



## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

#### Agency Information Collection Activities: Revision of an Approved Information Collection; Submission for OMB Review; Interagency Policy Statement on Funding and Liquidity Risk Management

**AGENCY:** Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** The OCC, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). In accordance with the requirements of the PRA, the OCC may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The OCC is soliciting comment concerning a revision to its information collection titled, “Interagency Policy Statement on Funding and Liquidity Risk Management.” The OCC also is giving notice that it has sent the collection to OMB for review.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by **[INSERT DATE 30 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER*.]**

**ADDRESSES:** Commenters are encouraged to submit comments by e-mail, if possible.

You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *E-mail:* [prainfo@occ.treas.gov](mailto:prainfo@occ.treas.gov).
- *Mail:* Chief Counsel’s Office, Attention: Comment Processing, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Attention: 1557-0244, 400 7th Street, SW, Suite 3E-218, Washington, DC 20219.

- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* 400 7th Street, SW, Suite 3E-218, Washington, DC 20219.
- *Fax:* (571) 293-4835.

Instructions: You must include “OCC” as the agency name and “1557-0244” in your comment. In general, the OCC will publish comments on *www.reginfo.gov* without change, including any business or personal information provided, such as name and address information, e-mail addresses, or phone numbers. Comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not include any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should also be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. You can find this information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review – Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

You may review comments and other related materials that pertain to this information collection following the close of the 30-day comment period for this notice by the method set forth in the next bullet.

Viewing Comments Electronically: Go to *www.reginfo.gov*. Hover over the “Information Collection Review” tab and click on “Information Collection Review” from the drop-down menu. From the “Currently under Review” drop-down menu, select “Department of Treasury” and then click “submit.” This information collection can be located by searching OMB control number “1557-0244” or “Interagency Policy Statement on Funding and Liquidity Risk Management.” Upon finding the appropriate information collection, click on the related “ICR Reference Number.” On the next screen, select

“View Supporting Statement and Other Documents” and then click on the link to any comment listed at the bottom of the screen.

- For assistance in navigating *www.reginfo.gov*, please contact the Regulatory Information Service Center at (202) 482-7340.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Shaquita Merritt, Clearance Officer, (202) 649-5490, Chief Counsel’s Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 400 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20219. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the OMB for each collection of information that they conduct or sponsor. “Collection of information” is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) to include agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. The OCC asks the OMB to extend its approval of the collection in this notice.

*Title:* Interagency Policy Statement on Funding and Liquidity Risk Management.

*OMB Control No.:* 1557-0244.

*Type of Review:* Regular.

*Affected Public:* Businesses or other for-profit.

*Description:* On March 22, 2010, the OCC, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the National Credit Union Administration (the agencies), in conjunction with the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, issued a policy statement on funding and liquidity risk management (Policy Statement).<sup>1</sup> The Policy Statement sets forth guidance and principles for sound liquidity risk management that apply to OCC-supervised national banks, Federal savings

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<sup>1</sup> 75 FR 13656 (March 22, 2010). The former Office of Thrift Supervision, which merged with the OCC on July 21, 2011, was also involved in issuing the Policy Statement.

associations, and Federal branches and agencies of foreign banking organizations (together, banks). The Policy Statement summarizes and builds on previously issued guidance.<sup>2</sup> In 2023, the agencies supplemented their liquidity risk management guidance with an Addendum to the Policy Statement.<sup>3</sup>

The OCC is proposing to revise this information collection to account for all the recordkeeping provisions set forth in the Policy Statement related to liquidity risk management policies, procedures, and assumptions, and Contingency Funding Plans (CFPs). The information collection currently does not account for the recordkeeping provisions related to CFPs and does not fully account for the recordkeeping provisions related to liquidity risk management policies, procedures, and assumptions. In addition, the OCC is proposing to revise the information collection to account for the guidance in the Addendum to the Policy Statement.

### **Section-by-Section Analysis**

Section 3 of the Policy Statement provides that banks should use liquidity risk management processes and systems that are commensurate with the bank's complexity, risk profile, and scope of operations. In addition, banks' processes and plans should be well documented and available for supervisory review.

Section 6 of the Policy Statement provides that a bank's liquidity management process should be sufficient to meet its daily funding needs and cover both expected and unexpected deviations from normal operations. Accordingly, banks should have a comprehensive management process for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling liquidity risk, which should be fully integrated into the bank's risk

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<sup>2</sup> For national banks and Federal savings associations, refer to the *Comptroller's Handbook on Liquidity*.

<sup>3</sup> See OCC Bulletin 2023–25, “Liquidity: Addendum to the Interagency Policy Statement on Funding and Liquidity Risk Management” (July 28, 2023), <https://www.occ.gov/news-issuances/bulletins/2023/bulletin-2023-25.html>.

management processes. Section 6 of the Policy Statement also describes the following critical elements of sound liquidity risk management:

- Effective corporate governance consisting of oversight by the board of directors and active involvement by management in a bank's control of liquidity risk.
- Appropriate strategies, policies, procedures, and limits used to manage and mitigate liquidity risk.
- Comprehensive liquidity risk measurement and monitoring systems (including assessments of the current and prospective cash flows or sources and uses of funds) that are commensurate with the complexity and business activities of the bank.
- Active management of intraday liquidity and collateral.
- An appropriately diverse mix of existing and potential future funding sources.
- Adequate levels of highly liquid marketable securities free of legal, regulatory, or operational impediments, that can be used to meet liquidity needs in stressful situations.
- CFPs that sufficiently address potential adverse liquidity events and emergency cash flow requirements.
- Internal controls and internal audit processes sufficient to determine the adequacy of the bank's liquidity risk management process.

Section 7 of the Policy Statement provides that a bank's board of directors or its delegated committee should oversee the establishment and approval of liquidity management strategies, policies and procedures, and review them at least annually. In addition, the board should ensure that it understands and periodically reviews the bank's CFPs for handling potential adverse liquidity events.

Section 9 of the Policy Statement provides that a bank's senior management should determine the structure, responsibilities, and controls for managing liquidity risk and for overseeing the liquidity positions of the bank. These elements should be clearly documented in liquidity risk policies and procedures. For institutions comprised of multiple entities, such elements should be fully specified and documented in policies for each material legal entity and subsidiary. Senior management should be able to monitor liquidity risks for each entity across the institution on an ongoing basis. Processes should be in place to ensure that the group's senior management is actively monitoring and quickly responding to all material developments and reporting to the boards of directors as appropriate.

Section 11 of the Policy Statement provides that banks should have documented strategies for managing liquidity risk and clear policies and procedures for limiting and controlling risk exposures that appropriately reflect the bank's risk tolerances. The strategies should identify primary sources of funding for meeting daily operating cash outflows, as well as seasonal and cyclical cash flow fluctuations. Strategies should also address alternative responses to various adverse business scenarios. Policies and procedures should provide for the formulation of plans and courses of actions for dealing with potential temporary, intermediate-term, and long-term liquidity disruptions. Policies, procedures, and limits also should address liquidity separately for individual currencies, legal entities, and business lines, when appropriate and material, and should allow for legal, regulatory, and operational limits for the transferability of liquidity as well.

Section 12 of the Policy Statement states that a bank's policies should clearly articulate a liquidity risk tolerance that is appropriate for the business strategy of the bank considering its complexity, business mix, liquidity risk profile, and its role

in the financial system. Policies should also contain provisions for documenting and periodically reviewing assumptions used in liquidity projections. Policy guidelines should employ both quantitative targets and qualitative guidelines.

Section 13 of the Policy Statement provides that a bank's policies should specify the nature and frequency of management reporting. Senior managers should receive liquidity risk reports at least monthly, while the board of directors should receive liquidity risk reports at least quarterly. Management reporting may need to be more frequent, depending on the complexity of the bank's business mix and liquidity risk profile. Regardless of an institution's complexity, it should have the ability to increase the frequency of reporting on short notice, if the need arises. Liquidity risk reports should impart to senior management and the board a clear understanding of the bank's liquidity risk exposure, compliance with risk limits, consistency between management's strategies and tactics, and consistency between these strategies and the board's expressed risk tolerance.

Section 14 of the Policy Statement provides that banks should consider liquidity costs, benefits, and risks in strategic planning and budgeting processes. Significant business activities should be evaluated for liquidity risk exposure as well as profitability. More complex and sophisticated banks should incorporate liquidity costs, benefits, and risks in the internal product pricing, performance measurement, and new product approval process for all material business lines, products, and activities. Incorporating the cost of liquidity into these functions should align the risk-taking incentives of individual business lines with the liquidity risk exposure their activities create for the bank as a whole. The quantification and attribution of liquidity risks should be explicit and transparent at the line management level and should include consideration of how liquidity would be affected under stressed conditions.

Section 15 of the Policy Statement provides that the process for measuring liquidity risk should include robust methods for comprehensively projecting cash flows arising from assets, liabilities, and off-balance-sheet items over an appropriate set of time horizons. Banks should ensure that the assumptions used are reasonable, appropriate, and adequately documented. Banks should periodically review and formally approve these assumptions.

Section 18 of the Policy Statement provides that banks should conduct stress tests regularly for a variety of bank-specific and market-wide events across multiple time horizons. The magnitude and frequency of stress testing should be commensurate with the complexity of the bank and the level of its risk exposures. Stress test outcomes should be used to identify and quantify sources of potential liquidity strain and to analyze possible impacts on the bank's cash flows, liquidity position, profitability, and solvency. Stress tests should also be used to ensure that current exposures are consistent with the bank's established liquidity risk tolerance. The results of stress tests should also play a key role in shaping the bank's contingency planning.

Section 20 of the Policy Statement states that liquidity risk reports should provide aggregate information with sufficient supporting detail to enable management to assess the sensitivity of the bank to changes in market conditions, its own financial performance, and other important risk factors. Banks also should report on the use and availability of government support, such as lending and guarantee programs, and implications on liquidity positions, particularly since these programs are generally temporary or reserved as a source for contingent funding.

Section 23 of the Policy Statement provides that liquidity risk management plans should describe assumptions regarding the transferability of funds and collateral.

Section 24 of the Policy Statement provides that senior management should develop and adopt an intraday liquidity strategy that allows the bank to:

- Monitor and measure expected daily gross liquidity inflows and outflows;
- Manage and mobilize collateral when necessary to obtain intraday credit;
- Identify and prioritize time-specific and other critical obligations in order to meet them when expected;
- Settle other less critical obligations as soon as possible;
- Control credit to customers when necessary; and
- Ensure that liquidity planners understand the amounts of collateral and liquidity needed to perform payment-system obligations when assessing the organization's overall liquidity needs.

Section 25 of the Policy Statement provides that a bank should establish a funding strategy that provides effective diversification in the sources and tenor of funding.

Section 31 of the Policy Statement provides additional guidance concerning the CFP, as described in section 6. The section provides that all banks, regardless of size and complexity, should have a formal CFP that clearly sets out the strategies for addressing liquidity shortfalls in emergency situations. A CFP should delineate policies to manage a range of stress environments, establish clear lines of responsibility, and articulate clear implementation and escalation procedures. It should be regularly tested and updated to ensure that it is operationally sound. Sections 34, 35, and 37 of the Policy Statement include additional guidance concerning CFPs.

Section 34 of the Policy Statement provides that CFPs should be revised to reflect macroeconomic and bank-specific conditions.

Section 35 of the Policy Statement provides that the CFP should identify stress events, assess levels of severity and timing, assess funding sources and needs, identify potential funding sources, establish liquidity event management processes, and establish a monitoring framework for contingent events.

Section 36 of the Policy Statement provides that smaller banks should have plans in place for managing press inquiries that may arise during a liquidity event.

Section 41 of the Policy Statement provides that a bank's internal controls should address relevant elements of the risk management process, including adherence to policies and procedures, the adequacy of risk identification, risk measurement, reporting, and compliance with applicable rules and regulations.

Section 42 of the Policy Statement provides that management should ensure that an independent party regularly reviews and evaluates the various components of the bank's liquidity risk management process. These reviews should assess the extent to which the bank's liquidity risk management complies with both supervisory guidance and industry sound practices, taking into account the level of sophistication and complexity of the bank's liquidity risk profile. Smaller, less-complex banks may achieve independence by assigning this responsibility to the audit function or other qualified individuals independent of the risk management process.

The Addendum to the Policy Statement provides that banks should be aware of the operational steps required to obtain funding from contingency funding sources, including potential counterparties, contact details, and availability of collateral. In addition, banks should:

- Regularly test any contingency borrowing lines to ensure the bank's staff are well versed in how to access them and that they function as envisioned;
- Engage in planning that recognizes the operational challenges involved in moving and posting collateral to access critical funding in a timely fashion;
- Ensure that the CFPs recognize that during times of stress, contingency lines may become unavailable and include a range of contingency funding sources;
- Review and revise the CFPs periodically and more frequently as

market conditions and strategic initiatives change in order to address evolving liquidity risks; and

- Incorporate the discount window as part of their contingency funding arrangements. If the discount window is included in the bank's CFP, establish and maintain operational readiness to borrow from the discount window.

***Estimated Burden***

*Estimated Frequency of Response:* On occasion.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* Liquidity Risk Management Policies, Procedures, Assumptions, and Contingency Funding Plans- Implementation of recordkeeping 8; Liquidity Risk Management Policies, Procedures, Assumptions, and Contingency Funding Plans- Ongoing recordkeeping 979.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden:* 31,648 hours.

*Comments:* On May 29, 2025, the OCC published a 60-day notice for this information collection, (90 FR 22827). There were no comments received.

Comments continue to be invited on:

(a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the OCC, including whether the information has practical utility;

(b) The accuracy of the OCC's estimate of the burden of the collection of information;

(c) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and

(e) Estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

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