

**Farm Bill and Support for Agriculture.** ICBA has recommended six key principles for a new Farm Bill and several legislative priorities. These include ample funding for commodity programs, rural broadband, and crop insurance. ICBA advocates for higher USDA guaranteed loan limits and quicker USDA loan approvals, while opposing Farm Credit System expansions for non-farm business lending, permitting FCS home loans in towns of 10,000 in population, and exemptions from Section 1071.

**Durbin-Marshall Amendment Expansion Legislation.**

ICBA opposes legislation to create new credit card routing mandates, expanding on the Durbin Amendment's interchange restrictions. While the Credit Card Competition Act (S. 1838 and H.R. 3881) is designed to apply to banks with over \$100 billion in assets, community banks would be forced to subsidize costly systemwide changes that would put customer data at risk while benefitting big-box retailers.

- ICBA released polling which shows that a substantial bipartisan majority of voters oppose the Durbin proposal, which could end credit card reward programs.

**ACRE: Tax Incentives for Community Bank Agriculture and Home Loans.**

ICBA is promoting the ACRE Act (H.R. 3139, S. 2371). This bill, which enjoys bipartisan support, would create a tax exclusion for interest income on loans secured by agricultural land and residential mortgages in rural communities.

**ICBA Check Fraud Task Force.** The task force, composed of more than 40 community banks and state bankers' associations, was created to explore solutions to prevent, detect, and mitigate check fraud. The task force is just one component of ICBA's broader strategy to work with stakeholders in Congress, the agencies, law enforcement, and industry to reduce the burden of check fraud.

- In May, ICBA published: [“Check Fraud: A Practical Guide to Altered, Forged, and Counterfeit Checks for Community Bankers.”](#) This guide is designed to help ICBA-member community banks address check fraud, recover funds, and reduce losses.

**Restricting the Sale of “Trigger Leads.”** ICBA is supporting bipartisan bills in the House (H.R. 7297) and Senate (S. 3502) as well as the Hagerty-Reed Amendment in the Senate version of the NDAA which would restrict credit reporting agencies from the sale of consumers' contact information when they apply for a residential mortgage. These “trigger leads” compromise consumer privacy, create a flood of unwanted solicitations, and create consumer confusion.

**2025 Tax Legislation.** The expiration of provisions of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act at the end of 2025 will trigger broader tax legislation. ICBA is positioning itself to protect community banks from any tax increases and to obtain targeted tax relief.

**Challenging Reckless “Junk Fee” Rhetoric.** ICBA is aggressively challenging the mischaracterization of legitimate overdraft fees and credit card fees for late payments. These clearly disclosed fees make possible services that consumers seek and rely on. The CFPB's proposal on overdraft and its final rule on credit card late fees will have negative, unintended consequences for consumers.

**Cannabis Banking.** ICBA supports legislation that would create a safe harbor from federal sanctions for financial institutions that serve cannabis-related businesses in states where cannabis is legal.

- The SAFE Banking Act has passed the US House of Representatives seven times in previous Congresses. In September, the Senate Banking Committee passed similar legislation, the SAFER Banking Act (S. 2860).

**Central Bank Digital Currency.** ICBA opposes a U.S. CBDC which would compete with community bank deposits needed to fund local lending and undermine consumer privacy, among others.

- ICBA supports the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act (S. 3801, H.R. 5403), which would prohibit the Fed from issuing a CBDC. H.R. 5403 passed the House in May.

**Stablecoins, Decentralized Finance.** Unregulated crypto assets, including stablecoins, as well as decentralized finance (DeFi), threaten to disintermediate community banks and heighten risks for the wider economy and must be appropriately regulated. ICBA strongly opposes efforts to grant nonbank stablecoin issuers access to the Federal Reserve master account and to license novel nonbank issuers not subject to the same regulation as community banks.

- ICBA has convened a Digital Assets Subcommittee to examine and deliberate issues related to a proposed CBDC and digital assets.
- In a [LinkedIn post](#), ICBA President and CEO Rebeca Romero Rainey called for lawmakers to ensure any regulatory framework for stablecoin issuers contains strong federal oversight to prevent a regulatory race to the bottom.

#### **ICBA Anti-Credit Union “Something’s Wrong”**

**Campaign.** Following a surge in credit union acquisitions of banks, ICBA launched its “Something’s Wrong” targeted digital ad campaign and website to highlight the harm done by the credit union industry’s aggressive and abusive exploitation of their tax exemption.

- ICBA is requesting hearings on Navy Federal’s discriminatory mortgage lending practices revealed in an [analysis by CNN](#).

**Federal Housing Finance Agency.** ICBA has registered strong opposition to changes contained in a recent FHFA RFI that would alter the FHLB’s mission and restrict community bank access to FHLB advances. The RFI would implement certain recommendations of a 2023 report on the reform and restructuring of the FHLB System. ICBA has formed an FHLB Task Force to advocate against adverse changes recommended in that report.

**Section 1033 Exemption.** ICBA is seeking accommodations for community banks in the implementation of its Dodd-Frank Section 1033 rule. Specifically, ICBA is urging the CFPB to exempt community banks with less than \$850 million in assets—“small businesses” as defined by the Small Business Administration—from a requirement to create and maintain a third-party developer interface. In addition, ICBA is asking the CFPB to permit banks to charge third parties a reasonable fee for providing access to consumer information. Section 1033 requires financial institutions to make available to consumers and authorized third parties data relating to consumers’ transactions and accounts.

**Strong Support for Bill to Close ILC Loophole.** The industrial loan company (ILC) loophole allows big tech and commercial companies to own essentially full-service FDIC-insured banks while evading holding company supervision. ICBA is promoting bipartisan legislation that would permanently close the ILC loophole, while grandfathering existing ILCs.

- The Close the Shadow Banking Loophole Act (S. 3538) was introduced in the Senate by a bipartisan group of Senators, led by Chairman Brown (D-OH) and Senator Kennedy (R-LA).

**Prescriptive and Intrusive FDIC Corporate Governance Proposal.** ICBA opposes the FDIC’s recently proposed “guidelines” that would raise the bar for the “independence” of board members, making it harder to recruit qualified directors and heighten liability risk for bank directors and officers, among other adverse changes. The proposal would apply to institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more, though the agency would reserve broad authority to apply it to smaller institutions.

**ICBA Litigates the CRA and 1071 Final Rules.** ICBA and other national and state trade associations are pursuing a lawsuit against the Federal Reserve, FDIC and OCC for exceeding their statutory authority and acting arbitrarily and capriciously in their revision to the Community Reinvestment Act rule. The court has issued a preliminary injunction temporarily pausing the new rule while the court decides the merits of the case.

- ICBA intervened in a suit against the CFPB for exceeding its statutory authority and acting arbitrarily and capriciously in finalizing its Section 1071 rule. As a result of ICBA’s efforts, the court expanded its temporary injunctive relief to all covered financial institutions, resulting in a 290-day extension of the compliance date.

**Improving M&A Regulatory Framework.** ICBA urges regulators to streamline and expedite the bank merger process for all proposed mergers where both the acquiring and acquired bank have \$10 billion or fewer total assets. Heightened regulatory scrutiny should be applied to mergers involving large, complex, and too-big-to-fail institutions. The HHI calculation should be expanded to include competition from credit unions, the Farm Credit System, and online banks.

**EGRPRA Review.** ICBA is calling on regulators to conduct a comprehensive regulatory review under the Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act, or EGRPRA, the 10-year review to identify outdated or otherwise unnecessary regulatory requirements. Regulators must take bold action to eliminate one-size-fits-all mandates that fail to consider the community banking business model.