# ""HOW BANKS MAKE MONEY" Bank Financial Management 1

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TowneBank

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#### Goals - Class Overview

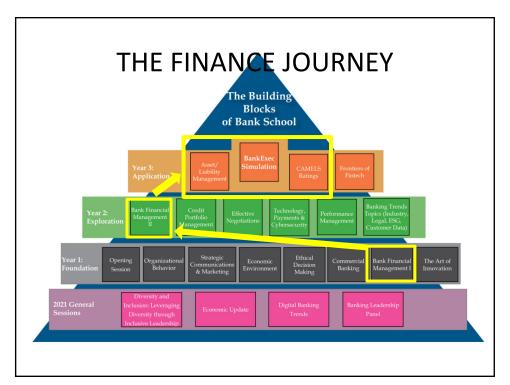
- Understand bank balance sheets and how they relate to profitability, liquidity, capital management
- Understand bank income statements and how to drive profitability and capital growth in your bank
- Understand basic financial ratios/metrics
- Be ready for ALCO Class in year 2
- Make a hard skill class fun?

#### **Class Overview**

- Day 1 Balance Sheet
- Day 2 Rates, Investments, Liquidity
- Day 3 Capital, Profitability
- Day 4 Profitability & Risk-Return
- Day 5 UBPR Case Study

2:35 – 3:25 M-Th, 8:00 – 8:50 F Office Hours – Tuesday 4:00

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# **Pre-Class Assignment Review**

Asset (A), Liability (L), Owner's Equity (also known as shareholder equity) (O), Income (I), or Expense (E). Interest and fees on loans Salaries Undivided profits Other assets Cash and due from banks Pension, profit-sharing, and other employees benefits U.S. Treasury securities Other real estate Interest on savings and time deposits. Income on federal funds sold Interest on other borrowed funds

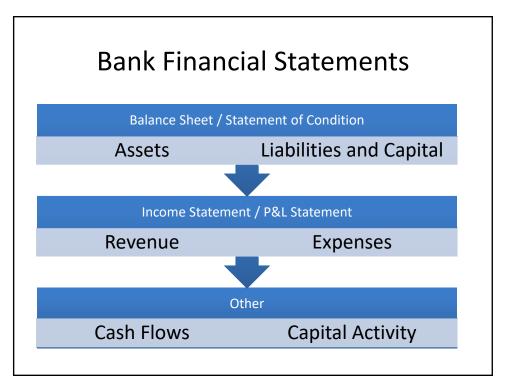
# **Pre-Class Assignment Review**

	(A), Liability (L), Owner's Equity (also known as shareholder equity) (O), Income Expense (E).
	•
	Bank premises and equipment
	Demand deposits
	Interest and dividends on U.S. Treasury securities
	Trust department income
	Net occupancy expense of bank premises
	Long-term debt
	Savings deposits
	Time Deposits
_	Capital stock
	Equipment expense
_	Interest and dividends on securities of other U.S. agencies and corporations
_	Securities of U.S. government agencies
	Loans (net of reserve for loan losses)

#### Why Financial Management?

- Would you play sports without a scoreboard?
- Accounting is the "language of banking"
- Management Tool Forensic Tool
- Accurate records important to investors regulators, stockholders, directors, management, employees and customers
- Allows you to measure success and compare performance to other banks and overall marketplace
- Used in budgeting and planning

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#### Your Personal Balance Sheet

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# Darden Community Bankshares

Assets	\$ Amount	Liabilities/Capital	\$ Amount
Cash and Due From	\$ 10,000,000	DDA	\$ 200,000,000
Fed Funds Sold	50,000,000	Savings/MMDA	370,000,000
Securities	150,000,000	CDs/IRA Certificates	300,000,000
Loans, Gross	735,000,000	Funds Purchased	0
Reserve Losses	(10,000,000)	Other Borrowings	20,000,000
Fixed Assets	40,000,000	Other Liabilities	10,000,000
OREO	5,000,000	Total Liabilities	900,000,000
Other Assets	20,000,000		
		Equity Capital	100,000,000
Total Assets	\$1,000,000,000	Liabilities & Capital	\$1,000,000,000

# The Balance Sheet "A point in time"

**Assets** 

- Liabilities

**Equity/Capital** 

Why is it called a balance sheet?

WS # 1

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#### **Assets**

- Assets are things of value owned by or owed to the company.
- Assets are generally carried at their original cost
  - Exceptions: Investments held for sale
  - Fair Value accounting used in reporting
- Name some bank assets

#### Bank Balance Sheet - Assets

- Bank Assets
  - Cash
  - Funds Sold
  - Investments
- EARNING ASSETS > 90%+ TARGET
- Loans
- OREO
- Buildings and Equipment
- Other Assets

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#### Liabilities

- Liabilities are debts or obligations owed by the bank to creditors
- Name some bank liabilities

#### Bank Balance Sheet - Liabilities

- Liabilities are debts or obligations owed by the bank to depositors/creditors
- Bank Liabilities
  - Demand Deposits
  - Savings and MMDA
  - Certificates of Deposit
  - Fed Funds/FHLB Funds Purchased
  - Wholesale borrowings
  - Subordinated Debt
  - Other Liabilities/Obligations

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#### **Bank Capital**

- Assets Liabilities = Capital
- Basic Bank Capital
  - Common Stock/Additional Paid in Capital
  - Retained Earnings
  - +/- Unrealized gains or losses
- Other common forms of capital
  - Subordinated Debt
  - Preferred Stock

# Darden Community Bankshares

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#### Our Focus Areas - Balance Sheet

- +Loans
  - Allowance for Loan Losses
- +Investments
- +Deposits and other Funding
- +Capital

#### **Loans Types**

- · Commercial and Industrial
- Real Estate Secured Loans
  - 1-4 Family
  - Multi-Family
  - Home Equity lines/loans
  - Construction and Development
  - Commercial Real Estate OO and NOO
- Consumer loans
- Revolving Credit card loans
- Overdrawn deposits

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#### Loans and Leases

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

#### **Darden Community Bankshares**

Assets	\$ Amount		Liabilities/Capital	\$ A	mount		
Cash and Due From	\$ 10,000,000		DDA	\$ 2	00,000,000		
Fed Funds Sold	50,000,000		Commercial and Indust	rial	rial \$150,000,00 \$100,000,00		
Securities	150,000,000		Commercial RE – OO	iriai			
Loans, Gross	735,000,000	4	Commercial RE - NOO		\$175,000,0		
Reserve Losses	(10,000,000)		Construction & Develor 1-4 Family Residential	pment	\$75,000,0 \$200,000,0		
Fixed Assets	40,000,000		Consumer Loans		\$35,000,0		
OREO	5,000,000		Gross `Loans	\$735,000,0			
Other Assets	20,000,000						
			Equity Capital	1	00,000,000		
Total Assets	\$1,000,000,000		Liabilities & Capital	\$1,0	00,000,000		

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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 may have a negative impact on profitability
- Calculation:
  - Total Loans / Total Deposits
  - **-**\$\_\_\_\_=

WS # 2

#### Allowance Loan losses/Total Loans

- Measures the percentage of the loan portfolio covered by the allowance for loan and lease losses
- Ratio can be useful when looking at trends for a single bank (with other asset quality measurements) but is not terribly useful when comparing to other banks.
- Generally higher level of non-performing loans and classified assets leads to higher reserves.
- Should also look at Allowance to NPA ratio
- Banks that are highly acquisitive will have lower ratio due to purchase loan accounting
- CECL (Current Expected Credit Loss) is here for larger banks, smaller cap banks could elect to delay.

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#### 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 (expense or income)

Less: Loan charge-offs

Plus: Recoveries of previously charged off loans

= Ending Balance ALLL

- Ratio:
  - Total ALLL / Total Loans
  - **-**\$\_\_\_\_=

WS # 3

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#### **Non-Performing Assets**

• A point in Time for Problem Assets

• Loans 90+ Days Past Due

7,000,000

• Loans on Non-Accrual

2,000,000

Other Real Estate owned

1,000,000

Total Non-Performing Assets

1,000,000

- Ratio:
  - Total NPA / Total Assets

- \$\_\_\_\_ = =

WS # 4

## Ratio: 100/300 CRE Concentration

- Calculation for 100:
  - ADC Loans / Total Capital
  - **-**\$\_\_\_\_=
- Calculation for 300:
  - ACD, CRE-NOO Loans / Total Capital
  - **-**\$\_\_\_\_=
- What if these ratios are over 100% / 300%?

WS # 5 WS # 6

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DAY 2 - TUESDAY

#### **Bank Investments**

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

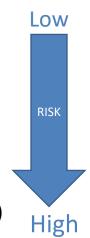
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#### Types of Bank Investments

- U.S. Treasury Securities
- Government Agency Securities
- Government Sponsored Agencies
- Municipal Bonds
- Corporate Bonds
- Other: Private label CMO/MBS
- Bank Issued Preferred Debt
- Stock Common and Preferred (rare)



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#### Types of Bank Investments

- U.S. Treasury Securities
  - Full faith and credit of U.S. Government
  - AAA Stable rated sovereign debt
- Government Agency Securities
  - Full faith and credit of U.S. Government
  - Examples:
    - Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)
    - Small Business Administration (SBA)

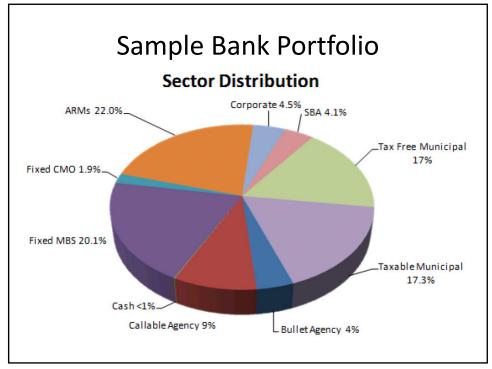
#### Types of Bank Investments

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

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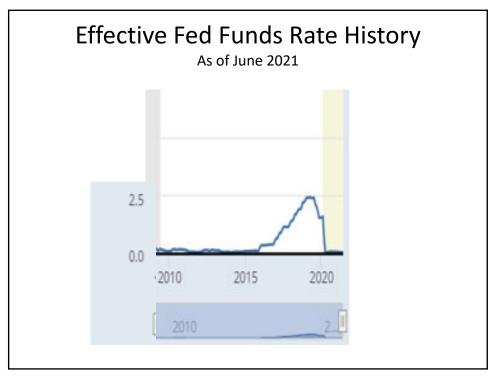
#### Types of Bank Investments

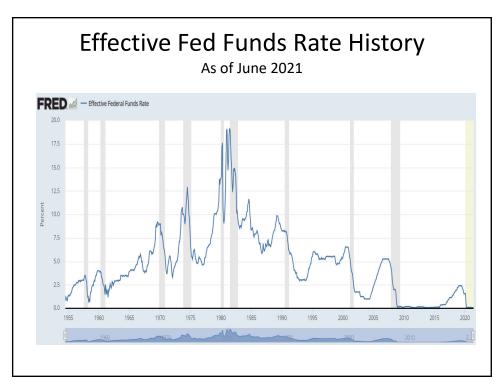
- Privately Issued MBS/CMO
- Municipal Bonds
  - Bonds issued by state or local governments
  - General Obligation vs. Revenue Bonds
  - Bank qualified (BQ) vs. Non-Bank qualified
- Corporate Bonds
  - Bonds issued by corporations
- Bank Issued Subordinated Debt
- IDA/IDB Authorities Loan vs. Investment

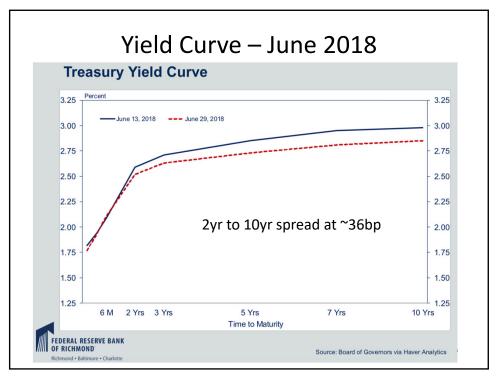


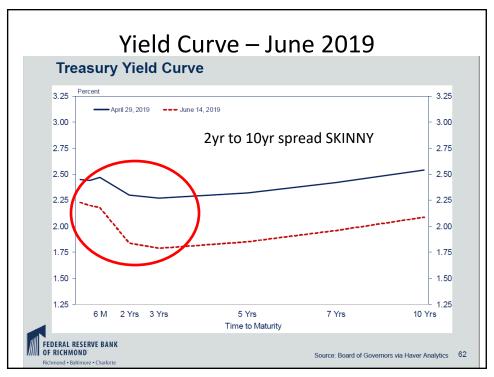
#### What Drives the Return on Bonds?

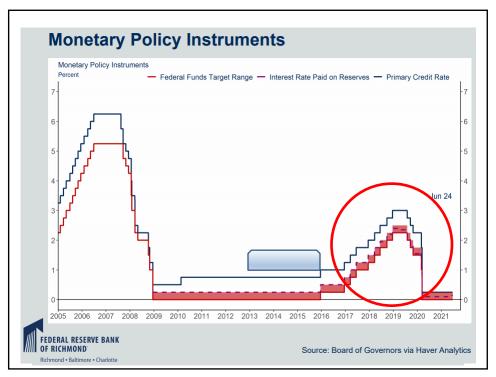
- Interest rate/yield based on purchase
- Predictability / timing of payments
  - Cash Flow
  - Prepayment ability/risk
  - Call option/risk
- Credit risk
  - Default risk/creditworthiness of borrower
  - Collateral
- Liquidity /ability to sell in efficient market

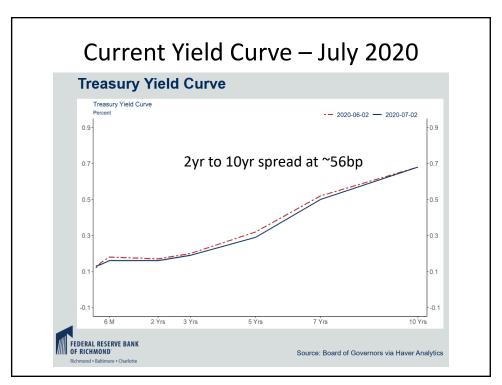


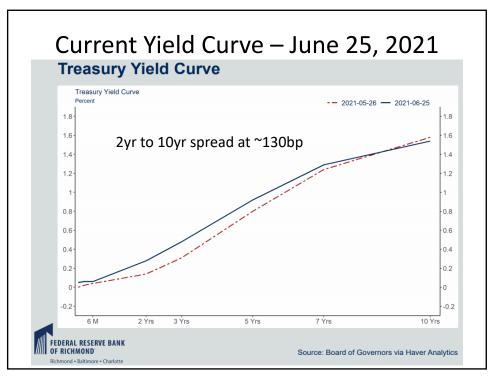


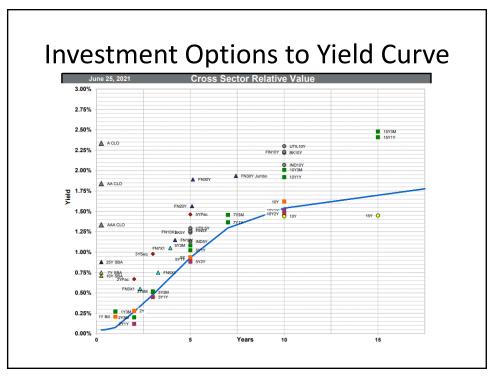












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## **Funding your Assets**

- Retail Deposits
  - Demand deposits
  - NOW accounts
  - Money Market Accounts
  - Time Deposits/CDs
  - CDARS
- Wholesale Deposits
  - Brokered Time Deposits/CDs
  - Repurchase Agreements
- Fed Funds Purchased
- Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Advances
- Other forms of debt/hybrid capital securities

#### **Darden Community Bankshares**

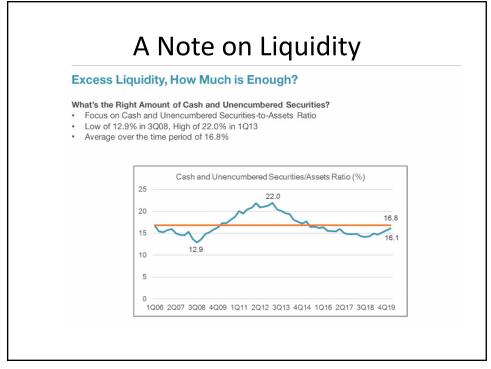
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Total Assets	\$1,000,000,000	Liabilities & Capital	\$1,000,000,000

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# A Note on Liquidity

- What are core deposits?
- What is liquidity?
- Types of Liquidity
  - Balance Sheet-based liquidity (\$ in bank)
  - Liability-based liquidity (Ability to borrow \$)
- Can I have too much or too little liquidity
  - What is impacted if I have too much?
  - Too little?
- Can a lack of liquidity cause a bank to fail?

Darder	ı Commı	unity Banks	hares
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#### DAY 3 - WEDNESDAY

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# **Capital Adequacy**

- What is the purpose of capital?
- How much is enough? Who decides?
- Can you have too much?
- Can you have too little?
- How do you measure whether a bank has enough?

#### Simple Capital Adequacy Measurement

- Total Equity as a percentage of total assets
- For DCB:
  - \$100 million / \$1 billion =
  - Problem with this ratio.....it doesn't consider the risk among different banks operation
- Answer....a risk-based capital system
  - GAAP vs Regulatory Capital

WS # 7

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#### **Risk-Based Capital Measurements**

- Numerator
  - Breaks capital into 2 levels Tier 1 and Tier 2
  - Tangible common equity
- Denominator
  - Risk-weight multipliers based on asset risk
  - Adds in specific off-balance sheet risk

#### Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital

- Tier 1 Capital
  - Total equity (common stock/APIC/Retained earnings)
  - Qualifying Trust Preferred (under \$15 B, phase out)
  - Plus/Minus: unrealized losses /gains on securities AFS
  - Less: goodwill and intangible assets
  - Less: disallowed deferred tax assets
- Tier 2 Capital
  - Qualifying amount of allowance for loan losses
  - Subordinated Debt
- Total Capital
  - Tier 1 plus Tier 2

WS # 8

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### **Darden Community Bankshares**

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#### **Risk Weighted Assets**

- Concept: Assign a risk weighting to every asset, risks range from 0% to 150%
- Examples:

- 0%: Cash, US Treasury & GNMA Securities
- 20%: Agency Securities, Deposits other banks

- 50%: 1-4 Family Mortgage loans

- 100%: All other Loans (C&I, CRE, Consumer)

- 100% Off balance sheet items/Commitments to lend

- 150%: Past due and non-accrual loans

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#### **Risk Based Capital Ratios**

- Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio
  - Tier 1 Capital / Risk Weighted Assets
- Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio
  - Tier 1 + Tier 2 Capital / Risk Weighted Assets
- Tier 1 Leverage Ratio
  - Tier 1 Capital / total average assets
- Tangible Common Equity (TCE) Capital Ratio
  - TCE Capital / total average assets

#### How do Banks Make Money?

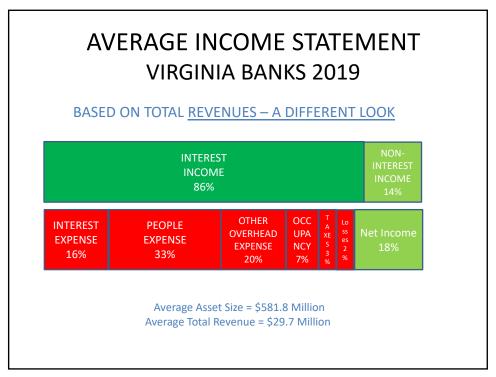
How does the Balance Sheet drive the income statement while leveraging capital?

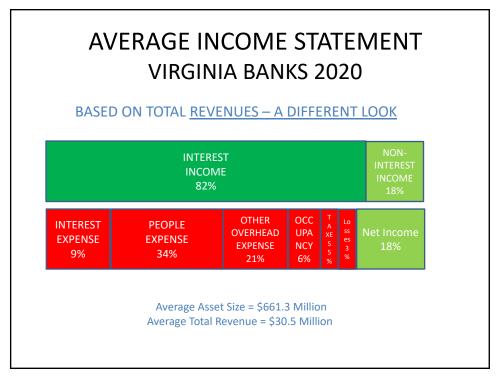
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#### Typical Bank Income Statement

- + Interest Income
- Interest Expense
- + Net Interest Income
- Provision for loan losses
- + Non-interest Income
- Non-interest expense
- + Pre-tax Income
- Federal Tax Expense
- + Net Income/Return of Assets

ONLY 6 Major Components





# **Darden Community Bankshares**

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\$1,000,000,000	Liabilities & Capita	\$1,000,000,000
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#### **Bank Income Statement**

Numbers divided by average assets

+ Interest Income	3.75%	37,500,000
- Interest Expense	0.50%	5,000,000
+ Net Interest Income	3.25%	32,500,000
- Provision for loan losses	0.15%	1,500,000
+ Non-interest Income	0.75%	7,500,000
- Non-interest expense	2.75%	27,500,000
+ Pre-tax Income	1.10%	11,000,000
- Federal Tax expense	0.22%	2,200,000
+ Net Income/ROA	0.88%	\$8,800,000

Bank Income St	tatement
----------------	----------

Net Interest Income declines 25 bp

+ Interest Income	3.50%	35,000,000	
- Interest Expense	0.50%	<u>5,000,000</u>	
+ Net Interest Income	3.00%	30,000,000	
- Provision for loan losses	0.15%	1,500,000	
+ Non-interest Income	0.75%	7,500,000	
- Non-interest expense	3.00%	30,000,000	
+ Pre-tax Income	0.60%	6,000,000	
- Federal Tax expense	0.12%	1,200,000	
+ Net Income/ROA	0.48%	\$ 4,800,000	

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#### Net Interest Income

Maximizing earning assets AND Minimizing the cost to fund

- + Short-term funds sold
- + Investment securities
- + Loan Interest income
- + Loan Fee Income (spread over time)
- Deposit interest expense
- Other Borrowings/Funds purchased
- = NET INTEREST INCOME

Annualize if not an annual number

Components #1 and #2

#### Non-Interest Income Sources

+ Deposit Fee Income

Component #4

- + Treasury/Cash Management Fees
- + ATM/Card Interchange/Merchant Services
- + Investment Brokerage/Trust fees
- + Mortgage Loan Origination and Sales
- + Insurance Brokerage/Title Insurance
- + Bank owned life insurance
- + Other\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Non-Interest Expenses

- 1. Salaries and Commissions
- Component #5

- 2. Employee Benefits
- 3. Facilities
- 4. Furniture and Equipment
- 5. Technology
- 6. Marketing and Advertising
- 7. Other\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Bank Performance Ratios**

- Ratios help us analyze health, strength, trends
- Ratios help with timeline comparisons
- Ratios "right size" banks for peer comparison
- Ratios help us analyze the performance

Net interest margin
 Return on Average Assets
 ROA
 Return on Average Equity
 ROE

- Efficiency Ratio/Net Overhead

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#### **Net Interest Margin**

- The #1 profit driver for majority banks
- Measures the level of interest income after funding costs on your average earning assets
- A higher net number is better
- Calculation (annualize):
  - Interest income / Avg. Earning Assets
  - Interest expense / Avg. Earning Assets
  - = Net Interest Income

WS # 9, 10, 11

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Earning Assets	\$935,000,000		

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# **Darden Community Bankshares**

Assets	\$ Amount	% AA	Liabilities/Capital	\$ Amount	%AA		
Cash		0.00	DDA	0	0.00		
Fed Funds Sold	50,000	0.10	Savings/MMDA	1,175,000	0.32		
Securities	3,000,000	2.00	CDs/IRA Certificates	3,000,000	1.00		
Loans, Gross	36,750,000	5.00	Funds Purchased		0.00		
Reserve Losses		0.00	Other Borrowings	500,000	2.50		
Fixed Assets		0.00	Other Liabilities				
OREO		0.00	Total Liabilities				
Other Assets		0.00	Equity Capital				
INTEREST INCOME	39,800,000	4.25	INTEREST EXPENSE	4,675,000	0.50		
AVG EARNING ASSETS = \$935MM NET INTEREST INCOME = \$							
NET INTEREST MARGIN % - % = %							

DAY 4 - THURSDAY

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# Return on Average Assets

- Measures the profitability of the Bank
- Sometimes called ROA or ROAA
- ROA shows income relative to size, so can be useful in comparing the performance over time or with other peer banks
- Higher the better
- Calculation:
  - Annualized net income / Average Total Assets

WS # 12

## DCB Return on Assets (ROA)

+ Interest Income 4.25% - Interest Expense 0.50% + Net Interest Income 3.75% Provision for loan losses 0.15% + Non-interest Income 0.75% Non-interest expense 3.00% + Pre-tax Income 1.35% - Federal Tax Expense 0.27% + Net Income/ROA 1.08%

\$10,800,000 / \$1,000,000,000 = \_\_\_\_%

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# Return on Average Equity

- Also measures the profitability of the Bank
- Measures the degree to which the company profitably deploys its capital
- Sometimes called ROE or ROAE
- · Higher the better
- Calculation:
  - Annualized net income / Average Total Equity
  - -\$\_\_\_\_=\_%

WS # 13

#### Earnings per share driver of stock price

DCB earns \$2,700,000 quarter
DCB has 10,000,000 shares stock

Net income / # shares stock = EPS
\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

P/E Multiple on stock trading at \$14.00 per share

Stock Price\_\_\_\_\_ / EPS\_\_\_\_ = P/E

WS # 14, 15

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## **Efficiency Ratio**

- The ratio of noninterest expense to total revenue
- Measures how much it costs to earn a dollar of revenue, i.e. the efficiency of the company
- Fee Income business lines can limit usefulness I prefer net overhead ratio
- Lower number is better
- Calculation:
  - Noninterest Expense/ (<u>Net</u> interest income + noninterest income)
  - Securities gains/losses excluded from non-interest income in calculation

WS # 16

# Risk-Return on balance sheet Two **Inversely** related variables

- Maximize Return and Minimize risk
  - Credit Risk (Asset Quality)
  - Liquidity Risk
  - Interest Rate Risk
  - Capital Adequacy
- Maximize LT return = EARNINGS POWER

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# **Darden Community Bankshares**

Assets	\$ Amount	Liabilities/Capital	\$ Amount
Cash and Due From	\$ 10,000,000	DDA	\$ 200,000,000
Fed Funds Sold	50,000,000	Savings/MMDA	370,000,000
Securities	150,000,000	CDs/IRA Certificates	300,000,000
Loans, Gross	735,000,000	Funds Purchased	0
Reserve Losses	(10,000,000)	Other Borrowings	20,000,000
Fixed Assets	40,000,000	Other Liabilities	10,000,000
OREO	5,000,000	Total Liabilities	900,000,000
Other Assets	20,000,000		
		Equity Capital	100,000,000
Total Assets	\$1,000,000,000	Liabilities & Capital	\$1,000,000,000

#### Risk-Return on balance sheet

- ST Loan Demand Weak, competitive
- DCB buys \$50 MM 15 yr. FNMA MBS@2%
- DCB books \$50 MM 10-year loans@4%
- Did we introduce any Risk?
  - Asset Quality/Credit Risk
  - Liquidity
  - Interest rate sensitivity
  - Capital Adequacy
- Did we make any money? Grow EPS?
- How much did we grow the balance sheet?

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# **Darden Community Bankshares**

Assets	\$ Amount		Liabilities/Capital	\$ Amount
Cash and Due From	\$ 10,000,000	•	DDA	\$ 200,000,000
Fed Funds Sold			Savings/MMDA	370,000,000
Securities			CDs/IRA Certificates	300,000,000
Loans, Gross			Funds Purchased	
Reserve Losses	(10,000,000)		Other Borrowings	20,000,000
Fixed Assets	40,000,000		Other Liabilities	10,000,000
OREO	5,000,000		Total Liabilities	950,000,000
Other Assets	20,000,000			
			Equity Capital	100,000,000
Total Assets			Total Liab & Capital	

# **Darden Community Bankshares**

Assets	\$ Amount		Liabilities/Capital	\$ Amount
Cash and Due From	\$ 10,000,000	•	DDA	\$ 200,000,000
Fed Funds Sold	0		Savings/MMDA	370,000,000
Securities	200,000,000		CDs/IRA Certificates	300,000,000
Loans, Gross	785,000,000		Funds Purchased	50,000,000
Reserve Losses	(10,000,000)		Other Borrowings	20,000,000
Fixed Assets	40,000,000		Other Liabilities	10,000,000
OREO	5,000,000		Total Liabilities	950,000,000
Other Assets	20,000,000			
			Equity Capital	100,000,000
Total Assets	\$1,050,000,000		Total Liab & Capital	\$1,050,000,000

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# Math on bank growth

- DCB Previous Year earned \$10,800,000 / \$1.08 EPS
- New Loans \$50MM x 4.00% =
- New Bonds \$50MM x 2.00% = \_\_\_\_\_
- Lost FFS income \$50MM x .10%
- New FFP \$50MM x .35% =
- New Pretax Income =
- Taxes @ 20% =
- Incremental after-tax income
- Net Income =
- Total Assets =
- EPS on 10 million shares
- Stock Price x stable P/E ratio

Ś	%
т	 

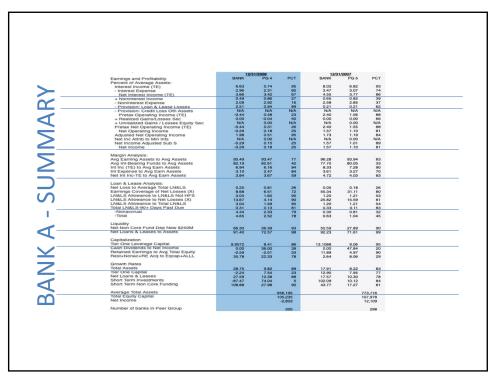
WS # 17

# **Uniform Bank Performance Report**

- All banks report financial results quarterly – the CALL report
- Analysis of your bank compared to peer banks –based on size/structure
- Excellent tool for analysis
- FFIEC.Gov website

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# 



		12/	31/2008	11.755.1111	12/3	1/2006		
	Earnings and Profitability	BANK	31/2008 PG 5	PCT	BANK	PG 5	PCT	
	Percent of Average Assets: Interest Income (TE)	5.57	5.90	23	7.33	6.63	82	
	- Interest Expense	2.56	2.36	63	3.05	2.70	73	
_	Net Interest Income (TE)	3.01	3.55	20	4.28	3.94	69	
	+ Noninterest Income - Noninterest Expense	3.59 5.29	0.77	97 95	1.01	0.83	68 80	
	- Provision: Loan & Lease Losses	0.91	0.62	75	0.16	0.15	61	
	Provision: Credit Loss Oth Assets     Pretax Operating Income (TE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Pretax Operating Income (TE) + Realized Gains/Losses Sec	0.40	-0.04	25 23	1.68	0.00	43 16	
	+ Unrealized Gains / Losses Equity Sec	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	
	Pretax Net Operating Income (TE)	0.39	0.74	29	1.67	1.81	42	
	Net Operating Income Adjusted Net Operating Income	0.30 1.03	0.53 0.78	30 60	1.15 1.31	1.26	44 51	
	Net Inc Attrib to Min Ints	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	
<b>&gt;</b>	Net Income Adjusted Sub S	0.30	0.47	30	1.15	1.17	48	
	Net Income	0.30	0.53	30	1.15	1.26	44	
	Margin Analysis:							
	Avg Earning Assets to Avg Assets Avg Int-Bearing Funds to Avg Assets	89.66	93.86 80.74	8	94.61 73.88	94.04	57	
	Int Inc (TE) to Avg Earn Assets	78.27 6.21	80.74 6.30	31 44	73.88	79.62	18	
	Int Expense to Avg Earn Assets	2.86	2.52	70	3.22	2.87	72	
	Net Int Inc-TE to Avg Earn Assets	3.36	3.79	25	4.52	4.21	67	
	Loan & Lease Analysis:							
)	Net Loss to Average Total LN&LS	0.20	0.53	33	0.00	0.11	17	
,	Earnings Coverage of Net Losses (X) LN&LS Allowance to LN&LS Not HFS	7.66	9.99	60	705.78	57.97	96	
	LN&LS Allowance to Net Losses (X)	1.59 8.52	1.43 5.96	70 76	1.01 359.44	1.21 26.60	24 96	
)	LN&LS Allowance to Total LN&LS	1.44	1.42	61	1.00	1.20	24	
	Total LN&LS-90+ Days Past Due -Nonaccrual	0.00	0.15 1.84	26 51	0.00	0.08	30 14	
	-Total	1.34	2.07	46	0.03	0.58	9	
		0.000						
	Liquidity Net Non Core Fund Dep New \$250M	38.28	31.66	67	17.97	26.92	30	
_	Net Loans & Leases to Assets	92.27	71.43	99	78.15	70.71	72	
	Capitalization							
_	Tier One Leverage Capital	9.2200	8.75	67	12.2100	9.02	92	
	Cash Dividends to Net Income	31.46	45.37	41	8.82	39.93	22	
-	Retained Earnings to Avg Total Equity Rest+Nonac+RE Acq to Eqcap+ALLL	2.17 12.73	0.24 18.71	48 49	10.15 0.21	7.37 4.16	68 10	
		12.73	10.71	48	0.21	4.16	10	
	Growth Rates	2000						
	Total Assets Tier One Capital	18.84 19.48	8.75	82 89	23.12	10.13	87 95	
	Net Loans & Leases	26.96	5.18 9.14	90	47.06 20.31	12.34	79	
a .	Short Term Investments	-97.44	35.08	1	80.13	59.71	71	
	Short Term Non Core Funding	3.43	21.85	36	132.39	36.94	93	
	Average Total Assets		5	53,900		3	44,684	
	Total Equity Capital			55,102			44,015	
	Net Income			1,653			3,978	
	Number of banks in Peer Group			305			285	

DAY 5 - FRIDAY

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#### Uniform Bank Performance Report (UBPR)

- All banks report financial results quarterly

   the CALL report feeds the UBPR
- Analysis of your bank compared to peer banks –based on size/structure
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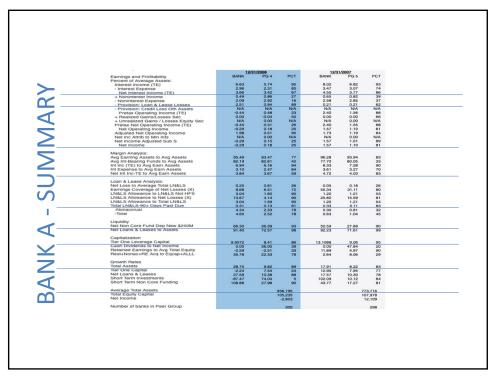
#### **UBPR** Detective

Two Banks
Same Markets
Different Outcomes

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## **UBPR CASE STUDY**

Two Community Banks
Same Banking Markets
Two Different Outcomes
Assumes CALL Report data was accurate



		12/	21 2000		120	10006		
	Earnings and Profitability	BANK	31/2008 PG 5	PCT	BANK	1/2006 PG 5	PCT	
	Percent of Average Assets: Interest Income (TE)	5.57	5.90	23	7.33	6.63	82	
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	- Provision: Loan & Lease Losses	0.91	0.62	75	0.16	0.15	61	
	- Provision: Credit Loss Oth Assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Pretax Operating Income (TE)	0.40	0.87	25	1.68	1.82	43	
	+ Realized Gains/Losses Sec + Unrealized Gains / Losses Equity Sec	-0.01 N/A	-0.04	23 N/A	-0.01 N/A	0.00	16 N/A	
7	Pretax Net Operating Income (TE)	0.39	0.00	N/A 29	1.67	1.81	42	
~	Net Operating Income	0.30	0.53	30	1.15	1.26	44	
	Adjusted Net Operating Income	1.03	0.78	60	1.31	1.33	51	
	Net Inc Attrib to Min Ints Net Income Adjusted Sub S	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	
>	Net Income Adjusted Sub S Net Income	0.30 0.30	0.47 0.53	30 30	1.15	1.17	48 44	
	1/2011/1911/1911	0.00	0.55			-		
	Margin Analysis:							
	Avg Earning Assets to Avg Assets Avg Int-Bearing Funds to Avg Assets	89.66 78.27	93.86 80.74	8 31	94.61 73.88	94.04 79.62	57 18	
	Int Inc (TE) to Avg Earn Assets	6.21	6.30	44	7.75	7.06	81	
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	-Total	1.34	2.07	46	0.03	0.58	9	
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<b>&gt;</b>	Total Assets	18.84	8.75	82	23.12	10.13	87	
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DAINA —	Short Term Non Core Funding	3.43	21.85	36	132.39	36.94	93	
<b>4</b> Ⅰ								
_	Average Total Assets			53,900		3	44,684	
$\sim$	Total Equity Capital Net Income		1.5	1,653			44,015 3,978	
11				1,053			3,976	
_	Number of banks in Peer Group			305			285	

#### GOING INTO THE GREAT RECESSION

Funds rate 12/07 = 4.25% Funds rate 12/08 = Zero-0.25%

- What is similar about these two banks:
  - Profitable pre-crisis
  - Stronger Net Interest Margins than peer = higher risk portfolios?
  - Fast Growth = risk
  - Well Capitalized
- What is different about these two banks:
  - Liquidity Brokered CDs, Loan leverage, core deposits
  - Loan Quality Lower quality, higher charge-offs
  - Overhead one higher, yet somewhat offset with higher noninterest income
- Now for the rest of the story.....

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#### COMING OUT OF THE GREAT RECESSION

Funds rate 12/08 – 12/13 = Zero-0.25%

- Financial drivers for these banks:
  - Net Income
  - <u>Asset quality</u> = Expense for Loan Losses
  - Net Interest Margins
  - Growth
  - Income impact to capital
  - Liquidity

#### Goals - Class Overview

- Understand bank balance sheets and how they relate to profitability, liquidity, capital
- Understand bank income statements and how to drive profitability and capital growth
- Understand basic financial ratios/metrics
- Be ready for ALCO Class in year 2
   Lightbulb at 20% 60% 20%
- Try to make a hard subject fun!

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#### HAPPY TRAILS - SEE YOU IN 2022

