

STOP REASON CODES

Code Type	Description
A	Recertified —The payee reported nonreceipt, loss, theft, destruction, or mutilation of the check, and if the check was reported lost or stolen, it was not endorsed. The payee is entitled to the proceeds. The FPA has decided that a recertified payment will be authorized before the status of the original check is known. If the FPA is not immediately recertifying, stop reason code D is appropriate.
B	RESERVED FOR SSA, SSI, VA, RRB, AND OPM
C	RESERVED FOR SSA, SSI, VA, RRB, AND OPM
D	Entitlement —The same conditions apply as for recertified (see A above) except the FPA prefers to recertify the payment after it has been advised of the status of the original payment, or after receiving credit from Treasury on the outstanding check. A recertified check is not issued until the status of the original check has been determined.
E	Deceased —The payee died before the check was issued, and the payee's estate is not entitled to the proceeds of the check. As in nonentitlement situations (F below), the administrative FPA will attempt to find out what disposition was made of the check. The FPA will warn the representative of the payee's estate that the check must be returned to the FPA or the disbursing activity for proper disposition if it is in the possession of the estate or later comes into such possession. The check must not be negotiated.
F	Nonentitlement —The payee is not entitled to all or part of the proceeds of the check. The FPA should attempt to find out what disposition was made of the check. It should warn the payee that the check must be returned to the FPA or disbursing activity for proper disposition if it is in the payee's possession or later comes into such possession. The check must not be negotiated. A check (the proceeds of which are not due) that has pieces missing, large enough to be negotiated or that could constitute a claim for a replacement, must be canceled by a UCC.
G	Lost/stolen-endorsed —The payee reported the check was endorsed and then lost or stolen. The payee is entitled to the proceeds, and the FPA will recertify any second payment after the status of the original payment is determined. Note: Checks endorsed in blank or restrictively endorsed are payable to the bearer. If an FPA decides to recertify a second payment when the status of the original check indicates paid, it does so at its own risk. Treasury may not be able to recover the proceeds of the original payment from a financial institution.
K	Photocopy —The administrative FPA requires a check image for administrative purposes. No indications of nonreceipt, loss, theft, or other evidence that a claim for a check by the payee is involved.
L	Certified photocopy —A photocopy of the check that will satisfy legal requirements.
M	Status-no photocopy —To be used for determining payment status only, but a photocopy is not required by the administrative FPA. No indication that a claim for a check is involved.
V	RESERVED FOR FS USE ONLY