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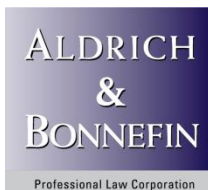
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New Interagency Guidance on Third-Party Risk Management, Compliance and Recent Consent Orders

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New Third Party Risk Management Guidance



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Third-Party Risk Management Guidance

- *Interagency Guidance on Third-Party Relationships: Risk Management*
- Jointly issued June 6, 2023, by the OCC, FRB and FDIC



Rescinds Certain Prior Guidance

- Guidance rescinds:
 - FRB Guidance on Managing Outsourcing Risk (FRB SR-13-19);
 - OCC Risk Management Guidance issued in October 2013 (OCC Bulletin 2013-29);
 - OCC Third Party Relationships: Frequently Asked Questions to Supplement OCC Bulletin 2013-29; and
 - FDIC Guidance for Managing Third Party Risk issued in June 2008 (FIL-44-2008)



Other Guidance Not Rescinded

- Not all prior guidance on this topic has been rescinded
- For example, the following are not rescinded (not exhaustive list):
 - FFIEC IT Booklets
 - Agencies’ recent “*Cyber-Security Incident Notification Rule*”
 - OCC’s “*Model Risk Management*” booklet, which is part of Comptroller’s Handbook series; and
 - OCC’s “*Third-Party Due Diligence Guide for Community Banks*”



Scope of New Guidance

- New Guidance is intended to provide “broad, principles-based approach”
 - Agencies stated they intentionally did not revise final Guidance to address “specific topics or types” of relationships



Future Guidance

- Agencies indicated plan to develop
 - “..additional resources to assist smaller, non-complex community financial institutions in managing relevant third-party risks”



Credit Unions

- New Final Guidance does not apply to credit unions
- NCUA's Supervisory Letter No. 07-01
 - Entitled, "*Evaluating Third Party Relationships*"
 - Issued in October 2007
 - Remains valid & applicable to FCUs



Scope

- Guidance applies to “third-party relationships”
 - “..addresses any business arrangement between a financial institution and another entity, by contract or otherwise”
 - Not limited to arrangements where third party is performing critical/material functions



Scope

- Examples of covered relationships:
 - Outsourced services
 - Independent consultants
 - Referral arrangements
 - Merchant payment processing services;
and
 - Services provided by institution's
affiliates & subsidiaries



Level of Due Diligence

- Guidance does not require institutions to apply same level of
 - Rigor
 - Due diligence; or
 - Risk management procedures
 - To every third-party relationship
- Instead, consider the materiality of the relationship to categorize risk and apply due diligence based on institution's size, complexity & risk profile

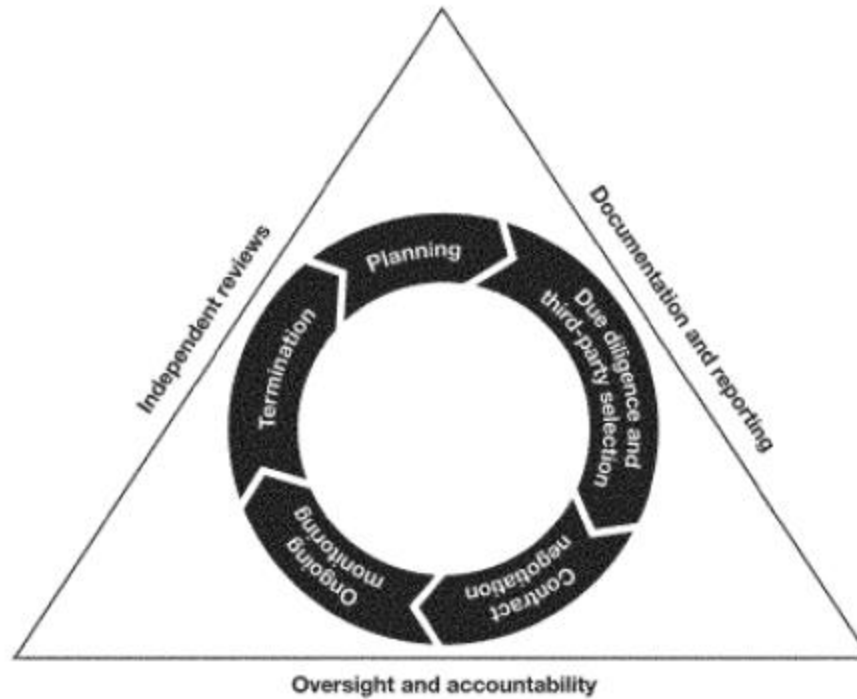


Critical Activities

- May include activities that could:
 - Cause institution to face significant risk if third party fails to meet expectations
 - Have significant customer impact; or
 - Have significant impact on institution's financial condition or operations



Figure 1: Stages of the Risk Management Life Cycle



Source: Board, FDIC, and OCC



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Stages of Third-Party Relationships

- Five stages of managing risks with third-party relationships:
 - Planning
 - Due diligence & third party selection
 - Contract negotiating
 - Ongoing monitoring; and
 - Termination



Planning

- Institutions consider the following factors when developing a plan to address its third-party relationships:
 - Strategic purpose
 - Identification of benefits and risks
 - Nature of relationship
 - Expected costs
 - Impact on employees
 - Impact on customers
 - Information security implications
 - Physical security implications
 - Ongoing oversight; and
 - Contingency plans



Due Diligence & Third-party Selection

- Due diligence at the selection phase may include review of third party's ability to:
 - Perform activity as expected
 - Adhere to policies related to activity
 - Comply with all applicable laws and regulations; and
 - Conduct activity in safe & sound manner



Inability to Obtain Information

- When unable to obtain desired due diligence information from third party
- For example, third party
 - May not have long operational history
 - Prohibit on-site visits; or
 - May refuse to share information that institution requests



Inability to Obtain Information

- In these situations, Guidance indicates it is important to:
 - Identify & document any limitations of its due diligence process
 - Understand risks created by those limitations; and
 - Consider alternatives as to how to mitigate risks



Inability to Obtain Information

- For example, institution
 - May obtain alternative information to assess third party
 - Implement additional controls on or monitoring of third party to address information limitation; or
 - Consider using different third party



Relevant Due Diligence Factors

- Institution would consider the following factors:
 - Strategies and goals
 - Legal and regulatory compliance
 - Financial condition
 - Business experience
 - Qualifications and background of key personnel
 - Risk Management
 - Information security
 - Management of information systems
 - Operational resilience
 - Incident reporting and management processes
 - Physical security
 - Reliance on subcontractors
 - Insurance coverage; and
 - Contractual arrangements with other parties



Relevant Contractual Provisions

- Institutions consider a number of other factors when negotiating a contract:
 - Nature and scope of arrangement
 - Performance measures
 - Responsibilities for receipt and handling of information
 - Audit right and remediation
 - Compliance with applicable law
 - Costs and compensation
 - Ownership and license
 - Confidentiality and integrity
 - Operational resilience and business continuity
 - Indemnification and limits on liability
 - Insurance
 - Dispute resolution
 - Customer complaints
 - Subcontracting
 - Foreign-based third parties
 - Default and termination; and
 - Regulatory supervision;



Ongoing Monitoring

- Effective third-party risk management includes ongoing monitoring throughout duration of third-party relationship
 - May be conducted on periodic or continuous basis
 - The greater the risk, the more frequent the monitoring



Relevant Factors that Impact Ongoing Monitoring Activities

- The following factors when assessing appropriate ongoing monitoring activities to apply to its third-party risk management program:
 - Effectiveness of third party
 - Changes to third parties business strategy
 - Changes in financial condition
 - Insurance coverage
 - Audit results
 - Compliance with applicable law (...)



Relevant Factors that Impact Ongoing Monitoring Activities

- Change to key personnel
- Subcontractors
- Training
- Incident response
- Confidentiality and integrity
- Business continuity
- External factors; and
- Customer complaints



Termination

- Termination considerations may vary depending on degree of risk & complexity of relationship, and may include:
 - Transition options
 - Managing capabilities & resources
 - Costs
 - Data & systems control
 - Joint intellectual property; and
 - Failure by third party to meet expectations



Oversight and Accountability

- Structure of third-party risk management processes may vary
 - Some institutions may disperse accountability for third-party risk management processes among their business lines
 - Others may consolidate processes under their
 - Compliance
 - Information security
 - Procurement; or
 - Risk management functions





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Discussion & Practice Points



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Discussion & Practice Points

- Due diligence documents vendors are reluctant to provide
 - Financials for private companies
 - Business continuity plans & tests
 - Audit reports (SOCs/SSAE)
 - Other security items
 - Penetration tests
 - Encryption policies
 - Security training
 - Third-party relationships



Discussion & Practice Points

- Vendor management process challenges
 - Scope of “business arrangements”
 - Business unit review/sign-off/approval
 - Complementary Entity User Controls
 - Cloud vendors
 - Ad-hoc vendors
 - Consultants
 - Certificate of Insurance v. Insurance Policy
 - 4th Party SOC Reports



Discussion & Practice Points

- Contract review
 - When does Compliance need to review?
 - When does Information Tech need to review?
 - When does Information Security need to review?
 - When does Legal need to review?



Discussion & Practice Points

- Contract review
 - How much review does a new engagement for SOW require?
 - What about online agreements that vendor's change?
 - Dealing with a lack of negotiation leverage
 - How to cut ties with a bad vendor, mid-contract?



Discussion & Practice Points

- Vendors who use Artificial Intelligence





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Noteworthy Resent Consent Orders

(Including Beyond Scope of Vendor Management)



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Noteworthy Consent Orders

- OCC American Express National Bank, Sandy, Utah (July 2023)
 - Consent Order for engaging in unsafe or unsound practices regarding governance and oversight of its third-party affiliates
 - \$15 million dollars in civil money penalties



Noteworthy Consent Orders

- American Express National Bank, Utah, Failures
 - To properly govern and oversee third-party affiliate's call monitoring and documentation processes, including tracking and monitoring of customer complaints
 - To obtain EINs for certain small business customers and properly maintain records regarding compliance with CIP regulations; and
 - To properly maintain records related to its effort to retain such customers and, later, produce them in response to the OCC requests



Noteworthy Consent Orders

- CFPB Wells Fargo Bank Consent Order (Dec 2022)
 - \$1.7 billion penalty (plus consumer redress)
 - Auto loan financing
 - Loan payments misapplied, erroneous fees/charges, incorrect repos, failed refunds on cancelled debt collection products
 - Home mortgage servicing
 - Qualified borrowers' modifications denied
 - Consumer deposit accounts
 - Improper freeze/closed, improper OD fees, failed to waive fees consistent with disclosures



Noteworthy Consent Orders

- OCC MUFG Consent Order (June 2023)
 - \$15 million civil money penalty
 - Alleged UDAP violations for fee waiver practices
 - Failed to disclose customer's affirmative request for waiver and corresponding account linking was condition precedent to waiver
- CFPB Supervisory Highlights (April 2023) noted recent fee waiver exam findings as raising UDAAP concerns, including back-end practices that did not match customer-facing disclosures



Noteworthy Consent Orders

- CFPB and OCC Bank of America Consent Orders
 - CFPB and OCC assessed civil money penalties of \$150 million and \$60 million, respectively.
 - Alleged
 - “Multiple NSF” fees for same underlying transaction
 - Opening unauthorized consumer credit card accounts and deceptively advertising certain credit card-related rewards



Noteworthy Consent Orders

- In summary....
 - Penalties are increasing
 - UDAP/UDAAP as basis for violations expanding
 - Back-end practices not mirroring front-end disclosures
 - Even with sufficient disclosure, the practice itself may be called into question under UDAP/UDAAP analysis
 - Emphasis on need for better oversight and controls





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We're adjourned!

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