WELCOME TO

How to Write an Al Policy

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SESSION INFO









AUDIO/VIDEO

If you cannot hear sound or see the presentation now, adjust or change your settings.

SURVEY

At the end, fill out the survey for a chance to win an Amazon gift card.

RESOURCES

The slides, a recording, and certificate of attendance will be sent via email.

QUESTIONS

Use the "Questions" panel to chat with the presenters and Tandem team.

















J Phishing



Risk Assessment

Vendor Management





What type of organization do you currently work for?



What is your organization's asset size?



Session Topics

- What Makes a Good Al Policy?
- Defining the Scope
- Core Al Policy Elements
- Tandem Policies Demo
- Wrap Up & Resources





What Makes a Good AI Policy?

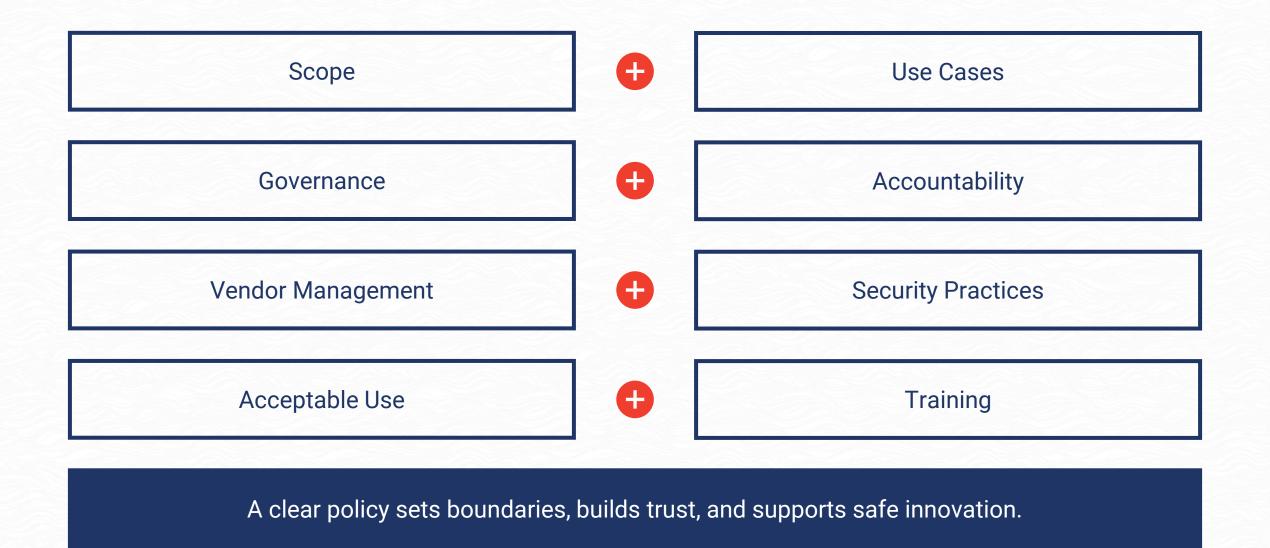




Al isn't just a trend. It's becoming a core part of how businesses operate.



WHAT MAKES A GOOD AI POLICY?





Does your organization currently have an Al policy in place?



Defining the Scope





DEFINING THE SCOPE

? In-House or Outsourced

? Operationally Critical or Significant

Restricted, Private, or Public Data

? Departments and Use Cases



How is Al currently being used in your organization?



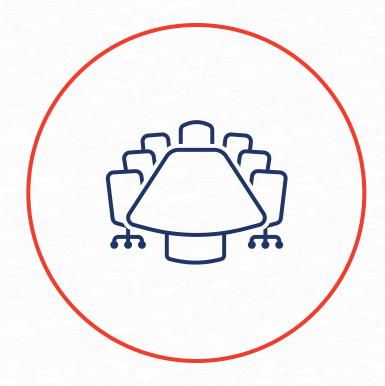
Governance & Accountability



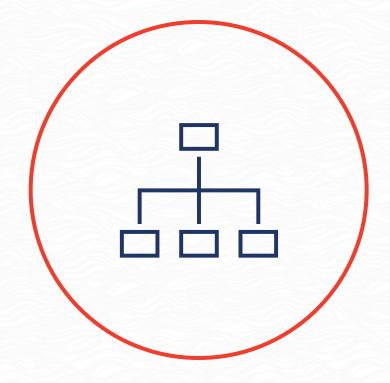


Who currently oversees Al use at your organization?





Governance



Accountability



GOVERNANCE & ACCOUNTABILITY



Management

talent, knowledge, and skill sets. ITRM includes addressing new sources of risk that arise with new or evolving technology.

I Governance

Action Summary

Financial institution boards of directors should oversee, while senior management should implement, a governance structure that includes the following:

- · Effective IT governance.
- · Appropriate oversight of IT activities.
- · Comprehensive IT management, including the various roles played by management.
- · Effective enterprise architecture.

Governance refers to how financial institutions manage and control their institution. Governance provides the structure through which an institution sets and pursues objectives while taking into account the regulatory and market environment and culture of the institution. The governance structure specifies the responsibilities for the board of directors, managers, auditors, and other stakeholders and specifies the level of authority and accountability for decision making. Governance also includes mechanisms for monitoring actions and decisions enterprise-wide.

I.A IT Governance

IT governance is "an integral part of governance and consists of the leadership and organizational structures and processes that ensure that the organization's IT sustains and extends the organization's strategies and objectives." IT governance objectives are to ensure that IT generates business value for the institution and to mitigate the risks posed by using technology.

I.A.1 Board of Directors Oversight

The board of directors sets the tone and direction for an institution's use of IT. The board should approve the IT strategic plan, information security program, and other IT-related policies. To carry out their responsibilities, board members should understand IT activities and risks. The board or a board committee should perform the following:

 Review and approve an IT strategic plan that aligns with the overall business strategy and includes an information security strategy to protect the institution from ongoing and emerging threats, including those related to cybersecurity.

November 2015

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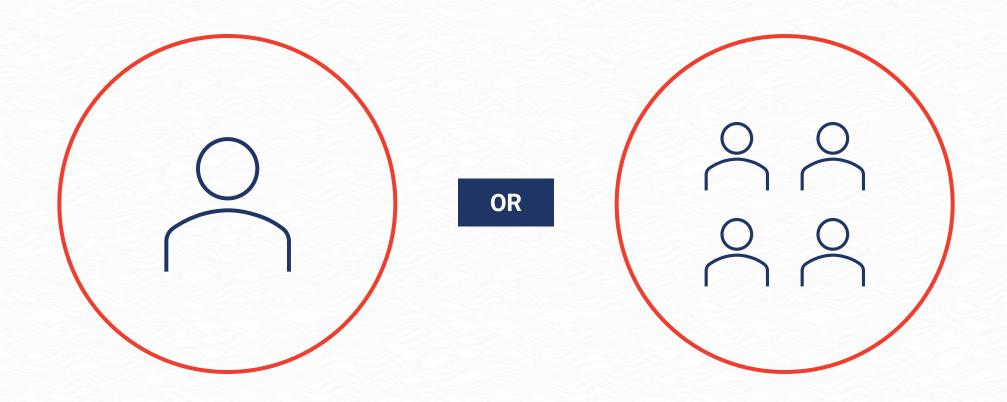
"IT governance is "an integral part of governance and consists of the leadership and organizational structures and processes that ensure that the organization's IT sustains and extends the organization's strategies and objectives." IT governance objectives are to ensure that IT generates business value for the institution and to mitigate the risks posed by using technology."

FFIEC Management Booklet



³ <u>Board Briefing on IT Governance</u>, 2nd edition, IT Governance Institute, 2003

GOVERNANCE & ACCOUNTABILITY | OWNERSHIP





RESPONSIBILITIES & FUNCTIONS

? Who approves the use of new Al tools?

? Who ensures vendor assessments are completed?

? Who is responsible for monitoring ethical and legal concerns?



Vendor Management





WHAT DO YOU MEAN "VENDOR MANAGEMENT?"



Outsourced



In-House



Do you include outsourced Al systems in your vendor management program?



OUTSOURCED AI SYSTEMS

✓ Microsoft CoPilot

MetaAl

OpenAl ChatGPT

☑ Google Gemini, Duet, or Al Mode

Anthropic Claude

Apple Intelligence

Perplexity

DeepSeek

✓ X Grok

Other Integrated Al Systems



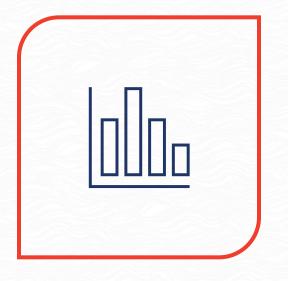
How many of these AI systems does your organization use?



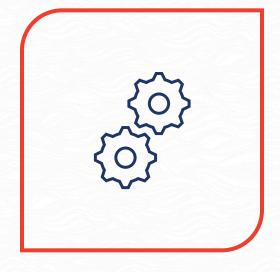
DETERMINING AI TOOL CRITICALITY



License Type



Data Type



Function Type



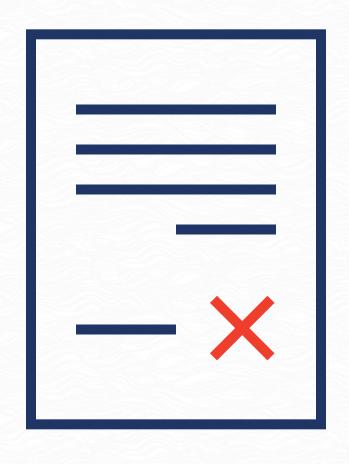
EVALUATION & ONGOING MONITORING

"Determine how the vendor accesses, processes, and secures input data."

"Evaluate how the AI model is trained, validated, and maintained."

"Monitor the AI vendor's activity, performance, uptime, and security."





- Transparency
- Bias and Fairness

- Model Lifecycle
- Liability



Leverage Existing Security Policies





1

Not everyone should have equal access to AI systems.

2

Al systems may introduce new or existing access risks.

3

Clear access roles create accountability.



1

How AI tools are identified, inventoried, and approved for use

2

If personal or unvetted tools are allowed for business purposes

3

How AI system integrations are tracked and controlled



(1)

Define what data is appropriate for AI tools.

2

Address encryption and anonymization.



Clarify what happens to data after it's processed.



(1)

Track who is using AI tools and how they're being used.

(2)

Monitor what data is being entered.

(3)

Watch for anomalies or risky behavior.



Review Al output before acting on it.



INCIDENT MANAGEMENT POLICY

1

Al-related incidents should be reported.

2

Teams need guidance on how to respond to AI-related issues.



Post-incident reviews should evaluate Al use.



Writing an Al policy doesn't mean starting from scratch. It's about reinforcing what's already working and connecting the dots.

Use what makes sense for your environment.



SUBMIT YOUR QUESTIONS!



Acceptable Use & Training





SETTING EXPECTATIONS FOR EVERYDAY AI USE



Define What Is and Is Not Allowed



Set Boundaries for High-Risk Use



Perform Al Security Awareness Training

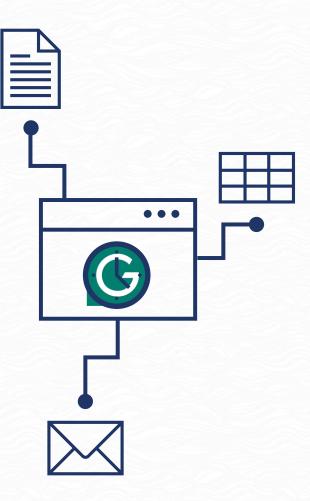


EXAMPLE: GRAMMARLY PRIVACY POLICY











When it comes to user content, by default, we process user content associated with your account to provide services to you (for example, writing suggestions, customization, and insights on how to use our features). For troubleshooting and product improvement, we typically retain user content for no longer than one year, after which we either delete or de-identify the content unless you choose to retain it in your account for longer or specifically ask us to delete it sooner, subject to any legal obligations requiring us to maintain the content for a longer period. We also pseudonymize, aggregate, and/or de-identify data and content when providing our services to you as described in our Technical Specifications. With the Grammarly Editor, we will store documents you create until you delete them or we close your account.



Does your Acceptable Use Policy address use of Al tools?



Does your security awareness training include AI topics?



Keep It Simple & Straightforward







Fit Your Organization



Cover the Essentials

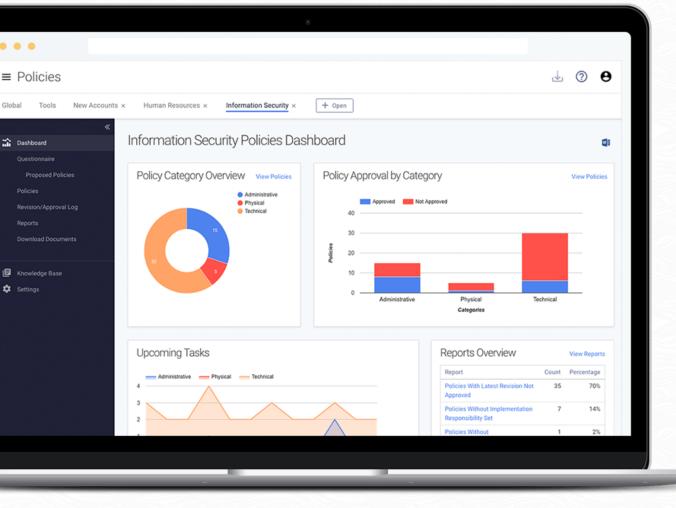


Build from Existing



Be Useful for People





LEARN MORE

Tandem Policies Software

Tandem.App/Policies-Management-Software























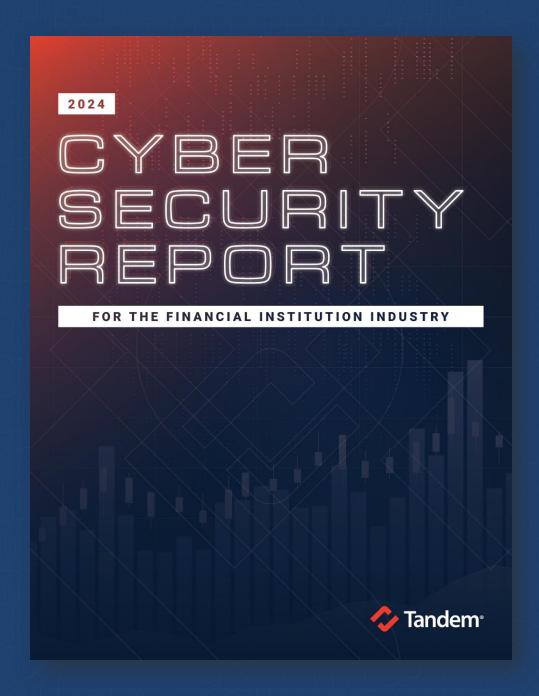
SUBMIT YOUR QUESTIONS!



Fill out the survey for a chance to win!







CYBER REPORT

Be Part of the 2025 State of Cybersecurity Survey

Tandem.App/Survey



Artificial Intelligence (AI) Review

ABOUT THE CHECKLIST

This checklist was created to help you review vendors that offer artificial intelligence (AI) systems or that integrate AI functions into their products and services. Some vendors may make these kinds of information available on their websites or in due diligence packets. Other vendors may need to be contacted directly. To learn more about third-party risk management, visit our website: Tandem.App.

Business automation (e.g., robotic process automation (RPA), task automation, data entry, etc.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

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Al systems have a broad range of top-level functions. It is important to document what this system does for the organization to help identify and mitigate the risks associated with it.	Artificial Intelligence (Al
Content generation (e.g., text, images, audio, video, etc.)	
Data analysis (e.g., statistical analysis, anomaly detection, fraud detection, etc.)	Vendor Review Checklis
Insight generation (e.g., automated valuation models (AVM), predictive modeling, forecasting, etc.)	V CHUOI NEVIEW OHECKIS

Tandem.App/Al-Review-Checklist

FREE RESOURCE

Natural language process (e.g., document summarization, translation, sentiment analysis, etc.)

Security functions (e.g., system monitoring, anti-malware, endpoint detection and response (EDR), etc.)

It does something else (see comments)

Software development (e.g., code authoring, review, optimization, debugging, etc.)

Customer support (e.g., chatbots, ticket classification, etc.)

Visit Tandem.App for more vendor management resources.
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THANKS FOR JOINING

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