Dear Chairwoman Waters, Ranking Member McHenry, Chairman Crapo, and Ranking Member Brown:

We are writing to draw your attention to a comment that we have recently filed with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) regarding the merger between Branch Banking and Trust Company (BB&T) and SunTrust Bank. We believe that this comment raises several concerns that are deserving of your attention.

First, the comment highlights why this merger is of particular concern:

By all accounts, the wounds of the financial crisis are not yet healed.\(^1\) There is, therefore, an understandable weariness regarding the current wave of bank consolidations.\(^2\) As they consider the largest bank merger since the crisis, it is essential that regulators demonstrate to the public that they take seriously potential threats to the financial system’s stability and the potential for lax regulation to create widespread harm for millions of Americans.

While this merger will create the nation’s sixth largest bank, its implications for market domination in regional markets are even more severe. The combined bank will be a dominant force throughout the Southeast and mid-Atlantic, most notably becoming the largest bank in three states (Georgia, West Virginia, and Virginia) and the second largest in two others (Maryland and North Carolina).\(^3\)

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The FDIC must consider the elevated risk to these regions should this combined institution fail.

It is also important to recognize that, aside from its implications for the stability of financial markets, this merger will have a negative impact on thousands of workers and consumers. There are 740 SunTrust branches located within two miles of a BB&T branch. 4 Many of these branches are likely to face closure, leading to the loss of thousands of jobs. The majority of those laid off are likely to be lower-income employees who already face greater precarity. The shock of job loss could destabilize many households and lead to foreclosures, which could, in turn, hurt local housing markets; the loss of jobs will likely have broader ripple effects throughout these communities. Moreover, consolidation is likely to decrease the propensity of the merged entity to strive to comply with Community Reinvestment Act standards. The FDIC must not be seen to be trivializing these concerns.

Second, the comment drew attention to concerns about the integrity of the FDIC’s review process:

We note that the FDIC currently lacks a minority party commissioner. Although the Senate Minority Leader proposed a candidate for the vacancy last year, the President has yet to act on the recommendation and make a formal nomination. 5 Such lengthy delays are highly unusual and represent an unacceptable manipulation of statutorily independent bodies. That the President is engaging in this variety of politically-motivated obstructionism to exert influence over the nature and direction of the FDIC’s decisions necessarily undermines confidence in the integrity of its decision-making. This reality makes it even more imperative that the FDIC prove that its sitting commissioners will be impartial arbiters.

As entities with deep expertise in identifying soft corruption (i.e., legal but wrong behavior), the Revolving Door Project and the Demand Progress Education Fund offer the following warning to the FDIC. We believe that FDIC Chairwoman Jelena McWilliams’ involvement in the effort to pass legislation that facilitated mergers such as this one and her ties through her previous employment to a lobbyist working for SunTrust cast doubt on her impartiality. In order to protect the integrity of the FDIC board’s decision, we ask that Chairwoman McWilliams assuage these doubts by releasing all of her ethics forms and waivers for public

5 Zach Carter, “Senate Democrats Are Still Figuring Out This Whole Resistance Thing,” HuffPost, February 13, 2019, https://www.huffpost.com/entry/congress-federal-agency-staffing-impasse_n_5c632fa0e4b08da0ec7fb62a
appraisal and publicly addressing doubts about her ability to act as an impartial adjudicator in this matter.

Although Chairwoman McWilliams had left the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs committee’s employ by the time the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protect Act (S. 2155), a major rollback of Dodd-Frank regulations, was passed, as a General Counsel for the committee she was involved in developing the blueprint from which S. 2155 would draw heavily.\(^6\)

That law facilitated the merger in question by loosening regulatory standards, which reduced compliance costs and freed up funds for mergers and acquisitions.\(^7\)

This demonstrable commitment to the effort to make mergers like this one more feasible raises questions about the Chairwoman’s ability to remain objective in this case.

That these general matters already call into question the integrity of the FDIC’s decision makes it all the more essential that Chairwoman McWilliams works to prove that her longstanding ties to key player in this merger do not represent an insurmountable conflict of interest. While Chairwoman McWilliams worked on the Senate Banking Committee one of her colleagues for a period of time was Mark Oesterle, who went on to become a lobbyist for SunTrust Bank.\(^8\)

In that capacity, Oesterle lobbied the Senate Banking Committee on several bills, including the deregulatory bill for small- and mid-sized banks that preceded S. 2155, on which McWilliams would have been working as the committee’s General Counsel.\(^9\)

In addition to these direct links between McWilliams and Oesterle, they also share a common former Senate Banking committee colleague, Andrew Olmem.

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\(^7\) David Dayen, “Elizabeth Warren was Right: New Law is Already Making Banks Bigger,” The Intercept, https://theintercept.com/2019/02/08/elizabeth-warren-was-right-new-law-is-already-making-banks-bigger/


who now serves as the White House’s Special Assistant for Financial Policy. Olmem served as General Counsel for the committee between Oesterle and McWilliams.¹⁰ Like McWilliams, he would also have encountered Oesterle in his capacity as a lobbyist.¹¹ In his role in the White House, Olmem “plays a key role in personnel decisions for financial positions in the Trump administration.”¹² Olmem has helped to install a roster of regulators who are intent on rolling back financial regulations, many of whom, like McWilliams, are also alumni of the Senate Banking Committee.¹³ These connections make it reasonable for the public to wonder whether Oesterle lobbied Olmem for McWilliams’ appointment, recognizing that she would be an ally on the FDIC board. The air of impropriety resulting from this web of relationships demands clarification.

Given these concerns, we write to you to request that you use your oversight powers to examine those involved in this merger and determine whether a key “independent agency” is genuinely independent of the banking industry it is designed to regulate. Additionally, we urge you to use the means at your disposal to investigate how President Trump’s failure to nominate a minority commissioner to the FDIC board undermines the integrity of the statutory scheme of the FDIC. Does current law have strong enough language to assure the partisan diversity it requires on paper exists in reality? The President’s stubborn refusal to make a nomination, in addition to the linkages between those tasked with reviewing the merger and those with a concerted interest in seeing it approved, threaten public confidence in the approval process’ integrity. We ask that you work to restore that confidence.

Finally, it would appear that this merger will be bad for both the economy of the impacted regions as well as increase the fragility of our once-again “too big to fail”-heavy banking industry. As such, this merger appears to vindicate the concerns of critics of the “Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act” of 2018, also known as “the Crapo Bill” and S.2155.¹⁴ Hearings with respect to whether that deregulatory measure should be amended, and whether agencies like the FDIC have adequate instruction on how to protect the public while implementing it, would also be timely.

Jeff Hauser
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¹¹ Oesterle, Mark,” OpenSecrets.org, Center for Responsive Politics
¹³ Ackerman, “‘Shelby Mafia’ Is Helping Trump Deregulate Wall Street”
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cc: Members of the House Financial Services Committee and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs