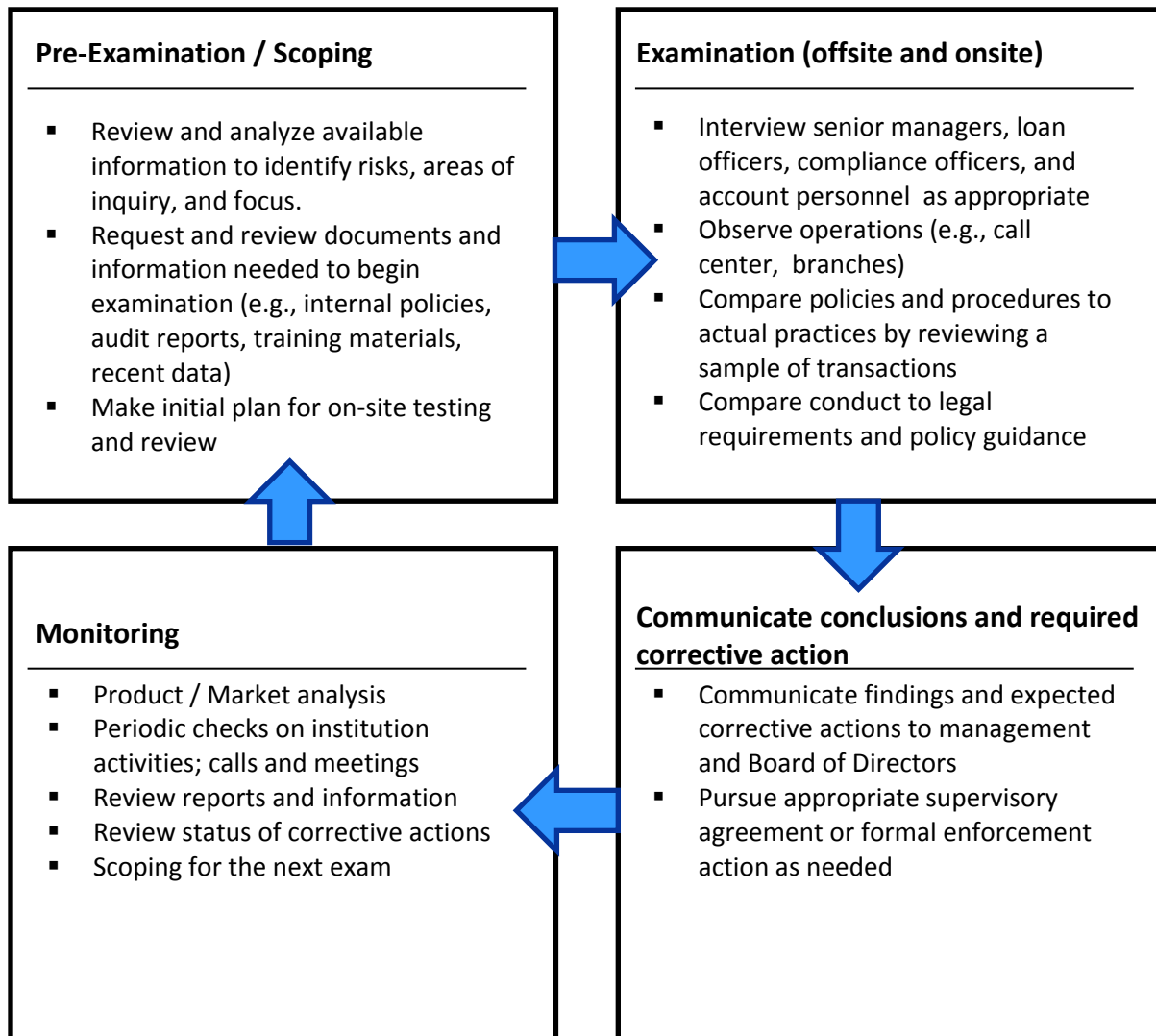


Supervision Examination Cycle

As shown in the graphic and described in this section, CFPB supervision operates as a continuous cycle.



Examination Prioritization: Given the large number, size, and complexity of entities falling under its supervisory authority, the CFPB uses a “prioritization” approach to examining. The CFPB’s prioritization approach focuses on risks to consumers rather than risks to institutions. The prioritization approach focuses on individual product lines at an institution rather than on a comprehensive focus of all products and services offered by an institution. This approach allows the CFPB to assess the likely risk to consumers across the consumer financial marketplace in all product lines at all stages of a product’s life cycle, including product development and implementation.

The prioritization process begins by analyzing an institution’s products and services and breaking the institution down into its distinct product lines that are offered to consumers. For example, a large depository institution might have several product lines – auto lending, credit cards, deposit accounts, international money transfers, mortgage origination, and mortgage servicing – while a nonbank mortgage company might have just two – mortgage origination and servicing. We refer to each distinct product line at a regulated entity as an “Institution Product Line.” These are the basic units of analysis for the CFPB’s prioritization approach.

Once broken down into institution product lines, the product lines are compared across entities, charters, or licenses. This approach promotes an evaluation of each product line not by the provider’s form of organization but by the product line activity within an organization. Each product line is evaluated on the potential consumer harm related to a particular market; the size of the product market; the regulated entity’s market share; and risks inherent to the regulated entity’s operations and offering of financial consumer products within that market.

The prioritization framework assesses risks to the consumer at two levels: the market level and the institution level. At the market-wide level, the CFPB assesses the risk to the consumer from the products and practices being offered in a particular market. In addition, the prioritization approach considers the relative product market size in the overall consumer finance marketplace.

At the institution level, the prioritization framework distinguishes that some institutions’ business models within a market pose greater risks of harm to consumers than do others. Accordingly, prioritization efforts assess the relative risks to consumers from each institution’s activity within any given market. This process takes into account a broad range of factors that bear upon the likelihood of consumer harm. The process starts with a regulated entity’s market share within an individual product line, which corresponds to the number of consumers affected. Relatively large entities with a more dominant presence have a greater ability to impact more consumers, thus are prioritized over relatively small entities.

The prioritization approach augments this size consideration significantly with “field and market intelligence.” Field and market intelligence includes both qualitative and quantitative factors for each institution product line, such as the strength of compliance management systems, findings from prior examinations, metrics gathered from public reports, and the number and severity of consumer complaints the CFPB receives. In addition, given the CFPB’s mandate to ensure fair, equitable, and nondiscriminatory access to credit for all consumers, fair-lending-focused

information supplements general field and market intelligence in order to ensure that fair lending risks are identified and prioritized as well.

Taken together, the information about each institution product line, both at the market level and at the institutional level, allows the CFPB to focus on areas where consumers have the greatest potential to be harmed, specifically, on relatively higher risk institution product lines within relatively higher risk markets.

Central Point of Contact Duties: The CFPB may assign a staff member to perform central point of contact (CPC) duties at an institution to monitor the institution's on-going compliance efforts and to serve as the primary communication conduit between the company and the CFPB. CPC duties may be assigned to a field manager, an examiner or an analyst. CPC duties will vary from institution to institution based upon the company's risk profile and the examination schedule developed pursuant to the examination prioritization process described above.

Monitoring: The primary purpose of institution monitoring is to maintain current information about the institution's activities in order to determine whether changes in risks to consumers or markets warrant a change in the CFPB's prioritization strategy. Monitoring also allows the CFPB to assess institutional compliance with previously established corrective action and to evaluate on-going efforts by institution management to improve the company's compliance program. The frequency and scope of monitoring will vary depending on the organization's risk profile and will be established by CFPB management.

Examples of monitoring activities include:

- Reviewing supervisory and public information about the entity, such as:
 - Prudential and state regulator examination reports;
 - Community Reinvestment Act performance evaluations;
 - Current enforcement actions;
 - Call report data;
 - Complaint data;
 - Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data;
 - Home Affordable Modification Program Data;
 - SEC filings;
 - Licensing or registration information;
 - Reports from the entity to prudential or state regulators, if any;
 - CFPB research analyst reports;
 - Institution website; and
 - CFPB consumer complaints.

- Contacting the appropriate officer of the institution to discuss new products or services, events that may impact compliance management, and any questions raised by information reviewed by the CPC.
- Contacting the federal prudential regulator and relevant state regulators to discuss any recent events and any questions raised by supervisory or public information about the institution.
- Consulting internally.

Information developed through monitoring will be used to regularly assess the institution's risk profile and will be incorporated into the examination prioritization as described above.

Supervision Plan: A Supervision Plan is created and revised periodically for large depository institutions and certain nonbank institutions depending on the organization's risk profile. The Supervision Plan summarizes the plan for monitoring and examining the institution and its affiliates. It describes the priorities for CFPB supervision activities to assist in allocating and scheduling examiner resources. The Plan should be updated at least annually and may be updated at any time as a result of changes in the risk profile of the entity.