Proposal: 1723 (AF94) Reg BB - Community Reinvestment Act

Description:

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From: Northwest Access Fund, Emerson Sekins

Proposal: 1723 (AF94) Reg BB - Community Reinvestment Act

Subject: R-1723 Community Reinvestment Act

Comments:

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First name:Emerson Middle initial:G Last name:Sekins

Affiliation (if any): Northwest Access Fund

Affiliation Type:Other (Oth)

Address line 1:1437 S. Jackson Street,

Address line 2:Suite 302

City:Seattle State:Washington

Zip:98144

Country: UNITED STATES Postal (if outside the U.S.):

Your comment: To: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

RE: Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Community Reinvestment Act Regulations - Docket No.

R-1723 and RIN 7100-AF94

February 10, 2021

To Whom It May Concern:

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's (Board) Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) to reform the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) ignores the importance of including low- and moderate-income (LMI) people with disabilities in as a key target audience for qualified CRA investing, lending and services. For too long, people with disabilities in LMI neighborhoods have not been a focus of CRA activities nor been part of the performance evaluation process. As a result, Northwest Access Fund strongly recommends that the ANPR be revised to address the financial and economic needs of low- and moderate-income people with disabilities. Northwest Access Fund is a 501(c)3 non-profit and Community Development Financial Institution serving people with disabilities in Washington and Oregon. We offer affordable financing for assistive technology, such as hearing aids, wheelchair accessible vehicles, scooters/wheelchairs, and braille devices. Additionally, we offer Opportunity Loans that can be used to finance purposes that promote independence, financial resilience, and pursuit of a life opportunity. This product has been used to fund purposes such as security rental deposits, moving costs, car repairs, employment equipment, and educational certifications. The clients that we work with are primarily low income and do not have any assets, which means it is difficult to access mainstream financial services. People with disabilities are more likely to access predatory financial products to fund the needs. Further, the majority (~70%) of our clients access some sort of public benefits that often come with asset limits that prevent an individual from saving up for these purposes without losing access to cash benefits, but more importantly healthcare and caregiving coverage through Medicaid. In addition to our financing, we offer a robust financial coaching program with certified public benefits counselors.

People with disabilities are more likely to be low- or moderate-income than those without disabilities.

More than 60 percent of adults with disabilities are considered LMI and many live in LMI neighborhoods. People with disabilities are often excluded from mainstream financial services. They are less likely to be banked or have access to mainstream credit. If revised with attention to the comments below, the proposed rule changes to the CRA have the potential to address the needs of this underserved population.

We are particularly concerned about the following five key issues:

The ANPR does not require banks to disaggregate reporting data by gender/race/ethnicity or disability, thereby failing to compel banks to address the historical lack of access and equitable treatment of subpopulations of the LMI community.

The ANPR discusses the applicability of other relevant laws that address discrimination, but fails to include the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). This oversight continues the lack of attention to this most economically vulnerable population and their financial and economic needs. Since the passage of the ADA, financial institutions have, in multiple court cases, been found in violation of the ADA for lack of website accessibility and discriminating practices regarding access to credit.

Performance measurement and metrics must draw specific attention to the economic needs of LMI people with disabilities and impact performance scores. No bank should receive an outstanding rating without both the Community Development and Retail Services Subtests demonstrating a direct response to identified community needs of LMI people with disabilities. Quantitative and qualitative data should be identified and analyzed regarding utilization of retail banking products and services and community development financing that directly responds to needs of LMI individuals with disabilities within and across assessment areas.

A qualifying illustrative list of CRA activities should be included in the final rule that contains specific examples of LMI people with disabilities benefitting from investments, lending and/or service activities. Such a list would begin to provide regulated financial institutions specific ways to meet the needs of this underserved population. Such a list could be developed with input from the disability and financial communities.

Banks should receive CRA credit for investment in workforce development activities including apprenticeships, internships, on-the-job skills training and skill certifications that are vitally important to many LMI populations, including those with disabilities. Workforce development activity should be identified separately, rather than simply as a subpart of economic development activities. In light of millions of job losses due to COVID-19, an emphasis on workforce development activities deserves specific attention for CRA credit.

Vibrant communities are best supported when economic opportunities are inclusive of LMI populations, including people with disabilities. Unless the challenges of LMI people with disabilities are intentionally addressed, people with disabilities will be unintentionally excluded from the financial system and overlooked as a target of community development activities.

The Board needs to revise the ANPR in its current form and offer, for the first time, a set of rules that responds to improved financial inclusion and economic stability for low- and moderate-income people with disabilities.

Thank you for your attention to and support of our comments.

Sincerely,

Emerson Sekins

Executive Director

Northwest Access Fund