"Sometimes a player's greatest challenge is coming to grips with his role on the team."

Six-time NBA champion Scottie Pippen was born on this day in 1965

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Texas Banking Commissioner Re-Appointed to FSOC

State bank supervisors have re-appointed Texas Department of Banking Commissioner Charles G. Cooper to serve as the state banking representative on the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC). His two-year term is effective immediately. This is Commissioner Cooper’s second consecutive term as the state banking representative.
Title I of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act created the FSOC to monitor the safety and stability of the nation's financial system, identify risks to the system and coordinate responses to any threat. The law requires one of the five non-voting members of the FSOC be a state banking supervisor, to be selected by state banking supervisors.

"Commissioner Cooper is a valuable contributor to the vital work of the FSOC. He is a leader on issues that impact the state system like cybersecurity and brings not just supervisory but industry experience. The state system will continue to be well-served," said CSBS President and CEO John W. Ryan.

“I am honored to be re-appointed to serve as a member of the FSOC and look forward to continuing to work alongside the members of the Council on important matters of the U.S. financial system,” Commissioner Cooper said.

Commissioner Cooper’s career in the banking industry spans almost 50 years, beginning as an examiner with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and transitioning to the private sector, serving as a banking executive, board member, educator and professional consultant to the industry. In 2008, he was appointed Texas Banking Commissioner. His responsibilities include the chartering, regulation, supervision and examination of 217 Texas state-chartered banks (as of June 30, 2020), with aggregate assets of approximately $319.8 billion. The Department also supervises money services businesses, as well as other non-depository financial service providers.

Commissioner Cooper serves on the CSBS board and as the vice chair of State Regulatory Registry LLC. He is chair emeritus of CSBS.

A native Texan, Commissioner Cooper holds a BBA degree in finance and economics from Baylor University and is a graduate of the Southwestern Graduate School of Banking at SMU.
Virtual Community Banking in the 21st Century research and policy conference kicks off Sept. 30

Community bankers, academics, policymakers and bank supervisors from around the world will meet virtually the afternoons of Sept. 30-Oct.1 for the eighth annual Community Banking in the 21st Century research and policy conference. The conference will be held 1 p.m.-4 p.m. Eastern Time, with optional post-plenary meetings held at the end of each day. The conference is co-sponsored by the Federal Reserve System, CSBS and FDIC.

The conference will kick off with the release of the 2020 National Survey of Community Banks. Since 2014, the national survey has provided insights into the opportunities and challenges that banks have faced during the past year.

This year’s keynote speakers include:

- Michelle Bowman, governor, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;
- Jelena McWilliams, chairman, FDIC; and
- Laurie Stewart, president and CEO, Sound Community Bank, Seattle, Washington.

You can view the complete conference agenda [here](#), and watch the event live starting
The Critical Role of State Financial Regulation

With more banking services and products on the market than ever before, it’s important for consumers to understand how their money is protected. In the video below, we walk you through state regulators’ unique role in financial regulation and explain how the state system supports innovation and stability in the financial system.

State regulators are responsible for chartering, licensing and supervising state-chartered banks and non-bank financial services providers, including mortgage lenders.

They play a critical role in the nation’s economy by ensuring financial services providers operate in a safe and sound manner and effectively serve state and local credit markets.

State regulators supervise over 3/4 of the nation’s banks, and license thousands of non-banks to operate in their state.

Each state has a state banking department that:

- Monitors safety and soundness of chartered institutions
- Ensures that financial institutions are operating within the law
- Protects their communities from illegal and predatory practices
- Promotes local economic growth
State and federal regulators collaborate within the **dual-banking system** to best supervise banks in a way that ensures safety and soundness while respecting the unique needs of the individual states.

Federal regulators provide a framework to manage systemic banking issues: the FDIC brings insight as an insurer and the Federal Reserve provides a stabilizing force for the U.S. economy.

State regulators are unique among regulators in that their mandate includes safety and soundness, consumer protection and local economic growth. State regulators construct supervision based on their local knowledge, authority and focus.

This broad mandate has laid the groundwork for much financial regulation. Many bank products and services that now seem commonplace — like the checking account, adjustable-rate mortgages and home equity loans — originated in state-chartered banks and matured into the broader dual-banking system.

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