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April 5, 2006

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency 250 E. Street, SW Public Reference Room Mail Stop 1-5 Washington, DC 20219 Docket No. 06-01 Robert E. Feldman, Executive Secretary Attn: Comments/Legal ESS Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 550 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20429

Regulation Comments Chief Counsel's Office Office of Thrift Supervision 1700 G. Street, NW Washington, DC 20552 Docket No. 2006-01 Jennifer Johnson, Secretary Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System 20th Street and Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20551 Docket No. OP-1248

Re: Proposed Guidance on Concentrations in Commercial Real Estate Lending, Sound Risk Management Practice 71 FR 2302 (January 13, 2006)

Dear Sir or Madam:

The New Jersey League of Community Bankers* ("the League") appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed guidance on Concentrations in Commercial Real Estate Lending, Sound Risk Management Practices ("proposed guidance") issued by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of Thrift Supervision and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("the agencies").

The League agrees with the agencies' position that institutions should have in place risk management practices and capital levels appropriate to the risk associated with concentrations in commercial real estate lending, but is extremely concerned with the proposed threshold tests for assessing whether an institution

^{*} The New Jersey League of Community Bankers, founded in 1908, is a trade association representing 73 of New Jersey's savings banks, savings & loan associations and commercial banks with total assets of over \$85 billion. The League's wholly-owned subsidiary, the Thrift Institutions Community Investment Corporation ("T.I.C.I.C.") assists League members in forming consortia to make loans on low-to-moderate income housing and economic development projects throughout New Jersey. Since its founding in September 1991, T.I.C.I.C. has closed almost \$250 million in loans to create over 4,700 units of housing affordable to families, senior citizens and citizens with special needs. In addition, TICIC's loan pipeline will create another 400 residential units to serve the needs of communities throughout the state.

Proposed Guidance on Concentrations in Commercial Real Estate Lending, Sound Risk Management Practice New Jersey League of Community Bankers April 5, 2006

Page 2

has a commercial real estate concentration that triggers heightened risk management practices and regulatory scrutiny. Our member community banks believe that proposed thresholds are far too broad, inflexible and arbitrary.

The League's biggest concern with the proposed thresholds is that they fail to take into account the risk characteristics of different types of commercial real estate lending. For instance, there is a vast difference in risk between a loan on a single family tract development or condominium project where all the homes or units are pre-sold and a development built on speculation. There is also a vast difference in risk between a loan on a multi-family apartment building and a speculative loan on a shopping center or office building. This is particularly the case in a market like New Jersey with a shortage of affordable housing and low vacancy rates in multi-family housing. Within a particular category of commercial real estate lending, there is also a vast difference in risk between loans that are conservatively underwritten and in which the borrower has a large investment at stake and loans that offer overly generous terms and where the borrower has little too lose if the project should fail.

Rather than setting arbitrary thresholds, the League urges that the guidance focus on the individual institution being examined, including the portfolio composition, the experience and expertise of the management team in the particular types of commercial real estate lending being conducted, the thoroughness of loan underwriting and risk management procedures, the controls in place at the institution and the conditions in the economic market being served by the institution. If the agencies continue to deem thresholds necessary, then those thresholds need to correspond to the actual risk inherent in the portfolio. Loans with lower risk characteristics should be excluded from those thresholds. Among the loans that should be excluded are multifamily loans, pre-sold residential construction and construction to permanent loans with either firm takeouts or established cash flows that provide sufficient debt service coverage.

League members are deeply concerned that by deeming an institution that exceeds the proposed thresholds as having "a concentration in commercial real estate lending", examiners will feel pressured to impose a higher capital requirement regardless of the circumstances at the particular institution. The proposed guidance provides the examiners with so much discretion in determining if additional capital requirements need to be imposed that there is no assurance that the guidance will be applied on a consistent basis between the agencies or even between different examiners of the same regulatory agency. Capital requirements should be addressed in the risk-based capital regulations and not in this proposed guidance.

The League believes the proposed guidance has the potential for severely curtailing commercial real estate lending in a market and for severely limiting opportunities for community banks to serve their communities and meet CRA requirements. The League has a wholly-owned subsidiary, the Thrift Institutions Community Investment Corporation of New Jersey ("TICIC"), that helps to spread the risk involved in low-to-moderate income multifamily loans and community development loans by forming consortia of League member banks to participate in the loans. The ability of TICIC to continue to offer these opportunities to League members could be compromised by establishing arbitrary thresholds that cause member banks to curtail this type of lending.

Proposed Guidance on Concentrations in Commercial Real Estate Lending, Sound Risk Management Practice New Jersey League of Community Bankers

April 5, 2006

Page 3

The League appreciates the opportunity to comment of the proposed guidance. If you should have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

James R. Silkensen Acting President

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