

October 10, 2012

Jennifer J. Johnson, Secretary Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System 20th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20551 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency 250 E Street, SW Mail Stop 2-3 Washington, DC 20219

Robert E. Feldman Executive Secretary Attention: Comments/Legal ESS Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20429

Re: Basel III Capital Proposals

## Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on the Basel III proposals<sup>1</sup> that were recently issued for public comment by the Federal Reserve Board, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. We are a Subchapter S family owned community bank based in Muskogee, Oklahoma with seventeen branch locations throughout eastern and northern Oklahoma. As of June 30, 2012 we were a well capitalized bank with a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 10.16 and Total risk based capital ratio of 15.94.

We would request that Armstrong be allowed to continue using the Basel I framework for computing our capital requirement. We do not engage in highly complicated or leveraged transactions that are common to the largest banks. Our model is based on a relationship with our customers and our communities and has been since our bank was born in 1909. We feel we have practical, common sense views of managing risks. The larger banks within the nation are transaction based and do not focus on the customer relationship. We did not engage in the types of transactions that created panic within the financial markets. The banking models are different and should demonstrate the need for a different set of capital standards based on the complexity of possible loss.

The inclusion of the AOCI or accumulated other comprehensive income in capital for community banks will result in an increase in the volatility in regulatory capital balances. As many community banks, all of our securities are held as available for sale. The current inclusion of AOCI, with the current rate environment, would serve to increase our capital ratios. We all know that the current low interest rate environment cannot continue indefinitely as the economic recovery comes to fruition. The recent government intervention in the government guaranteed securities has produced inflated valuations. As interest rates rise, fair values will fall as is documented within the interest rate models produced by our ALCO committee. If interest rates increased by 300 basis points, the bank's portfolio would show a paper loss of \$18M with a corresponding reduction in the bank's tier one ratio of 2.92%. The intent of our bank is closer to the intent to hold the securities to maturity and that would be the option we would be forced to make. We have had the liquidity to make that decision and would follow that path. The larger institutions do mitigate risks with swaps, options, and futures contracts. We do not feel community banks have the expertise to engage in those transactions and manage the associated risk. We feel the unintended consequences of these requirements will change the purchase behavior of our bank, to the detriment of our net interest margin and net income. Community banks should continue to exclude the AOCI from capital measures.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The proposals are titled: Regulatory Capital Rules: Regulatory Capital, Implementation of Basel III, Minimum Regulatory Capital Ratios, Capital Adequacy, and Transition Provisions; Regulatory Capital Rules: Standardized Approach for Risk-weighted Assets; Market Discipline and Disclosure Requirements; and Regulatory Capital Rules: Advanced Approaches Risk-based Capital Rules; Market Risk Capital Rule.







The implementation of capital buffers for our bank will be difficult to achieve and should not be implemented. Our bank would currently meet the buffer levels. We will not have the ready access to increase capital with a Sub S corporation family owned bank. The only way for the community bank to meet the requirement is to grow capital through the earnings accumulated over time. The current low rate environment and increased regulatory demands has further hampered the ability to increase income. The Subchapter S corporate structure banks have a large conflict with the restrictions versus the requirement that its shareholders pay their income taxes on earned income to the Internal Revenue Service. Please allow the capital conservation buffers be suspended during any period the bank does generate taxable income. If the regulators are unable to exempt the community banks from the capital conservation buffers, perhaps additional time should be allotted, perhaps to 2024, to allow for the economic cycle to improve and the banks to accumulate earnings.

The proposed risk weight framework under Basel III is a complicated calculation which may result in a slowdown in lending at the same time the economic goals of the nation are to increase lending. The increased risk weights for second mortgages, balloon loans and interest only loans will eliminate the ability to continue that option for our customers. The only loans that the bank will be able to make will be 15 or 30 year mortgages but the duration will not be acceptable in any interest rate model projection of higher rates. There are additional costs that will be borne to make the needed software updates to meet the reporting requirements. All the reporting can be met but the result is less capital for the bank when the stated result the regulators want is more capital. Community banks should be allowed to stay with the current Basel I risk weight framework for residential loans.

Please consider these comments and allow the community banks to survive. We offer the best person to person service in the rural communities we serve. The large banks would not be interested in our communities as the high volumes would not be possible. The current economy and the current regulatory burdens of Basel III will not allow our community banking model to survive.

Regards;

Billy G. Taylor President/CEO

Billy D. Laylor



