

# Federal Reserve wants to avoid another SVB moment

## Article

**The news:** The Federal Reserve really doesn't want any more **Silicon Valley Bank**-style busts.

Vice chair for supervision **Michael Barr** proposed a "sweeping" overhaul of capital requirements and stress tests this week, per The New York Times, changes that he said would close regulatory gaps and ensure a safer financial system.

## Here's what would change:

- The largest banks would need to increase their holdings of capital by as much as two percentage points.
- Banks wouldn't be allowed to use internal credit-risk models and would have to model risks at a trading desk level, as opposed to a firm-wide level.
- Banks with assets of **\$100 billion** or more would have to account for unrealized losses on “available for sale” assets in their capital allocations.

**No SVB redux:** This is the Fed's first attempt at atonement after acknowledging [the role it played](#) leading up to the collapse of SVB and a string of other regional banks.

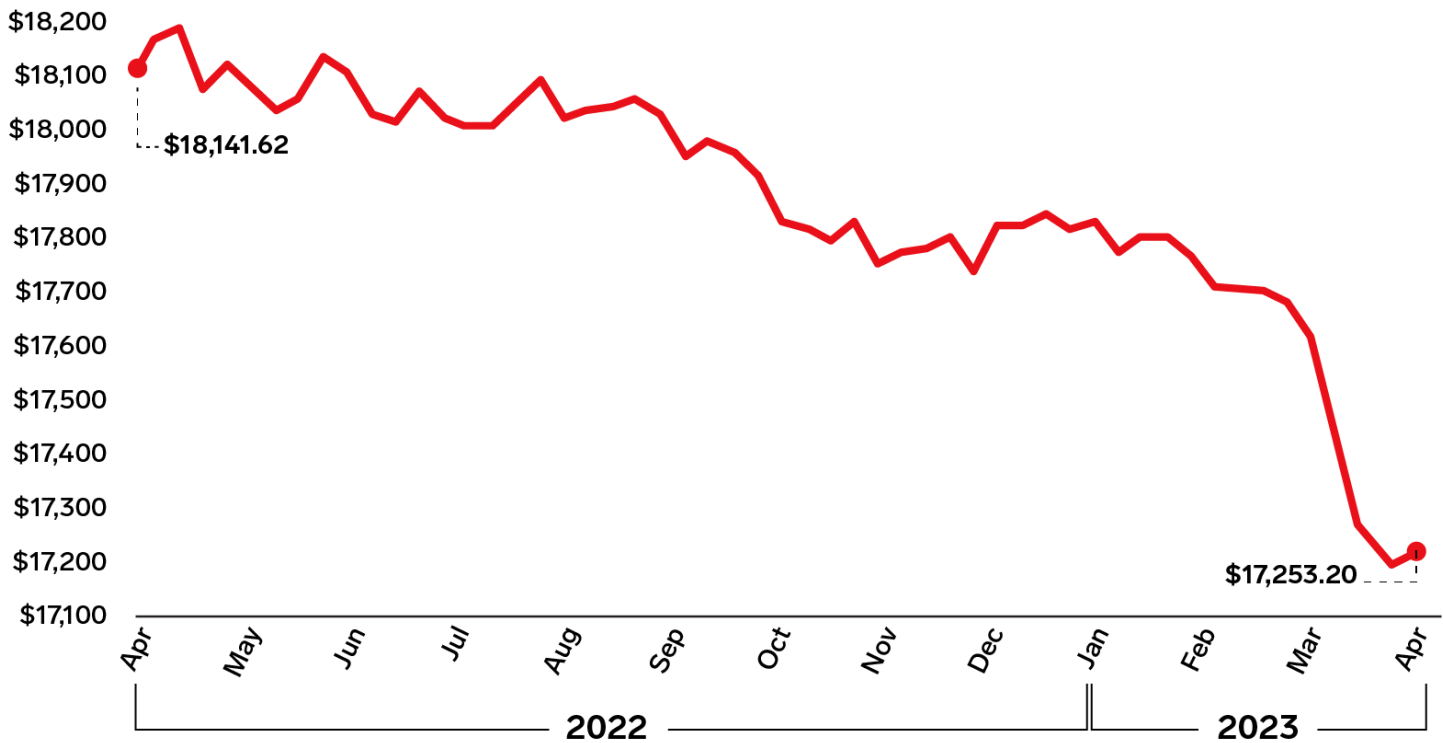
- SVB didn't have to take any of its unrealized losses on Treasuries into consideration, which was one of the main reasons venture capital firms told their startups to [pull all of their money out of the bank](#).
- But it would have had to under the Fed's proposal. The new \$100 billion asset threshold (down from the current \$700 billion) **extends that reporting requirement to 30 more banks**.

**What this means:** Banks are expectedly bristling at the proposal. Lobby groups argued the rule change “will lead to higher borrowing costs and fewer loans for consumers and businesses,” [per](#) the Financial Services Forum.

- Banks are [already tightening their lending standards](#) for consumers and businesses alike. Revolving consumer credit growth slowed from 13.2% annualized in May to 8.2% in June, [per](#) the Fed's most recent consumer credit release—and **nonrevolving credit contracted**.
- Most of these fears are likely overblown. Getting these rules approved could take years, and lawmakers and banking stakeholders will have plenty of opportunities to push back.
- By the time this proposal is finalized, the Fed's rate-hiking campaign may be well behind us—and those unrealized losses will likely be much less of a reporting headache than they would be today.

# Deposits, All US Commercial Banks, April 2022–2023

billions



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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