From:	Zach Vollink
To:	_Regulatory Comments
Subject:	Risk-Based Capital Comment
Date:	Wednesday, February 04, 2015 1:13:22 PM

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From: Zach Vollink
CU* Answers

02/04/2015

Dear Mr. Poliquin:

I believe the revised RBC rule penalizes credit unions for specific activities such as real estate lending, member business lending, and credit unions chartered to assist the un-bankable by placing a capital tax on the resulting assets of low income or poor credit lending. We believe the end result will be thousands of homogenous balance sheets in 2025 that you can easily understand from a supervisory perspective. However, this current risk posture of the NCUA cannot fail but to lead credit unions to shy away from diversity or cooperative reason for the charter and field of membership. The end result of this rule will ultimately force credit unions into potential areas of investment and lending that the credit union lacks experience with or create industry wide concentrations that could be impacted by similar economic variables. In and of itself, this rule creates more risk than it proposes to control.

Congress intended for the NCUA to develop rules around credit union complexity that would take into account the diversity of credit unions. An arbitrary asset cut-off point is contrary to the mission Congress provided to the NCUA, which is to take in account the special nature of my members' relationship with my credit union.

The NCUA is straining hard to justify its legal interpretation of a Rule that has significant practical problems. The $100,000 asset size cut off is arbitrary. The risk weighting is arbitrary. Adherence to this rule could cause credit unions to build up concentrations in assets that turn out to be risky. Why doesn't the NCUA allow for a rule that allows for supplemental capital, which would likely be far greater benefit to the industry and greatly reduce the risk to the Share Insurance Fund? Finally, why should the industry accept RBC when it suffers from these problems and may very well be an overextension of the NCUA's authority in any event?

Our credit union believes the RBC2 rule would undermine the cooperative and diverse nature of our charters by creating a one size fits all over-reaching capital formula. This is a massive flaw of the NCUA's structure as regulator and insurer. We believe this is a myopic view of cooperatives and only considers our equity funding mechanism. A cooperative is a like group of individuals banning together to own a business that is guaranteed to meet their similar financial needs. The arguments and logic of the rule misapplies what is done successfully at a local or institutional level, to an entire system. Because of this I would respectfully recommend the rule be thrown out and at best become a matrix the NCUA would use in the exam process only.

Although Congress has stated NCUA must develop risk based capital standards and they must be formulated in a similar fashion as the banking industry, we do not believe Congress wished to create a tax on members and abandon the cooperative principals of credit unions. Since the publication in the Federal Register the actual costs associated with this capital tax have been challenged. Recently NAFCU published an estimate that credit unions will need to raise an additional $760 million dollars in capital to achieve their current capital levels. Because credit unions only have one source of earnings, that additional capital tax must come directly out of our members' pockets through a reduction in savings rates, increase in loan rates, and potentially changes to transaction fees. We believe NCUA's estimate falls far short of the actual cost to the industry and again focused on the potential risk to the insurance fund rather than those they regulate and ultimately their members . In an effort to remain the best financial resource for our members, we would encourage the NCUA to withdraw the proposed rule altogether.

When CUs are engaged in a daily, hand-to-hand struggle to help folks improve their lives, to encourage their hopes, to educate their kids, and to find a way to stretch shrinking paychecks to the end of the month: then yes, I get angry and incensed by silly people, sheltered from accountability and the hard realities of this desperate economic struggle who recklessly and insensibly make our tasks unnecessarily more difficult. RBC needs to go.

For those of us who remember when the airline industry went into crisis with mergers and failures, their credit unions survived to serve their members; when the auto industry closed plants and had layoffs, their credit unions converted to communities to be there for the workers and families; when the housing crisis hit in California, Florida, and Arizona, credit unions rewrote billions of mortgage loans to keep people in their homes until they got back on their feet. The rule undermines the core of credit union effectiveness by having government rules, not the member-owner's well-being, be the focus of business strategy.

We must stop the debate about the nuances of the rule and convince the NCUA, after outlining the substantial objections, that the modeling approach needs to be tested and tried in the examination process as a tool and then the results shared with the industry before suggesting that a model be embedded in a law.

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