Evaluating Banks, Bank RFP Overview

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- Evaluating Banks
- □ Bank RFP Overview

Financial relationships

Relationships with financial institutions – banks, depositories, broker-dealers, custodians, investment advisers – are amongst the most important for the finance director or treasurer:

- ✓ Access to information and advice/expertise
- ✓ Facilitate banking (collections, deposits, payments, investing, custody)

The selection, engagement and on-going maintenance of financial relationships, including banks, is key.

Banks - Where Do You Start?

Good news - banks are thoroughly examined and highly regulated.

- ✓ examiners and regulators gather much information
 - ✓ national banks, state banks
 - ✓ differences operational
- \checkmark available to the public
- ✓ found online

Fragmented Regulation

□ National bank regulators include:

- ✓ Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, <u>https://www.fdic.gov</u>
- ✓ Office of the Controller of the Currency, <u>https://www.occ.treas.gov</u>
- ✓ Federal Reserve Board, <u>https://www.federalreserve.gov/</u>
 - 12 Federal Reserve Banks

□ State regulators

 State of Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation,

https://www.idfpr.com/DFI.asp

Where Do You Start?

G FDIC

Federal Financial Institution Examination Council, FFIEC CDR

- ✓ Call reports Condition and Income
- ✓ Uniform Bank Performance Reports (UBPRs) performance, analytical, contextual
 - Executive Summary
 - Custom Peer Group
 - Peer Group Average
 - State Average
 - Specify date or review trend analysis

<u>C</u>apital Adequacy
<u>A</u>sset Quality
<u>M</u>anagement
<u>E</u>arnings
<u>L</u>iquidity
<u>S</u>ensitivity to Risks

<u>Capital Adequacy</u> - level of capital a bank retains compared to its risk

- ✓ supports bank operations
- ✓ acts as cushion to absorb unanticipated losses, declines in asset values
- ✓ protects uninsured depositors, debt holders
- ✓ risk-weighted assets, liabilities
 - Tier 1 capital ratio of at least 4%,
 - combined Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital ratio of at least 8%,
 - leverage ratio of at least 4%, and
 - not be subject to a directive, order, or written agreement to meet

- Asset Quality measures potential risks in loans, investment/securities portfolios, real estate, other assets
 - Regulators look at all risks that may affect the value or marketability of an institution's assets, including operating, market, reputation, strategic, or compliance risks
 - ✓ evaluation of asset quality should consider the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses

□ <u>M</u>anagement

- Margins are the best measurement of management. Margins represent the spreads between:
 - operating profit and net operating revenues
 - after-tax return on earning assets less aftertax cost of funding, and
 - return on equity (ROE) compared to estimated cost of equity capital (COE)

□ <u>E</u>arnings

- Components
- ✓ Interest-earning assets: loans, investments
- ✓ Non-interest sees
- ✓ Bank expenses
 - Interest expenses for a typical community bank are driven by the interest rates paid on deposits, borrowed money.
 - Noninterest expenses: salaries and overhead
- \checkmark Provisions for loan losses

□ <u>E</u>arnings

Sustainability of good-quality earnings

- Poor asset quality may portend a large loan loss provision that will depress future earnings
- ✓ volatility in interest rates may jeopardize future earnings

□ <u>L</u>iquidity

Fundamental purpose of a bank is to redeploy deposits into loans; these may not mature at same time

- ✓ Sources of Funds: liabilities
 - "core" deposits
 - "noncore" or wholesale funds
- ✓ Uses of Funds: assets
 - Loans
 - Cash and similar balances
 - investment securities portfolio

□ <u>L</u>iquidity

The Liquidity Rating

- ✓ structure of a bank's assets and liabilities
- ✓ bank's liquidity policies, procedures and management information systems, including the efforts of bank management to test hypothetical deposit outflows under a variety of assumptions, like a changing interest rate environment.



Sensitivity to Risks - degree to which market changes (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices or equity prices) can adversely affect bank's earnings and financial health.

□ For many banks - and especially community banks - interest rate risk is the predominant market faced

□ <u>Sensitivity</u> to Risks

- ✓ Repricing risk
- ✓ Basis risk
- ✓ Prepayment or extension risk
- ✓ Yield curve risk

If a bank fails to manage these risks adequately, its earnings, capital and liquidity can be damaged.

FDIC

FDIC -	Banks 🗸	Reports & Ar	nalysis 🗸 🛛 R	eference Tables -	Data Download	← Help ←	BankFind
IC.gov > Indus	stry Analysis > Bar	ık Data & Statistics ≻ I	Banks > BankFind > I	BankFind Home			
BankFind	d				Summary Stat	istics	
FDIC BankFin	d allows you to loca	ate FDIC-insured banki	ng institutions		Note: Dollars in millions	; Adjusted for mergore	
Bank N	lame		FDIC #		FDIC	-Insured Instit	utions
Bank	Name		FDIC #		Number as of	3/3/2020	5,146
					Assets as of	12/31/20 <mark>1</mark> 9	\$18,734,961
Addres	s				Deposits as of	12/31/2019	\$14,579,200
Addr	ess						
City	St	ate		ZIP Code		V	iew Key Statistics
City		Anywhere in U.S.	~	ZIP Code			
Bank U	RL				Data Availat	bility	
	URL					ates made at the end of F ber. Annual data through ′	
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FDIC.gov > Industry Analy	sis > Bank Data & Statistics > Banks	BankFind > Bank Information	1		
Return to BankFin	d Results				🖷 🕹
Happy State B	ank (FDIC # 10359)				
Active Insured Si	nce January 1, 1934				
Data as of: March 2, 20)20				
Happy State Bank	is an active bank				Ŧ
FDIC Certificate#	10359	Established:	January 1, 1908	Corporate Website:	
Headquarters:	100 East Main Street	Insured:	January 1, 1934	www.happybank.com	
	Happy, TX 79042 Swisher County	Bank Charter Class:	Non-member of the	Consumer Assistance:	
Locations:	43 domestic in 1		Federal Reserve System	ask.fdic.gov/FDICCuston	nerAssistanceForm
	states,	Primary Federal	Federal Deposit	Contact the FDIC about	t
	0 in territories, and 0 in foreign locations	Regulator:	Insurance Corporation	Happy State Bank	
		Secondary Federal Regulator:	N/A		



	Secondary Federal N/A Regulator:	
ocations	Identifications Financials Other Names / Websites	
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Information as of: March 3, 2020

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 No FEAR Act Data



FDIC

ations History Identifications Financial	s Other Names / Websites
Happy State Bank	
Financial Snapshot: as of December 31, 2019 Dollar figures in thousands (000's)	more Financials
Total Assets:	\$3,824,411
Total Deposits:	\$3,076,728
Domestic Deposits:	\$3,076,728
Bank Equity Capital:	\$593,073
Year-To-Date:	
Net Income:	\$47,618
Return on Assets:	1.33%
Return on Equity:	8.78%
Pre-tax Return on Assets:	1.58%
Quarteriy:	
Net Income:	\$13,199
Return on Assets:	1.41%

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Details and Financia	als - Institution Directory (ID)	H

Confirmation & Report Selection

	Demographic information a	as of February 24, 2020						
	Happy State Bank							
100 East Main Street								
	Нарру,ТХ	79042						
FDIC Certificate #:	10359	Date Established:	1/1/1908					
Bank Charter Class:	Federal Reserve Non-member	Date of Deposit Ins	surance: 1/1/1934					
Primary Federal Regulator:	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	<u>1</u>	More Demographic Information →					
Primary Internet Web Address:	www.happybank.com		Generate History →					
	Information C	Sateway						
		Demost Deter						
ID Report Selections: Assets and Liabilities	~	Report Date: December 31, 2019 V	Generate Report					
Assets and Liabilities		December 31, 2019	Generate Report					
	More Info	rmation						
Current List of Offices	0	Bank Holding Company Ownership and Aff	iliates					
Compare to Peer Group(s)	0	Consumer Assistance from Primary Federa	I Regulator					
FFIEC Call/TFR Report 12/31/2019	9 Latest Available 🛛 🚺	Organization Hierarchy from the Federal Re	eserve System					
FFIEC Uniform Bank Performance	Report (UBPR)	FDIC CRA ratings						
FDIC/OTS Summary of Deposits								
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Council's (FFIEC) Web Site.

FFIEC Council

The Council is a formal interagency body empowered to prescribe uniform principles, standards, and report forms for the federal examination of financial institutions by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), and to make recommendations to promote uniformity in the supervision of financial institutions. In 2006, the State Liaison Committee (SLC) was added to the Council as a voting member. The SLC includes representatives from the Conference of State Bank Supervisors (CSBS), the American Council of State Savings Supervisors (ACSSS), and the National Association of State Credit Union Supervisors (NASCUS).

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 Derivative Instruments Derivative Analysis Balance Sheet % Allowance & Loan Mix-a Allowance & Loan Mix-b 	Performance Report found or regulators of financial institution herein was obtained from sour data. The information contain	ng the content of this report is provided in the line at www.ffiec.gov. This report has been p ons in carrying out their supervisory responsi rces deemed reliable however no guarantee ed in this report are not to be construed as a al banking regulator. The guarterly report of c	roduced for the use of the federal ibilities. All information contained is given as to the accuracy of the rating or other evaluation of a	Balance Sheet \$Page 4 Off Balance Sheet ItemsPage 5 Derivative InstrumentsPage 5A Derivative AnalysisPage 5B	
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Provision: Loan & Lease Losses2,5502,2008,650Net Income13,19913,72347,618Earnings and Profitability:Percent of Average Assets:Nuninterest Income3973.963.92Noninterest Income0.900.91Noninterest Losses0.900.910.91Noninterest Losses0.2923.253.17Provision: Loan & Lease Losses0.270.250.24Net Income1.341.34Return on Equity9.2110.05Period 12/31/2019Net Int to Avg Earn Assets4.364.374.33Loan and Lease Analysi:0.130.000.00	Noninterest Income	\sim	8,389	8,160	32,516	
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 D PD, Nonacc & Rest Loans-a D PD, Nonacc & Rest Loans-b 	explanation of the accounting	standards that underlie data shown herein.		Analysis of Credit Allowance and Loan Mix Analysis of Credit Allowance and Loan Mix Analysis of Concentrations of CreditPage 7	Page 7A

Let Others Do the Analysis for You

- ✓ 8 categories: Color Codes Green, Yellow, Red combined with Stars 3, 2, 1 and 0
- Bauer Financial Publishing
 - ✓ 6 categories: Superior, Excellent, Good, Adequate, Problematic, Troubled and Zero Stars (the lowest)

□ IDC Financial Publishing Inc.

 Bank safety ratings range from 1 (the lowest) to 300 (the highest) and fall into one of six categories: Superior, Excellent, Average, Below Average, Lowest Ratios, and Rank of One



❑ VERIBANC[©] <u>https://www.veribanc.com/</u> Starting in 1981, VERIBANC[©] was the first company to provide ratings on all U.S. federally insured financial institutions in "plain English".

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Annualized Bank Failure Rates (1991-2018)

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Bauer Financial Publishing

BauerFinancial, Inc. Bank Highlights Report First Bank - Ketchikan, AK (FDIC Cert.#14885) (907)228-4474 www.firstbankak.com First Bank was established in 1924 and has 9 branch(es).					
Bauer's Star Rating:	5-Stars	5-Stars	5-Stars	5-Stars	5-Stars
Recommended for 120 consecutive qua	arters Sample Or	ly: Downloaded r	eport will include t	he most recent 5 q	uarters available
Total Assets:	\$576.856	\$550.896	\$566.710	\$575.954	\$550.986
Current Quarter's Profit (Loss):	\$1.409	\$1.169	\$1.423	\$1.555	\$1.334
Year-to-date Profit (Loss):	\$2.578	\$1.169	\$5.279	\$3.856	\$2.301
Profit (Loss) Previous Calendar Year:	\$5.279				
Return on Assets (annualized): (Tax equivalent for Sub S corporations.)	0.79%	0.72%	0.81%	0.80%	0.74%
Return on Equity (annualized): (Tax equivalent for Sub S corporations.)	8.41%	7.98%	9.70%	9.58%	8.59%
Leverage Capital Ratio:	9.63%	9.50%	9.15%	9.00%	9.45%
Nonperforming Assets:	\$0.811	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.074	\$0.000

BauerEinaneial Inc



Return on Assets (annualized) (Tax equivalent for Sub S corporations.)



IDC Financial Publishing

https://www.idcfp.com/



IDC Financial Publishing

□ Active rating the safety and soundness of banks, savings institutions, and credit unions since 1985.

- Every quarter, IDC calculates a one-number rank for over 11,000 financial institutions.
- IDC analyzes 24 financial ratios, resulting in a onenumber summary rating, ranging from 1, the lowest, to 300, the top grade attainable.
 - ✓ A rank of 125 or higher has been determined by the users of IDC ranks as the investment grade benchmark.
IDC Financial Publishing – Track Record

- Since 1989, over 1,400 bank and S&Ls have failed (excluding cases due to fraud, and banks under \$5M total assets).
 - ✓ Of these, 99% were ranked less than 75 by IDC up to 5 months prior to FDIC failure.
 - Additionally, 90% were ranked less than 125 (below average) up to 17 months prior to failure and
 - ✓ 73% were ranked less than 125 up to 29 months prior to failure.

IDC Financial Publishing – Pricing

'ricing



Protection



If my government has FDIC coverage, why should I care about evaluating my bank?

- Exceeding the deposit insurance limit could mean some loss in a bank failure; it is surprisingly easy to go over the insurance limit without realizing it due to interest payments.
- Additionally, an acquiring institution is not obligated to keep paying CD rates at the rate contracted with the defunct institution. Interest rates are subject (likely) to drop, especially if they are above the market averages.
- Disruptions in direct deposits if a bank is closed with no acquirer.
- Reputational trauma

FDIC Coverage

G FDIC

- ✓ Federal deposit insurance is NOT determined on a per-account basis.
- ✓ All " time and savings deposits" and all "demand deposits" owned by a public entity in an insured in-state bank are added up together and insured up to \$250,000.
- ✓ \$250,000 applies to the face amount + accrued interest.



□ A key safeguard for public funds

- ✓ through pledging
 - appropriate securities
 - other instruments
- ✓ surety bonds
- ✓ letters of credit FHLB
- State statute
- Federal rules
 - \checkmark is in writing
 - \checkmark was approved by BOD or loan committee
 - ✓ an official record



Government Finance Officers Association

BEST PRACTICE

Collateralizing Public Deposits

BACKGROUND:

Depending on applicable state or federal law, public unit deposits may be secured by collateral or assets of abank or financial institution. In the event of the failure of the bank, the FDIC will honor the collateralization agreement if the agreement is valid and enforceable under applicable law. The FDIC does not guarantee, however, that the collateral will be sufficient to cover the amount of uninsured funds. As such, although it does not increase the Insurance coverage of the public unit deposits, collateralization provides an avenue of recovery in the unlikely event of the failure of an insured bank. FDIC insurance covers deposits up to \$250,000 for each entity. Deposits above this FDIC limit must be collateralized to ensure the safety of public funds.

Collateralization of public deposits through the pledging of appropriate securities or other instruments (i.e. surety bonds or letters of credit) by depositories is an important safeguard for such deposits. The amount of pledged collateral is determined by a governmental entity's deposit level and the policy or legally required collateral margin. Some states have established programs for the pooling of collateral for deposit of public funds. All collateralization agreements between financial institutions and public entities must adhere to state and federal laws, including FDIC regulations.

RECOMMENDATION:

GFOA recommends the use of a written agreement with pledging requirements as protection for state or local government's deposits. GFOA further recommends that governmental entities establish adequate and efficient administrative systems to monitor such pledged collateral, including state or locally administered collateral pledging or collateral pools. To accomplish these goals, GFOA recommends the following:

- Governmental entities should review applicable federal, state statutes and confirm compliance. The governmental entity should establish and follow procedures for on-going review of collateral. In addition, a periodic report of collateral holdings and compliance with state statute and local policy should be provided to the governing body or investment committee (or other committees as applicable).
- 2. In the absence of a state program for pooling collateral, public entities should establish and implement collateralization procedures, including procedures to monitor their collateral positions. Monitoring informs a public entity of under collateralization, which may threaten the safety of an entity's deposits, and overcollateralization, which may increase the cost of banking services. Governmental entities, however, should not accept the liability for maintaining collateral levels which is the responsibility of the financial institution.
- Governmental entities/depositors should take all possible actions to ensure that their security interests in collateral pledged to secure deposits are enforceable against the receiver of a failed financial institution.
- 4. Governmental entities should have all pledged collateral held at an independent third-party institution (custodian) outside the holding company of their bank, and evidenced by a written agreement between the custodian and the government. Governmental entities should know and understand securities pledged as collateral.

- 5. Governments should seek a margin level of at least 100%, or as dictated by state statute. The government should also indicate its desired margin level in its investment policy. The value of the pledged collateral should be marked to market and reported monthly, or more frequently depending on the volatility of the collateral pledged. Some state statutes dictate a minimum margin level for collateral based on deposit levels.
- 6. Margin levels and bank balances should be monitored daily as there may be a large influx of deposits for a short amount of time (e.g., semi-annual/annual tax payments within the span of a day or two).
- 7. Substitutions of collateral should meet the requirements of the collateral agreement, be approved by the governmental entity in writing prior to release, and the collateral should not be released until the replacement collateral has been received.
- 8. The public entity should require, at a minimum, monthly reporting directly from the custodian. The custodian should warrant and be signatory to the agreement.
- 9. Letters of credit may be pledged in lieu of securities. The governmental entity should perform a legal review of the terms and conditions of any letters of credit. Such letters of credit must be issued by a federal agency or government sponsored enterprise (e.g., Federal Home Loan Bank, etc.) and be irrevocable.

Collateralization issues

- \checkmark what is acceptable collateral?
 - define acceptable and authorized securities
 - include in policy, RFPs, and contracts
- \checkmark is there enough of it?
 - margin of 102%*
 - monthly market value reports
 - has it been called?
 - downgrade?
 - be approved in writing prior to release
 - not released until replacement collateral received

- \checkmark is the collateral mine?
 - safekeeping receipts and reports
 - calls? Substitutions?
 - held at 3rd party
- ✓ evidenced by written agreement
- ✓ reporting directly from custodian

FHLB Letters of Credit

FHLBs issue irrevocable letters of credit for their members banks to secure public deposits

What are FHL Banks?

- ✓ Created by Congress in 1932 top support housing
- ✓ FHLBanks cooperative of 11 banks, each responsible for its district
- A bank can only become member of district n which it is chartered
- ✓ Conduct rigorous due diligence for membership
- ✓ Require deposits of members
- ✓ Each bank and system as whole share Aaa/AA+ rating

FHLB Letters of Credit

Why you may prefer FHLB LofC ?

- ✓ Relief from perfecting interest in collateral
- Relief of monitoring quality, adequacy and safekeeping of collateral



- Governments use wide variety of banking services for deposits, disbursement, investing, safekeeping
- Continual technology changes, treasury management practices, and banking industry structure, evolving statutes give public funds managers reasons to <u>reevaluate banking</u> <u>services/costs</u>

Banks – Competitive Procurement RFs...

Competitive procurement

✓ timely manner



- may be mandated by statute, policy
- procurement 3-5 years best practice
- \checkmark defined process
- □ Competition promotes "fairness"
 - ✓ vendors more likely to participate, support government
 - ✓ citizens and interested parties appreciate government's care of their monies
- □ Competition enhances government knowledge
 - ✓ technical
 - ✓ pricing

Banks

- Relationship should be partnership that benefits both parties – you and the bank
- □ Prior to RFP maintain open dialogue
 - ✓ unrealized needs
 - ✓ new products/services
 - ✓ responsiveness on day-to-day and long-term position
 - ✓ problem resolution
 - \checkmark value and familiarity

The Process

- Do full inventory, review current usage and consider needs
- Identify evaluation team



- Consider how you are going to structure/organize the search
- □ Create the RF RFP/RFQ/RFI
- Develop scoring matrix
- □ Identify potential respondents and distribute RFP
- □ Field questions

The process

- □ Review proposals
 - ✓ technical
 - ✓ pricing
 - Weigh costs
 - direct fees, compensating balances, blend
 - Undertake cost/benefit analysis
- Interview candidates
- Governing body approval process
- Ensure contract exemplifies GFOA best practice
- □ Identify primary relationship manager
- Assign project manager

Starting with a sample

- □ Learn from your peers
- Remember your situation is unique
 Cash-flows, risk tolerances and conditions vary
- Never use boilerplate use sample as starting point, but customize

The RFP

□ Review RFPs of comparable governments for

- comparable services
 - ✓ Colleagues
 - ✓ GFOA
 - ✓ IGFOA
 - ✓ Internet google searches
 - ✓ Engage consultant
- Understand your requirements make sure your RFP is for services you need
- □ Include products/services you want to learn about
- Draft RFP, technical answer template and pricing template - word format

GFOA Best Practice



Home / Products and Services / Resources / Best Practices/Advisories / Procurement of Banking Services

Resources	Procurement of Banking Services
Best Practices/Advisories	Printer-friendly version
Public Policy Statements	Type: Best Practice
E-Books	Background:
Publications	State and local governments use a wide variety of banking services for the deposits, disbursement, and safekeeping of public funds. Prudent procurement practices require the reevaluation of banking services on a periodic basis. In addition,
Other Products	continual changes in technology, treasury management practices, and banking industry structure offer public funds managers opportunities to reevaluate banking services and costs.
Government Finance Review	
Research Reports	Recommendation: GFOA recommends that state and local governments establish a procurement process and assure periodic reviews of
Resource Centers	banking services. Adhering to a defined due diligence in selecting banking services and establishing proper controls will help a government achieve its objectives of appropriate and cost-effective banking services while protecting its funds and reducing risk to its reputation. Governments should consider including the following practices in their procurement of
Federal Government Relations	
Canadian Finance	banking services:
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GFOA checklist

- 5. Evaluate the government's needs in comparison to the costs and benefits of specific banking services, including:
- Electronic
 - balance and transaction-reporting services (image access and usage)
 - stop payments
- > payment capabilities
- deposit capabilities
- transmitted analysis and statements
- digitized storage of paid checks and statements
- stale date check management
- access to safekeeping/custodial information
- > access to investment performance reporting
- Accounts
- controlled disbursement
- collection account
- zero-balance
- interest-bearing
- investment sweep account
- Security features
- > positive pay services including payee positive pay service (which is payee matching)
- reconciliation services
- Automated Clearing House (ACH) blocking/filtering services
- check to ACH conversion
- Non-sufficient funds (NSF)/ACH conversion for representment of NSF check (Represented Check Entries, RCK)
- collateral requirements (reporting by the custodian required)
- Treasury management services
- Iock-box services
- credit card receipt merchant services
- safekeeping or custody arrangements (delivery versus payment, DVP)
- procurement cards
- stored value (payroll) cards
- > Web links for Internet payment for services

6. A treasury management review and comprehensive evaluation should be performed prior to the issuance of an RFP to ensure that the treasury manager asked for all required and optional banking services. Consider using a Request for Information (RFI) or meeting with several banks in advance of the RFP process to determine if there are any products/services available that your jurisdiction would be interested in adding. This preliminary work is pecaesary

GFOA checklist



- Automated Clearing House (ACH) blocking/filtering services
- check to ACH conversion
- Non-sufficient funds (NSF)/ACH conversion for representment of NSF check (Represented Check Entries, RCK)
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Checklist

- ✓ Wire Transfer Services
- ✓ ACH
- ✓ Availability of Funds
- ✓ Monthly Statements and Account Analysis
- ✓ Collection and Deposit Services
- ✓ Remote Deposit Services
- ✓ Collateralization of Deposits
- ✓ Lockbox (Wholesale and Retail)
- ✓ Online Banking Services
- ✓ Electronic Storage of Documents

Checklist

- ✓ Vault Services
- ✓ Payment Card Services
- ✓ Interactive Voice Response
- ✓ Purchasing Card Services
- ✓ Stored Value Cards
- ✓ Overdraft Processing
- ✓ Controlled Disbursement Services
- ✓ Account Reconciliation Service
- ✓ Positive Pay or "Payee" Positive Pay Service
- ✓ Stop Payment Services
- ✓ Safekeeping Services

Components

- Contact info
- Background
- Summary of RFP why issuing? terms of engagement?
- Scope of services sought in RFP
- **D** Timeline
- Identify evaluation process (criteria)
- □ List information respondents must provide
- Identify your governments procurement requirements
- □ Identify any other required attachments
- Questionnaire

Components

- □ Define format for response
 - ✓ Specify order of response
 - ✓ Define maximum length
 - ✓ Define acceptable attachments
 - ✓ Consider including template
- Due date for proposals
- □ Timeline of selection events
- Contact person for questions

Your questions

