# Loan Pricing and Other Potential Land Mines Keeping You from Increasing Your Margin

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# Today's Discussion

- Understanding Rate Cycles
- Understanding Loan Pricing
- Managing your Margin Potential Land Mines



# **Understanding Rate Cycles**

- We often look to the Fed for guidance on future interest rate moves
  - Fed Policy is backward looking, not forward looking
  - Higher for longer, but not necessarily raising the target rate further
- Is there anything we can use to help us understand the current/future rate cycle?
  - Regression
  - Fed DOT Plot
  - Fed Funds Futures
  - Treasury Futures curve
- What can we learn from previous rate cycles?

**Statistical Regression** 



#### 10 Year Treasury Regression

10Y Regression Aug, 2013 (Aug, 2023) over 10 years)



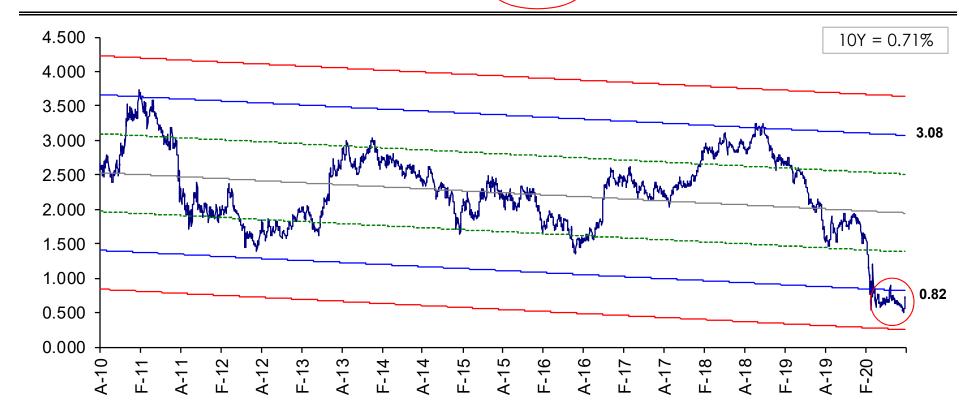




### 10 Year Treasury Regression

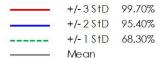
10Y Regression Aug, 2010 - (Aug, 2020 (over 10 years)

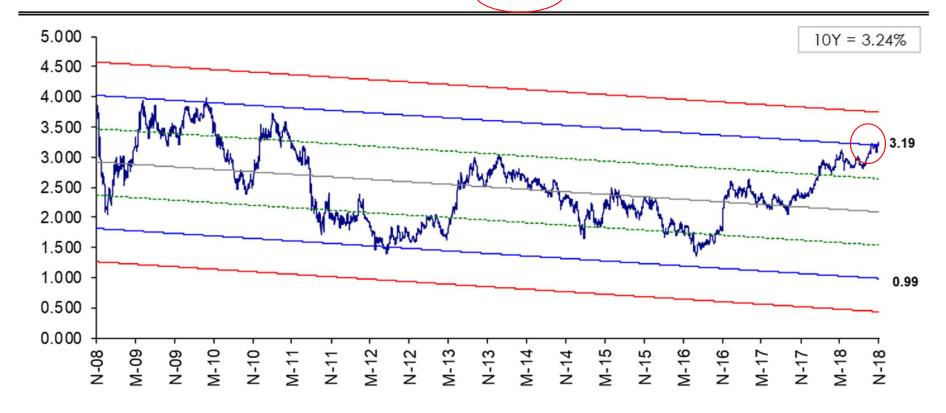






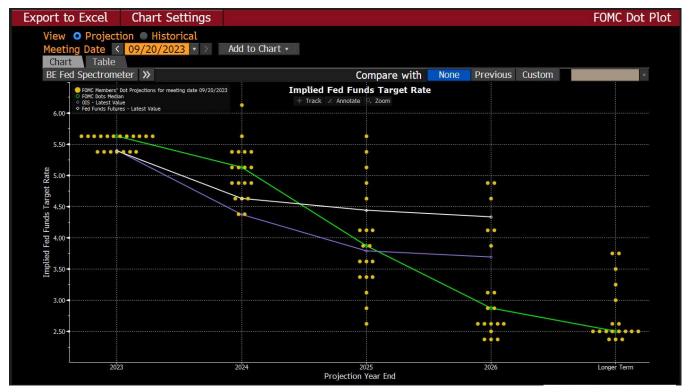
# 10 Year Treasury Regression 10Y Regression Nov, 2008 (Nov, 2018 Jover 10 years)





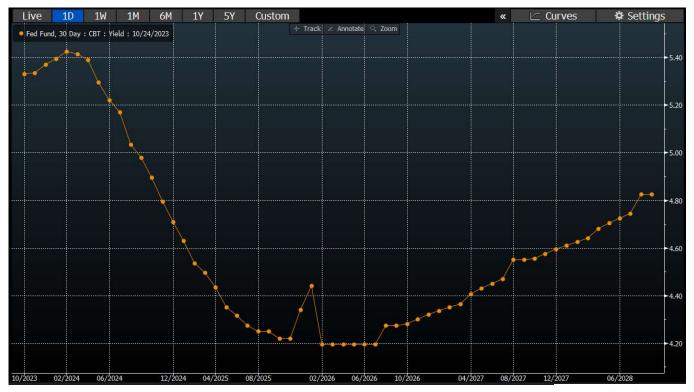


## Fed DOT Plot





# Fed Funds Futures





# Current Treasury Futures Curve



\*Shows 1-yr treasury lower 1yr forward



# Treasury Futures Curve – 10/25/2021

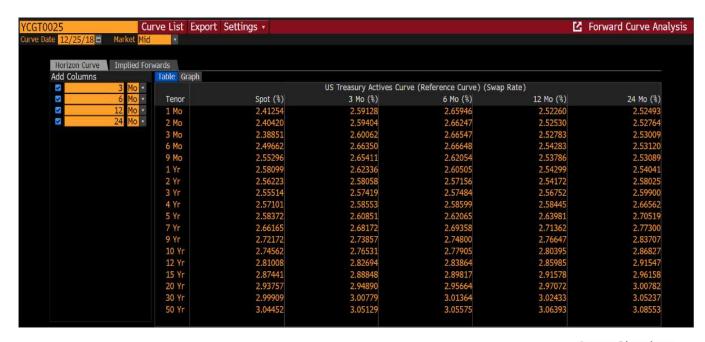


\*Shows 1-yr treasury higher 1-yr and 2-yrs forward



# Treasury Futures Curve – 12/25/2018

After the last Fed hike in the last cycle, the futures curve showed rates relatively static 1 and 2 years forward





# What are the "indicators" telling us?

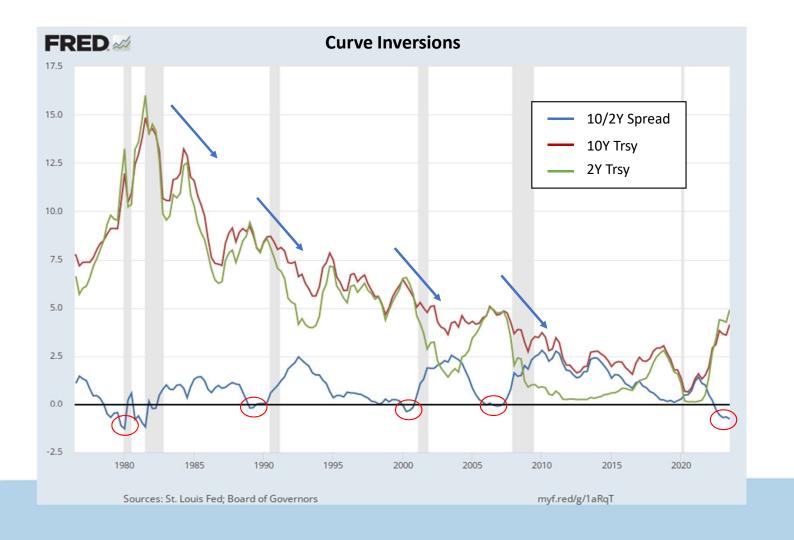
- Regression Analysis: Rates are highly probable to move lower over time.
- Fed DOT Plot: The Fed Governors survey shows they expect rates lower over time.
- Fed Funds Futures curve: Shows the Fed Funds rate lower 12 months forward.
- Treasury Futures curve: Shows the shape of the curve stays relatively the same, but rates lower 12 months forward.



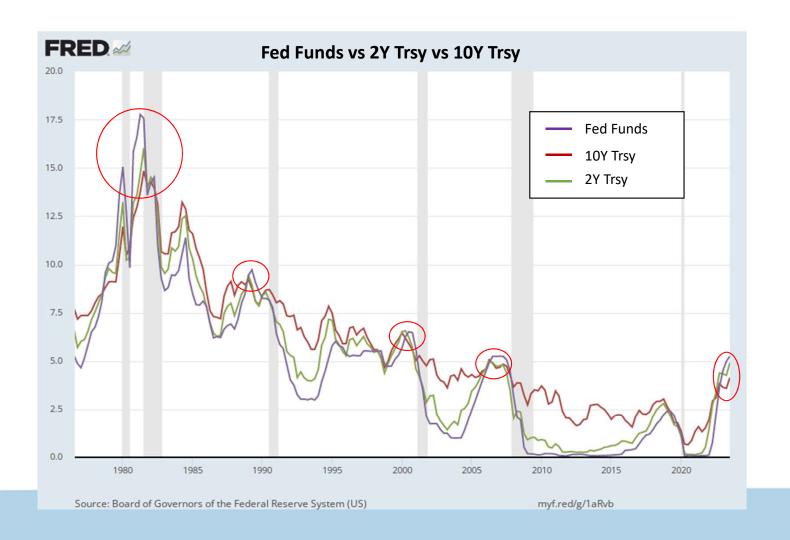
# Regression/Decision Matrix

	DECISION MATRIX										
10Y Trsy	Yld Crv	Likely Rate Move	Liabilities	Loans	Credit	Investment	Off Bal Sheet	Leverage			
+2 Std	Inverted	Lower	Short/Call? Whisle; Rate NOT Term	More Fixed; Prepay Penalties; Prime	Tighter Credit Standards	Max Dur; Min Options/CF	Asset: Var>Fix Liab: Fix>Var	Max Leverage (Max Invest)			
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-2 Std	Very Steep	Higher	Longest Mat Bullet Wholesale	More Var; Tsy Index; No Caps/Ceil	Easiest Credit Standards	Min Dur; Max CF; Long Mat = HTM	Asset: Fix > Var Dep: Var > Fix	Max Leverage (Max Loans)			











# Loan Builder and understanding the "nuts and bolts" of pricing a deal

- Loan Builder is a tool developed by BancPath to assist lenders in properly valuing the options and risks inherent in every deal
- <u>BancPath© Loan Builder | BancPath© from the Asset Management Group (ccbfinancial.com)</u>
- FREE



# Understanding Loan Pricing

4 Principals to EVERY deal

- 1. Credit Risk
- 2. Interest Rate Risk
- 3. Term Risk (Loss of Liquidity and/or Prepayment Risk)
- 4. Profit





BancPath / Tools / BancPath Loan Builder

#### A FREE and EASY 10 Step Loan Pricing Tool

In the highly competitive market for pricing loans, it is vital that risk not only be identified, but also priced properly. By breaking a loan into its component parts, a lender can guarantee that they are properly compensated for both CREDIT RISK and INTEREST RATE RISK. Have comments or feedback?



NAME:		LOAN AMOUNT		
		\$ 1000000		
Print				
STEP 1	Term or Balloon		5 Years 🔍	4.54%
STEP 2	Amortization ©		20 Years 💟	0.08%
	Term + Amort Cost ©			4.62% SOFR RATE
STEP 3	Prepayment Cost		0 Years v	1.31%
STEP 4	Liquidity Cost ©			1,19%
STEP 5	Credit Cost ①		3 ~	1.50% "A" Credit
	Prepay + Liquidity + Credit Cost	0		4.00% SWAP SPREAD

**RISK ADJUSTED OFFER RATE** 

8.62%



# Loan Builder – Built around the 4 Principals





	TOTAL CHARGE ANNUAL CHARGE
STEP 7 Loan Loss Provision	1.2 <b>5%</b> 11,637 2,893
STEP 8 Capital	99/0 83,788
STEP 9 Overhead Cost	1.75% 16,292
STEP 10 Alt Cost of Funds	FHLB 5.11%
FEES Additional Fee Income	\$ 0 0.000%
ANNUAL NET PROFIT (Before Tax)	13,504 16.12% ROE 1.45% ROAA



## Loan Builder – Built around the 4 Principals

- Loan Builder helps you understand where a loan structure should be priced compared to market rates, not competitor rates.
- Can help you understand if a loan will expand your earnings or compress them.
- Helps provide a range of potential rates available based on the "options" in the loan.



# Understanding the 4 Principals

- If you are going to "give away" an option, it is worth knowing the value of that option
- Spread matters, Pricing matters more so now than ever before.
  - As our deposit base becomes more "rate sensitive", we have to become as good at managing the assets of the bank as we have historically been in managing the liabilities.
- Using derivative instruments doesn't fix a poorly priced loan, it just changes the structure of it.



# Alternative Yields for Comparison

20% Riskweighted Freddie Mac Fixed Passthrough MBS @ 6.60% yield





# Understanding your data

- Every institution here has a goldmine waiting to be discovered
- Your data is your insight into what drives risk and reward spend your resources wisely to uncover what makes your institution profitable (or not?)
- If you don't have the expertise to uncover these gems yourself, partner with someone who can help you.



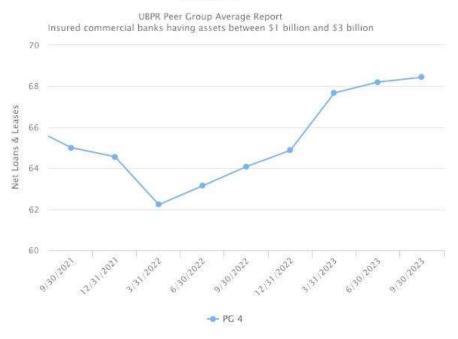
# Understanding Your Data

- Data mining allows banks to monitor performance metrics more granularly than ever before.
- Find a way to let YOUR data tell YOUR story
  - How is the Loan portfolio performing?
    - · Where are there land mines lurking?
  - How is the Investment portfolio performing?
    - Can you do anything to change it?
  - What is happening with your cost of funds?
  - What is happening with your margin?
    - Is there more pressure to your margin from current pricing, or previous pricing?
    - Can current pricing positively change previously booked assets?
- Understanding YOUR data is one way you can answer these questions



### Loans as a Percent of Assets

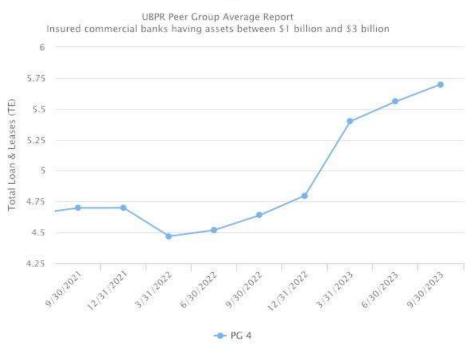
#### Balance Sheet Percentage Composition—Page 6 > Net Loans & Leases





## Yield on Loans

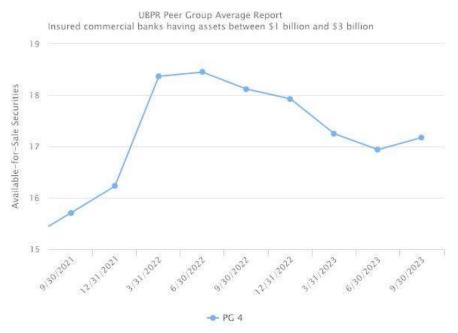
#### Asset Yields and Funding Costs--Page 3a > Total Loan & Leases (TE)





### AFS Securities as a Percent of Assets

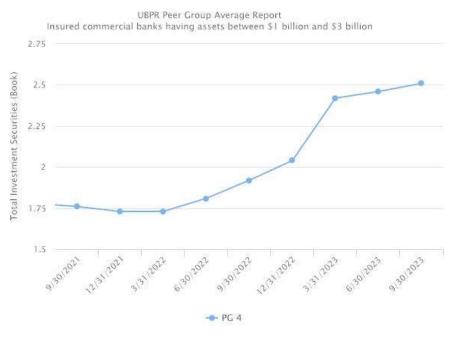






## Book Yield on Investments

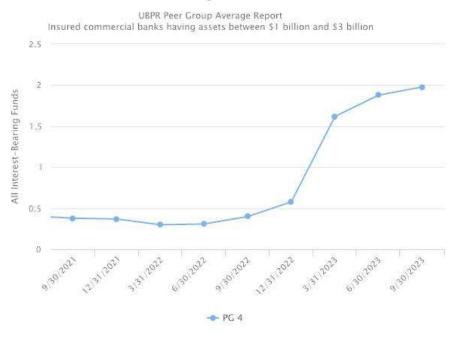
### Asset Yields and Funding Costs--Page 3a > Total Investment Securities (Book)





## Cost of Funds

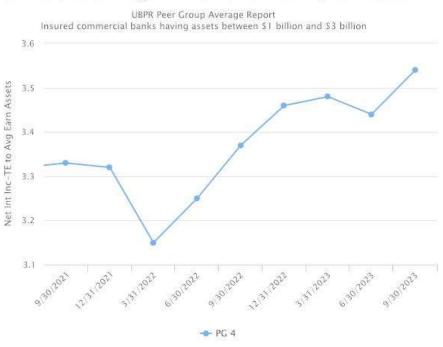
#### Asset Yields and Funding Costs--Page 3a > All Interest-Bearing Funds





# Net Interest Margin

#### Summary Ratios--Page 1 > Net Int Inc-TE to Avg Earn Assets





# Story of the Spread

- 2021 Peer Group 4 of UBPR
  - Yield on Loans Cost of Funds = 4.70% 0.38% = 4.32%
  - Yield on Investments Cost of Funds = 1.76% 0.38% = 1.38%
  - NIM = 3.33%
  - Loans contributing roughly 68% of margin dollars
  - Investments contributing roughly 32% of margin dollars
- 2023 Peer Group 4 of UBPR
  - Yield on Loans Cost of Funds = 5.56% 1.88% = 3.68%
  - Yield on Investments Cost of Funds = 2.46% 1.88% = 0.58%
  - NIM = 3.44%
  - Loans contributing roughly 92% of margin dollars
  - Investments contributing roughly 8% of margin dollars



# Potential Land Mines Impacting Margin

Fixed Rate	TOTAL COMML RE			TOTAL CONS			TOTAL RE			TOTAL COMMERCIAL		
BY Maturity	Balance	Rate	% Tot	Balance	Rate	% Tot	Balance	Rate	% Tot	Balance	Rate	% Tot
1 YR	17,230,246	4.76%	16.44%	221,059	6.51%	0.33%	5,693,630	5.61%	11.92%	2,577,970	4.06%	7.76%
2 YR	6,193,917	4.43%	22.36%	424,570	6.69%	0.97%	1,320,495	6.86%	14.68%	1,721,788	4.70%	12.94%
(19%) 50%: 3 YR	4,740,033	5.01%	26.88%	1,479,078	5.90%	3.20%	1,145,939	5.53%	17.08%	5,429,792	3.98%	29.29%
4 YR	5,352,505	4.43%	31.99%	1,852,606	5.90%	5.99%	773,757	4.44%	18.70%	5,622,022	4.12%	46.21%
5 YR	4,228,451	4.19%	36.02%	2,541,222	6.17%	9.81%	1,569,699	5.81%	21,98%	7,918,100	5.18%	70.05%
6 YR	7,208,236	4.17%	42.90%	4,134,980	6.41%	16.04%	2,040,075	5.23%	26.25%	3,947,528	4.43%	81.93%
7 YR	4,258,482	4.42%	46.97%	4,654,946	6.58%	23.04%	1,126,476	5.42%	28.61%	1,077,122	4.89%	85.17%
10 YR	49,463,620	4.21%	94.17%	15,230,396	7.07%	45.97%	6,060,980	5.63%	41.30%	1,313,606	3.56%	89.13%
15 YR	5,982,601	5.20%	99.88%	35,892,461	7.10%	100.00%	10,530,155	4.79%	63.34%	1,949,857	2.56%	95.00%
20 YR	102,358	4.90%	99.98%	0	0.00%	100.00%	2,161,640	5.78%	67.86%	1,424,253	2.35%	99.29%
> 20 YR	20,273	4.31%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%	15,356,404	4.27%	100.00%	237,390	0.49%	100.00%
	104,780,722	4.42%		66,431,317	6.91%		47,779,249	5.01%		33,219,428	4.22%	

<sup>\*</sup> Fixed Rate Loans with an opportunity to reprice within 3 years tend to provide the greatest balance sheet flexibility. HFS Loans are excluded. Top 4 categories are Shown.



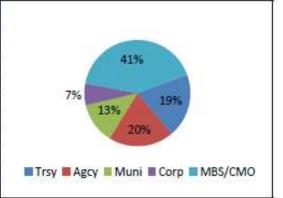
# Potential Land Mines Impacting Margin

- ~\$86MM in loans with an average maturity of 9.75 years @ 4.22% yield (data from highlighted balances on previous slide)
- Very hard to force a reprice on these loans. Fixed rate loans at advantaged rates.
- Strategy to manage the margin on this block of loans:
  - Wait for the next rate bottom to lock the spread on the remaining balance.
    - Use defined term wholesale strategies to lock the margin on the block.
  - Call these loans due and reprice them up.
    - Not advised creates a huge reputation risk



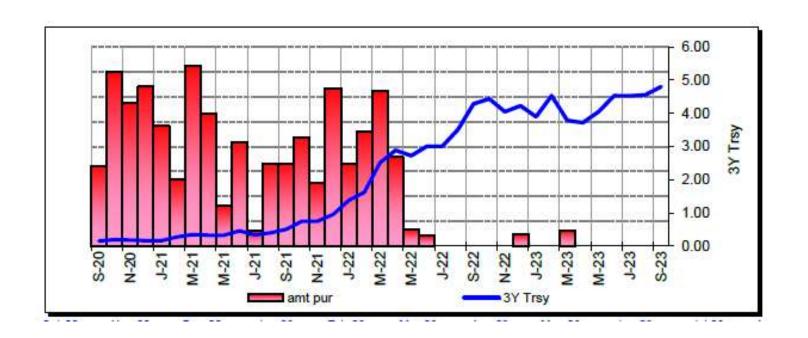
# Potential Land Mines Impacting Margin

	% Total	Cpn	Bk Yld	Duration	Mkt Px	Variance
Treasuries	19.44%	1.24%	1.50%	1.92	93.27	-6.45%
Agencies	19.92%	1.98%	1.96%	3.16	91.10	-8.88%
Municipals	12.51%	3.13%	2.84%	6.86	92.62	-9.86%
Corp/Other	6.64%	2.88%	2.85%	4.66	87.92	-12.51%
CMO - Fix	7.24%	2.34%	2.48%	4.30	85.65	-13.79%
CMO - Float	9.45%	6.97%	7.31%	0.12	99.00	-0.28%
MBS - Fix	20.62%	2.32%	1.90%	4.42	88.25	-13,21%
MBS - Adj	4.19%	2.86%	3.78%	2.28	93.46	-8.42%
Total	100.00%	2.65%	2.65%	3.50	91.36	-9.19%





# Typical Bank Investment Purchases





# What is being generated?

• Assuming \$100MM portfolio:

#### • Treasuries:

• Par: \$19,440,000

• Book Yield: 1.50%

• Maturity: 1.92 years

• Total Income: \$559,872

#### At maturity, need to redeploy:

• Par: \$19,440,000

• Yield: ???? – depends on what you assume

Maturity: ???? – depends on your assumption



# What is being generated? Re-Investment

#### Rates Down Assumption:

- Par: \$19,440,000
- Book Yield: 3%
- Maturity: 3 years
- Re-investment Income: \$1,749,600
- Total Income: \$2,309,472
- Yield to 4.92 years = 2.41%

#### Rates Up Assumption:

- Par: \$19,440,000
- Book Yield: 6%
- Maturity: 3 years
- Re-investment Income: \$3,499,200
- Total Income: \$4,059,072
- Yield to 4.92 years = 4.22%



# How to Manage Your Margin? Assuming Rates Lower

Take the 6.45% loss and pre-fund the reinvestment now.

• Par after loss: \$18,186,120

• Yield: 6%

Annualized Income: \$1,091,167.20

Total income of pre-funding: \$5,368,542.62

- Difference between doing nothing vs taking action: \$1,805,190.62
- Increase in yield versus doing nothing: 1.89%
- Yield to 4.92 years (net of loss) = 4.30%



# Decision Matrix to Maximize Margin

DECISION MATRIX										
10Y Trsy	Yld Crv	Likely Rate Move	Liabilities	Loans	Credit	Investment	Off Bal Sheet	Leverage		
+2 Std	Inverted	Lower	Short/Call? Whisle; Rate NOT Term	More Fixed; Prepay Penalties; Prime	Tighter Credit Standards	Max Dur; Min Options/CF	Asset: Var>Fix Liab: Fix>Var	Max Leverage (Max Invest)		
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-2 Std	Very Steep	Higher	Longest Mat Bullet Wholesale	More Var; Tsy Index; No Caps/Ceil	Easiest Credit Standards	Min Dur; Max CF; Long Mat = HTM	Asset: Fix > Var Dep: Var > Fix	Max Leverage (Max Loans)		



## Summary

- Use the tools and information available to develop a rate bias.
- Your rate bias should dictate how you price and structure your assets (loans and investments).
- Sometimes, we inadvertently place land mines in our balance sheet.
   How we manage them going forward will impact our margin over time.
- Doing nothing is still a choice.



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