

July 7, 2021

**Submitted via email to [regs.comments@federalreserve.gov](mailto:regs.comments@federalreserve.gov)**

Ann E. Misback  
Secretary, Board of Governors  
Federal Reserve  
20<sup>th</sup> Street & Constitution Ave, NW  
Washington, DC 20551

**RE: Docket No. R-1748, RIN 7100-AG15**

Dear Ms. Misback:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Board of Governors proposal to amend Regulation II to clarify the requirement for each debit card transaction must be allowed to be processed on at least two unaffiliated payment card networks for card-not-present transactions. On behalf of the members of the California Retailers Association, we write to share our retail members' perspective. Our members report that the fees associated with accepting debit cards and the growing barriers to accessing competitive networks is increasing their operating costs and ultimately impacting the customers they serve every day. CRA respectfully requests that the Federal Reserve Board of Governors take immediate action to enforce the routing competition provisions and reduce the regulated rate as required by law.

The California Retailers Association is the only statewide trade association representing all segments of the retail industry including general merchandise, department stores, mass merchandisers, on-line marketplaces, restaurants, convenience stores, supermarkets and grocery stores, chain drug, and specialty retail such as auto, vision, jewelry, hardware and home stores. CRA works on behalf of California's retail industry, which prior to the pandemic operated over 400,000 retail establishments with a gross domestic product of \$330 billion annually and employs over 3 million people—one fourth of California's total employment.

All merchants rely on debit network routing options to help contain network costs. Networks competing for both banks' and retailers' business benefit all stakeholders in the merchant economy—most importantly the consumer. Retail is highly competitive and functioning on razor thin profit margins. When they shop, consumers have a great number of choices in their community and online. Price is often the only determining factor when a consumer makes a purchasing decision. The consumer has many

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choices on where and how to buy what they need; however, merchants have little to no choice when it comes to routing card payments used for online purchases.

The events of the past year placed previously unimaginable strains on the retail industry. Store owners pivoted from being ordered to close down their stores to keep people safe, to collectively investing billions of dollars into health and safety protocols and protective gear. In a matter of weeks, U.S. consumers shifted a significant portion of their shopping to online and as a result went from paying with various tender forms to paying almost exclusively with debit and credit cards. In response to this shift, retailers have invested significant resources to accept, fulfill and deliver online orders to meet the increased consumer demand.

This shift has greatly increased CRA members' cost of doing business, placing further strains on the ability to keep prices low while also faced with rising inflation at such a critical time. The Federal Reserve Board of Governors can provide direct relief to retailers in California by enforcing the routing provisions in the 2010 debit reform law and reducing the regulated debit interchange rate commensurate with cost reductions.

While our members are overwhelmingly utilizing competitive routing for in-store transactions, they do not enjoy the same access to competitive debit networks when the card is used online and in mobile transactions. The Board's proposed clarification will do that, and simply clarify that banks and payment networks must compete for retailer business—just as retailers compete for consumer's business and loyalty—regardless of where the transaction occurs. Our members report that many banks already enable a second "PINless" network and can choose amongst service providers when the card is used online. Unfortunately, they report that some of the largest issuers with a vast majority of the debit business are not enabling a second network leaving the retailer with no options but to run across more expensive global networks.

The intent and language of the law is clear, retailers must have access to competitive networks for debit transactions. No network or issuing bank can remove that choice. The Board is entrusted to enforce the law, particularly when more dominant networks are benefiting at the retailer's and other network's expense due to lack of enforcement. As the Board notes, currently only 6% of online debit transactions are being processed by single-message networks. This marketplace distortion is clearly problematic and within the ability of the Board to rectify quickly. An open and competitive market benefits all stakeholders, most importantly the U.S. consumer.

Therefore, CRA strongly supports the Board acting quickly to finalize the clarifications and enforce the debit routing provisions. Doing so will help ensure that retailers will have access to at least two unaffiliated debit networks before they head into the busy

holiday season. In addition to providing merchants with the competitive choice to which they are entitled, the Board of Governors' proposal will help bring about the competition that is needed to bring debit interchange fees under control. Card processing fees ultimately increase prices for consumers and cannot be allowed to continue to grow.

CRA also respectfully requests the Board act quickly to reduce the regulated debit rate to reflect both the reduction in cost and fraud burden of the regulated issuing banks, pursuant to the survey that was released by the Board at the same time as this request for comment. U.S. merchants paid \$24.38 billion in debit interchange fees in 2019.<sup>1</sup> With the significant shift to online and card usage, we can only expect that number to have increased dramatically in 2020. The Board set the current regulated rate for covered issuers at 21 cents plus five basis points with an additional penny for fraud adjustment when the law was initially implemented ten years ago. However, even with issuer costs having reduced by half, the rate has never been adjusted. The Board, in its biannual survey of issuer costs and fraud losses, reports that it costs covered issuers less than four cents to process a debit transaction. Additionally, the Board noted "the percentage of losses from fraudulent transactions reported by covered issuers absorbed by merchants steadily increased from 38.3 percent to 56.3 percent..."<sup>2</sup> These two facts are clear indicators that it is time for the Board to reduce the regulated rate to bring it into alignment with the statutory requirement that is both reasonable and proportional to issuers actual costs.

Thank you for your consideration of our member's views on this proposed clarification to the regulations. Our association and its members are eager to work with the Board to ensure robust enforcement of the debit routing law and reducing the regulated debit rate.

Sincerely,



Steve McCarthy  
Vice President, Public Policy

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<sup>1</sup> 2019 Interchange Fee Revenue Covered Issuer Costs, and Covered Issuer and Merchant Fraud Losses Related to Debit Card Transactions, May 2021.

<sup>2</sup> 2019 Interchange Fee Revenue Covered Issuer Costs, and Covered Issuer and Merchant Fraud Losses Related to Debit Card Transactions, May 2021.