

May 16, 2011

Communications Division
Office of the Comptroller of the
Currency
Mail Stop 2-3
Attention: 1557-0081
250 E Street, SW
Washington, DC 20219

Ms. Jennifer J. Johnson
Secretary
Board of Governors of the
Federal Reserve System
20th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20551

Mr. Gary Kuiper
Counsel
Attn: Comments, Room F-1086
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
550 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20429

Information Collection Comments
Chief Counsel's Office
Office of Thrift Supervision
1700 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20552
Attention: 1550-0023
(TFR Schedule DI Revisions)

Re: Proposed Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request 76 Federal Register 14460; March 16, 2011; Joint Notice and Request for Comment; Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (FFIEC 031 and 041) **OCC:** 1557-0081; **FRB:** FFIEC 031 and 041; **FDIC:** 3064-0052; **OTS:** 1550-0023 (TFR: Schedule DI Revisions)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The American Bankers Association (ABA)¹ appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed revisions to the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (Call Report), the Thrift Financial Report (TFR), and the FFIEC Reports 002 and 002S² as issued by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) (collectively, the agencies). The agencies' proposed revisions to the Reports include several changes and new items to implement the FDIC Final Rule that redefines the deposit insurance assessment base.³

¹ The American Bankers Association represents banks of all sizes and charters and is the voice for the nation's \$13 trillion banking industry and its 2 million employees. The majority of ABA's members are banks with less than \$165 million in assets. Learn more at www.aba.com.

² 76 *Fed. Reg.* 14460 (March 16, 2011).

³ On February 7, 2011, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted the final rule implementing the requirements of Section 331(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act by amending Part 327 of the FDIC's regulations to redefine the assessment base used for calculating deposit insurance assessments effective April 1, 2011. See 76 *Fed. Reg.* 10672 (February 25, 2011), at <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2011/pdf/2011-3086.pdf>.

We note at the outset that the ABA has previously filed a separate letter on this Joint Notice and Request for Comment that commented specifically on reporting for subprime consumer loans and leveraged loans or securities as defined in the Large Bank Pricing scoring model (LBP rule) adopted by the FDIC Board on February 25, 2011. As noted in that letter, our members have profound concerns about the feasibility of reporting the information that the agencies propose to require. A copy of the first comment letter that was filed by the ABA is attached in the Appendix to this letter. This second ABA comment letter deals with other aspects of the proposed Call Report and TFR revisions.

ABA members have expressed no concerns with many of the agencies' additional proposed revisions. However, ABA urges the agencies to consider including in the final revisions to the Call Report and the TFR the several changes suggested below to the agencies' proposed revisions.

Risk-Based Assessment System for Large Insured Depository Institutions

- Subprime Consumer Loans and Leveraged Loans: Please see the Appendix for a copy of the ABA letter filed on May 16, 2011, that discusses, in depth, the profound concerns of its membership on these proposed revisions to the Call Report and the TFR. In sum, important amendments are essential to the proposal in order to have a workable and useful program.
- Nontraditional Mortgage Loans: ABA recommends that the definition of nontraditional mortgages be modified either to: (a) remove the reference to “teaser rate” mortgages, or (b) clarify the definition of “teaser rate” mortgages to be consistent with existing regulatory definitions of nontraditional mortgages.
- Criticized and Classified Items: ABA recommends that the phrase “less credit valuation adjustments” be deleted from the new reporting requirements for Criticized and Classified Items.
- Top 20 Counterparty Exposures and Largest Counterparty Exposure: ABA strongly recommends that the agencies allow highly complex institutions (as classified by the FDIC) to report the same Exposure at Default (EAD) as reported in the FFIEC 101 schedules produced for the “parallel run.”
- Confidentiality of Certain Proposed New Items Reported on Call Report Schedule RC-O and TFR Schedules, including VA, DI: ABA recommends that the agencies revise the proposed format of the Call Report and TFR to enhance the confidentiality of new items that will be reported rather than gathered through the examination process.

Deposit Insurance Assessment Base

- Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) Calculation Frequency for Average Tangible Equity: ABA seeks clarification that DTA calculations may not be updated for the interim monthly capital calculations.

- Custodial Bank Trust Adjustments to the Assessment Base for Foreign Deposits, Escrow Accounts, IOLTAS, and Other Trust and Custody-Related Accounts: ABA recommends that the agencies allow certain types of foreign deposits to be deducted from the assessment base, as well as escrow accounts, IOLTAs, and other trust and custody-related accounts.

ABA believes these suggested changes would still allow the agencies to obtain the information that they need while avoiding some of the excess regulatory burden borne by banks and their customers. These points are explained below.

Discussion

ABA has concerns with the following items:

Risk-Based Assessment System for Large Insured Depository Institutions

Subprime Consumer Loans and Leveraged Loans. ABA has a high degree of concern with the agencies' proposed new aggregate data requirements for the Call Report and the TFR for subprime consumer loans and leveraged loans. This concern is based on the definitions of subprime loans and leveraged loans in the FDIC's final rule⁴. Thus, ABA has filed a separate comment letter on May 16, 2011, that discusses in depth, the profound concerns of its membership on these proposed revisions to the Call Report and the TFR. The ABA comment letter addressing subprime consumer loans and leveraged loans is attached as an Appendix. In sum, the proposed language places an impossible data-gathering duty upon banks and needs to be amended.

Nontraditional Mortgage Loans.

The agencies propose an additional data item for both the Call Report and TFR for nontraditional mortgage loans (*e. g.* the balance sheet amount of nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans, including certain securitizations of such mortgages.) The new data item would be reported by large institutions and highly complex institutions. Referencing Appendix C of the FDIC's final rule, the proposal states that nontraditional mortgage loans include "teaser rate mortgages." The proposal further states: "[f]or purposes of this rule making, a teaser-rate mortgage loan is defined as a mortgage with a discounted initial rate where the lender offers a lower rate and lower payments for part of the mortgage term."

The proposed definition of non-traditional mortgages, which includes "teaser rate" mortgages, is too broad and potentially includes conventional, fully amortizing, adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) and hybrid ARM products.

⁴ *Id.*

ABA recommends that the definition of nontraditional mortgages be modified either to: (a) remove the reference to “teaser rate” mortgages or (b) clarify the definition of “teaser rate” mortgages to be consistent with existing regulatory definitions of nontraditional mortgages.

ABA believes that “nontraditional mortgages” should be defined consistently with the 2006 Interagency Guidance on Nontraditional Mortgage Product Risks (“2006 Interagency Guidance”) and include “interest-only” mortgages where a borrower pays no loan principal for the first few years of the loan and “payment option” adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) where a borrower has flexible payment options with the potential for negative amortization.⁵ These products allow borrowers to exchange lower payments during an initial period for higher payments during a later amortization period. The 2006 Interagency Guidance also states that the guidance does not apply to fully amortizing residential loan products.

ABA notes the OTS’s 2011 Examination Handbook (at page 17) describes “teaser rates” as including situations “where borrowers receive a short-term subsidy or ‘buy down’ on the loan rate from the home seller or lender. Teaser rates are used to attract borrowers to do business with the home seller or lender and help borrowers qualify for the loan. Teaser rates reduce the initial interest accrual and monthly payment while the teaser rate is in effect, usually 12 to 36 months. At the expiration of the teaser-rate term, the borrower’s monthly interest accrual is calculated at the fully indexed rate.”

Additionally, ABA believes nontraditional mortgages do not include payment option loans that are in the fully amortizing period and loans used to finance residential construction where the borrower is only required to make interest payments on the loan during the construction period. ABA requests that these clarifications be included in the final rule.

Amortizing ARMs, amortizing hybrid ARMs, and payment option ARM loans that are in the fully amortizing period do not have principal and interest deferral features and, therefore, should not be classified as nontraditional mortgages. ABA requests the agencies to make these clarifications in the final rule as well.

Criticized and Classified Items.

The agencies propose additional data items for the Call Report for Criticized and Classified Items that would be reported by large institutions and highly complex institutions. Referencing Appendix A of the FDIC’s final rule, the proposal states that “[c]riticized and classified items include items an institution or its primary Federal regulator have graded ‘Special Mention’ or worse and include retail items under Uniform Retail Classification Guidelines, securities, funded and unfunded loans, other real estate owned (OREO), other assets, and marked-to-market counterparty positions, less credit valuation adjustments....” The agencies also propose that large or highly complex savings associations would complete comparable existing line items on TFR Schedule VA following the new Appendix A guidance rather than the existing TFR instructions for these existing line items.

⁵ Interest-only and payment option ARMs are variations of conventional ARMs, hybrid ARMs, and fixed rate products. *See also* Office of Thrift Supervision Examination Handbook (February 2011), at 18-19.

ABA suggests a slight revision to the new reporting pursuant to Appendix A of the FDIC’s final rule. ABA recommends that the phrase “less credit valuation adjustments” be deleted from the new reporting requirements for Criticized and Classified Items.⁶ This revision would simplify the reporting burden and make the reporting of Criticized and Classified Items consistent with existing data that are reported in the OCC Fast Data Reporting Form, which is used by many institutions. This would enable the regulators to receive the same data, which in turn would promote consistent supervision across charter types.

Calculation of Top 20 Counterparty Exposures and Largest Counterparty Exposure.

The proposed Call Report revisions call for highly complex institutions (HCIs) to report two new line items for (1) the total amount of the institution’s 20 largest counterparty exposures, and (2) the amount of the institution’s largest counterparty exposure, respectively. Referencing Appendix A of the FDIC’s final rule on deposit insurance assessments, the proposal states that “[c]ounterparty exposure is equal to the sum of Exposure at Default (EAD) associated with derivatives trading and Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) and the gross lending exposure (including all unfunded commitments) for each counterparty or borrower at the consolidated entity level [of the counterparty].” The measurement would also be used to calculate the largest counterparty exposure.

The definition of exposure to the “Top 20 Counterparties” and “Largest Counterparty” requires use of the Basel II EAD metric for OTC Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs). ABA strongly recommends that the agencies allow HCIs (as classified by the FDIC) to report the same EAD as reported in the FFIEC 101 schedules⁷ produced for the “parallel run.” Any requirement to produce EAD under a different methodology would be excessively burdensome for the highly complex institutions and would be inconsistent with the risk associated with these exposures. Additionally, the new assessment methodology was calibrated based on the EADs reported in the FFIEC 101; therefore, any deviation from these EADs would require a recalibration of the assessment.

A clearly second-best alternative would be using the assets reported on the balance sheet: Derivatives Receivables,⁸ Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements,⁹ and Securities Borrowed.¹⁰ Under a balance sheet approach, the assessment methodology needs to be recalibrated as the SFT asset balance is dramatically larger than the SFT EAD reported in the FFIEC 101 schedule. Additionally, recalibration would also be required if new Financial Accounting Standards Board rules are implemented that substantially change the balances reported.

⁶ See, 76 Fed. Reg. 14467.

⁷ See Risk-Based Capital Reporting for Institutions Subject to the Advanced Capital Adequacy Framework – FFIEC 101.

⁸ Reflects FASB Interpretation No. 39, *Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts* (FIN 39) netting and collateral netting.

⁹ Reflects FASB Interpretation No. 41, *Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements* (FIN 41) netting.

¹⁰ *Id.*

Confidentiality of Certain Proposed New Items Reported on Call Report Schedule RC-O and TFR Schedules, including VA and DI.

The agencies propose that new Call Report and TFR data¹¹ that would be reported by large or highly complex institutions in regular quarterly regulatory reports would continue to be accorded confidential treatment on an individual institution basis. There are six proposed new regulatory reporting issues that previously were captured by the regulatory agencies through the examination process, and treated as confidential examination information. These include criticized and classified items; nontraditional mortgage loans; subprime consumer loans; leveraged loans and securities; amount of the institution's largest counterparty exposure; and total amount of the institution's top 20 counterparty exposures. The latter two items would apply only to "highly complex institutions," whereas the first four items would also apply to "large institutions" as well.

ABA has no objection to the substance of the agencies maintaining the confidentiality of these new data items in the Call Report or the TFR. However, ABA has practical concerns regarding how the agencies intend to maintain the confidentiality of the new Call Report and TFR disclosures that were previously collected through the examination process and subject to all of the relevant protections for exam-level information. ABA recommends that the agencies revise the proposed revisions to Call Report Schedule RC-O to re-format the proposed revised Schedule as RC-O, Part I; and create a new Part II of Schedule RC-O, for amounts reported as proposed Memorandum items that will not be made available to the public on an individual institution basis. This reformatting would contain the agencies' proposed Call Report Memorandum items 6 through 9, 14 and 15, relating respectively to Criticized and classified items; Nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans in domestic offices; Subprime consumer loans; Leveraged loans and securities; Amount of the institution's largest counterparty exposure; and Total amount of the institution's 20 largest counterparty exposures. Similar revisions may also be appropriate for the affected provisions on the TFR.

This recommended revised format would be simpler for institutions that report the information, the agencies, and users of Schedule RC-O and TFR Schedules to ensure confidentiality of this information.

Deposit Insurance Assessment Base

Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) Calculation Frequency for Average Tangible Equity.

ABA has a concern with the proposed Average Tier 1 Capital disclosure. While ABA believes it is industry practice for many banks to calculate their risk-based capital numbers on a monthly basis, we do not believe it is industry practice for banks to update their provision/allowance and deferred tax calculations more than quarterly. Since these two items are potentially significant drivers of the capital calculations, ABA recommends that the agencies clarify that they accept that these two drivers may not be updated for the interim monthly capital calculations, and that a quarter-end calculation is acceptable.

¹¹ See Call Report Schedule RC-O Memorandum items 6 - 9, 14 and 15, and TFR Schedules, including VA and DI.

For some institutions, quarter-end estimates are more precise than monthly calculations. Thus, for those institutions, this benefit outweighs the burden of having to revise the calculation methodology to monthly, when there is not a benefit of increased reporting precision. Clarification of this reporting flexibility should not diminish precision of reporting the provision/allowance and deferred tax calculations on a quarterly basis. However, it will decrease the reporting burden for some institutions.

Custodial Bank Trust Adjustments to the Assessment Base for Foreign Deposits, Escrow Accounts, IOLTAS, and Other Trust and Custody-Related Accounts.

The agencies proposal states that a custodial bank, as defined in the proposal, is permitted to deduct certain average low-risk assets from its assessment base up to a specified limit on the Call Report or TFR.

Currently, there is no designation of foreign deposits as transaction accounts. Foreign transaction-like deposits are comprised of third party deposits held in foreign locations to facilitate the execution of operational activity related to banks providing custody, administration, and clearance services to clients. These balances are generally held in demand accounts, but on occasion are held in short-term time deposits (usually 1-7 days), to maximize the cash management opportunity for the client. The balances are not held for asset wealth management purposes. Thus, ABA recommends that the agencies allow these types of foreign deposits to be deducted from the assessment base.

ABA also recommends that the agencies allow escrow accounts, IOLTAs, and other trust and custody-related accounts to be deducted from the assessment base. These accounts are trust-related, not related to asset wealth management, and are operational in nature. These accounts are required to facilitate transactions such as those related to M&A, subscription, collateral, construction funds, litigation, regulatory/licensing, tax/insurance obligations, and other payment activities.

Higher Risk Assets.

The proposal clarifies for several new reporting items (*e.g.* nontraditional mortgage loans, subprime consumer loans, and leveraged loans) for large institutions and highly complex institutions, that securities included in the definition of higher-risk assets exclude those securities held for trading purposes, presumably because the risk is captured in the Market Risk data. ABA requests the agencies to clarify that this also holds true for loans held for trading purposes.

Conclusion

ABA appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed revisions included in the Joint Notice and Request for Comment.

Please contact the undersigned at (202) 663-5331 or kmctighe@aba.com if you have any questions. Thank you for considering our comments and recommendations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "K. P. McTighe". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "K".

Kathleen P. McTighe
Senior Counsel

APPENDIX
ABA Comment Letter of May 16, 2011, Relating to Subprime Consumer Loans and Leveraged
Loans

May 16, 2011

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The American Bankers Association (ABA)ⁱ appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed revisions to the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (Call Report), the Thrift Financial Report (TFR), and the FFIEC Reports 002 and 002Sⁱⁱ as issued by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) (collectively, the agencies). The agencies' proposed revisions to the Reports include several changes and new items to implement the FDIC Final Rule that redefines the deposit insurance assessment base.ⁱⁱⁱ

This letter provides comments specifically on reporting for subprime consumer loans and leverage commercial loans or securities as defined in the Large Bank Pricing scoring model (LBP rule) adopted by the FDIC Board on February 7, 2011. A second letter will be filed by ABA that deals with other aspects of the proposed Call Report and TFR changes.

Following adoption of the LBP rule, banks began to analyze the requirements of the rule and take steps to provide the necessary data. In that implementation process, it has become apparent that banks do not have the data on subprime consumer loans and leveraged commercial loans or securities as the FDIC defined these terms, nor can the data be reasonably and consistently gathered. In addition, data on some specific loans cannot be obtained at all, such as in the case of loans acquired through portfolio purchases, mergers or securitizations.

Both the 2001 Interagency Expanded Guidance for Subprime Lending Programs ("Interagency Subprime Guidance") definition of subprime consumer loans and the 2008 Leveraged Lending Booklet contained in the Comptroller's Handbook definition of leveraged [commercial] lending

provide a range of characteristics. Bankers classify their loans as subprime or leveraged based on general consideration of the sets of characteristics prescribed.^{iv} Banks do not track whether a loan meets every one of the criteria for being considered a subprime or leveraged loan; rather, banks make a judgment based on whether some of the factors are present. Furthermore, subprime loans are classified not on a loan-by-loan basis but rather on a program basis, and a number of exclusions contained in the Interagency Subprime Guidance also apply (for example for community development loans). Banks' loan information systems do not have the data the FDIC would require, so banks cannot easily compile the data.

The definitions have created an untenable situation for banks. They simply are unable to capture and report the data asked for in a way that is defensible and auditable. The situation is so severe that, should the Call Report and TFR proposal move forward without modification, it would be impossible for most banks to attest to the accuracy of the data reported.

We believe the Call Report and TFR proposal provides an opportunity to mitigate this serious problem in the near term until appropriate definitions can be constructed that both adequately reflect the risk exposures and enable banks to report data that can be reasonably and consistently gathered.

The concern over the Call Report and TFR proposal arises because of changes made in the final LBP rule. Unfortunately, the slight wording changes in the final LBP rule from the December 2010 proposal dramatically altered the reporting obligation from one that allowed some flexibility in meeting the standards – by providing factors that “may” be considered – to a list of factors that “must” be considered. This meant that information currently provided to the agencies on these exposures would not satisfy the definition and would require banks to investigate every existing loan (regardless of if they have viewed it as subprime or leveraged) to determine whether any of the individual factors would require categorization as subprime or leveraged. ***Thus, this small change in the final rule requires individual, manual, loan-level investigation of millions of loans, which even then may not yield the information sought.***^{vi} This new burden raised the degree of difficulty for reporting to astronomical heights.

We note that in the final LBP rule, the claim was made that collecting the data should not be a problem as “data elements required to compute [these measures] are gathered during the examination process.” That statement is inaccurate.^{vii} It raises the question of whether the final rule inadvertently requires banks to provide more information than was anticipated to be provided.^{viii} As noted above, generally banks do provide some data on these elements to their primary regulators – typically based on the 2001 Interagency Subprime Guidance on subprime or the 2008 Leveraged Loan Booklet. However, the data currently provided are materially different in many respects from what is contemplated in the final LBP rule and Call Report and TFR proposal. The guidance categorizes loans based on a range of possible characteristics, whereas the LBP rule categorizes based on whether **any** characteristic applies (regardless of other mitigating factors). Since the FDIC used numbers currently provided to calibrate its LBP model, it makes sense to realign the definitions to be consistent with current standards and practices – which have evolved over time to reflect true exposures.

Given the current impossibility of providing the required data, we believe that it is prudent not to require these changes in the Call Report and TFR until more reasonable definitions can be created. It would be unwise to move forward on a requirement that cannot possibly be met by the industry.

We realize that not implementing the Call Report and TFR changes related to these data elements will mean that these data will be missing from the LBP scoring model. But given that banks cannot in good faith provide the data required under the rule, or certify the accuracy of data that may be provided on subprime consumer loans and leveraged commercial loans, the use of these elements and the conclusions drawn from them for assessment purposes would be suspect. As these elements have not been explicitly used in assessing premiums before, and given that risk exposure is measured in many different ways from other variables included (particularly CAMELS ratings), exclusion of these data until reasonable definitions can be applied should not be problematic. It may well be the case that there is greater danger of inadvertent distortions in distinguishing relative risk among this set of large institutions by going forward with reporting as prescribed in the LBP rule.

While not requiring the data in question in the Call Report and TFR until a reasonable solution to the reporting issue can be found is the best approach, if the FDIC believes that the LBP rule compels reporting (beginning on June 30, 2011), a second-best option is to allow banks to file on the Call Report and TFR data that are currently being provided to their primary regulator, which typically conform with standards already established. For example, data already provided for subprime consumer loans under the Interagency Subprime Guidance or for leveraged loans under the 2008 Leveraged Loan Booklet could be used for filing purposes.

This can be done through Call Report and TFR instructions that clarify the intent of the rule and provide the necessary flexibility to report based on current practices. This approach would provide data that conforms with standards already established by regulators and refined over time, is defensible by the institution, is consistent with the calibration of the scoring model, and reflects the view expressed in the final rule that it is already being provided to regulators.

Even this second-best avenue is not without significant burden on many institutions. For example, for non-OCC regulated banks, it will still be a significant manual effort to determine a number for leveraged loans should the 2008 Leveraged Loan Booklet be used as one method for meeting the reporting requirement. For these banks, this is largely information that has not been systematically collected or even coded for collection. Thus, it would require considerable manual resources and new methods to capture, aggregate, and report the information. Given the short time frame, originating officers would have to focus on completing spreadsheets for credit administration personnel to compile and, in turn, provide to the regulatory reporting group. To be able to do this for the June 30, 2011 Call Report and TFR date would take a remarkable effort, and would divert credit personnel away from their primary responsibilities of meeting customer needs. Moreover, there will not be a high degree of comfort in the data provided, which once again raises certification concerns. We note that typical practice for new Call Report and TFR items is to have *flexibility* to provide data that may be revised subsequently as systems and data capture are refined to meet fully the expectations of the agencies.

This highlights another significant drawback in moving forward so quickly with data reporting before there is time to assure consistent and accurate data under reasonable definitions. Most data collected on the Call Report and TFR have been verified and audited over many years, and processes and controls have been created to ensure the accuracy of the data prior to its reporting on the Call Report and TFR. Moreover, for new reporting items, banks typically have the opportunity to revise data as systems are refined, and to create new processes and controls to verify the accuracy of the data. Because these new data flow into a model that is used to determine relative assessments for FDIC insurance, it is critical that experience be gained before such data are used to affect pricing.

Given the magnitude of any change that is made for reporting these data elements – and given their use in the assessment model that influences the relative prices that institutions will pay for FDIC insurance coverage – it is critically important to engage in a thorough discussion of what should be appropriate definitions of subprime and leveraged loans in the LBP rule. This should be done with a heavy emphasis on what is currently provided to regulators so as to minimize the reporting burden on banks and weigh the benefits of providing any additional data against the associated burden.

Moreover, whatever definition is finally adopted, it is extremely important that a reasonable time frame for reporting be provided to assure consistency and accuracy. The more prescriptive the definition, the more time is required to obtain and report the data. Given the importance of these definitions in the FDIC assessment determination, taking time to assure the system is working correctly is an absolute necessity. The process followed to date has unfortunately failed to do this.

We do not believe the impact of such a small wording change was fully appreciated by the FDIC at the time the final LBP rule was adopted. We believe that had the impact of such a change been fully understood at the time, the change would and should have been exposed to public comment before becoming final. Moreover, given the magnitude of the change, there should also have been an investigation by the FDIC of the additional reporting burden such a change required. There is no indication that a credible cost/benefit analysis was conducted using the data that the FDIC now wants banks to use. Given the extraordinary compliance burden the FDIC's approach will impose, it is imperative that the benefits of this approach be carefully considered and weighed against that burden.

It is time to step back and have a thorough review. We believe that the immediate harm can be mitigated by either delaying the inclusion of these elements in the Call Report and TFR or, if that is impossible given the implementation of the LBP rule, by using the Call Report and TFR instructions to enable reporting based on currently accepted practices for defining a subprime consumer or a leveraged commercial loan or security.

Sincerely,



James Chessen

ⁱ The American Bankers Association represents banks of all sizes and charters and is the voice for the nation's \$13 trillion banking industry and its 2 million employees.

ⁱⁱ 76 *Fed. Reg.* 14460 (March 16, 2011).

ⁱⁱⁱ On February 7, 2011, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted the final rule implementing the requirements of Section 331(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act by amending Part 327 of the FDIC's regulations to redefine the assessment base used for calculating deposit insurance assessments effective on April 1, 2011. (*See* 76 *Fed. Reg.* 10672) (February 25, 2011).

^{iv} The Interagency Subprime Guidance provides that “[g]enerally, subprime borrowers will display a range of credit risk characteristics that *may* include one or more of the following: (1) two or more 30-day delinquencies in the last 12 months or one or more 60-day delinquencies in the last 24 months; (2) judgment, foreclosure, repossession, or charge-off in the prior 24 months; (3) bankruptcy in the last 5 years, (4) FICO score below 660 (depending on the product/collateral) or equivalent; and (5) debt service-to-income ratio above fifty percent. [emphasis added]

Similarly, the 2008 Leveraged Loan Booklet defines leveraged lending based on a range of characteristics that “commonly contain one or more of the following conditions:” (1) the proceeds are used for buyouts, acquisition, and recapitalization; (2) the transaction results in a substantial increase in the borrower's leverage ratio (such as a two-fold increase in liabilities resulting in total liabilities/total assets over 50 percent, a balance sheet leverage ratio above 75 percent, total debt over 4 times EBITDA, or senior debt over 3 times EBITDA; (3) designation as a highly leveraged transaction by the syndication agent; (4) non-investment-grade-rated borrower with a high debt-to-net-worth ratio; and (5) loan pricing indicative of a non-investment-grade company.

^v While not the subject of this letter, we note that the approach being proposed by the FDIC calls into serious question whether the LBP rule, as applied, can be equitably implemented. Banks do not (nor did they) have the data necessary for the FDIC to evaluate the rule. Thus, this will result in assessments being set based on a formula that has an arbitrary and unpredictable element to it. It is, quite simply, impossible for the FDIC to have reached conclusions in that rule based on a reliable estimate of the rule's impact. Moreover, it calls into question how the FDIC was able to conduct a meaningful cost/benefit analysis when it could not have had the data that the FDIC needs to implement the LBP rule.

^{vi} By requiring reporting based on a set of specific factors, some loans would be classified as subprime or leveraged that are *not* subprime or leveraged. For example, no bank would consider a consumer loan to be subprime solely because the individual has been delinquent on small bills such as utilities or parking tickets by a month twice in the past year, or two months delinquent once in the past two years. There may be other factors, such as a very low loan-to-value ratio or a long history of prompt payments that would make this a prime loan. Instead, under the rule, prime loans like this would be inappropriately categorized as subprime.

The Interagency Subprime Guidance clearly states “that many prime loan portfolios will contain such accounts,” and that the guidance does not apply “to programs targeted to prime borrowers.” The distinction of a program as prime or subprime involves looking at all the factors for a program and the type of borrower the program is created for. Other factors would include items such as the maximum loan-to-value ratio allowed, credit score (FICO and/or an internal score card), whether a government or private credit enhancement applies to the loan program, and many others that would result in the loan being part of a prime or subprime program. Instead, under the final LBP rule, prime loans would be inappropriately categorized as subprime as long as a loan contained one or more of the listed factors from the final LBP rule.

Another unintended consequence of the definition (not considered by FDIC in setting the LBP rule) is the impact on lending. If the definitions result in artificially higher levels of subprime or leveraged loans, banks may be forced to limit credit or increase pricing on these loans to reflect their new categorization.

^{vii} Similar language was used in the two previous proposals that led up to the final rule. In those cases, the statement is more closely aligned with actual practice, although often only a sampling of loan files is provided to examiners and not aggregated data. Nonetheless, the change in the wording in the definitions under the final LBP rule is way beyond what has been currently captured and provided to primary regulators.

^{viii} We note that in other rulemakings, the FDIC has been very conscious of the extra burden placed on banks and has endeavored to ease that burden by relying on data that are currently captured. We commend the FDIC for such efforts and believe the same approach should be applied in this case as well.