigation. He regularly advises financial institutions throughout the United States on payment systems, payments fraud, and bank operations, including treasury management services, wire transfers, ACH transactions, Internet banking, mobile banking, checks, and emerging payment systems. Scott also advices and represents financial institutions in payments-related litigation.

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Estimated Fraud Attempts

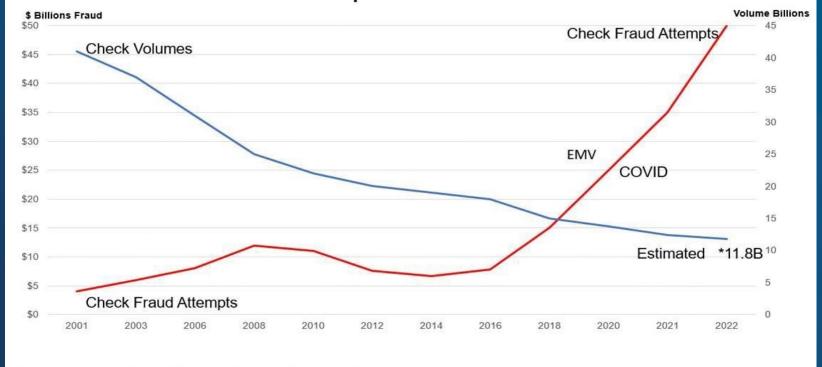
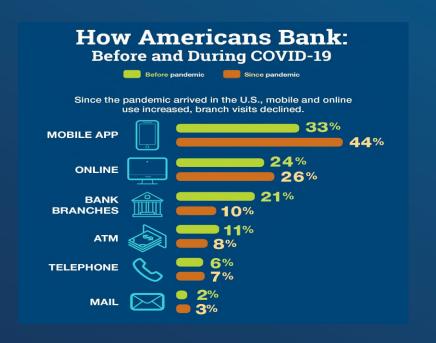
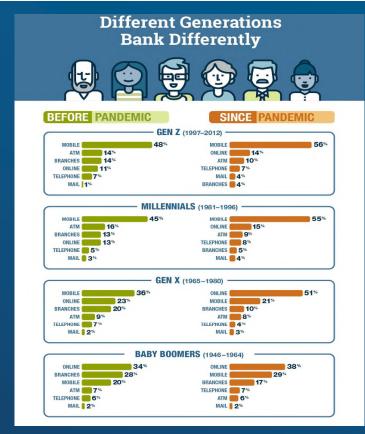


Chart created by OrboGraph: Sources: Multiple news publications, FED check volume research, additional 31st party sources, internal resources



Shift to Digital Defenses





ABA Sponsored Morning Consult poll Oct 2021



Took Eye off the Basics – Check Fraud

Problem

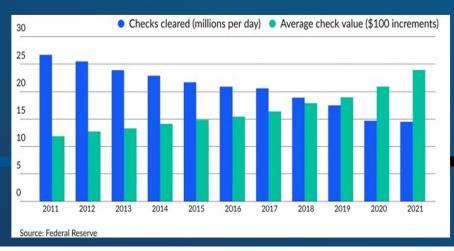
 Per Catalyst Corporate, who represents 1,400 Federal Credit Unions, Check fraud accounted for 66% of payment fraud, followed by 39% for wire transfers in 2021

FinCEN SAR Statistics

Suspicious Activity Category	Suspicious Activity Type	2014	2020	2021
Fraud	ACH	24,904	143,269	176,911
	<u>Check</u>	<mark>96,786</mark>	<mark>216,963</mark>	<mark>249,802</mark>
	Credit/Debit card	75,496	132,925	140,327

Challenges

- Creating backlogs in check warranty claims
- Availability of funds (Rec CC & Check 21)
- Average check value doubled last decade



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Numerous, Unique Deposit Channels Present Detection Challenges & Delays

Deposit Channels



Types / Trends

- 1. Stolen Checks
 - "Washed", altered or forged
- 2. Counterfeit
 - Difficult to detect (All Channels)
- 3. Remote Deposit Capture
 - Anonymity & Easy
- 4. ATM Deposit
 - No Real Time Interaction
 - Less Monitoring



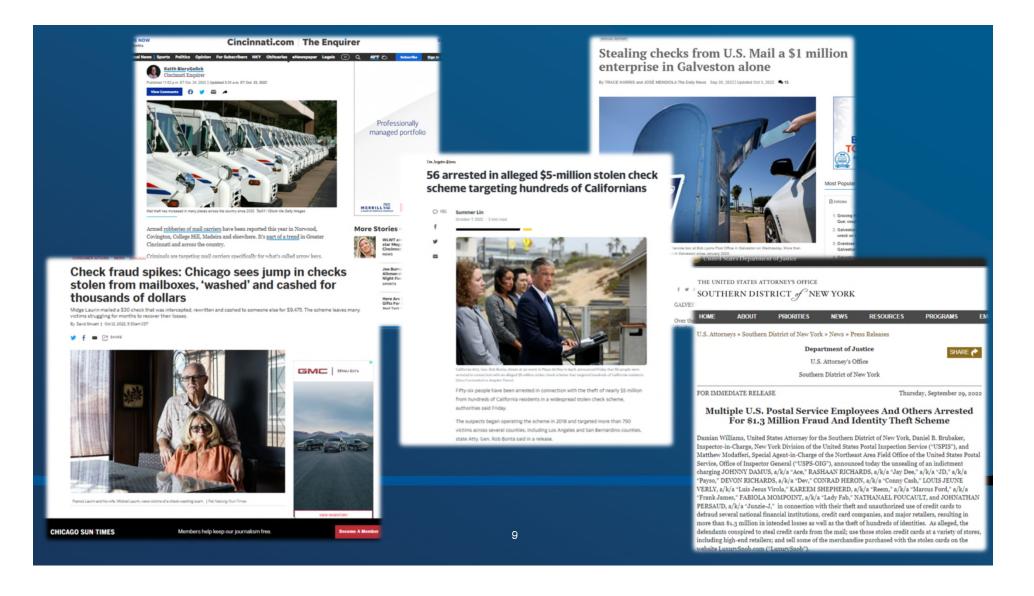






What's Happening on the Street





BANK OF FIRST DEPOSIT V. DRAWEE BANK: WHO BEARS THE LOSS?

An Overview of Check Fraud Legal Rights and Remedies



Alteration vs. Counterfeit Checks

- Alteration (3-407) An unauthorized change in a check that modifies the obligation of a party
- Counterfeit Check A fraudulently created check with a forged drawer signature (1-201(41) unauthorized signature)
- A paying Bank may only pay a check that is properly payable (4-401). Neither altered checks nor forged checks are properly payable.



Altered Checks

UCC – Presentment and Transfer Warranties (UCC 4-207, 4-208)

- No alterations
- No forged or unauthorized endorsements
- Person is entitled to payment
- Depositary Bank has no knowledge that the check contains a forged drawer signature
- Depositary Bank liable
- 3 year statute of limitations



Counterfeit Checks

- An unauthorized check not issued by the drawer
- Contains a forged or unauthorized signature
- No presentment or transfer warranty
- Drawer Bank liable
- Must meet midnight deadline for return
- 1 year statute of limitations (may be reduced by agreement)



The Ever-Present Conflict

- Depositary Bank claims counterfeit
- Drawee Bank claims alteration
- Who is correct?



A History of the Conflict

2 Cases in 2006 Reached Different Results

Wachovia v. Foster Bancshares, Inc., 457 F.3d 619 (7th Cir. July 24, 2006)
 (presumption of alteration)

"So the case comes down to whether, in cases of doubt, forgery should be assumed or alteration should be assumed. If the former, Foster wins, and if the latter, Wachovia. It seems to us that the tie should go to the drawer bank, Wachovia."

Chevy Chase Bank v. Wachovia, 208 Fed. Appx. 232 (4th Cir. Dec. 6, 2006)
 (presumption of counterfeit)

"Wachovia may not recover on its claim for breach of warranty unless it proves that the check it received from Chevy Chase was altered."



Reg CC to the Rescue! (maybe not ???)

- Presumption of alteration when there is a conflict as to whether a check was altered or is counterfeit
- The presumption is applicable only to substitute checks or electronic checks where the original is not available
- The presumption is applicable to banks only
- The presumption is not applicable if contrary to federal statute or regulation
- The presumption is a rebuttable presumption



So what action is required?

Action by Drawee Bank The Midnight Deadline	Action by Bank of First Deposit Breach of Warranty Claim	
Forged Drawer Signature	Altered Items	
Counterfeit Item	Forged Payee Endorsement	

Every financial institution will face both situations!

Be a good a good citizen!



A Recent Case Highlighting a Growing Problem

Provident Savings Bank v. Focus Bank – July 2021 (Missouri)

- Focus Bank = Drawee Bank
- Provident Bank = BOFD
- Counterfeit or Alteration?
- Midnight deadline? Or Breach of Warranty Claim?



Reg. CC Warranty Regarding Electronic Checks and Electronic Returned Checks (§ 229.34)

Each bank that transfers or presents an electronic check or electronic returned check and receives a settlement or other consideration for it warrants [to the <u>transferee bank</u>, any <u>subsequent collecting bank</u>, the paying bank, and the <u>drawer</u>] that -

- (i) The electronic image <u>accurately represents all of the information on the front and back of the original check as of the time that the original check was truncated</u> and the electronic information includes an accurate record of all MICR line information required for a substitute check under § 229.2(aaa) and the amount of the check, and
- (ii) No person will receive a transfer, presentment, or return of, or otherwise be charged for an electronic check or electronic returned check, the original check, a substitute check, or a paper or electronic representation of a substitute check such that the person will be asked to make payment based on a check it has already paid.



Jim Hitchcock American Bankers Association VP, Fraud Mitigation Email: jhitchcock@aba.com

Tel: 302-300-5025

Scott Jones Adams and Reese LLP Partner

Email: scott.jones@arlaw.com

Tel: 202-478-1226

