

From: Karen Lyons [mailto:karen.lyons@foundcom.org]
Sent: Monday, May 09, 2005 3:18 PM
To: Comments
Subject: Docket No. R-1225; RIN 3064-AC89; Docket Number 05-04

Karen Lyons
3036 South First Street, Suite
Austin, TX 78704

May 9, 2005

Federal Deposit E Insurance Corp
Robert Feldman, Executive Secretary
550 17th Street NW
Washington, DC 20429

Dear Federal Deposit Insurance Corp:

Federal Reserve Board
E-mail: regs.comments@federalreserve.gov
Jennifer J. Johnson, Secretary
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
20th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington DC 20551
RE: Docket No. R-1225

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
E-mail: Comments@FDIC.gov
Robert E. Feldman
Executive Secretary
Attention: Comments
550 17th St. NW 20429
RE: RIN 3064-AC89

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
E-mail: regs.comments@occ.treas.gov
250 E St. SW, Mail Stop 1-5
Washington 20219
RE: Docket Number 05-04

To whom it may concern:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on proposed changes to the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). This proposal is an improvement over the proposal issued in early 2004, but contains serious flaws that allow the CRA to fall short of its full potential to channel loans, investments, and services to low- and moderate-income people and to underserved communities.

The proposal would create a new category of “intermediate small banks” having between \$250 million and \$1 billion in assets, and would subject those banks to a two-part CRA examination including a lending test and a new “community development” test. I urge you to discard this proposal and maintain the current three-part test. Lending, investment, and services are all critical components of a bank’s CRA strategy, and a maximum number of banks should be subject to those obligations.

Partnerships with and investments in community development financial institutions (CDFIs) are an important way that many banks meet their commitment to serve their markets. Replacing the Investment Test with a Community Development Test that does not explicitly encourage investment and services could stifle these partnerships, which have created new customers and new markets for banks.

In addition to maintaining the three-part test, the regulators should keep the portion of an earlier proposal that required public disclosure of lending data on small business and farm lending. The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) has resulted in new understanding of home mortgage markets and helped millions of low-income and minority borrowers become homeowners. Requiring similar data on small business lending would help close gaps in availability of business credit.

The purpose of the CRA is to extend credit and capital to low-income people and communities. For this reason, the agencies must target CRA lending and benefits to low- and moderate-income people in rural areas, rather than assigning credit for any lending in a rural or nonmetropolitan area.

Finally, the agencies should take advantage of this opportunity to expand CRA to keep pace with a “modernized” financial services industry. CRA should be extended to all portions of the financial services industry, including insurance and securities portions of bank holding companies, which receive a public subsidy. The agencies should also use CRA to protect consumers from predatory lending by promulgating strong anti-predatory lending standards and considering predatory and high-cost loans of banks, including affiliates, in CRA scores.

Once again, I urge you to withdraw this proposal and maintain the current three-part CRA test to benefit low- and moderate-income people and underserved communities across the country. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Karen Lyons
IDA Program Coordinator
Foundation Communities