

Regulation Name / Act	Common Name - Primary Topic	Three Sentences	BRIEF List of Compliance Actions Required by Banks
Regulation B (Implementing ECOA)	Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA)	Prohibits discrimination in any aspect of a credit transaction based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, or age. Requires creditors to notify applicants of action taken on their applications. Ensures fair evaluation of creditworthiness.	- Collect government monitoring information (certain loans) - Provide specific adverse action notices - Retain application records - Avoid discriminatory practices
Regulation CC (Implementing EFAA)	Expedited Funds Availability Act (EFAA)	Governs the availability of funds deposited into transaction accounts. Sets maximum permissible hold times for checks and other deposits. Requires banks to disclose their funds availability policies to customers.	- Adhere to specified hold schedules - Provide funds availability disclosures - Process returned checks promptly
Regulation DD (Implementing TISA)	Truth in Savings Act (TISA)	Requires depository institutions to provide clear and uniform disclosures about deposit account terms and fees. Enables consumers to compare deposit products effectively. Governs advertising of deposit accounts.	- Provide account opening disclosures - Ensure accurate advertising (APY) - Send periodic statements with required info - Notify customers of adverse changes
Regulation E (Implementing EFTA)	Electronic Fund Transfer Act (EFTA)	Establishes rights, liabilities, and responsibilities for participants in electronic fund transfer systems like ATM cards, direct deposit, and remittances. Provides error resolution procedures.	- Provide initial disclosures & periodic statements - Follow error resolution procedures - Limit consumer liability - Obtain authorization for preauthorized transfers

		Limits consumer liability for unauthorized transfers.	
Regulation GG (Implementing UIGEA)	Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act (UIGEA)	Prohibits gambling businesses from knowingly accepting payments related to unlawful internet gambling. Requires financial institutions to implement policies and procedures to identify and block restricted transactions. Aims to prevent illegal online gambling payments.	- Implement policies to identify/block restricted transactions - Conduct due diligence on commercial customers
Regulation P (Implementing part of GLBA)	Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) - Privacy	Requires financial institutions to explain their information-sharing practices to customers and safeguard sensitive data. Mandates providing privacy notices about information collected, shared, and protected. Gives consumers opt-out rights for some sharing.	- Provide initial & annual privacy notices - Process opt-out requests - Implement information security program (Safeguards Rule)
Regulation V (Implementing part of FCRA)	Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)	Promotes accuracy, fairness, and privacy of consumer information held by consumer reporting agencies (CRAs). Regulates collection, use, and sharing of credit information. Grants consumers rights like access and dispute of inaccurate information.	- Provide risk-based pricing & adverse action notices - Handle consumer disputes - Ensure accuracy of furnished info - Protect & dispose of consumer info properly
Regulation Z (Implementing TILA)	Truth in Lending Act (TILA)	Promotes informed use of consumer credit by requiring disclosures about its terms and cost, like the APR. Standardizes how credit costs are calculated and	- Provide accurate loan disclosures (Loan Estimate/Closing Disclosure for mortgages) - Disclose APR & finance charge correctly - Provide right

		disclosed. Governs credit card practices, mortgage disclosures (TRID), and advertising.	of rescission notices (some loans)
Bank Secrecy Act / Anti-Money Laundering Rules	Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) / Anti-Money Laundering (AML)	Requires financial institutions to assist government agencies in detecting and preventing money laundering and terrorism financing. Mandates record-keeping and reporting for specific transactions like large cash deposits and suspicious activity. Requires robust AML compliance programs.	- Develop/Implement written AML Program - File CTRs & SARs - Perform Customer Identification Program (CIP) - Conduct Customer Due Diligence (CDD) / Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD)
Bank Bribery Act	Anti-Bribery (Internal)	Prohibits corruptly giving, offering, receiving, or soliciting anything of value intended to influence bank business. Applies to bank officers, directors, employees, agents, and attorneys. Aims to maintain integrity within financial institutions.	- Establish code of conduct/ethics policy - Train employees on bribery rules - Monitor gifts and entertainment
Bank Protection Act (BPA)	Physical Security	Requires banks to establish minimum security procedures to discourage robberies, burglaries, and larcenies. Mandates specific security devices like cameras, alarms, and vaults. Aims to protect assets and ensure safety.	- Install/maintain required security devices - Develop security procedures - Appoint a security officer - Provide employee training

CAN-SPAM Act	Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography And Marketing Act	Sets rules for commercial email messages. Establishes requirements for message content, sender identification, and includes opt-out provisions. Gives recipients the right to have businesses stop emailing them.	- Accurate headers/subjects - Identify message as an ad - Provide physical postal address - Offer clear opt-out mechanism & honor requests promptly
Dodd-Frank Act	Wall Street Reform / Consumer Protection	Enacted sweeping reforms after the 2008 financial crisis to promote financial stability and consumer protection. Created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). Established new regulations for capital, liquidity, derivatives, and more.	- Comply with CFPB regulations (e.g., QM/ATR) - Adhere to Volcker Rule (if applicable) - Meet enhanced capital/liquidity standards - Manage derivatives per rules
FTC Act Section 5	Unfair or Deceptive Acts or Practices (UDAP)	Prohibits unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce. Grants the FTC broad authority to police business practices that harm consumers. Often overlaps with UDAAP rules enforced by banking regulators.	- Ensure advertising is truthful/non-deceptive - Avoid practices causing unavoidable consumer injury - Review disclosures for clarity
Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA)	Anti-Bribery (Foreign Officials)	Prohibits U.S. persons and entities from bribing foreign government officials to obtain or retain business. Requires issuers to maintain accurate books and records and adequate internal accounting controls. Aims to combat international corruption.	- Implement anti-bribery policies - Conduct due diligence on foreign third parties - Provide FCPA training - Maintain accurate books/records & internal controls

Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)	Financial Modernization / Privacy / Safeguards	Allowed affiliations between banks, securities firms, and insurance companies (modernization). Imposes obligations on financial institutions to protect the security and confidentiality of customer information (Safeguards Rule). Also includes privacy notice requirements (Reg P).	- Provide Privacy Notices (Reg P) - Implement comprehensive written Information Security Program - Oversee service providers
Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA)	Telemarketing / Robocalls / Texts	Restricts telephone solicitations and the use of automated telephone equipment like autodialers and pre-recorded messages. Requires varying levels of consent for calls/texts to landlines and mobile numbers. Mandates maintenance of do-not-call lists.	- Obtain prior express written consent for marketing autodialed/prerecorded calls/texts to mobile phones - Maintain internal Do-Not-Call list - Honor National DNC Registry
Unfair, Deceptive, or Abusive Acts or Practices (UDAAP)	Consumer Protection Standard	Prohibits acts or practices in connection with consumer financial products/services that are unfair, deceptive, or abusive. Provides broad standards enforced by the CFPB and other banking regulators. Aims to ensure fair treatment of consumers.	- Review products/marketing for UDAAP risk - Ensure clear disclosures - Train staff - Monitor complaints - Treat customers fairly