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Your North Brooklyn Business Exchange

February 19, 2020

RE: RIN 1557-AE34, Federal Register Number 2019-27940, Docket ID OCC-2018-0008

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing regarding the OCC and FDIC's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR) seeking input on proposed changes to the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). Manufacturing is alive and well in North Brooklyn, and for the past 35 years Evergreen has fought to keep it that way. North Brooklyn companies make everything from bespoke suits to architectural steel, from store installations for Park Avenue boutiques to fortune cookies for corner takeout joints. This is a dynamic combination of businesses old and new, traditional and innovative, big and small. But what they create most are good paying jobs for the people who live here.

Our community needs these jobs. Nearly 40% of the North Brooklyn industrial workforce lives in the local area. These jobs, on average, pay residents 73% more than local retail establishments; or \$52,842 vs. \$30,620 annually. Additionally, over 60% of manufacturing jobs offer benefits, compared with 30% of service jobs. Also, these jobs frequently do not require English proficiency or advanced education. Considering 20% of our local residents do not speak English, 31% live at or below the poverty line, and nearly 37% of are on some form of public assistance, these jobs offer the best path to self sufficiency and economic security for our community residents.

Evergreen helps small businesses grow in a variety of ways. We help them navigate government agencies, improve their business acumen with workshops and seminars, locate appropriate real estate, find qualified employees and most importantly, obtain financing appropriate for their business growth needs. Evergreen answered 19 requests for financing assistance in 2018. In total, Evergreen helped 5 North Brooklyn businesses qualify for 7 loans for a total of \$483,960 in financing for working capital, to purchase new equipment or to invest in the renovation of their facility. Since 2007, our staff has helped local businesses obtain \$54,461,707 million in financing.

Our local businesses need financing to grow and keep high quality working class jobs in our community. This is why I strongly oppose much of the ideas presented in the NPR that would significantly weaken the CRA, leading to less investment, fewer loans and bank branches, and less meaningful investments that would benefit the very people the law was designed to help: low-income people, people of color and communities of color.

The CRA is one of the major civil rights laws that were passed in response to discriminatory policies and practices that locked people of color out of banking, credit, housing, employment, and education. It is one of the most important laws we have that holds banks accountable to local communities. It has led to [trillions of dollars reinvested nationwide](#), and [billions each year here in New York City](#) for affordable housing, small business supports, daycares, schools, and local businesses. The CRA has also fostered affordable mortgages, small business loans and supports, bank branches, and commitments to responsible multifamily lending.



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But, for all its benefits, inequities persist. Too many low-income people, immigrants, and people of color in New York City still [lack sufficient access to loans to purchase homes](#), improve their homes, and start and maintain businesses. Smaller nonprofits struggle to access grants and loans to build and preserve much-needed deep and permanent affordable housing and to support community development. **15% of Black households and 18% of Hispanic households in the NY region are completely unbanked, which is over 5 times the rate of white households.** Meanwhile, many low-income tenants and tenants of color are being harassed and displaced when banks lend to unscrupulous landlords.

All of this underscores the need to preserve and strengthen the CRA, making sure that the right priorities are reflected. **In that context, we have deep concerns about much of the proposal:**

- 1. The proposal maintains a one-metric / one-ratio approach, despite hundreds of comments opposing it during the first comment period.** It values dollars over impact, quantity over quality, thus **minimizing the role of community input and community needs and incentivizing larger deals over smaller, more impactful ones.** This means fewer loans to first-time homebuyers, low-income homeowners, and small businesses; fewer financing options for smaller nonprofits to build and preserve deep affordable housing; fewer grants to nonprofits for tenant organizing or direct services.
- 2. There is no mention of race.** Understanding that the CRA is a color-blind law, the regulators should be doing everything possible to increase access to banks and banking for people of color through affirmative obligations and strengthening the fair lending component of the exam. But the proposal does none of that, and some of the proposed changes that value dollars over quality could inadvertently lead to fewer branches, fewer services, less housing, and less lending and banking to people of color.
- 3. The proposal expands what counts for CRA credit with activities that benefit larger businesses and higher-income families, as well as activities that barely benefit lower-income people or communities and others that could displace these communities.** By creating arbitrary numerical goals to reach and by expanding the universe of CRA qualified activities, banks will have no incentive to put the time and effort it takes to reach lower-income borrowers and small businesses, or to work with local nonprofit developers who are doing the more complex, more impactful projects. Worse, banks can get credit for activities that could harm or displace LMI communities, such as opportunity zone financing for athletic stadiums or luxury housing; high-cost credit card loans to LMI borrowers; and the long-standing practice of financing bad-acting landlords who harass and displace tenants. This means less affordable housing for very low-income New Yorkers who already lack sufficient housing; fewer loans to small businesses that already struggle to access financing; fewer home loans to low- and moderate-income borrowers.
- 4. The proposal greatly expands where banks can get CRA credit, allowing banks to investment more outside of local assessment areas, which minimizes local community needs and partnerships.** Under



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the new proposal, banks can get a low or failing grade in half of their assessment areas and still pass their CRA exam if they meet their target dollar goals for the entire bank. The bank-level evaluation combines CRA-qualified dollars loaned invested in all the assessment areas combined, as well as qualified activities anywhere, regardless of assessment area. While some of these areas may need investment, that investment cannot come at the expense of the obligation to meet local needs. Further, all investments, regardless of location, should be analyzed for their impact on historically redlined communities.

This is the wrong approach.

Any reform must include OUR principles to preserve and strengthen the CRA

1. **Banks should be evaluated on the quantity, quality and impact of their activities within the local communities they serve and based on the needs of these local communities.** This cannot be done with a one-ratio evaluation that simply looks at dollars invested.
 - Incentivize high quality, responsive activities that lift historically redlined people – **people of color and low- and moderate-income people** – out of poverty and help reduce wealth and income disparities.
 - Downgrade banks that finance activities that cause displacement and harm.
2. **Community input and community needs must be at the heart of the CRA.** Strong community needs assessment and community engagement should inform community needs and how examiners evaluate how well banks are meeting those needs.
3. **Assessment areas must maintain local obligations.** The CRA must maintain the current place-based commitment banks have to local communities. Banks should have additional assessment areas where they do considerable business (make loans / take deposits) outside of their branch network. These types of reforms must maintain or increase quality reinvestment where it is needed, including high need “CRA hot spots” such as New York City, while also directing capital to under-banked regions.

Conclusion

Meaningful CRA reform could boost lending and access to banking for underserved communities by incentivizing high quality, high impact activities based on local needs, while discouraging and downgrading for displacement and activities that cause harm. Transparent and consistent exams would support these goals.

The proposal does the opposite of what it claims to do for banks or the community: It is **less transparent, more complicated, and will ultimately lead to less investment and less meaningful investment.** The formula to calculate the target metric is complicated and relies upon data banks don't currently collect. Further, it no longer uses publicly available data for home lending, small business lending, and deposits, thus reducing the ways the public can verify and provide feedback on bank performance in those categories.



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The OCC and FDIC should abandon this proposal and go back to the table with the Federal Reserve to come up with a plan that preserves the core of the CRA, truly addresses its shortcomings, and modernizes it to incorporate today's banking world.

Thank you for your attention to our comments.

Sincerely,



Leah Archibald, Executive Director, Evergreen