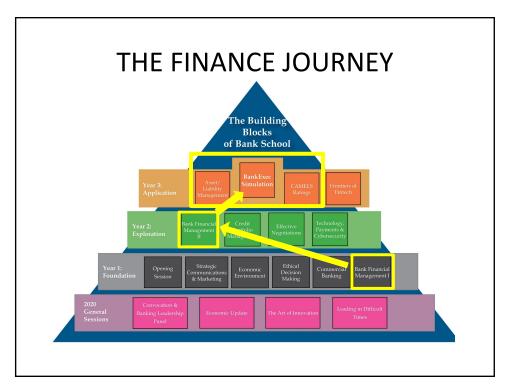
ZOOM VERSION

"Advanced Bank Financial Management / Asset Liability Management Year 2"

Brad E. Schwartz
SEVP & Chief Operating Officer
TowneBank

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Class Overview

- Day 1 Review Financial Statements / Ratios
- Day 2 Profitability, Liquidity and Capital
- Day 3 Interest Rate Risk & Reward
- Day 4 Mock ALCO Meeting
- Day 5 Hedging and Strategy, Risk Mgmt, Assignment Review

Integrated BankExec Financial Reports

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Our Goals

- An deeper understanding of bank financial statements & ratios
- An understanding of what drives bank financial performance and your role
- Understand what is ALCO Management
- Tie all this knowledge together to improve your performance for BankExec Capstone
- · Help with your home study assignment

How Bank Exec Works

- How Bank Exec works:
 - Competitive marketplace
 - Everyone starts with same bank
 - Make RAPID decisions on loan pricing and risk, deposit and funding pricing, marketing, capital activities
 - Model runs and determines ranking of banks in the market based on 10 factors that drive the closing stock price
 - Top stock price wins EPS drives stock price

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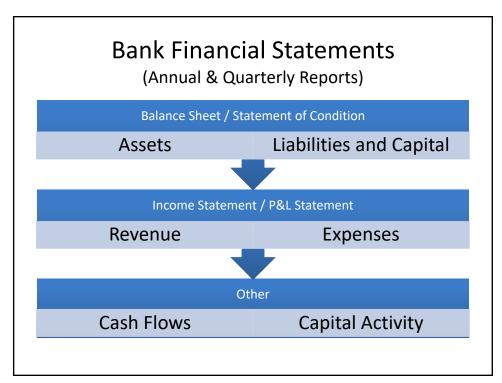
Home Study Assignment

- Interest Rate Risk and the financial impact from a changing rate environment
 - Answer basic financial questions
 - Understand risks in the balance sheet?
 - What would be your recommendations for the bank to improve their position
- Review further on Friday

Year 1 Recap

- Ratio Worksheet
 - ROA, ROE, EPS, P/E Ratio, Efficiency Ratios
 - Loan/Deposit, ALLL/Loans, 100/300 Ratios
 - Capital Leverage Ratio, Total Risk Based Capital
 - Asset Yield, Liability Cost, Net Interest Margin
- Financial Statements
 - Balance Sheet
 - Income Statement
- What if Growth Strategy

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Financial Statement Overview

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B00 -- Financial Reports, For Quarter Ending 12/31/21
Third Bank 2009

B01: Balance Sheet -- Page 2
B02: Income Statement -- Page 3
B05: Risk Management Summary -- Page 4
B06: Funds Management -- Page 5

B10: Security Maturities and Portfolio Activity -- Page 6
B12: Security Portfolio -- Page 7

B20: Loan Activity -- Page 8
B22: Loan Profitability and Performance -- Page 9
B24: Loan Decisions -- Page 10

B40: Deposit Activity and Performance -- Page 11
B44: Deposit and Marketing Decisions -- Page 12

B64: Treasury Managment, Dividends and Forecast Earnings -- Page 13

C91: Bank Balance Sheets -- Page 14
C92: Income Statements -- Page 15
C93: Community Loan and Deposit Markets -- Page 16
C94: Community Bank Capital Activity -- Page 17
C95: Economic Charts -- Page 18
C96: Economic Reporter -- Page 19
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== Assets ===== Cash Items Fed Funds Sold Securities Loans (Net) Business Real Estate Consumer Other Loan Loss Reserve Premises Third Bank Other Assets Total Assets === Liabilities and Equity === Total Deposits **Balance Sheet** Checking Accounts Savings Accounts Time Accounts Certificates of Deposit Borrowed Funds Repurchase Agreements Fed Funds Purchased FHLB Borrowing Other Liabilities Capital Notes Owners Equity Total Liab & Equity

Primary Earning Assets

- Short-term funds/FFS
- Securities/Investments
- Loans
 - Business/Commercial
 - Residential
 - Consumer
 - LESS Loan Loss Reserve (ALLL)

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		For Quarters		
	12/31/21	9/30/21	6/30/21	3/31/21
======= Assets =======				
Cash Items	49.695	49.616	49.108	46.083
Fed Funds Sold	8.911	55.247	103.423	104.537
Securities	24.687	24.751	24.793	34.823
Loans (Net)	680.210	646.999	628.500	591.517
Business	223.808	199.523	185.278	175.458
Real Estate	323.338	318.948	320.786	304.970
Consumer	139.934	135.063	128.785	117.064
Other	0	0	0	
Loan Loss Reserve	-6.871	-6.535	-6.348	-5.97
Premises	15.504	15.492	15.484	15.479
Other Assets	40.048	40.397	41.369	39.980
Total Assets	819.054	832.502	862.677	832.420
=== Liabilities and Equity ===	1	l		I
Total Deposits	719.843	734.188	763.936	734.556
Checking Accounts	233.925	227.735	215.481	200.03
Savings Accounts	246.924	270.451	304.883	291.049
Time Accounts	238.994	236.002	243.572	243.46
Certificates of Deposit	0	0	0	
Borrowed Funds	0	0	0	0
Repurchase Agreements	0	0	0	
Fed Funds Purchased	0	0	0	(
FHLB Borrowing	0	0	0	0
Other Liabilities	33.748	34.405	35.828	34.314
Capital Notes	0	0	0	0
Owners Equity	65.463	63.908	62.913	63.550
Total Liab & Equity	819.054	832.502	862.677	832.420
	015.051		1 002.077	1 002.120
======= Ratios (%) =======				
Net Liquid Assets / Assets	1.09	6.64	11.99	13.76
Loans / Deposits	94.49	88.12	82.27	80.53
Non-Performing Loans / Loans	.61	.64	.67	.80
Charge-offs / Average Loans	.28	.36	.55	.64
Earning Asset / Total Assets	87.15	87.33	87.72	87.80
Core Deposits / Total Assets	87.89	88.19	88.55	88.24
Int Bear Liab / Total Assets	79.24	79.65	80.28	79.59
Borrowed Funds / Total Assets	0	0	0	0
Fed Funds Purch / Tot Capital	0	0	0	0
Owners Equity / Total Assets	7.99	7.68	7.29	7.63

Loans and Leases

- Key issues related to loan portfolios?
 - Asset (Credit) quality
 - Risk Ratings Systems
 - Allowance (reserve) for Loan and Lease Losses / CECL
 - Interest rate risk
 - · Fixed rates, duration/maturity
 - Floating rates, indexes, floors
 - Hedging of risk
 - Concentration of credit
 - · Mix of Loan Types
 - Sector 100/300 Ratios
 - Legal lending limits

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Ratio: Loan to Deposit Ratio

- Is a very simplistic liquidity measurement
- Demonstrates the level of deposits funding the loan portfolio
- A ratio too high (90-100%+) may impact liquidity but will lead to higher profitability
- A ratio too low also requires some attention and will usually have a negative impact on profitability

Ratios (%)	
Net Liquid Assets / Assets	1.09
Loans / Deposits	94.49
Non-Performing Loans / Loans	.61
Charge-offs / Average Loans	.28
Earning Asset / Total Assets	87.15
Core Deposits / Total Assets	87.89
Int Bear Liab / Total Assets	79.24
Borrowed Funds / Total Assets	0
Fed Funds Purch / Tot Capital	0
Owners Equity / Total Assets	7.99

Allowance for Loan & Lease Losses

- ALLL Also called Reserve for Loan Losses
- Deducted from loans to compute "net loans"
- Calculation:

Beginning Balance ALLL

Plus: Provision for loan losses (earnings impact)

Less: Loan charge-offs

Plus: Recoveries of previously charged off loans

= Ending Balance ALLL

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Allowance Loan Losses

- 3 Components of the incurred loss model:
 - Current Loans x PAST ANNUAL losses (3-5 year time horizon)
 - Non-performing loans at actual expected loss
 - Environmental factors/trends
- Calculation:
 - Allowance for loan losses / Gross Loans
 - Adding \$ to ALLL typically reduces earnings
- What is Third Bank's ratio = _____

Current Expected Credit Loss Model (CECL)

- New accounting standard for ALLL
 - Effective 2020 larger cap banks (Covid-19 optional)
- Forward looking vs. backward looking
- Life of Loan losses booked at time loan booked
 - Long-term loans and pricing?
 - Overall lending environment for higher risk credits
- Significant data requirements
- Modeling system requirements

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Loan Portfolio Dynamics Interest Income 3.223 1.570 Business Credit Lines Business Term Loans Total Business 211.7 rcial Real Estate 3.682 .095 191.6 3.499 .183 .006 3.406 5.108 .209 .297 .082 .006 Installment Loans 2.137 2.434 137.5 2.434 .49% .17% .26% 9.05% .41% 10.10% 9.82% 95% .42% 7.11% 1.03% .24% 6.01% Residential Mortgage (FR) 5.44% 6.45% .05% 6.22% 7.08% 3.61% .86% .24% 6.22% .06% 3.61%

Bank Investments

- What are the purposes of bank investment portfolios?
 - Liquidity
 - Generate Income
 - Satisfy Pledging requirements
 - Support Interest rate risk management

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Bank Investments

- Bank investment portfolios are usually made up of bonds and debt instruments
- Bank regulations restrict the ability of banks to own equities
 - Exceptions: Required holdings of FRB stock, FHLB stock, Community Bankers Bank stock
 - Bank Holding Companies may hold equities

Types of Bank Investments

- U.S. Treasury Securities
 - Full faith and credit of U.S. Government
 - Bills = 4,8,13,26 and 52 week maturity/discounted
 - Notes = 2-10 year maturity
 - Bonds = 30 year maturity
- Government Agency Securities
 - Full faith and credit of U.S. Government
 - Examples:
 - Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)
 - Small Business Administration (SBA)

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Types of Bank Investments

- Government Sponsored Enterprises
 - Not the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government but historically to be of high credit quality
- Examples:
 - Federal National Mortgage Assoc. (Fannie Mae)
 - Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (Freddie Mac)
 - Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB)
 - Federal Farm Credit Bureau (FFCB)

Types of Bank Investments

- Municipal Bonds
 - Bonds issued by state and local government bodies
 - General Obligation vs. Revenue Bonds
 - Yield defined as TE = Tax Equivalent
- Corporate Bonds
 - Bonds issued by corporations
- IDA/IDB Authorities Bonds
 - Project specific debt
- Other Banks Subordinated Debt

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What Drives the Return on Bonds?

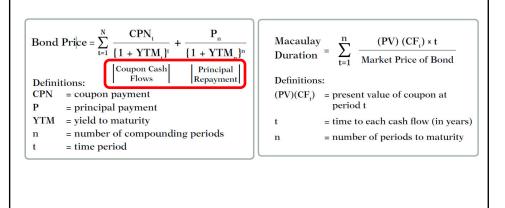
- Interest rate/yield based on purchase
- Predictability / timing of payments
 - Cash Flow
 - Prepayment risk
 - Call risk
- Credit risk
 - Default risk/creditworthiness of borrower
 - Collateral
- Liquidity /ability to sell in efficient market

Price and Duration

- Investment theory tells us that the <u>value</u> of a fixed-income investment is the sum of all of its cash flows discounted at an interest rate that reflects the inherent investment risk.
- <u>Duration</u> measures the weighted average of the present value of the cash flows to calculate the number of years it takes to recover the cash flows of a bond. Convexity is an even better way to look at duration.

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Price and Duration



Basic Bond Math

 \$1,000 Bond, 3 year maturity, 3 annual payments, 10% coupon, market rate at 7% = what is price and duration?

```
Market Price = $100/(1.07)<sup>1</sup>+$100/(1.07)<sup>2</sup>
+ $1100/(1.07)<sup>3</sup>
= $93.46 + $87.34 + $897.93
= $1,078.73
```

Macaulay = (1 x \$93.46 / \$1,078.73) Duration + (2 x \$87.34 / \$1,078.73) + (3 x \$897.93 / \$1,078.73) = 2.7458 Bond value stated at 1.079

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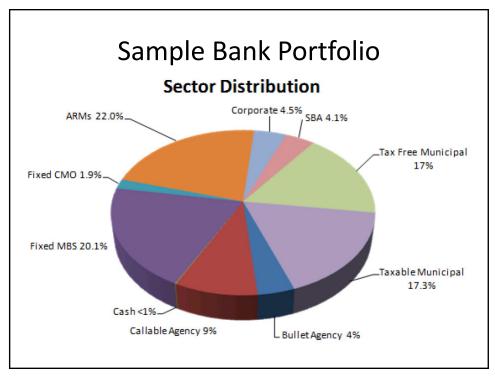
Key Issues - Bonds

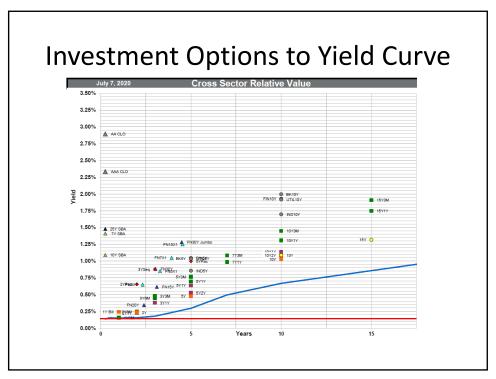
- Accounting:
 - Balance Sheet Classification
 - Accounting for purchase discounts and premiums
 - Impairment (OTTI)
- Regulatory
 - Ratings Agencies cannot be relied upon
 - Each bank must underwrite and monitor
 Municipal and Corporate bonds

Balance Sheet Classification

- Held to Maturity (HTM)
 - Changes in value do not impact equity or earnings
 - Cannot use for liquidity, i.e. sell while held
- Available for Sale (AFS)
 - Changes in value Impact equity but not earnings
 - impact in rising rate environment
 - _____impact in declining rate environment
- Trading
 - Changes in value impact equity via earnings, MTM

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AGENC		Spread	YTM	Maturity	SBAs	BEEM	BEY	Eff Dur	
	1Y3M	0	0.15%	1	A 7Y SBA	184	1.41%	0.25	
	2Y3M	9	0.24%	2	△ 10YSBA	216	1.09%	0.25	
	3Y3M	30	0.49%	3	△ 25Y SBA	177	1.48%	0.25	
	3Y6M 5Y3M	27 47	0.46% 0.77%	3 5	MBS Pass-Thrus' FN15Y	Spread 43	YTM 0.62%	Avg. Life 3.11	Coupo
=	5Y3M 5Y1Y		0.77%		FN15Y FN20Y		0.82%	3.11 2.40	2.0
BERMUDA	5Y1Y 7Y3M	40 59	1.11%	5 7	FN2UY FN30Y	18 70	0.34%	3.03	2.5 3.0
=	713W	49	1.01%	7	FN30Y Jumbo	101	1.28%	4 49	2.0
=	10Y3M	78	1.45%	10	CMOs1	Spread	YTM	Avg. Life	2.0
	10Y1Y	64	1.31%	10	◆ 2YPac	50	0.65%	2.00	
	15Y3M	124	1.91%	15	5YPac	70	1.00%	5.00	
-	15Y1Y	108	1.75%	15	♦ 3YSeq	70	0.88%	3.00	
2Y1Y		7	0.22%	2	MBS ARMs ²	Z-Spread	YTM	Eff. Dur	
	3Y1Y	20	0.39%	3	A FN3X1	45	0.65%	2.32	
EUROPEAN	5Y1Y	34	0.64%	5	▲ FN5X1	60	0.85%	3.28	
1	5Y2Y	23	0.53%	5	▲ FN7X1	70	1.05%	3.93	
	10Y1Y	47	1.14%	10	▲ FN10X1	80	1.25%	4.54	
	10Y2Y	42	1.09%	10	CLOs	DM	BEY	Eff. Dur	
_	1Y Bill	8.9	0.24%	1	AAA CLO	179	2.09%	0.25	
BULLETS		8	0.23%	2	AA CLO	232	2.62%	0.25	
		18	0.48%	5	A CLO	291	3.21%	0.25	
000000		36	1.03%	10	▲ BBB CLO	455	4.85%	0.25	
CORPORA	ND5Y	Spread 56	YTM 0.86%	Maturity 5	MUNIs-BQs ³	Spread 42	YTM 1.09%	Maturity 10	
Industrials		103	1.70%	10	O 15Y	65	1.32%	15	
<u> </u>		74	1.04%	5			1.52.10	10	
Banks		133	2.00%	10		¹ Pass-Thrus & CMC	la Maturity = Avo	Life	
<u> </u>	FIN5Y	75	1.05%	5		² ARMs Maturity = E		Liio	
Financials	FIN10Y	126	1.93%	10		8MUNIs = AAA rated			
	UTIL5Y	74	1.04%	5		*Corporates = A rati			
Utilities	UTIL10Y	125	1.92%	10			_		

Decisions during BankExec

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Security Amount Maturity in Type (Par, Mil) Quarters

BL: Bills, BD: Bonds, AG: Agencies, SV, SF: Variable, Fixed Rate Swaps, TE: Bank qualified Tax-Exempt bonds.

$5 million available, 60 quarters maturity at 4.68%.
Taxable-equivalent yield is 7.07%.
Note: Maximum bill maturity is 4 quarters.
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