Community Reinvestment Act 101

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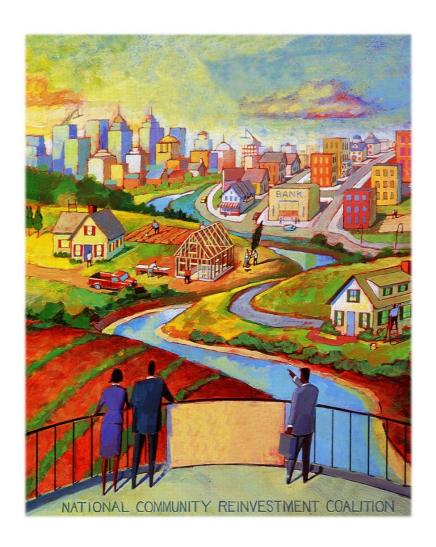
A **good bank** can anchor a vibrant community

It can be as important to the success of a community as a good school, or a hospital

Like some public institutions, banks have obligations too

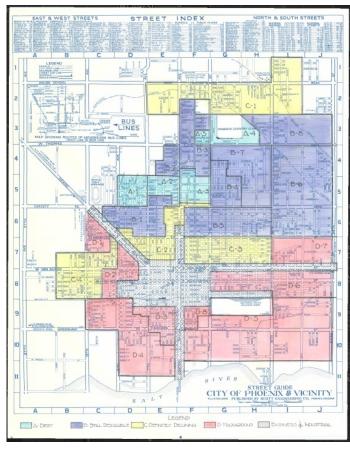
They have an obligation to address **community needs**

They have an obligation to produce a **public benefit**





COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT



Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map

CRA was among a series of legislative attempts to end *redlining* and **discrimination** in housing.



Community Reinvestment Act

- Passed in 1977, the Community Reinvestment Act was part of a series of legislative attempts to end redlining and discrimination in housing, including:
 - Fair Housing Act
 - Equal Credit Opportunity Act
 - Home Mortgage Disclosure Act
- Establishes a "continuing and affirmative obligation" for banks to meet "the credit needs of its entire community . . . consistent with the safe and sound operation of the institution"
- Creates a framework for the community to engage with the bank



COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT (CRA)

- 1989: Update to CRA requiring the bank supervisors to publicly disclose CRA ratings and performance evaluations
- 1995: Most recent CRA regulatory reform created CRA exams as we know them today
- 2023: Latest update, currently under litigation



CRA has...

- Since 1996, CRA-covered institutions have made more than \$883 billion worth of loans supporting affordable housing and economic development projects benefiting LMI communities
- CRA-covered institutions have made 24 million small business loans in LMI neighborhoods totaling more than \$973 billion



Performance Evaluations

Exams are undertaken by one of three regulatory agencies:

- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
- Federal Reserve System



Performance Evaluations

Banks can receive the following ratings on CRA exams:

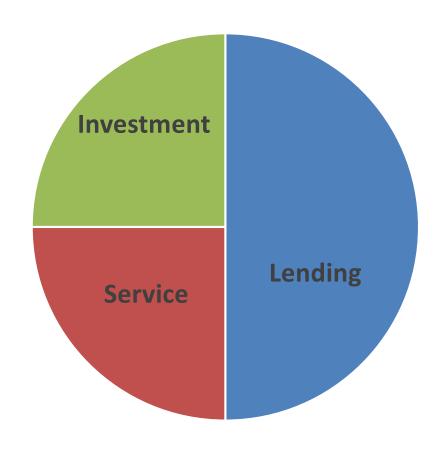
- Passing
 - Outstanding
 - Satisfactory

- Failing
 - Needs to Improve
 - Substantial Non-compliance



Performance Evaluations

- The ratings regulators give come from their performance on three separate tests, sometimes referred to as component tests
- Banks' ratings are based on data analysis, reviews of records, and public comments

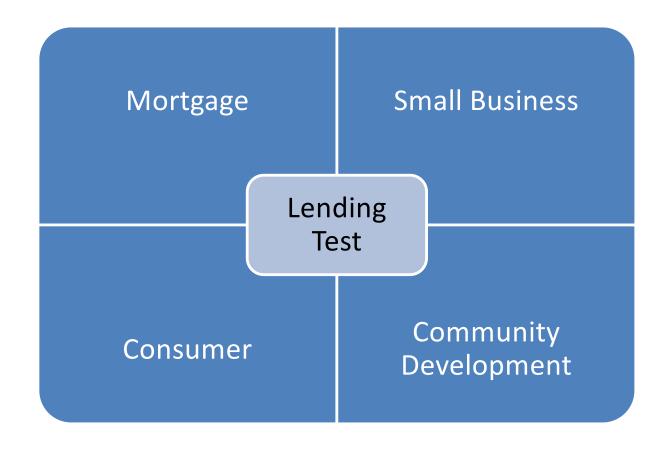




Lending Test

This test assesses how well the bank is serving the credit needs across four main areas

Low to moderate income (LMI) borrowers and neighborhoods are the focus





The Investment Test

- How well the bank is reinvesting back into the community through community development investments. Such as investments in
 - Organizations that make loans to LMI and small businesses such as CDFIs and CDCs



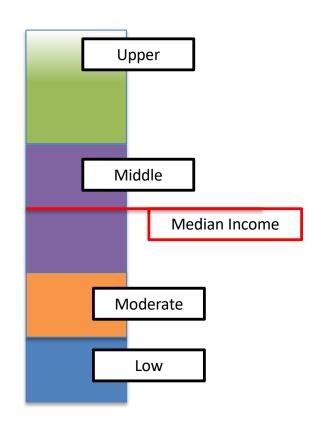
The Service Test

- Measures the banks effectiveness at providing basic banking services to LMI borrowers, primarily through its branch network
- Also community development services such as offering technical assistance to nonprofits



Low-to-Moderate Income Defined

- An individual, or specific household, is considered LMI if they are 80% or under the median area income
- A census tract is LMI if the median family income is less than or equal to 80% of the median area income
- Median Area Income
 - The median is the mid-point, where half of the population makes more than this amount and half makes less





Assessment Areas

- CRA performance is measured in a bank's assessment area
- The assessment area must include where the bank has branches, ATMs and surrounding geographies in which the bank has originated or purchased a majority of its loans
- Usually a county or MSA, assessment areas are not allowed to arbitrarily exclude LMI neighborhoods

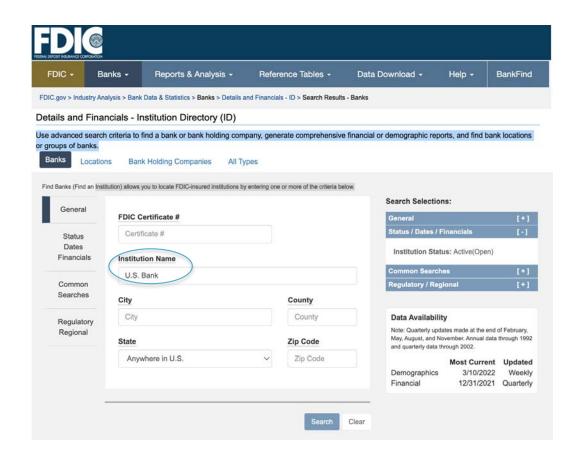


CRA Exam Performance

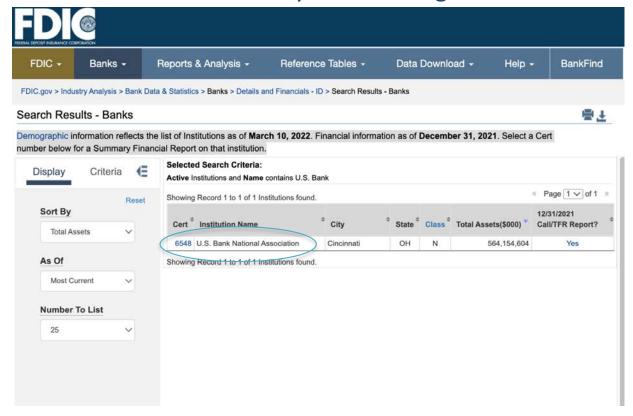
	Umpqua Bank						
PERFORMANCE LEVELS		PERFORMANCE TESTS	ERFORMANCE TESTS				
	Lending Test*	Investment Test	Service Test				
Outstanding							
High Satisfactory	X		X				
Low Satisfactory		X					
Needs to Improve							
Substantial Noncompliance							

Example: U.S. Bank Who is the Primary Federal Regulator?

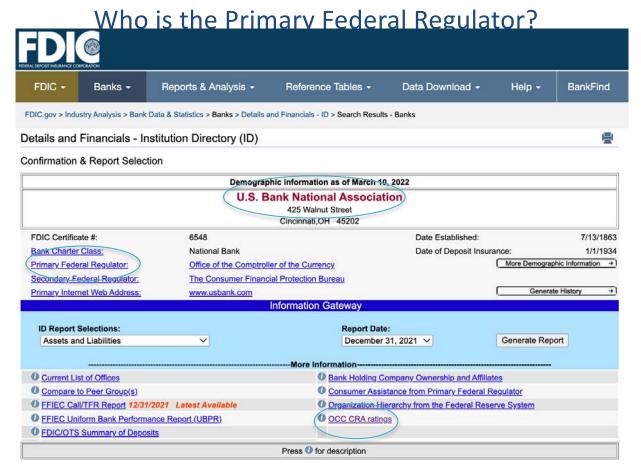
Research tool: FDIC Institution Directory



Example: U.S. Bank Who is the Primary Federal Regulator?

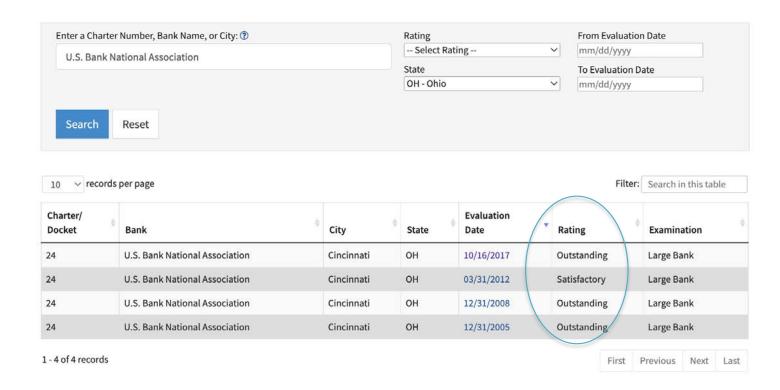


Example: U.S. Bank





Example: U.S. Bank What is a bank's CRA rating?



Summary of CRA Exams

- All banks are graded every 3-4 years on
 - How well they are lending to LMI borrowers and neighborhoods
 - The level of support they are giving to needed community development projects
 - Maintaining branches in LMI neighborhoods
- And you can comment on how well a bank is doing on each of these aspects of their CRA performance



How Well Are Regulators Evaluating Banks Under the Community Reinvestment Act?

 Are CRA grades reflecting what people are seeing in their communities?

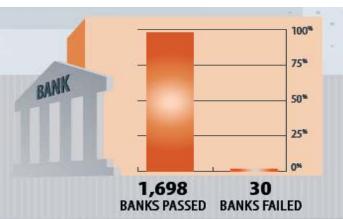


PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

In 2014, **98.26**% of banks passed their performance evaluations.

Only 1.74% failed.

This closely mirrors the pass rate for both 2012 and 2013. 2012: 97.92* passed/2.19* failed 2013: 97.60* passed/2.39* failed



STATE PASS RATE

In 2014, **76**% of states in the U.S. had **100**% of banks headquartered in their state and up for exams pass thier CRA performance evaluations.

* Idaho is the only state that didn't have a bank examined in 2014.



GRADES

In the last **THREE** years, among all regulators...

400 banks received Outstanding, the highest possible grade, on their CRA performance evaluation

10 banks received

Substantial Noncompliance,
the lowest possible grade,
on their CRA
performance evaluation

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m = 10 Banks

CRA Works When You Do



Gale Cincotta, Chairperson, National People's Action and Executive Director, National Training and Information Center "Full responsibility for CRA enforcement has always been the job of people in the neighborhoods."



CRA Enforcement

Why get involved?

Improving bank performance, especially if they're not serving everyone

Increase resources for community development

Direct more resources into underserved neighborhoods

Building partnerships with financial institutions

Understanding Lending Data Home Lending

Applicant Characteristic			Originations			Approval Rate			Denial Rate		
		Population	All Lenders	Bank	Percentage Point Difference	All Lenders	Bank	Percentage Point Difference	All Lenders	Bank	Percentage Point Difference
	White	40.8%	56.1%	66.7%	10.5%	74.4%	65.6%	-8.8%	7.4%	8.2%	0.8%
	Black	43.6%	16.9%	5.0%	-11.9%	56.4%	50.0%	-6.4%	19.7%	33.3%	13.6%
Race/Ethnicity	Hispanic/Latino	7.8%	3.9%	1.7%	-2.2%	66.5%	100.0%	33.5%	12.1%	0.0%	-12.1%
	Asian	5.9%	7.8%	6.7%	-1.1%	69.9%	50.0%	-19.9%	8.9%	25.0%	16.1%
	Minority	59.2%	30.3%	13.3%	-16.9%	61.6%	53.3%	-8.3%	14.8%	26.7%	11.9%
Income	LMI Applicant		21.0%	10.0%	-11.0%	58.6%	40.0%	-18.6%	18.7%	26.7%	8.0%
ilicome	MUI Applicant		79.0%	90.0%	11.0%	71.3%	68.4%	-2.9%	8.5%	7.6%	-0.9%
	Applicant in LMI Tract	35%	11.9%	10.0%	-1.9%	58.0%	66.7%	8.6%	18.9%	22.2%	3.3%
Tract	Applicant in MUI Tract	65%	88.1%	90.0%	1.9%	69.8%	63.5%	-6.3%	9.7%	9.4%	-0.3%
	Applicant in Minority Tract	57%	28.7%	18.3%	-10.4%	60.4%	61.1%	0.7%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%



Understanding Lending Data Small Business

Summary of Small Business Lending - CommunityBank							
Springfield MSA 2014							
	Number	Percent	CommunityBank		All Le	nders	Percentage
	of	of	Count of	Percent	Count of	Percent	Point
	Business	Business	Loans	reiteilt	Loans	reiteilt	Difference:
LMI Census Tracts	39,442	23.91%	220	32.21%	8,615	22.57%	9.65%
Businesses <\$1 mil in							
Revenue	115,705	70.15%	18	2.64%	17,697	46.35%	-43.72%
Total	164,936		683	100.00%	38,178	100.00%	0.00%

Understanding Community Development Data

 Can look at overall, as well as comparing how much they are doing in specific markets compared to how much deposits they are receiving in these markets

Springfield MSA % of CommunityBank Deposits 6/30/13	4.70%
Springfield MSA % of CDLI 9/2010 - 12/2013	0.12%



Using CRA

Public Comment Letters

NATIONAL COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT COALITION

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Robert Dickerson, Jr. Chairperson lirmingham Business Beneauces Center Edmundo Hudatgo, Vice Cheirperson Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc. Joan Edmon, Vice Chairperson Northwest Indiana Reimvestmens Alliance

> Obarles Helms, Secretary National Affairs Northwes Apprises Bethany Sanchez, Immediate Plas Chairperson Metropolitan Milwackes Fair Houring Council

Metropolitan Milwauke
Fair Housing Couse
Stella J. Adam
North Carolina Branch of NAAC
Morra Smith Earthe fix
Horney States
Horney States

Germanne Development Great Burks
Nevada Fair Housing Center, Inc.
Nauline Gabes, Eag
Greater Boston Legal Services
Alam Fisher
California Reinvestment Coalition

Pete Garcia
The Victoria Foundation
Milee Glesson
The Arc of Hile
Gharles Harris
Housing Education &
Economic Development

Economic Development

Brain Henderson
National Trust for Husoric Preservation
Freshorth Community Remonstrant Group

Evergh Community Representation Group

Matthew Let
Inner City Pres

Maryellen Leus

Michigan Communit

Reinvestment Coalitio

Housing Assistance Council

Dory Rand

Woodstock Institute

Andrew Shank
eighborhood Housing Services

of South Florida

of South Florida

Shelley Sheely

River Cities Development Services

Dave Sepiler

Minnesota Asset Building Coalition

Local Economic & Employment Council/North Branch Work 727 13th Street, NW Same 30 Washington, DC 20095-602 Plone: 202 428-886 Faz: 202 628-886 IVCIC

October 25, 2013

Yvonne Sparks Community Development Officer Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis P.O. Box 442 St. Louis, MO 63166-0442

RE: Midland States Bancorp, Inc. Acquisition of Heartland Bank

Dear Ms. Sparks:

The National Community Reinvestment Coalition is writing to express concern about the acquisition by Midland States Bancorp of Heartland Bank, and the subsequent merger of Heartland Bank into Midland States Bank. We do not believe that Midland States Bank is meeting the credit, capital, or service needs of low- and moderate-income or minority communities and borrowers, and we believe that the acquisition of Heartland Bank will not improve the bank's performance or create a clear benefit to the public, as required by Jaw. Given the severity of our concerns regarding Midland's lending performance, we respectfully request that the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis delay approving the merger application until both the Department of Housing and Urban Development resolves the fair lending complaint filed against the bank by the Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing Opportunity Council and the bank can demonstrate a clear value to the public through the merger.

For nearly 50 years, U.S. Iaw has required that the prudential banking regulators consider the public interest when approving or denying bank mergers and acquisitions. Section 225.24(a) (iii) of Regulation Y states that every bank applying to engage in an acquisition must state the benefits that the public can reasonably expect to receive as a result of the proposed transaction. The National Community Reinvestment Coalition is concerned that this acquisition will not provide a clear or significant public benefit, especially for low- and moderate-income or minority communities and borrowers. Midland States' previous lending and service record, particularly in urban markets after other recent acquisitions, demonstrates that the bank has not been committed to better serving traditionally marginalized communities through their increased size and capacity.

Our concern is amplified due to Heartland Bank's position in the St. Louis mortgage market and its superior prior lending performance compared to Midland States. According to media reports, Heartland Bank is one of the largest residential mortgage lenders in the St. Louis market', and analysis of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data shows that it led its peers in lending to African-American and low- and moderate-income borrowers in 2011 and 2012. In contrast, Midland States lagged behind all Henders in St. Louis in home loans to low-income borrowers in both years, while making zero loans to African-American borrowers in 2011 and just one percent of its loans to African-American borrowers the following year.

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Public comment letters include:

- Data analysis
- Other information relevant to a bank's CRA performance and your community
- How your organization or coalition can improve performance



Mergers and Acquisitions

- Banks must apply to acquire branches or other financial institutions
- Application process where regulators look at previous record, as well as how an expanding bank will serve communities going forward
- Application process involves a comment period
- Can use it as an opportunity to negotiate public benefits plans



New CRA Regulations from December 2023

- Significant updates since 1995 and includes important updates including changes in assessment areas, bank size, and revamped tests that we just covered.
- Currently under lengthy litigation initiated by the banks. The next steps are government's response, followed by oral arguments in the Fifth Circuit Court.
- Uncertainty associated with what comes next.



How NCRC Can Help

- Guide groups through the CRA process with our over 25 years of experience. As well as providing
 - Data analysis
 - Assist with comment letters
 - Construct public agreements
 - Connect groups to a nationwide coalition



How NCRC Can Help

- Connect people to our ongoing campaign to protect and strengthen the CRA
- ncrc.org/treasurecra has more info

