## FHLBank CHICAGO MEMBER ALM WORKSHOP

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## Tialior ADVISORS

## BALANCE SHEET OPTIMIZATION: DRIVING PROFITABILITY



"Our latest initiative takes a three-pronged approach."

"What if we don't change at all ... and something magical just happens?"

## BENEFITS OF A STRONG ALCO PROCESS



## Zation ADVISOR <br> KEY HOW－TO．．．TAKEAWAYS FROM TODAY＇S PRESENTATION

入 Have your Performance Snapshot available for the duration of the presentation
入 Access to Presentation Materials and Updated Snapshots－TaylorAdvisor．com／FHLBC
入 QUESTIONS：John Ruhl from Taylor Advisors is available in chat

Л Why ALCO／Balance Management is important to overall profitability
入 Integrating knowledge of your balance sheet with custom strategies
Л Proactive risk management practices AND strategy formation is not a one－size fits all approach

## FED DOT PLOT \& IMPLIED FED FUNDS TARGET RATE



## TREASURY RATES




## EQUITY RESEARCH HEADLINES

## TheFirst <br> BANCSHARES, INC.

## $\stackrel{1}{3}$ <br> CAPSTAR <br> financial holbines, inc.

Ih Bank of Hawaii
Corporation
@ SOUTHSIDE

Associated Banc-Corp


7 M\&A Strategy Is Working to Maintain ROA Despite Rate Challenges - The First Bancshares, Inc.

A Good Quarter, but Further NIM Pressure Remains a Headwind

- Capstar Financial Holdings, Inc.
> Strong Fees Offset NIM Contraction for a Beat as Dividend Increased: 1st Look - Bank of Hawaii Corp.

NIM Slip Drives EPS Miss, First Look

- Southside Bancshares, Inc.

NII Pressure Outweighs New Expense Cuts; Trimming Estimates

- Associated Banc-Corp

NII Pressure Tough to Outrun; Lowering Estimates - PacWest Bancorp

## BASIC INCOME STATEMENT



The more net interest income dependent your institution, the more NIM will drive earnings

## NIM COMPRESSION AMONG ALL BANKS NATIONALLY



## NIM COMPRESSION AMONG ALL CREDIT UNIONS NATIONALLY



## WHAT IS YOUR INSTITUTION'S

## NET INTEREST INCOME DEPENDENCY?

## NET INTEREST MARGIN?



Earning Asset Mix and Balance Sheet Positions

| Earning Asset Mix |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asset Size (\$000) | 770,287 |  |
| Net Loans (\$000) | 464,336 | 60\% |
| Security Portfolio (\$000) | 115,644 | 15\% |
| Cash and FFS (\$000) | 141,202 | 18\% |
| Investment Portfolio |  |  |
| Municipals (\% of Portfolio) | 17,729 | 15\% |
| MBS (\% of Portfolio) | 1,117 | 1\% |
| CMO (\% of Portfolio) | 7,760 | 7\% |
| Agencies (\% of Portfolio) | 63,046 | 55\% |
| Other Securities (\% of Portfolio) | 25,992 | 22\% |


| Liquidity and Funding |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Pledged Securities (\% of Portfolio) | $67 \%$ |
| Liquidity Ratio | $25 \%$ |
| FHLB Advances and Brokered CDs (\$000) | 54,000 |
| Cost of Funds (\% of Average Liabilities) | $0.31 \%$ |
| Capital |  |
| Tier 1 Capital |  |
| Tier-1 Leverage Ratio (\%) | 70,005 |
| Total Risk Based Capital | 9.66 |
| Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio (\%) | 75,673 |
| Municipals (\% of Total RBC) | 15.05 |
|  |  |

Performance Rankings



## WHAT IS THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF YOUR ALCO MEETING?

A. Regulatory Appeasement
B. Profit Improvement
C. Setting Deposit Rates
D. Meet Audit Requirements


WHAT ARE COMMON APPROACHES TO THE ALCO PROCESS?

## APPROACHES TO ALCO

Economist
Approach


Interest Rate Risk

Liquidity

## ECONOMISTS VS. FED RESERVE



Milton Friedman

1976 Nobel Prize Lecture on Inflation and Unemployment


Ben Bernanke
Fed Chairman
2006-2014


Janet Yellen
Fed Chairman
2014-2018

Alan Greenspan

Fed Chairman 1987-2006


John M.
Keynes
Keynesian economics


Paul Volcker<br>Fed Chairman<br>1979-1987

## APPROACHES TO ALCO




## APPROACHES TO ALCO

Interest Rate Risk
Approach

Economy and
Rates

Pricing

Interest Rate Risk

Liquidity

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\section*{HOW MUCH PAPER IS 1466 PAGES?}


Investments


\section*{APPROACHES TO ALCO}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{1}{c|}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
Economist \\
Approach
\end{tabular}} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Pricing \\
Approach
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Interest Rate Risk \\
Approach
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
Economy and \\
Rates
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{\(\nabla \mathrm{Z}\) TAMOR \\ WHICH AREA IN YOUR ALCO MEETINGS DO YOU TYPICALLY OVERWEIGHT?}
A. Economy
B. Product Pricing
C. Interest Rate Risk
D. Investments


\title{
WHAT SHOULD AN ALCO PROCESS AND PACKET LOOK LIKE?
}

\section*{Position Assessment}

\section*{ALCO BEST PRACTICES}


\section*{ALCO BEST PRACTICES}
- Study the Past
- Monitor the Present
- Prepare for the Future


\section*{STUDY THE PAST}
- Where were we?
- Trend Analysis
- Historical Ratios
- Peer Comparison
- Balance Sheet Mix
- Rate Movements
- Spread Changes
- Reflect
- What did we do right?
- What did we do wrong?
- Were our strategies effective?
- How did environment change?

\section*{MONITOR THE PRESENT}

- Where are we?
- Position Assessment
- Net Interest Margin Dissection
- Competition Analysis
- Word-Problem Approach
- Re-focus on Long Term Objectives
- Reflect
- Loan Demand vs. Deposit Growth
- Rate Climate
- Current Profitability (or not!)
- Resources: Loan/Deposit Officers

\section*{PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE}
- Where could we go?
- Accountability
- Review Minutes: Action Items, Strategies
- Tactical Forecasting
- Loans vs. Deposit Projection
- Liquidity Flows
- Stress Testing
- Capital: Credit Deterioration
- Interest Rate Risk: Different Betas, Call Risk
- Liquidity: Reduced Access to Funding
- Securities: Cash Flow Volatility, Duration
- Strategic Forecasting

\section*{BALANCE SHEET MANAGEMENT - CAPITAL}


\section*{STUDY THE PAST}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Loan Sector} & \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{Loans Concentration Expressed as a \% of Total Capital} \\
\hline & 2007 & 2008 & 2009 & 2010 & 2011 & 2012 & 2013 & 2014 & 2015 & 2016 & 2017 & 2018 & 2019 \\
\hline Construction \& Land & 103\% & 88\% & 62\% & 55\% & 40\% & 38\% & 42\% & 36\% & 45\% & 53\% & 51\% & 54\% & 63\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Mortgages} \\
\hline 1st Lien & 153\% & 144\% & 140\% & 137\% & 121\% & 137\% & 129\% & 124\% & 110\% & 119\% & 124\% & 128\% & 140\% \\
\hline 2nd Lien & 9\% & 9\% & 9\% & 7\% & 7\% & 7\% & 7\% & 6\% & 5\% & 4\% & 6\% & 7\% & 8\% \\
\hline Home Equity & 15\% & 14\% & 12\% & 13\% & 12\% & 12\% & 11\% & 13\% & 15\% & 23\% & 14\% & 18\% & 15\% \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Multi Family & 17\% & 17\% & 19\% & 16\% & 15\% & 18\% & 19\% & 8\% & 13\% & 21\% & 18\% & 19\% & 21\% \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Commercial Real Estate Owner Occupied Non-owner Occupied} & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 99\% & 99\% & 102\% & 102\% & 94\% & 109\% & 92\% & 87\% & 83\% & 96\% & 99\% & 102\% & 107\% \\
\hline & 75\% & 78\% & 67\% & 86\% & 117\% & 117\% & 104\% & 112\% & 113\% & 144\% & 159\% & 164\% & 175\% \\
\hline Commercial \& Industrial & 82\% & 79\% & 42\% & 44\% & 44\% & 52\% & 52\% & 72\% & 67\% & 73\% & 69\% & 71\% & 73\% \\
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{Farm Land
Agriculture Production} & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 20\% & 26\% & 21\% & 21\% & 18\% & 17\% & 16\% & 15\% & 15\% & 21\% & 19\% & 18\% & 24\% \\
\hline & 4\% & 3\% & 2\% & 2\% & 2\% & 3\% & 2\% & 4\% & 4\% & 3\% & 2\% & 3\% & 4\% \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Consumer & 30\% & 28\% & 26\% & 25\% & 22\% & 22\% & 21\% & 22\% & 20\% & 20\% & 21\% & 21\% & 20\% \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Total Loans & 621\% & 600\% & 515\% & 523\% & 508\% & 545\% & 511\% & 521\% & 517\% & 603\% & 608\% & 618\% & 643\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MONITOR THE PRESENT RISK BASED CAPITAL RATIO

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1st Quartile & 2nd Quartile & 3rd Quartile & 4th Quartile \\
\hline High & 13.50 & 15.64 & 20.00 & 68.59 \\
\hline Median & 12.53 & 14.52 & 17.28 & 24.98 \\
\hline Low & 4.33 & 13.50 & 15.65 & 20.02 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Source: 6/30/20 Call Report data from all Banks Under \(\$ 15\) Billion in Assets.

\section*{WHICH ALCO POSITIONS ARE NOT BEING STRESS TESTED?}
A. Capital
B. Liquidity
C. Interest Rate Risk
D. Investments
E. All Positions are Stress Tested


\section*{PIPER SANDLER INDUSTRY NOTE}

\section*{PIPER|SANDLER}

INDUSTRY NOTE
August 18, 2020

\section*{CONCLUSION}

As you might expect given the current economic stresses, corporate bankruptcies have been steadily rising this year. Thus far in 2020, among larger companies (those with \(>\$ 50 \mathrm{M}\) in liabilities) there have been 173 corporate bankruptcies versus 102 for the same period in 2019, or a \(70 \%\) increase. We suspect that bankruptcy filings for smaller companies would reveal a similar trend, if not a touch worse. Unfortunately this data is not readily available.
YTD Bankruptcy Filings by Industry \({ }^{1}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industry} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{2020 YTD} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2019 YTD} \\
\hline & \# of Filings & \% of Total & \# of Filings & \% of Total \\
\hline Energy & 35 & 20\% & 26 & 25\% \\
\hline Consumer Discretionary - Retail & 32 & 18\% & 18 & 18\% \\
\hline Health Care & 14 & 8\% & 18 & 18\% \\
\hline Real Estate & 11 & 6\% & 1 & 1\% \\
\hline Consumer Discretionary - Restaurants & 10 & 6\% & 3 & 3\% \\
\hline Industrials & 9 & 5\% & 2 & 2\% \\
\hline Communications & 8 & 5\% & 4 & 4\% \\
\hline Consumer Staples & 8 & 5\% & 2 & 2\% \\
\hline Transportation & 8 & 5\% & 3 & 3\% \\
\hline Technology & 7 & 4\% & 0 & 0\% \\
\hline Non-Profit Organization & 6 & 3\% & 1 & 1\% \\
\hline Materials & 5 & 3\% & 4 & 4\% \\
\hline Automotive & 4 & 2\% & 1 & 1\% \\
\hline Entertainment and Recreation & 4 & 2\% & 1 & 1\% \\
\hline Financials & 4 & 2\% & 10 & 10\% \\
\hline Utilities & 4 & 2\% & 4 & 4\% \\
\hline Professional Services & 3 & 2\% & 4 & 4\% \\
\hline Hotel & 1 & 1\% & 0 & 0\% \\
\hline Total & 173 & 100\% & 102 & 100\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Data as of \(8 / 17 / 2020\) : Includes companies with over \$50M in liabilities
}

\section*{PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE}

\section*{CAPITAL STRESS TEST}
- How would your institution react if...
- Loan concentrations in high risk sectors exceed guidelines
- Asset quality deteriorates to historically stressful levels
- Charge-offs increase
- Dividends become restricted
- Retained earnings fall (or become negative!)
- Capital levels decline, leading to regulatory criticism
- What tools do you have at your institution?
- Quantify and discuss capital adequacy
- Growth Stress Testing
- Credit Stress Testing
- Comparison versus a historically stressful period (and higher)
- Measuring the impact of credit loss on capital
- Scenario Analysis - mild and major recession

\section*{BALANCE SHEET MANAGEMENT - LIQUIDITY}


FED \(\approx\) - Deposits, All Commercial Banks


\section*{CASH IS NOT ALWAYS KING EBRIEF - OCTOBER 2020}

\author{
Liquidity Management - Cash is NOT Always King 1018202020 5 MIN READ
}

That was then...this is now.
The concluding wave of the longest business cycle in US history has brought changes for financial institutions when it comes to liquidity. Just less than 12 months ago, the economy was moving along fine with low unemployment, growing productivity, strong consumer spending and overall business growth. The community financial industry looked equally strong with attractive net interest margins and growing loan demand. Funding future growth was becoming a key focus area for management as well as regulators.

Recently, we have seen a 180 -degree turn in both the economy, interest rates and health of community financial institutions' liquidity positions. The economy began showing signs of slowing in early 2020 and came to an abrupt stop following the COVID-19 outbreak. GDP dropped precipitously in the first half of the year with unemployment rate reaching a post war II high by April. The Fed urgently responded with various monetary policy measures pushing Fed Funds, Treasury and mortgage rates to record lows. At the same time, several rounds of stimulus programs flooded financial institutions with extra cash..

\section*{Read Full Article}

If you are like most financial institutions, funds management is getting a bit more attention lately. There are two reasons for this increased attention:

Low rates. Zero Fed Funds rate policy has anchored the yield curve, and the Fed's messaging/Fed Dot Plot indicate low rates will remain for an extended timeframe. Consequently, institutions with excess liquidity invested overnight are experiencing cash drag and margin compression.

Liquidity Flood. Cash has been accumulating at an alarming rate. Financial institutions are getting both expected and unexpected cashflow from a variety of sources:

\section*{CASH MANGEMENT}

\section*{* Liquidity Flood}
> Cash has been accumulating at an alarming rate
- Virus fears slow spending
- Stimulus funds deposited in non-maturity accounts
* Loan Recycling
\(>\) Loan operations remain busy!
- Modifications and secondary mortgages driving the activity
\(>\) Most of this is not leading to increased loan footings "Treading Water"
* PPP Loan Forgiveness
\(>\) Institutions that self-funded PPP loans should prepare for further increases in cash
* Investment Prepayment and Calls
\(>\) Don't forget historically low mortgage rates \& secondary mortgage activity is on fire!
- Expect more cash flow from prepayments on legacy RMBS holdings
\(>\) Agencies are refinancing their debt through call options exercisable over the next several months
- Expect more cash flow from legacy callable agency holdings

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1st Quartile & 2nd Quartile & 3rd Quartile & 4th Quartile \\
\hline High & 17.12 & 24.49 & 35.54 & 98.42 \\
\hline Median & 12.81 & 20.67 & 28.97 & 46.80 \\
\hline Low & 1.41 & 17.12 & 24.49 & 35.60 \\
\hline Average Earning Asset Yield & 4.59 & 4.43 & 4.20 & 3.65 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Source: 6/30/20 Call Report data from all Banks Under \(\$ 15\) Billion in Assets.
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Liquidity and Funding} \\
\hline Net & Pledged Securities (\% of Portfolio) & 67\% \\
\hline Interes & Liquidity Ratio & 25\% \\
\hline \(\underbrace{\text { Net }}\) & FHLB Advances and Brokered CDs (\$000) & 54,000 \\
\hline & Cost of Funds (\% of Average Liabilities) & 0.31\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Earning Asset Mix}



\section*{Earning Asset Mix}
\begin{tabular}{lcc}
\hline Asset Size \((\$ 000)\) & \(2,247,778\) & \\
Net Loans (\$000) & \(1,733,048\) & \(77 \%\) \\
Security Portfolio (\$000) & 37,107 & \(2 \%\) \\
Cash and Equiv. \((\$ 000)\) & 211,308 & \(9 \%\)
\end{tabular}


\section*{baLANCE SHEET MANAGEMENT - INTEREST RATE RISK}
- Static/Dynamic Modeling
- Non-Parallel Shock/Ramp
- Impact on Asset Quality
- Assumption Development
- Assumption Stress Testing
- What-If Simulations
 STUDY THE PAST


\section*{MONITOR THE PRESENT}

\section*{ZTAYLORADVISORS}

Investments | Asset / Liability | Risk Management

\section*{Establishing Appropriate Interest Rate Risk Model Assumptions}

Interest rate risk model assumptions are a very important component of an institution's risk management process. We are all too familiar with the cliché "garbage in - garbage out" referring to the importance of having valid assumptions when measuring risk. This topic has always gotten the attention of management teams, boards of directors, and regulatory bodies. Having appropriate institution-specific assumptions may be even more important today as interest rates are likely to start increasing later this year, making it more challenging to accurately measure risk. Despite the prevalence of interest rate risk models, many bankers continue to struggle with understanding key assumptions that drive interest rate risk output. Having a supportable set of assumptions for your institution is not just about making an examiner happy. It is a critical step to making your interest rate risk model an integral part of the strategic planning process at your institution. With that in mind, deposit decay terms, deposit repricing betas, and loan prepayment speeds are three key assumptions we will focus on in this eBrief.

Stress Testing of Critical Assumptions
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Net Interest Income Year 1} \\
\hline Scenario* & -400 & -300 & -200 & -100 & Level & +100 & +200 & +300 & +400 \\
\hline Static Forecast & -4.2\% & -4.2\% & -4.2\% & -2.8\% & & 1.4\% & 4.8\% & 10.3\% & 16.6\% \\
\hline 50\% Prepay & -3.4\% & -3.4\% & -3.5\% & -2.4\% & 0.0\% & 1.2\% & 4.4\% & 9.7\% & 15.8\% \\
\hline 150\% Prepay & -5.0\% & -4.9\% & -4.9\% & -3.2\% & 0.0\% & 1.6\% & 5.2\% & 10.8\% & 17.3\% \\
\hline 8x Deposit Beta & -4.2\% & -4.3\% & -4.3\% & -3.0\% & 0.0\% & 1.7\% & 5.3\% & 11.1\% & 17.6\% \\
\hline 1.2x Deposit Beta & -4.2\% & -4.2\% & -4.2\% & \(-2.7 \%\) & 0.0\% & 1.1\% & 4.3\% & 9.6\% & 15.7\% \\
\hline ALCO Policy & -24\% & -18\% & -12\% & -6\% & & -6\% & -12\% & -18\% & -24\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Net Interest Income Year 2} \\
\hline Scenario & -400 & -300 & -200 & -100 & Level & +100 & +200 & +300 & +400 \\
\hline Static Forecast & -8.6\% & -8.6\% & -8.5\% & -5.7\% & & 3.6\% & 9.4\% & 17.6\% & 26.7\% \\
\hline 50\% Prepay & -7.1\% & -7.1\% & -7.1\% & -4.8\% & 0.0\% & 3.1\% & 8.6\% & 16.4\% & 25.1\% \\
\hline 150\% Prepay & -9.8\% & -9.8\% & -9.7\% & -6.4\% & 0.0\% & 4.0\% & 10.1\% & 18.6\% & 28.0\% \\
\hline . \(8 \times\) Deposit Beta & -8.6\% & -8.7\% & -8.6\% & -5.8\% & 0.0\% & 3.8\% & 9.8\% & 18.2\% & 27.5\% \\
\hline 1.2x Deposit Beta & -8.6\% & -8.6\% & -8.4\% & -5.5\% & 0.0\% & 3.4\% & 9.0\% & 17.0\% & 25.8\% \\
\hline ALCO Policy & -29\% & -23\% & -17\% & -11\% & & -11\% & -17\% & -23\% & -29\% \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Economic Value of Equity} \\
\hline Scenario & -400 & -300 & \(-200\) & -100 & Level & \(+100\) & +200 & +300 & +400 \\
\hline Static Forecast & -23.4\% & -23.3\% & -10.9\% & -2.6\% & & -1.5\% & -3.6\% & -5.5\% & -7.0\% \\
\hline 50\% Prepay & -13.5\% & -13.5\% & -3.2\% & 0.3\% & 0.0\% & -3.1\% & -5.9\% & -8.3\% & -10.3\% \\
\hline 150\% Prepay & -28.0\% & -28.0\% & -15.2\% & -4.5\% & 0.0\% & -0.4\% & -1.7\% & -3.1\% & -4.2\% \\
\hline 8x Deposit Beta & -22.8\% & -22.9\% & -10.7\% & -2.8\% & 0.0\% & -1.3\% & -3.1\% & -4.7\% & -6.1\% \\
\hline 1.2× Deposit Beta & -22.8\% & -22.8\% & -10.6\% & -2.4\% & 0.0\% & -1.8\% & -4.0\% & -6.1\% & -7.8\% \\
\hline 25\% Decay Term & -7.9\% & -7.9\% & -3.3\% & 0.9\% & 0.0\% & -4.0\% & -8.2\% & -12.0\% & -15.2\% \\
\hline ALCO Policy & -35\% & -30\% & -25\% & -15\% & & -15\% & -25\% & -30\% & -35\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Source: Stifel Analytics
Interest Rate Risk Model

\section*{BALANCE SHEET MANAGEMENT - INVESTMENTS}
- Liquidity Risk
- Price Risk
- Credit Risk
- Impairment
- Risk Adjusted Returns
- ALM Considerations

\section*{WHAT IS THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF YOUR INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO?}

\section*{\(34 \%\)}
A. Liquidity
B. Interest Rate Risk Management
C. Earnings
D. Pledging


\section*{STUDY THE PAST NATIONAL MEDIAN YIELD TRENDS}


\section*{STUDY THE PAST NATIONAL MEDIAN YIELD TRENDS}


\section*{SAMPLE PORTFOLIO - DATA VS. INFORMATION}

\section*{RATES ARE DOWN!}


1 1Vrieasury Note

2 VingencyNC 3 No

3V WNAL Premium Agency-NMO (Jumbocolllateral)

4 Yif Plouting Rate SDA Pool

5 Vr Agency Step-Up NC GMo-Dormuda-

\section*{MONITOR THE PRESENT INVESTMENT YIELDS}


Source: S\&P Global Market Intelligence.
Data for all banks Nationally \(<\$ 15 B\) as of \(9 / 30 / 20\)

\section*{INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT BEST PRACTICES}


\section*{Strategy}
- Independent expert advice on portfolio strategies with regular review
- Whole-Bank perspective approach to portfolio positioning


\section*{Investment Mix}
- Diversification among investment sectors, risk/reward \& relative value analysis
- Expanded range of bankpermissible investment products


\section*{Security Selection}
- Market knowledge and expertise helps optimal security selection
- Monitor policy compliance with security purchases

\section*{TAYLOR ADVISORS EBRIEF - ASSESSING YOUR INVESTMENT PROCESS}

\section*{Assessing Your Investment Process and Portfolio Performance: Broker vs. Advisor Approach \\ 10/28/2020 | 8 MIN READ}

Investment portfolios and overnight cash positions have grown significantly at many financial institutions due to a recent surge in deposits and slower portfolio loan demand. With record low interest rates, carrying excess cash on the balance sheet has been costly. These factors are forcing executive teams to re-focus on the investment portfolio to help relieve net interest margin pressure from declining earning asset yields.

In general, financial institutions have two options for managing the investment portfolio. We will refer to these as the Broker and the Advisor approach

\section*{The Broker Approach}

An institution's financial executive (CFO, President, Portfolio Manager, etc.) has the option of working directly with a variety of brokers/brokerage firms to make investments for the portfolio. Usually, brokers will present different products for consideration often via.

\section*{Read Full Article}

If you are considering a change from a broker approach to an advisor approach or switching advisors, below we discuss seven benefits and/or best practices of working with an investment advisor to improve portfolio and balance sheet performance:
1. Investment Management from a Whole Balance Sheet Perspective
2. Accountability \& Transparency
3. Strategy and Relative Value Analysis
4. Exclusive Product Access
5. Staying in Control
6. Reducing Transaction Costs and Improving Execution
7. Redirected Productivity

\section*{WHAT IS YOUR INSTITUTION'S PORTFOLIO YIELD?}

INVESTMENT MIX?


TAYLOR


\section*{OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES}


\section*{TAYLOR ADVISORS TAKE}

Staying in cash is most expensive it has been since 2009-2015
The importance of liquidity planning should be getting attention from management teams.
Once an appropriate level of overnight liquidity has been determined, what are some of the options a financial institution should consider to help reduce the excess cash?

\section*{TAYLOR ADVISORS TAKE}
* Deposit pricing
> Aggressively price CDs downward in line with wholesale funding alternatives
\(>\) Move rate sensitive non-core deposits off the balance sheet
* Invest
\(>\) Customize an investment strategy that fits your asset/liability profile.
\(>\) Consider pre-investing cash flow while taking steps to reduce optionality in your balance sheet.

\section*{ALCO BEST PRACTICES}


Strategies

HOW WOULD YOU RATE YOUR ALCO PROCESS WHEN IT COMES TO DRIVING PROFITABILITY AND STRATEGIES?
A. Above Average
B. Average
C. Below Average


\section*{EARNING ASSET DOLLAR IMPACT}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
Earning Asset \\
Size
\end{tabular} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
Net Interest Income Change in thousands of dollars \\
(due to portfolio yield change in basis points)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline (in \$000) & 1 & 5 & 10 & 15 & 20 & 25 \\
\hline 100,000 & 10 & 50 & 100 & 150 & 200 & 250 \\
\hline 200,000 & 20 & 100 & 200 & 300 & 400 & 500 \\
\hline 300,000 & 30 & 150 & 300 & 450 & 600 & 750 \\
\hline 400,000 & 40 & 200 & 400 & 600 & 800 & 1,000 \\
\hline 500,000 & 50 & 250 & 500 & 750 & 1,000 & 1,250 \\
\hline 600,000 & 60 & 300 & 600 & 900 & 1,200 & 1,500 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ZTAAYLORADVISORS}

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We assist financial institutions in need of guidance to improve their profitability and reduce risk. Let's talk.
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