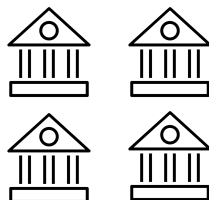


Winners from the Senate's regulatory relief bill



Banks with \$50-\$250 billion

The most significant change in the bill is raising the systemic threshold to \$250 billion, which frees nearly 30 banks from Fed-run annual stress tests, higher capital and leverage requirements, and other tougher standards on banks considered systemically important



Banks below \$10 billion

The bill would exempt banks with less than \$10 billion in assets from the Volcker Rule, which bans proprietary trading. The proposal would also exempt banks from complicated capital and liquidity rules as long as they hold a leverage ratio of 8% to 10%



CFPB

The bill does not touch the CFPB, which can be considered a win for the agency, as under the House's bill, its regulatory authority would be considerably reduced



Credit unions

While credit unions will benefit from a number of changes to housing regulations, the bill includes additional credit-union-specific provisions, such as giving them a permanent say on their regulator's budget



Trust banks

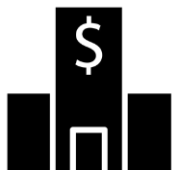
The bill includes a provision that clarifies that trust and custody banks' deposits held at the Federal Reserve should not be included in the calculation of the supplementary reserve ratio



Sen. Mike Crapo (R-ID)

Crapo has been pushing for a regulatory relief bill since he became chair of the Senate Banking Committee in January 2017. For Crapo, the deal shows that he can work with Democrats in spite of the stark division in Congress

Losers from the Senate's regulatory relief bill



Banks with over \$250 billion

While regional banks with over \$250 billion in assets pushed for the Senate deal to include an indicator test for systemic risk rather than a strict size limit, they remain subject to heightened regulation under the Senate's bill



Midsize banks

Banks with just above \$10 billion in assets will miss out on many of the targeted benefits the Senate's bill has to offer, such as the exemption from the Volcker rule and relaxed requirements for mortgage lending



Sen. Sherrod Brown (D-OH)

Brown has said for several years he would support a modest regulatory relief effort. However, he withdrew his support for the bill, abandoning a chance to cut a bipartisan deal that was supported by at least nine other Democrats

Sources: National Journal research, 2018; "Winners and losers of the Senate reg relief bill," American Banker, November 20, 2017.