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January 12, 2015

VIA ELECTRONIC AND U.S. MAIL

Alfred M. Pollard, Esq.,
General Counsel
Federal Housing Finance Agency
400 Seventh Street SW, Eighth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20024

Re: FHFA Proposed Rule – Members of Federal Home Loan Banks
RIN 2590-AA39

Dear Mr. Pollard:

On behalf of Shelby County State Bank, we submit this comment to express our grave concerns about the Federal Housing Finance Agency's ("FHFA") notice of proposed rulemaking and request for comments on "Members of the Federal Home Loan Banks" published on September 12, 2014. For the reasons described below, we respectfully request withdrawal of this proposal.

Please allow us to put this issue into context. Shelby County State Bank, with a current asset size of $215 million, is the oldest bank in Shelby County, Illinois, and has served this rural community since 1895. Shelby County has a population of approximately 22,000 people, and the largest town is the county seat of Shelbyville with a population of roughly 5,000 people. The median value of owner-occupied residences in Shelby County is $86,000 and 12% of the county population lives at or below the poverty. For 120 years, Shelby County State Bank has been a vital source of lending for our community, providing loan products for residential real estate, commercial real estate, agricultural real estate, small business, and agri-business. As permitted under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, we use these loans as collateral to support our activities with the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") of Chicago.

As a shareholder and customer since 1997, we greatly value our membership in the FHLB of Chicago and view it as a key partner to help us better serve our customers and our community. As a small community bank, access to funds from the FHLB of Chicago is critically important because the liquidity allows us to offer an array of loan products to our customers that we might not otherwise be able to offer. The FHLB's products such as advances, letters of credit and the Mortgage Partnership Finance® Program are tremendous resources that enable us to effectively compete with much larger financial institutions, resulting in more choices and better service for our home buying, small business and agricultural customers.

The proposed rule concerns us because it would impose, for the first time ever, on-going requirements that our bank would have to meet in order to remain a member of the FHLB of Chicago. For community financial institutions ("CFIs"), such as our bank, the proposal would require us to hold up to 5 percent of our total assets in long-term home mortgage loans. Failure to maintain this level would result eventually in the termination of our membership in the FHLB of Chicago.

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While this requirement may not appear to the FHFA to be onerous, the practical consequences would be very severe and disruptive. To begin with, our ability to rely on the liquidity provided by the FHLB of Chicago, particularly in times of economic distress, would be seriously undermined if the FHFA is allowed to establish new threshold requirements that we must meet to simply remain an FHLB of Chicago member. This has never been the case in the 82-year history of the FHLBs. Membership in the FHLBs has been steadily expanded by Congress over the years, never contracted. With the imposition of such a requirement, we could never be assured that when the next financial crisis occurs we will have continued access to FHLB of Chicago liquidity.

Even if we meet the proposed threshold today, we would be forced to manage our balance sheet with the proposed requirements in mind. Consequently, the proposed requirements could adversely influence our decisions regarding asset allocation at a time when it otherwise might be imprudent to have such a high percentage of long-term home mortgage loans. Our asset allocation potentially would become over-invested in housing related assets at the expense of small business lending and other commercial loans, consumer loans or other asset classes. In effect, a portion of our balance sheet would be dictated by the FHFA. This result would contradict the intent of Congress, which specifically allowed CFIs to pledge small business, agricultural and agri-business loans as collateral for FHLB advances in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 ("Act"). By making clear that CFIs may use FHLB funding for purposes other than residential housing finance, the Act expanded the mission of the FHLBs and encouraged lending by smaller depository institutions to these asset categories. The proposed rule contradicts Congressional intent by mandating that CFIs hold some amount of assets in long-term home mortgage loans. And it fails to recognize the legitimate uses of FHLB funding beyond housing finance activities.

We also are very concerned this proposal could lead to the politicization of FHLB membership. If the FHFA can require ongoing eligibility requirements for members, nothing would prevent it from increasing those thresholds, or imposing entirely new requirements, in the future. This proposal might simply be the first of many such eligibility requirements imposed upon FHLB members, purportedly in an effort to ensure that a sufficient housing finance nexus is maintained at all times by members. The FHFA director is a political position, appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. What would prevent a future FHFA director from requiring FHLB members to hold yet more housing loans or other types of assets on their balance sheets in order to achieve a certain political agenda? Such fears are not unfounded. Past Administrations from both political parties increased housing goals for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in an effort to increase the level of homeownership and serve politically favored constituencies, with disastrous results.

A similar concern exists as to the ability of the FHFA to terminate the memberships of current FHLB members without any showing of cause. Under the proposal, the current memberships of captive insurance companies would be terminated regardless of the amount of home mortgage loans they hold on their balance sheets. This would occur despite the fact that captives are insurance companies, which have been eligible as FHLB members since the FHLBs were created by Congress in 1932. If the FHFA can terminate the memberships of a certain class of insurance companies, it raises a legitimate concern as to what, if anything, would prevent the FHFA in the future from terminating the memberships of other types of current members, potentially including our bank, for any reason the FHFA sees fit. Such an outcome would destroy any confidence in the FHLBs as sources of stable and reliable liquidity. The FHFA will open a Pandora's Box if it approves the rule as proposed.

The overall intent of this proposal seems to restrict and narrow FHLB membership, resulting in fewer members. As some members have their memberships terminated, and others are forced to reduce their usage of the FHLB of Chicago, we are concerned about the destabilizing effects that would result. These actions will inevitably lead to smaller FHLBs with fewer assets, reduced profits, lower retained earnings, and a decreased market value of equity and capital stock. Additionally, as usage contracts and profits decline, fewer dollars will be available to support the FHLB of Chicago's affordable housing and community investment programs. Our bank's ability to serve our community through valuable products such the FHLB's down payment assistance grants, Community Investment Cash Advances and Affordable Housing Program grants would be harmed.

Beyond these destabilizing effects, this proposal does nothing to help strengthen the overall financial system. Since the financial crisis, our prudential regulators, the Federal Reserve and the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, have increasingly emphasized liquidity planning in an effort to prevent another crisis from occurring. In our liquidity plans, we rely on our access to the same-day funding offered by the FHLB of Chicago. Our regulator understands and accepts the vital role of the FHLBs in such planning. This proposal contradicts these efforts by undermining the reliance of banks such as ours on the FHLBs. In so doing, it threatens to weaken the broader financial system while doing nothing to help prevent a repeat of the financial crisis.

Nor does the proposal do anything to help repair and restart the struggling housing markets. Like many community banks, we rely upon the FHLBs' MPF® Program to access the secondary mortgage market. This innovative program has been popular with FHLB members, particularly smaller community banks, because it allows us to access the secondary mortgage market on competitive terms while retaining our customer relationships. The traditional MPF products also pay participating members monthly fees to manage the credit risk of their own loans, in contrast to the guarantee fees charged by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Rather than furthering this program, however, the proposal would harm it by encouraging members to hold more mortgage loans on their balance sheets, rather than selling them. As a consequence, if long-term mortgages are held by members their interest rate risk will increase. Moreover, to the extent the proposal discourages FHLB membership or terminates existing memberships, it will only serve to limit access to housing finance and the secondary market. Again, this seems to directly contradict the efforts of the Administration and others to increase the availability of mortgage credit, particularly for lower income families.

The proposed rule further harms the financial system by adding to the growing regulatory burden on small banks that impedes our ability to efficiently operate our businesses and best serve our customers and shareholders. Community banks across the country are struggling under the weight of an extensive regulatory regime imposed upon us in recent years, despite the fact that we were not the cause of the financial crisis. Recent legislative and regulatory requirements include the Patriot Act, the Bank Secrecy Act, anti-money laundering rules, the Dodd-Frank Act and accompanying Qualified Mortgage and Qualified Residential Mortgage rules, and new Basel III-like capital and liquidity requirements. This proposal only adds to this burden and will likely cause us to rethink the practicality of remaining a FHLB member.

We view the FHLB of Chicago as a critical partner for our bank. Its reliability as a liquidity source must be preserved. Threatening access to the FHLB of Chicago threatens our bank, our customers, and the various communities throughout Shelby County, including Shelbyville, Findlay, Moweaqua, Strasburg and Windsor. Changing the membership requirements promises to undermine the reliability of the FHLB of Chicago, discourage membership, inhibit growth, politicize FHLB membership, limit access to the secondary market, and shrink the FHLB of Chicago's affordable housing and community development activities. It will do nothing to help the efforts of other banking regulators to strengthen the overall financial system or repair the struggling housing markets. In stark contrast, there appear to be no specific, articulated benefits that would be achieved by this proposal. For these reasons, we strongly urge the immediate withdrawal of this proposal.

Very truly yours,

Gwyn D. Helton

Gwyn D. Helton
President
Shelby County State Bank

cc: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation
The Honorable Richard J. Durbin, Member of Congress
The Honorable Mark S. Kirk, Member of Congress
The Honorable John M. Shimkus, Member of Congress
The Honorable Rodney L. Davis, Member of Congress