_Regulatory Comments

From: Ivette Plascencia <no-reply@cuanswers.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 04, 2015 6:04 PM
To: _Regulatory Comments
Subject: Risk-Based Capital Comment

To: Regulatory Comments
From: Ivette Plascencia
South Bay Credit Union

03/04/2015

Dear Mr. Poliquin:

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 banding 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.

Our credit union board and management team are making numerous decisions about the composition of our balance sheet and capital adequacy based on the needs of our unique membership and local community. These factors do not just take into consideration the asset type, but include the reasons for our charter to begin with, corresponding funding from liabilities, and unique economic needs of the communities they serve. These thousands of local decisions are driven by diverse business priorities, pricing and growth objectives as well as responses to unique local needs. We believe our decisions have resulted in varied portfolio strategies which enhance the balance sheet's overall soundness rather than a single approach nationwide to risk management. RBC2 puts that at risk.

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 principles 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.

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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.

I would like to recommend that the NCUA truly believes that this rule will uncover the outliers and those credit unions that should operate with higher levels of capital than make this rule a test similar to those currently being performed like the 17/4. The OCC has numerous ratios and tests which they perform based upon call report information such as the canary ratios. These ratios are designed to uncover outliers and direct supervision in these areas to review.

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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