



Offices of Inspector General

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
National Credit Union Administration**

Coordination of Responsibilities Among the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the Prudential Regulators—Limited Scope Review

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Offices of Inspectors General

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Janet L. Yellen, Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Richard Cordray, Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
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SUBJECT: *Coordination of Responsibilities Among the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the Prudential Regulators—Limited Scope Review*

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During a March 20, 2013, hearing held by the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit of the House Committee on Financial Services, a concern was raised regarding potential regulatory overlap between the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). In subsequent conversations, the FDIC Office of Inspector General (OIG) notified the Subcommittee that it planned to coordinate with the OIGs of the other prudential regulators¹ to assess whether there are overlaps in how the CFPB and prudential regulators are carrying out their regulatory responsibilities. As such, the FDIC OIG

¹ The prudential regulators are the FDIC, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

and OIGs for the Board and the CFPB, Department of the Treasury, and NCUA conducted a joint review.

The objective of our review was to assess the extent to which the CFPB and prudential regulators were coordinating their supervisory activities and avoiding duplication of regulatory oversight responsibilities.

At the time of our review, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) had completed, ongoing, and planned assignments that evaluated agency coordination efforts, among other matters.² Accordingly, we tailored our review to complement, but not duplicate, GAO's work. In this regard, our field work largely consisted of interviews and document review. In March 2014, the Board-CFPB OIG issued a report on its evaluation of the CFPB's supervisory program, which addressed coordination activities between the CFPB and prudential regulators, among other matters. This report is discussed later in this memorandum.

BACKGROUND

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) consolidated many of the consumer financial protection authorities previously shared by several federal agencies into the CFPB and granted the CFPB authority to conduct rulemaking, supervision, and enforcement with respect to Federal consumer financial laws;³ handle consumer complaints and inquiries; promote financial education; research consumer behavior; and monitor financial markets for risks to consumers. The CFPB's oversight responsibilities for financial institutions are described below.

Institutions with Assets Over \$10 billion (Very Large institutions). Section 1025 of the Dodd-Frank Act applies to insured depository institutions and credit unions with more than \$10 billion in total assets. This section grants the CFPB exclusive authority to examine these institutions and their affiliates for compliance with Federal consumer financial laws, such as the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act. Section 1025 of the Dodd-Frank Act authorizes the CFPB to require reports and conduct periodic examinations of Very Large institutions to:

- Assess compliance with the requirements of Federal consumer financial laws,
- Obtain information about the activities subject to such laws and the associated compliance systems or procedures of such institutions, and
- Detect and assess associated risks to consumers and markets for consumer financial products and services.

The prudential regulators retained authority for examining Very Large institutions for compliance with certain other laws related to consumer financial protection, including the Community Reinvestment Act, the Fair Housing Act, and section 5 of the Federal Trade

² Attachment 2 provides an overview of GAO's work.

³ Section 1002 defines the term "Federal consumer financial law," in part, by reference to 18 enumerated consumer laws. See Attachment 1 for further details.

Commission Act. Attachment 1 of this document identifies the Federal consumer financial laws the Dodd-Frank Act transferred to the CFPB, for which the agency has examination responsibility, and laws for which the prudential regulators retained examination responsibility.

Institutions with Assets of \$10 billion or Less (Other institutions). Section 1026 and 1061(c) of the Dodd-Frank Act apply to insured depository institutions and credit unions with total assets of \$10 billion or less. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the prudential regulators retained examination and enforcement authority of Federal consumer financial laws for these institutions. Nevertheless, the Dodd-Frank Act allows the CFPB, at its discretion, to include its examiners on a sampling basis of examinations performed by the prudential regulators to assess compliance with Federal consumer financial laws. In such instances, the prudential regulators shall:

- Provide all documentation related to the examination process for any institution included in the sample on a timely and continual basis;
- Involve CFPB examiners in the entire examination process; and
- Consider CFPB input into the examination scope, conduct, report content, and rating.

OIG REVIEW METHODOLOGY

To assess the extent to which the CFPB and prudential regulators were coordinating their supervisory activities and avoiding duplication of regulatory oversight responsibilities, we:

- Reviewed relevant sections of the Dodd-Frank Act.
- Interviewed CFPB and prudential regulator officials to understand
 - Coordination efforts for Very Large and Other institutions, and
 - Non-examination-related CFPB information requests.
- Reviewed memoranda of understanding (MOU) developed by the CFPB and prudential regulators to coordinate supervisory activities and share information.
- Conducted research to determine if there were complaints from regulators or financial institutions pertaining to regulatory overlap.
- Coordinated with GAO to understand its completed, ongoing, and planned work in this area and reviewed related GAO reports.

The OIGs agreed that the objective of this review could be addressed with a limited scope review rather than an audit or evaluation. As a result, this limited scope review was not conducted under government audit or evaluation standards. We determined that formal recommendations will not be made in this memorandum. We conducted our review from March through October 2014. In certain cases, we updated information in the report based on feedback from agency management.

RESULTS OF REVIEW

We found that the CFPB and prudential regulators were generally coordinating their regulatory oversight activities for Federal consumer financial laws, consistent with the Dodd-Frank Act and the provisions of an MOU governing coordination activities. Nonetheless, we determined that there are opportunities for enhanced coordination. We did not identify regulatory duplication of oversight responsibilities. Officials from the CFPB and prudential regulators reported that they were generally satisfied with the level of communication and coordination occurring, which has continued to improve since the inception of the CFPB. These officials also identified challenges to coordinating certain supervisory activities and stated that they continue to discuss opportunities for improved coordination. None of the officials interviewed identified any instances where institutions received duplicative or conflicting supervisory guidance from the CFPB and a prudential regulator.

In accordance with the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFPB assumed exclusive responsibility for examining Very Large institutions for compliance with Federal consumer financial laws. Officials from the prudential regulators confirmed that their agencies were continuing to examine Very Large institutions for laws or areas of law for which they retained responsibility under the Dodd-Frank Act. The CFPB and prudential regulators entered into a MOU in May 2012 (herein referred to as the May 2012 MOU) which governs the CFPB and prudential regulators' coordination and information-sharing activities pertaining to Very Large institutions. The CFPB and prudential regulators shared examination schedules, conducted a limited number of simultaneous examinations,⁴ and shared draft examination reports for comment and other appropriate supervisory materials.

Based on our interviews, we concluded that the prudential regulators retained responsibility for examining Other institutions for compliance with Federal consumer financial laws, and the CFPB does not examine these institutions. Consistent with the framework established by the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFPB exercises limited oversight of these institutions.

We also found that the CFPB requested information from Very Large and Other institutions in support of its consumer protection and enforcement activities, as allowed by the Dodd-Frank Act. CFPB officials usually notified the prudential regulator in advance of such information requests. None of the officials interviewed were aware of any significant complaints from financial institutions pertaining to these requests. As an example of the feedback provided, officials at prudential regulators reported that some institutions questioned the CFPB's information requests because those institutions did not fully understand the CFPB's role and authority to collect such information. The OCC noted several examples where Other institutions received information requests from the CFPB and erroneously believed they would be examined by the CFPB.

⁴ A simultaneous examination generally is one where material portions of the examinations by the prudential regulator and CFPB are conducted during a concurrent time period to facilitate coordination and information-sharing. Examination activities may be carried out on- or off-site by either regulator.

We concluded that there are opportunities for improved coordination between the CFPB and prudential regulators. These opportunities include conducting additional simultaneous examinations, better communicating matters identified in draft supervisory letters among the regulators, establishing a framework to address the potential for conflicting supervisory determinations, developing a standard CFPB process for notifying the prudential regulators of Federal consumer financial law violations by Other institutions, and timely notifying the prudential regulators of CFPB information requests to their regulated institutions. The CFPB and prudential regulators meet periodically to discuss these and other matters.

Coordination Activities for Very Large Institutions

The CFPB and prudential regulators hold periodic meetings to coordinate supervisory and other activities, consult on rulemakings, and participate in interagency task forces. Key coordination efforts are described below.

MOUs to Facilitate Coordination and Information-Sharing. The CFPB and prudential regulators entered into, or plan to enter into, several MOUs. The May 2012 MOU outlines how the CFPB and prudential regulators should coordinate their supervisory activities with respect to Very Large institutions. The May 2012 MOU seeks to minimize unnecessary regulatory burden, avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, and decrease the risk of conflicting supervisory directives. The CFPB and prudential regulators identified certain items in the MOU that needed to be updated or clarified and discussed these and other activities in bi-weekly conference calls to facilitate coordination and information sharing.⁵

The May 2012 MOU does not address coordination activities pertaining to Other institutions, as defined in section 1026 of the Dodd-Frank Act, but notes that the agencies are considering memorializing arrangements related to these institutions in another agreement. To date, the CFPB has not focused its efforts on Other institutions. Therefore, neither the CFPB nor the prudential regulators considered establishing an MOU covering Other institutions a top priority.

In addition to the May 2012 MOU, the CFPB established general information-sharing agreements with the FDIC, OCC, and NCUA. These agreements describe the scope of information-sharing between the agencies, how the data will be shared, the security provisions required to protect the data, and processes for requesting data or sharing data with additional parties. The CFPB and Board also have an MOU in place that governs the use, handling, and protection of shared information.⁶ The CFPB also has MOUs with the Board, OCC, and NCUA

⁵ The bi-weekly meetings were initially conducted to identify any potential changes to the MOU governing coordination activities and have been discontinued as of August 18, 2014. No updates to the MOU are currently planned. The CFPB now holds separate meetings with each prudential regulator to coordinate supervisory and other activities.

⁶ These MOUs and agreements may also apply to information-sharing by the regulators pertaining to Other institutions.

for sharing consumer complaints pertaining to their regulated institutions.⁷ The CFPB and OCC have an MOU for sharing credit card collections data.

Sharing Examination Schedules and Conducting Simultaneous Examinations. Section 1025(e) of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the CFPB and prudential regulators to share examination schedules and conduct simultaneous examinations when possible for Very Large institutions. While the CFPB and prudential regulators share examination schedules, they conducted a limited number of simultaneous examinations.

The CFPB and prudential regulators have implemented processes to share examination schedules. CFPB officials stated that the CFPB shared its 2015 examination schedules with each respective prudential regulator on September 30, 2014.⁸ The schedules included CFPB contact information, the entity under examination (and its parent), the planned examination dates, the market to be examined, and notes about each examination. Officials from the prudential regulators stated that they generally send their annual examination schedules to the CFPB, from October through December of the preceding year.⁹ CFPB officials noted variances in the level of detail in these schedules, and stated that the CFPB requested more detailed and consistent schedules from the prudential regulators in September 2014.

The CFPB has conducted simultaneous examinations with the prudential regulators at a limited number of institutions. For example, as of October 2014, the prudential regulators and the CFPB reported that the CFPB conducted simultaneous examinations at five FDIC-supervised institutions, thirteen Board-supervised institutions, and one NCUA-supervised institution.¹⁰ The CFPB and prudential regulators exercise continuous supervision at certain Very Large institutions, which would regularly result in ongoing simultaneous examination activity.

Board and OCC officials reported that the Board and OCC strived to conduct simultaneous examinations with the CFPB when their staff examined areas that were related to the CFPB's oversight responsibilities (e.g., when the Board conducted a Community Reinvestment Act examination while the CFPB conducted a Home Mortgage Disclosure Act examination at the same institution).

CFPB officials stated that the CFPB's regional managers maintained ongoing dialogues with the prudential regulators about opportunities for simultaneous examinations, which assisted CFPB's efforts to plan a future year's examination schedule. Nevertheless, officials from the CFPB and

⁷ Credit unions may be regulated by NCUA or a state supervisory authority. Coordination requirements discussed in this memorandum cover NCUA-regulated credit unions. Credit unions regulated by a state supervisory authority have separate MOUs with the CFPB.

⁸ The CFPB shares information about its full-scope examinations with the prudential regulators. The CFPB is not required to, nor does the CFPB, share examination schedules with the NCUA pertaining to its targeted reviews.

⁹ OCC reported that before sharing a consolidated examination schedule for all relevant institutions, examination staff at Very Large institutions share the examination schedule for each institution with their CFPB staff counterparts when the examination strategies for the following year are finalized, which occurs typically by June.

¹⁰ NCUA officials noted that while one credit union was examined by the CFPB and NCUA at the same time, the regulators did not coordinate with one another and questioned whether this occurrence met the intent of a simultaneous examination as described in the May 2012 MOU.

prudential regulators noted several reasons why conducting simultaneous examinations could be challenging, such as:

- The CFPB's role and interagency coordination activities were still evolving.
- Given the distinct statutory responsibilities of the CFPB and prudential regulators, simultaneous examinations may not be beneficial in instances when each regulator examines specific activities under its own jurisdiction. In such instances, there would be limited overlap.
- Examination scheduling by the CFPB may be driven by risk-based consumer compliance issues, resulting in narrowly-focused exams, while examination scheduling by the prudential regulators may be driven by a broad number of compliance-related issues.
- The CFPB may not examine a given institution at all in a given year unless a consumer compliance issue exists. The prudential regulators may be required to examine certain financial institutions at different intervals for consumer compliance.
- One prudential regulator reported that the CFPB has limited flexibility to adjust its examination dates, which makes it more difficult to coordinate simultaneous examinations. When possible, the prudential regulator noted that it had changed its scheduled examination dates, enabling it to perform simultaneous examinations with the CFPB.
- The CFPB noted that some institutions requested that a simultaneous examination not be performed because of resource constraints at the supervised institution.
- The CFPB and NCUA had concurrent oversight of only two Very Large federal credit unions.

Sharing Draft Examination Reports. Section 1025(e) of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the CFPB and prudential regulators to share draft examination reports for Very Large institutions and permits the receiving agency a reasonable opportunity (at least 30 days) to comment on the draft report before it is finalized by the sending agency. The May 2012 MOU reiterates this requirement. Officials from the CFPB and prudential regulators reported that they were receiving draft examination reports for comment.

Reviewing regulators have had few or no comments on draft examination reports. Board and OCC officials stated that the CFPB's efforts to ensure consistent supervisory decision-making across geographic regions delayed its issuance of examination reports and supervisory letters¹¹

¹¹ The CFPB established examination reporting timeliness requirements, which included a timeliness milestone for sharing approved draft examination reports with the prudential regulators. However, a Board-CFPB OIG report found that the CFPB did not consistently meet its timeliness requirements. For further details, see *The CFPB Can Improve the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Its Supervisory Activities*, 2014-AE-C-005, March 27, 2014.

but noted that the CFPB had recently been timelier in sharing examination results. An FDIC official reported similar concerns about the time that it takes the CFPB to finish examination reports, but also noted that timeliness was improving.

Sharing Supervisory Letters. The Dodd-Frank Act does not address supervisory letters. However, the May 2012 MOU requires the CFPB and prudential regulators to share final supervisory letters that convey the results of covered supervisory activities. CFPB and prudential regulator officials reported that they complied with this MOU requirement.

Supervisory letters may identify compliance issues, and are less formal than examination reports. Supervisory letters, unlike examination reports, typically do not communicate a rating to the supervised institution. According to CFPB officials, the CFPB and prudential regulators mutually decided to exclude the sharing of draft supervisory letters in the May 2012 MOU due to the large number of supervisory letters generated by the prudential regulators. The CFPB and prudential regulators informally discuss matters addressed in draft supervisory letters with each other as appropriate, and the CFPB provides final supervisory letters to the prudential regulators and subject financial institutions at the same time.

The CFPB performs targeted reviews, which frequently result in supervisory letters instead of examination reports. Officials from the FDIC, Board, and OCC were satisfied with the current practice of not sharing draft supervisory letters. Officials from the NCUA indicated that they should have the opportunity to review draft supervisory letters, particularly if they contain consumer compliance issues. CFPB officials noted they were amenable to additional information sharing.

In March 2014, the Board-CFPB OIG completed an evaluation of the CFPB's supervisory activities, which recommended that the CFPB pursue negotiations with the prudential regulators with the goal of formally sharing all supervisory materials that result in supervisory actions prior to their issuance. The Board-CFPB OIG found that the CFPB took a significant number of supervisory actions resulting from issues identified in supervisory letters that were not subject to the coordination requirements of the May 2012 MOU, and therefore were not shared with prudential regulators prior to issuance. The Board-CFPB OIG believed the agencies collective decision to exclude additional supervisory outputs, such as supervisory letters, from the requirements outlined in the MOU prevented specific institutions' regulators from receiving prior notice and having the opportunity to comment on certain supervisory actions. The Board-CFPB OIG concluded that an opportunity existed to broaden the scope of the May 2012 MOU to include the sharing of draft supervisory letters, which relate to covered activities, to foster enhanced and timelier coordination. The CFPB and prudential regulators continued to discuss this and other matters during the interagency bi-weekly meetings. CFPB officials noted that any changes to the MOU would require approval by all parties to the agreement and that at this time, no changes to the MOU are planned.

Conflicting Supervisory Determinations. Section 1025(e)(3) of the Dodd-Frank Act allows Very Large institutions to request the CFPB and prudential regulators to coordinate with each other in the event they issue proposed supervisory determinations that conflict. Section 1025(e)(4) allows a Very Large institution to enter into an appeals process if the CFPB and

prudential regulator cannot reach a consensus. None of the regulators were aware of any such conflicting supervisory determinations.¹²

Currently, there is no framework to address conflicting supervisory determinations. The CFPB and prudential regulators have discussed whether additional guidance is necessary to handle conflicting supervisory determinations but have not reached a consensus on the matter. CFPB officials reported that the regulators work together to avoid any conflicting supervisory determinations and public disagreement. Further, officials from the CFPB and prudential regulators stated that the agencies resolve potential disagreements through regular interagency coordination and the examination report comment process.

Enforcement Proceedings. Section 1025(c)(1) of the Dodd-Frank Act provides the CFPB with primary enforcement authority to enforce Federal consumer financial laws, with respect to Very Large institutions. Section 1025(c)(2) allows the prudential regulators to recommend in writing that the CFPB initiate an enforcement proceeding against a Very Large financial institution in connection with Federal consumer financial laws. Section 1025(c)(3) allows the prudential regulators to exercise back-up enforcement authority if the CFPB does not act within 120 days of receiving such a recommendation. None of the prudential regulators had requested the CFPB to initiate an enforcement action of a Very Large institution as of October 2014.

CFPB officials stated that while there is no formal coordination policy, the CFPB's Enforcement unit informally coordinates with the prudential regulators. CFPB officials stated that CFPB staff notified the appropriate prudential regulators about investigations and enforcement actions that it was pursuing.

Coordination efforts pertaining to enforcement actions are not addressed in the May 2012 MOU, nor do the CFPB and prudential regulators believe this MOU should be amended to address this matter. The CFPB and prudential regulators agreed to limit the May 2012 MOU to supervisory coordination matters and handle enforcement issues, which often present different risks and legal considerations, on a case-by-case basis.

Coordination Activities for Other Institutions

The CFPB has made limited use of its oversight authority of Other institutions. CFPB officials noted that the agency prioritized the examination of activities at Very Large institutions based upon risk to consumers, and that under the Dodd-Frank Act, the prudential regulators retained examination and enforcement authority of Federal consumer financial laws for Other institutions. The following sections describe the CFPB's oversight authority and activities pertaining to Other institutions.

Participating in Examinations. Section 1061(c) of the Dodd-Frank Act grants the prudential regulators exclusive authority to examine Other institutions for compliance with Federal

¹² The Board and CFPB noted an instance in which different supervisory ratings were issued to the same financial institution; however, the two agencies and the bank agreed that the ratings were not in conflict because the scope and timing of the examinations differed.

consumer financial laws, except as provided in sections 1026(b) and (c). These two sections allow the CFPB to require reports from Other institutions and include examiners on a sampling basis of the examinations performed by the prudential regulators to assess compliance with Federal consumer financial laws.

Officials from the CFPB and prudential regulators confirmed that the CFPB was not involved in examining Other institutions. The CFPB has not requested to include any examiners on a sampling basis as part of examinations performed by the prudential regulators, nor did the agency envision doing so at this time unless consumer compliance concerns arise. Accordingly, the CFPB and prudential regulators currently do not plan to implement procedures to include CFPB examiners in examinations conducted by the prudential regulators.

Sharing Reports. Section 1026(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act allows the CFPB Director to require institutions with assets of \$10 billion or less to furnish the CFPB with reports (including examination reports) to carry out its functions specified in section 1026(b). Section 1026(b)(1) requires the CFPB to use existing and publicly available reports to the fullest extent possible.

Officials from the prudential regulators stated that they share draft and final examination reports with the CFPB upon request. The CFPB requested a limited number of examination reports pertaining to Other institutions and the CFPB received those reports. CFPB officials stated that the CFPB uses pre-existing and publicly available reports when possible, but the information the CFPB requires is not always available in such reports.

Enforcement Proceedings. With limited exceptions, section 1026(d) of the Dodd-Frank Act provides that the prudential regulators retain exclusive enforcement authority with respect to Other institutions' compliance with Federal consumer financial laws. If the CFPB has reason to believe that such institutions engaged in a material violation of a Federal consumer financial law, the CFPB is required to notify the prudential regulator in writing and recommend appropriate action to respond. This section of the Dodd-Frank Act also requires the relevant prudential regulator to respond in writing to the CFPB's recommendation within 60 days.

We found that while the CFPB stated that it provided notifications to prudential regulators in some cases, the CFPB did not track or have a standard process for providing notifications or recommendations to the prudential regulators.¹³ The CFPB stated that it was in the process of developing such a policy. We understand the policy will define the circumstances when the CFPB should send a written notification and recommendation to a prudential regulator, and establish a mechanism for tracking these communications.

CFPB Information Requests Pertaining to Very Large and Other Institutions

In addition to sections 1025 and 1026 of the Dodd-Frank Act, sections 1022 (rulemaking), 1024 (non-depository institutions), and 1052 (enforcement investigations) allow the CFPB to request information from Very Large and Other institutions, to fulfill its mandate.

¹³ The Board-CFPB OIG intends to issue a management letter to the CFPB that will address the issue of written notifications and recommendations to the prudential regulators.

CFPB staff contact selected financial institutions when seeking information about consumer product lines or services (e.g., mortgage or student loans) to compare product features or pricing. CFPB officials also followed up with financial institutions that commented on rulemakings, requested feedback on market monitoring activities, and surveyed institutions about their compliance with consumer protection regulations. As of March 2015, the CFPB indicated that it issued six horizontal review requests (two mandatory and four voluntary), to Very Large and Other institutions.¹⁴

At the time of our review, communication and coordination activities were informal. The CFPB is not required to contact the prudential regulators prior to reaching out to financial institutions. Nevertheless, CFPB officials stated that the CFPB notified the relevant prudential regulator prior to requesting information from financial institutions, except when issuing third-party Civil Investigative Demands (CID).¹⁵ The CFPB may issue a CID to Other institutions to obtain information about a third-party institution under investigation. The CFPB noted that third-party CIDs do not involve safety and soundness issues and, unless there is a need for the prudential regulator to know or the matter involves a joint investigation, the costs of notification may outweigh the benefits. Board officials noted that it was not a common practice for the CFPB or the Board to share information about CIDs due to the sensitive nature of the information involved in such matters. Recently, however, the CFPB and Board have begun sharing some details about CIDs.

Of the four prudential regulators, officials from the FDIC and Board reported that CFPB officials typically notified them prior to contacting their regulated institutions. Board officials noted that the CFPB has improved in timely notifying the Board when it reached out to the Board's regulated institutions. OCC officials were unsure of the frequency of CFPB information requests but were aware of several institutions with assets of \$10 billion or less that the CFPB contacted directly, without contacting the OCC. NCUA officials told us they were unaware of any CFPB information requests.

Officials from the prudential regulators were not aware of any complaints from the financial institutions regarding CFPB information requests. CFPB officials noted that they were not aware of any significant complaints. For example, officials from three prudential regulators stated that some institutions questioned CFPB's information requests because the institutions did not fully understand the CFPB's role or believed they would be examined by the CFPB. Neither officials from the CFPB nor the prudential regulators were aware of any feedback from institutions that CFPB's information requests overlapped those of the prudential regulators.

* * *

¹⁴ Horizontal reviews look across multiple entities to examine issues arising from particular products or practices and determine whether supervisory measures or enforcement actions are needed.

¹⁵ Pursuant to section 1052(c)(1) of the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFPB is authorized to issue a CID requiring information "whenever the Bureau has reason to believe that any person may be in possession, custody, or control of any documentary material or tangible things, or may have any information, relevant to a violation."

In conclusion, we found that the CFPB and prudential regulators were generally coordinating their supervisory efforts, and we did not identify instances of regulatory overlap. Nevertheless, there were opportunities for improved coordination, as noted in this memorandum. Because this was a limited-scope review, we made the determination that formal recommendations will not be made in this memorandum.

We appreciate the cooperation and assistance from agency staff during this review.

Sincerely,

/Signed/
Fred W. Gibson, Jr.
Acting Inspector General
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

/Signed/
Mark Bialek
Inspector General
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

/Signed/
Eric M. Thorson
Inspector General
Department of the Treasury

/Signed/
James W. Hagen
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National Credit Union Administration

Attachments

Agencies' Responsibilities for Assessing Compliance of Very Large Banks, Savings Associations, and Credit Unions

CFPB. For Very Large insured depository institutions and credit unions, the Dodd-Frank Act transferred to the CFPB the responsibility for assessing compliance with the following Federal consumer financial laws:

- Alternative Mortgage Transaction Parity Act of 1982 (12 U.S.C. § 3801 et seq.)
- Consumer Leasing Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. § 1667 et seq.)
- Electronic Fund Transfer Act (15 U.S.C. § 1693 et seq.), except with respect to section 920 of that Act
- Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. § 1691 et seq.)
- Fair Credit Billing Act (15 U.S.C. § 1666 et seq.)
- Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.), except with respect to sections 615(e) and 628 of that Act (15 U.S.C. § 1681m(e), 1681w)
- Home Owners Protection Act of 1998 (12 U.S.C. § 4901 et seq.)
- Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq.)
- Subsections (b) through (f) of section 43 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. § 1831t(c)[(b)]–(f))
- Sections 502 through 509 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 6802–6809) except for section 505 as it applies to section 501(b)
- Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (12 U.S.C. § 2801 et seq.)
- Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994 (15 U.S.C. § 1601 note)
- Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (12 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.)
- S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. § 5101 et seq.)
- Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq.)
- Truth in Savings Act (12 U.S.C. § 4301 et seq.)
- Section 626 of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–8)
- Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act (15 U.S.C. § 1701)

Prudential Regulators. The prudential regulators retained responsibility for ensuring compliance by Very Large depository institutions and/or credit unions with several laws or areas of law related to consumer protection, including the following:

- Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) (12 U.S.C. § 2901 et seq.); CRA Sunshine (12 U.S.C. § 1831y)
- Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq.)
- Fair Credit Reporting Act sections 615(e) (identity theft red flags) and 628 (records disposal) Availability of Funds and Collection of Checks (Regulation CC, 12 C.F.R. Part 229)
- Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. § 45)
- National Flood Insurance Act (42 U.S.C. § 4011)
- Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act (Title VII of Public Law 111-22)
- Home Ownership Counseling (under HUD authority), (12 U.S.C. § 1701x)

- Advertising of FDIC Membership (prescribing use of official FDIC logo and statement on FDIC membership and restricting use in advertisement of non-deposit products such as insurance products (12 C.F.R. Part 328)
- Servicemembers Civil Relief Act and Talent Amendment (50 U.S.C. App. §§ 501-597b)
- Military Lending Act (formerly the Talent Amendment) (10 U.S.C. § 987); Limitations on Terms of Consumer Credit Extended to Service Members and Dependents (32 C.F.R. Part 232)¹⁶
- Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 461) (Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions)
- Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. § 3401 et seq.)
- Notice of Branch Closure (12 U.S.C. § 1831r-1)
- Section 109 of the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 1835a); Prohibition Against Use of Interstate Branches Primarily for Deposit Production (12 C.F.R. Part 369)
- Government Securities Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-571)
- Exemptions and Definitions Related to the Exceptions for Banks from the Definition of Broker (Regulation R, 17 C.F.R. Part 247)
- Internet/electronic banking/electronic marketing Acts, such as
 - Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. §§ 6501-6505);
 - Controlling the Assault of Non-solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 (15 U.S.C. § 7701 et seq.);
 - Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (47 U.S.C. § 227); and
 - Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. § 7001 et seq.)

¹⁶ The Dodd-Frank Act did not amend this law, so it is not a law that “transferred” to the CFPB under the Dodd-Frank Act. However, the CFPB also has enforcement authority under this law (10 U.S.C. § 987(f)(6)).

GAO AUDIT WORK

GAO is required to conduct reviews of certain Dodd-Frank Act provisions and a component of its reviews assessed coordination among the CFPB and prudential regulators. We identified several completed GAO audits that addressed interagency coordination efforts between the CFPB and prudential regulators, among other matters pertaining to the Dodd-Frank Act. Those GAO reports include:

- *DODD-FRANK ACT REGULATIONS: Implementation Could Benefit from Additional Analyses and Coordination*, GAO-12-151, November 2011.
- *DODD-FRANK ACT: Agencies' Efforts to Analyze and Coordinate Their Rules*, GAO-13-101, December 2012.
- *DODD-FRANK REGULATIONS: Agencies Conducted Regulatory Analyses and Coordinated but Could Benefit from Additional Guidance on Major Rules*, GAO-14-67, December 2013.
- *CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU: Some Privacy and Security Procedures for Data Collections Should Continue Being Enhanced*, GAO-14-758, September 2014.

GAO found that the CFPB and prudential regulators coordinated in various capacities and identified a limited amount of regulatory overlap pertaining to data collections. In 2011 and 2012, GAO reported that the CFPB and prudential regulators coordinated on rulemakings when required by the Dodd-Frank Act and sometimes coordinated voluntarily on rulemakings to avoid duplication and overlap. However, GAO found that the CFPB and prudential regulators generally lacked formal policies to guide their coordination efforts. In 2013, GAO reported that the CFPB established a framework to coordinate its supervision activities with the prudential regulators and continued to coordinate on rulemakings.

In 2014, GAO reported that the CFPB and prudential regulators coordinated their data requests to regulated institutions and established formal information-sharing agreements and had begun drafting additional agreements. Further, GAO found that the CFPB and prudential regulators often collected different information from financial institutions. However, the CFPB and Board collected similar credit card data from four institutions sampled.¹⁷ Staff from the two regulators stated that each used the data for different purposes.

GAO had additional assignments that were planned or underway, to assess interagency coordination.

¹⁷ GAO also found some regulatory overlap among the Board and OCC pertaining to credit card and mortgage data collections.