FINANCIAL LEARNING CAFE

Banking Academy • K01

Lesson 6 Resource

Protect deposits and account access

Fraud checklist

Premium lesson companion

Teaching brief • applied vocabulary • guided workbook • knowledge check • answer guide

Name ____

Date ____

LEARN • PREPARE • APPLY

Protect deposits and account access

Deposit insurance has rules and limits; security also depends on authentication, alerts, device hygiene, and rapid reporting.

The deeper idea

Deposit insurance and cybersecurity address different risks. Insurance may protect eligible deposits after institution failure; authentication, alerts, and rapid reporting protect access.

Learning objectives

- Explain FDIC/NCUA coverage in the context of protect deposits and account access.
- Distinguish multifactor authentication from an assumption or promotional summary.
- Show how phishing changes cost, timing, control, responsibility, or risk.
- Complete the fraud checklist using traceable source information.

Vocabulary in action

FDIC/NCUA coverage	Locate it in source material and state what it measures or governs.
multifactor authentication	Use it to make the comparison concrete instead of relying on a label.
phishing	Name who carries responsibility, what triggers it, and which control makes it visible.

FIVE-STEP DECISION METHOD

Move from information to a responsible next step.

1. Define the exact question

State the purpose, deadline, and consequence of delay. Connect the question directly to protect deposits and account access.

2. Gather governing evidence

Collect current agreements, statements, official disclosures, operating records, or program instructions. Record the source and date.

3. Apply the vocabulary

Locate FDIC/NCUA coverage, multifactor authentication, and phishing in the real document or process. Translate each into a dollar, date, action, control, or responsibility.

4. Test a difficult case

Change one important assumption - timing, volume, cost, income, access, or support - and explain whether the plan still works.

5. Record the decision

Choose proceed, revise, compare, seek qualified review, or stop. Name the next action, its owner, and the review date.

Applied scenario

A learner must make this decision this month. The learner gathers governing records, locates FDIC/NCUA coverage, multifactor authentication, and phishing, and completes the assignment. The decision pauses if the difficult-case test exposes an obligation or operating risk that cannot be managed.

Fraud checklist

Enable alerts and write a response checklist using your institution's official fraud contact information.

Purpose: What exact decision does protect deposits and account access support?

Evidence: Which source documents prove the facts? Include dates.

Terms: Where do FDIC/NCUA coverage, multifactor authentication, and phishing appear, and what does each change?

Stress-test and decision record

Stress test: Which assumption is most fragile, and what happens if it fails?

Decision record: What is the next action, who owns it, and when will it be reviewed?

My recorded status

☐ Proceed ☐ Revise ☐ Compare ☐ Seek qualified review ☐ Stop

KNOWLEDGE CHECK

Confirm your understanding.

1. State the central teaching in your own words.

2. How do FDIC/NCUA coverage and multifactor authentication work together?

3. What evidence is strong enough to use?

4. What would make the plan pause?

5. What belongs in the finished assignment?

ANSWER GUIDE

Compare reasoning, not just wording.

1. State the central teaching in your own words.

Deposit insurance and cybersecurity address different risks. Insurance may protect eligible deposits after institution failure; authentication, alerts, and rapid reporting protect access.

2. How do FDIC/NCUA coverage and multifactor authentication work together?

Define each, locate both in source material, and explain their combined effect on the decision.

3. What evidence is strong enough to use?

Current, relevant, traceable information from an agreement, statement, official source, operating record, or qualified professional.

4. What would make the plan pause?

A missing governing fact, unsupported claim, unmanageable stress case, or inability to explain the responsibility attached to phishing.

5. What belongs in the finished assignment?

Purpose, sources, term definitions, comparison or calculation, difficult-case result, unanswered questions, responsible owner, and review date.

Education-only boundary

This resource provides general education. It does not submit applications, negotiate with providers, handle customer funds, promise outcomes, or replace individualized guidance from an appropriately qualified professional.