

Risk and Opportunity in an Uncertain Interest Rate Environment

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2016 Fall Leadership Development Conference



McQueen Financial Advisors

SEC Registered Investment Advisor

- \$4 Billion + under management
- Municipal & Corporate Credit Reviews
- Comprehensive Reporting

Valuations

- Credit Union + Bank Mergers
- Mortgage Servicing Rights
- Complex Investments
- Branch Sales

Consulting

- Strategic Planning
- Branch Analysis
- Board Training
- Policy Development
- Exam Preparation

Risk Analysis

- Asset LiabilityManagement
- Liquidity StressTesting
- Core Deposit Studies
- AssumptionSensitivity Analysis
- Prepay Speed Analysis
- ALM Validations
- Back Testing Analysis



Today's Agenda

Risk and Opportunity in an Uncertain Interest Rate Environment

Industry Update

Historical Interest Rates

Economic Indicators

Risk

Opportunities





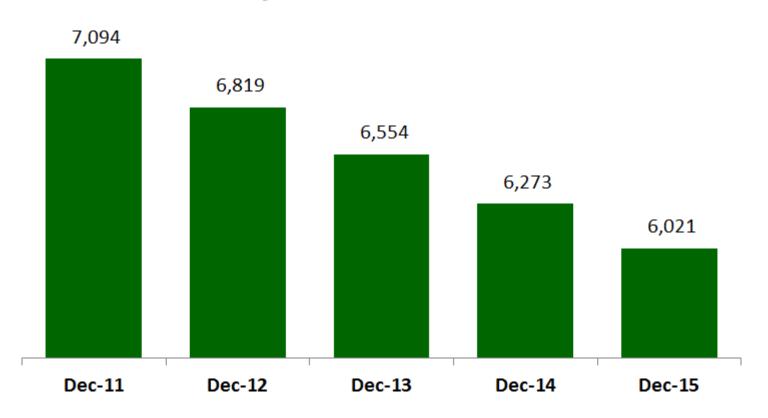
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Industry Update



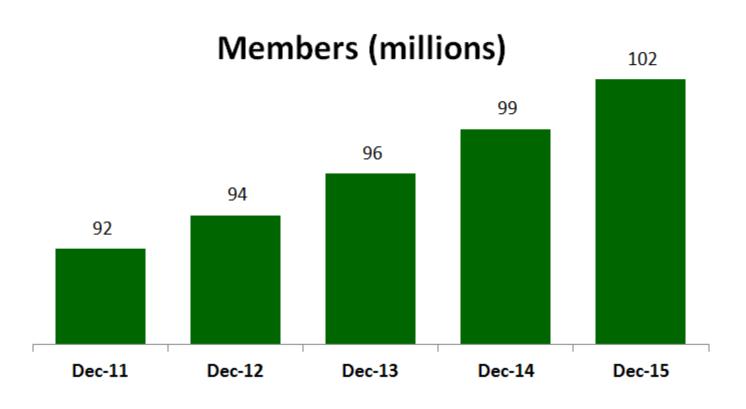
Industry Update Trends

Federally Insured Credit Unions





Trends

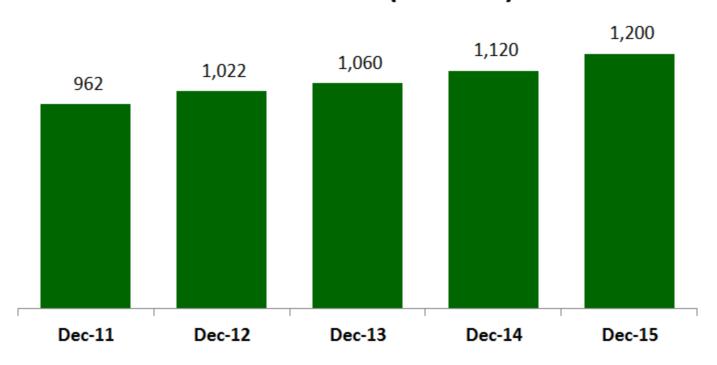




2.6% Annual Growth

Trends

Total Assets (billions)

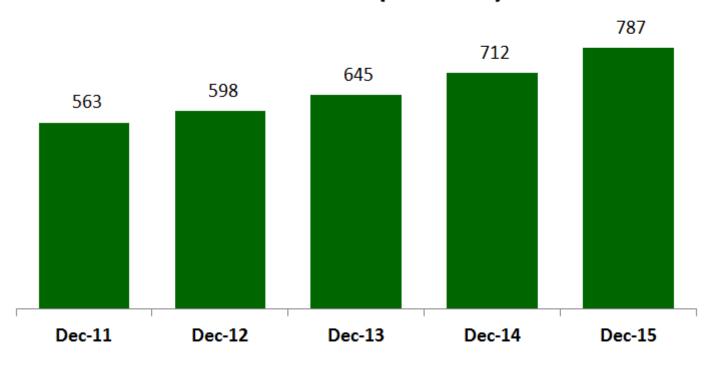


5.7% Annual Growth



Trends

Total Loans (billions)

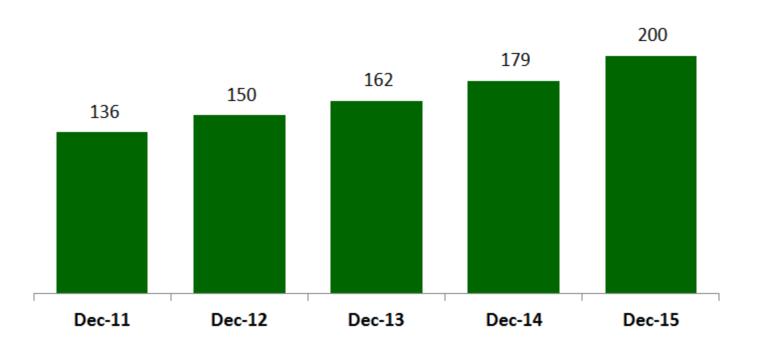






Trends

Average Assets (millions)

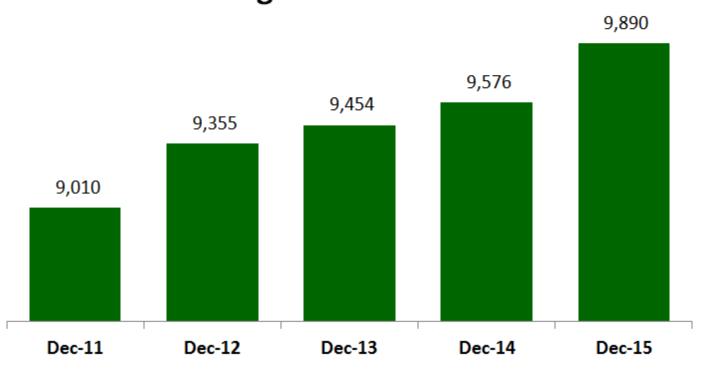


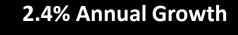




Trends

Average Shares Per Member

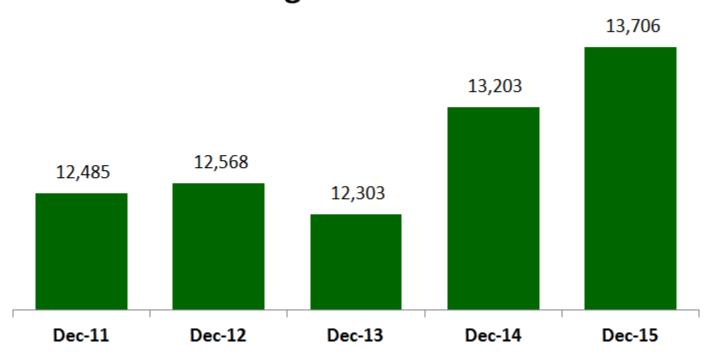






Trends

Average Loan Balance

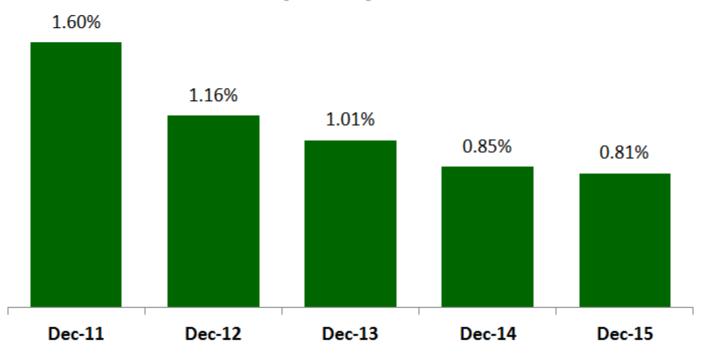


2.4% Annual Growth



Trends

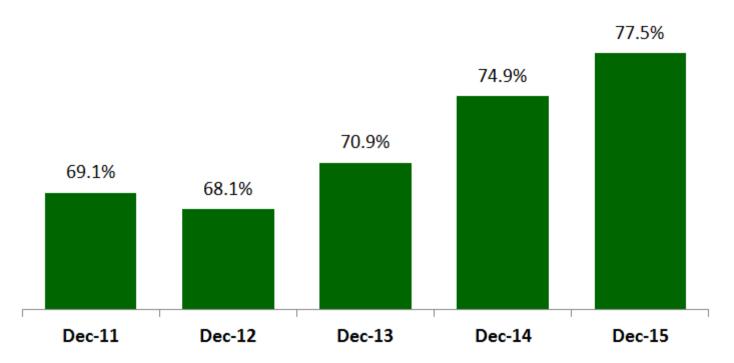
Delinquency Ratio





Trends

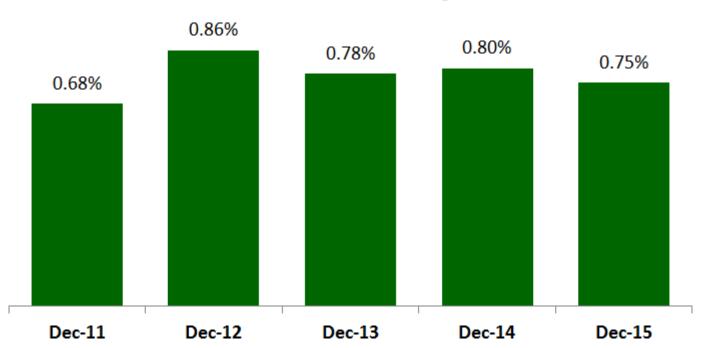
Loan to Share Ratio





Trends

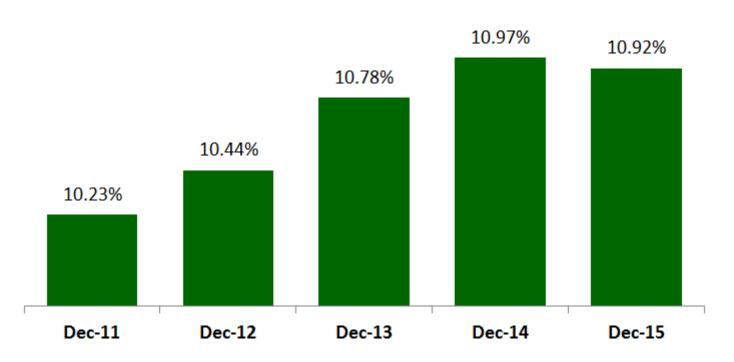
Return on Average Assets





Trends

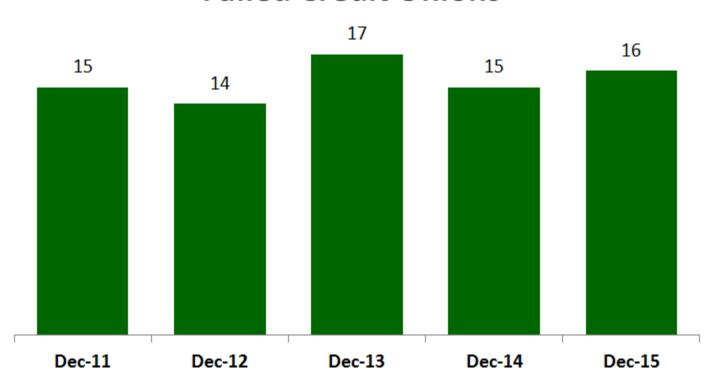
Net Worth Ratio





Trends

Failed Credit Unions





Trends

Favorable:

- Membership, asset, loan and deposit growth
- Larger average credit union size
- Higher average member loan and share balances
- Improved delinquency ratios
- Higher loan-to-share ratios
- Net worth growth

Unfavorable:

- Industry consolidation
- Failed credit unions



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Historical Interest Rates



Interest Rates

Pop Quiz

Pop Quiz The last Fed Funds rate change was December 2015

Q1

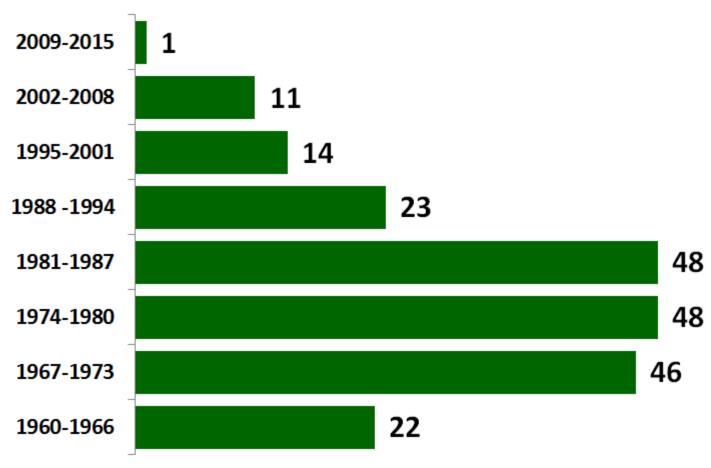
When was the last change prior to December 2015?

December 2008 (7 Years)



Interest Rates Historical Fed Funds Rate Changes

Number of times the Fed Funds Rate Changed in Each 7 Year Period





Interest Rates

Pop Quiz

Pop Quiz

Q2

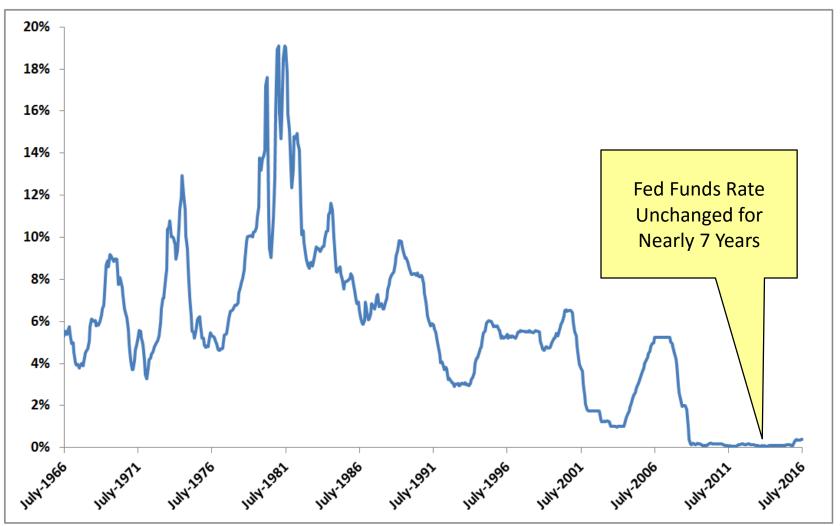
On average, over the past 50 years how often has the Fed Funds target rate changed?

- A. Every 3 4 months
- B. About once per year
- C. Every 18 months
- D. Every 2 3 years



Interest Rates

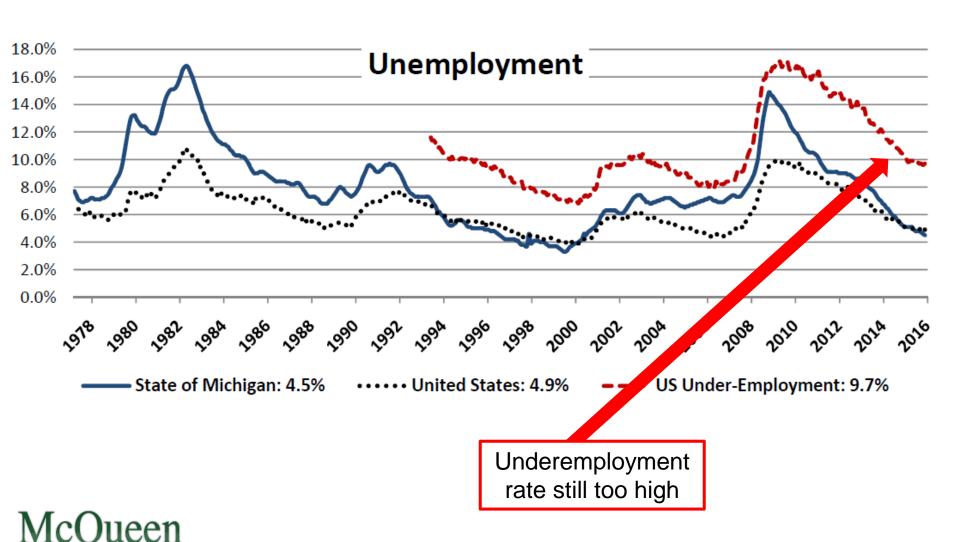
Historical Fed Funds Rate: 1966 to 2016



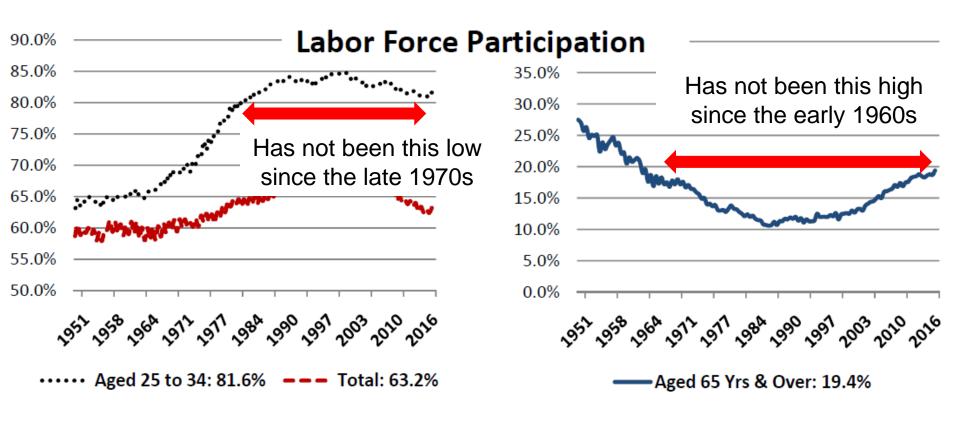


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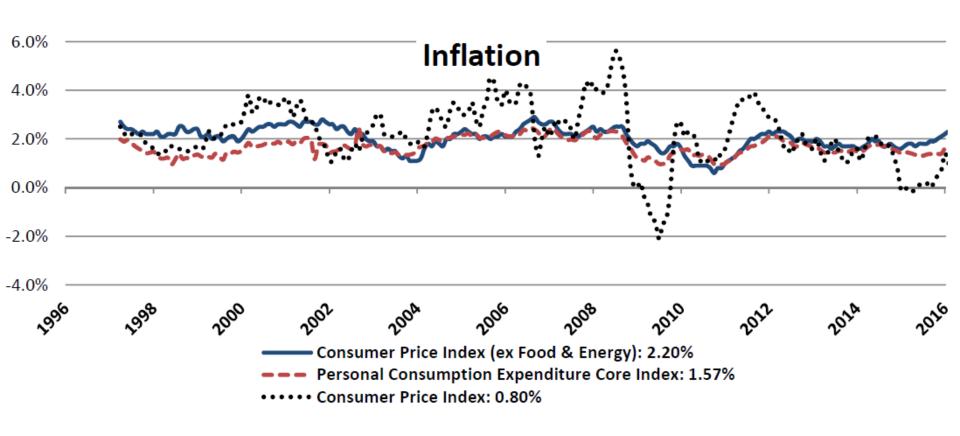




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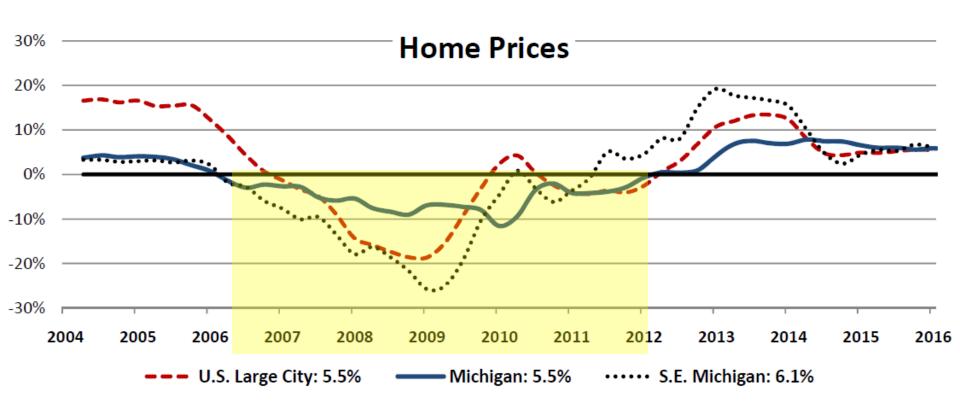






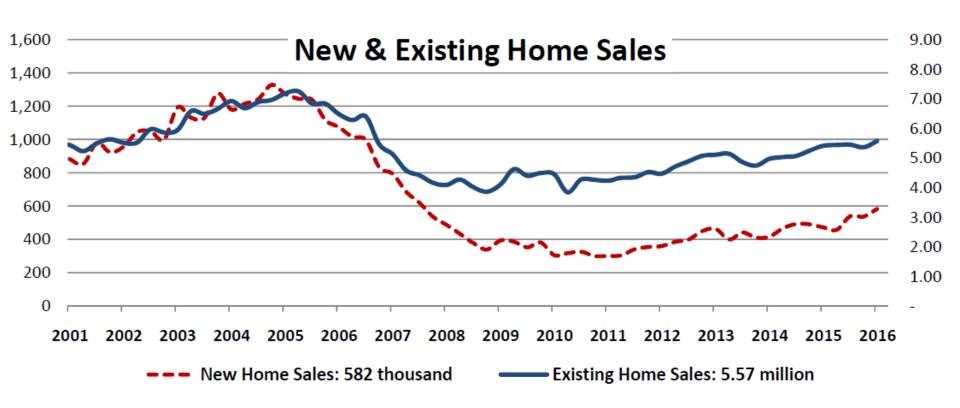
The Federal Reserve's favorite measure of inflation is trending sideways below 2.00%



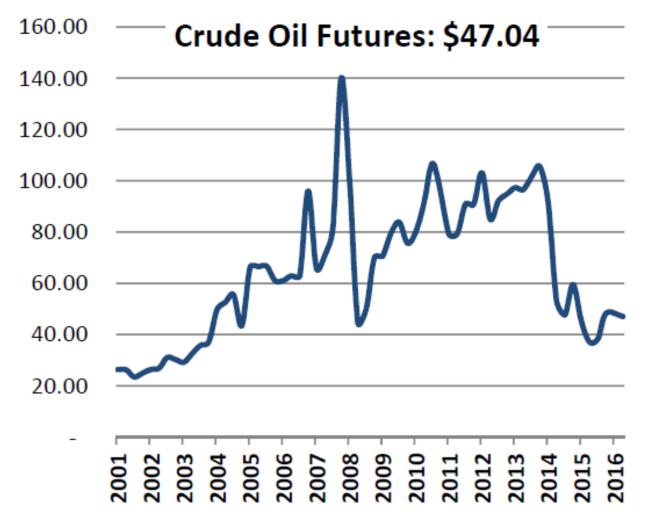


Downward trend for many years has been reversed









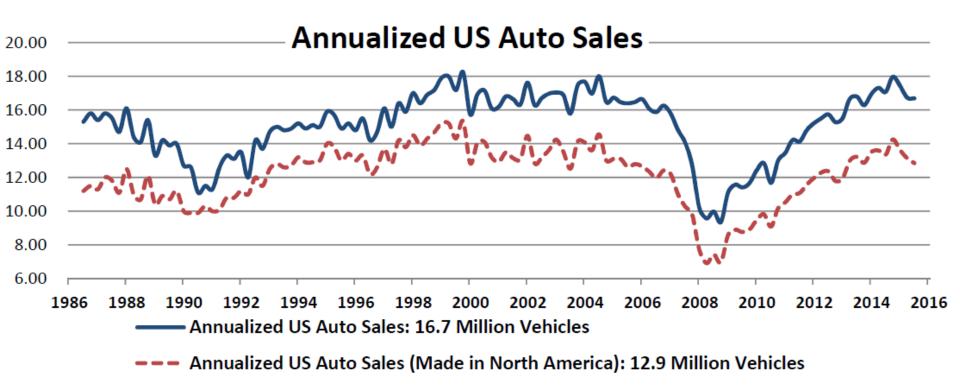


Household Financial Obligations Ratio: 15.31%

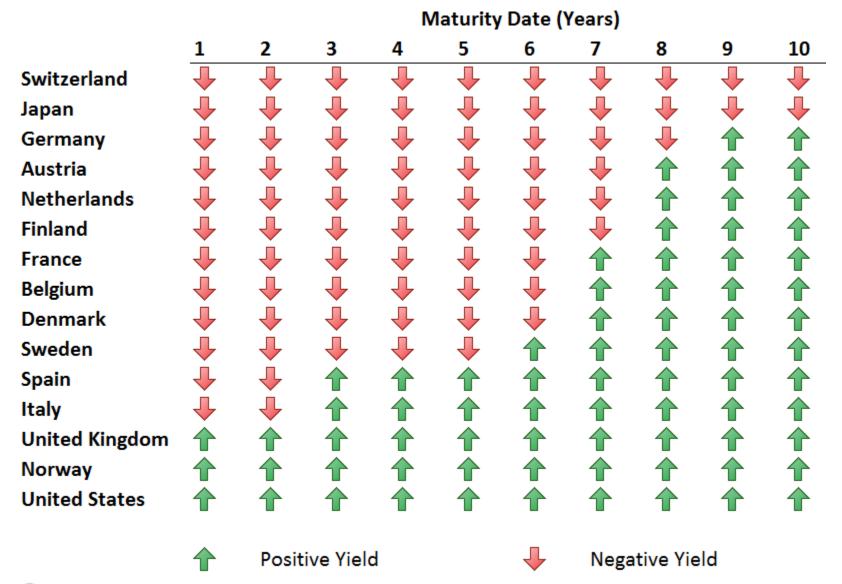


Percentage of take home pay allocated to house-hold obligations (mortgage payments, rent, property taxes & insurance

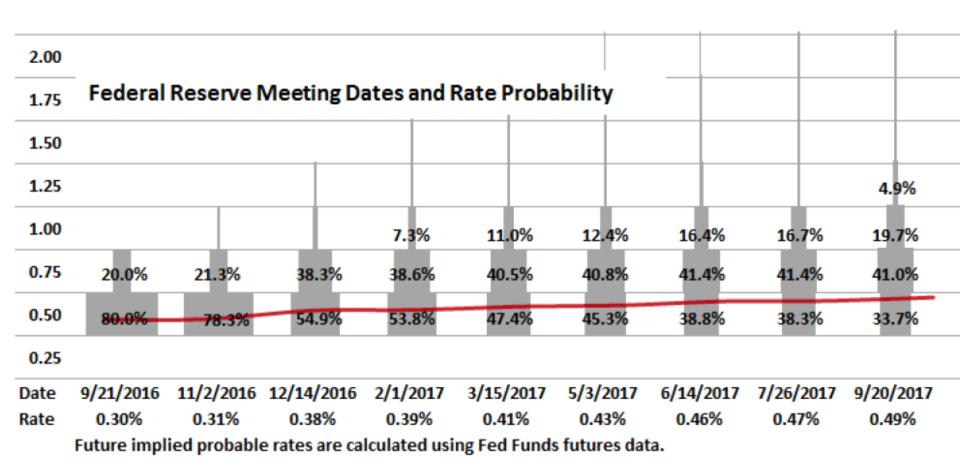














Interest Rates What's Next?

When will interest rates change and by how much?



Economic indicators will continued to be released. Markets and the Federal Reserve Bank will react.



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Risk



Risk

Economic & Rate Outlook

Economic, political and interest rate outlook is uncertain:

- Uneven US economic growth
- Negative interest rates
- Election results?
- Uncertain path

The Asset Liability Management Model is the primary tool to measure risk under a variety of scenarios

- Risk to income
- Risk to value
- Growth scenarios
- What-if analysis



Review Risk to Income

As interest rates change, the Credit Union's income may also change. Risk to income is measured using both gradual and shock parallel tests. The gradual tests assume that all rates will rise slowly for a full year. The shock tests assume an immediate and sustained rate change. For example, if all market rates immediately rose 300 basis points (shock test), net interest income would be expected to fall by 6.0%.

G	radual Inco	me Simul	ation			Shock Inc	ome Simul	ation	
Change	NII	NII % Ch Limit Change		Limit Change		NII	% Ch	Limit	
+500	4,347	-3.9%	NA		+500	4,057	-10.3%	NA	
+400	4,385	-3.0%	-28.0%	\bigcirc	+400	4,154	-8.1%	-28.0%	\bigcirc
+300	4,421	-2.2%	-21.0%	\bigcirc	+300	4,249	-6.0%	-21.0%	\bigcirc
+200	4,456	-1.5%	-14.0%		+200	4,342	-4.0%	-14.0%	\bigcirc
+100	4,489	-0.7%	-7.0%		+100	4,432	-2.0%	-7.0%	\bigcirc
Base	4,522				Base	4,522			
-100	4,530	0.2%	-7.0%		-100	4,455	-1.5%	-7.0%	\bigcirc

пізсопсаі	ilicollie 3	ensitivity.	op 300 snock rest				
Jun-15	Sep-15	Dec-15	Mar-16	Jun-16			

Historical Income Sensitivity: Un 200 Shock Test

-7.7% -7.6% -7.4% -6.0% -6.0%

Important to review income sensitivity and trend over time.



Review Risk to Value

Net economic value of equity (NEVE) is the net present value of the balance sheet's cash flow. It is calculated by discounting anticipated principal and interest cash flow under a variety of interest rate scenarios. NEVE tests are based on parallel rate shocks. For example, if all rates increased by 300 basis points, NEVE would be expected to fall by 9.0%.

NEVE Sensitivity: Shock Tests

NEVE	% Ch	Limit		NEVE Ratio
20,126	-15.1%	NA		18.2%
20,839	-12.1%	-48.0%	\bigcirc	18.5%
21,588	-9.0%	-36.0%	\bigcirc	18.7%
22,344	-5.8%	-24.0%		19.0%
23,056	-2.8%	-12.0%	\bigcirc	19.2%
23,714				19.3%
24,610	3.8%	-12.0%		19.8%
	20,126 20,839 21,588 22,344 23,056 23,714	20,126 -15.1% 20,839 -12.1% 21,588 -9.0% 22,344 -5.8% 23,056 -2.8% 23,714	20,126 -15.1% NA 20,839 -12.1% -48.0% 21,588 -9.0% -36.0% 22,344 -5.8% -24.0% 23,056 -2.8% -12.0% 23,714	20,126 -15.1% NA 20,839 -12.1% -48.0% ② 21,588 -9.0% -36.0% ② 22,344 -5.8% -24.0% ② 23,056 -2.8% -12.0% ② 23,714

Historical NEVE Sensitivity: Up 300 basis point test

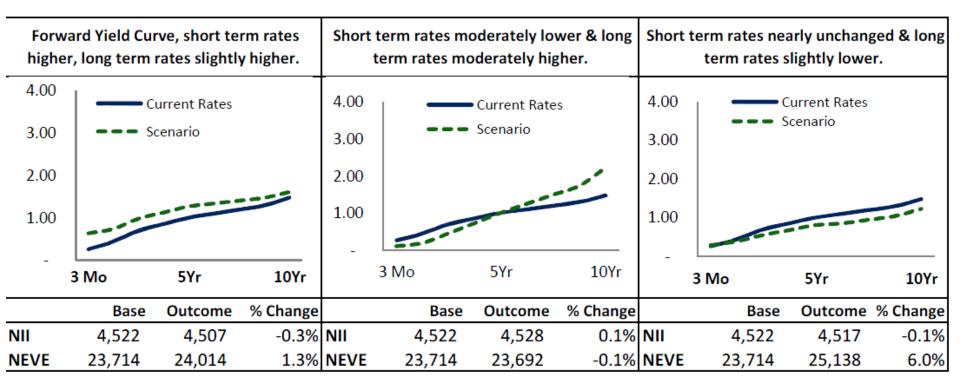
Jun-15	Sep-15	Dec-15	Mar-16	Jun-16
-20.6%	-12.8%	-13.2%	-10.4%	-9.0%

Important to review value sensitivity and trend over time.



Review Non-Parallel Scenarios

In order to understand interest rate risk inherent in the Credit Union's balance sheet, it is important to measure the potential change to both income and net economic value of equity over a variety of interest rate scenarios. Traditionally, ALM tests relied on parallel interest rate shift assumptions, with short-term and long-term rates moving in lock step. To expand our understanding of interest rate risk, this page displays the credit union's sensitivity to three non-parallel rate changes. Each graph displays the current U.S. Treasury yield curve as well as the new yield curve scenario. Test outcomes are shown below each graph.





Non-parallel scenarios are more diverse and more likely

Review Pricing Sensitivity

Analysis compares changes in the Fed Funds rate to the client's deposit rates during a period of rapidly rising interest rates (2004 – 2006).

Client A: Increased rates very little

	Fed Funds	Money Market	Shares	Share Drafts	IRA Shares	Club Accounts	
June 2004	1.25	0.85	0.15	5 0.30 0.75		0.15	
June 2005	3.25	0.85	0.15	0.30	0.75	0.15	
June 2006	5.25	0.85	0.25	0.30	0.75	0.25	
Total Change	4.00	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	
Per 100	1.00	-	0.025	1	1	0.025	

Client B: Increased some rates and cut some rates

	Fed Funds	Shares	Money Market	Share Drafts	Club Accounts	IRA Shares	
June 2004	1.25	0.75	1.49	0.75	0.75	1.12	
June 2005	3.25	0.50	1.29	0.50	0.50	0.90	
June 2006	5.25	0.50	2.28	0.50	0.50	1.39	
Total Change	4.00	(0.25)	0.79	(0.25)	(0.25)	0.27	
Per 100	1.00	(0.06)	0.20	(0.06)	(0.06)	0.07	



Review Pricing Sensitivity

Often, these studies show that deposit rates changed very little or were cut in response to a large increase in the Fed Funds rate. It would not be appropriate to assume the same deposit pricing going forward.

Client A: Increased rates very little

	Fed Funds	Money N	∕larket	Sł	nares	Share Drafts		IRA Shares	Club Accounts
June 2004	1.25		0.85		0.15		0.30	0.75	0.15
June 2005	3.25		0.85		0.15		0.30	0.75	0.15
June 2006	5.25		0.85		0.25		0.30	0.75	0.25
Total Change	4.00		-		0.10		-	-	0.10
Per 100	1.00		A		0.025		-	-	0.025

Client B: Increased some rates and cut some rates

	Fed Funds	Shares	Money Market	Share Drafts	Club Accounts	IRA Shares
June 2004	1.25	0.75	1.49	0.75	0.75	1.12
June 2005	3.25	0.50	1.29	0.50	0.50	0.90
June 2006	5.25	0.50	2.28	0.50	0.50	1.39
Total Change	4.00	(0.25)	0.79	(0.25)	(0.25)	0.27
Per 100	1.00	(0.06)	0.20	(0.06)	(0.06)	0.07



Review Performance & Condition Ratios

Overview of ALM Ratios									
					Γ	Current *			Projected
ALM Ratios with Policy Limits	Mar-15	Jun-15	Sep-15	Dec-15	Mar-16	Jun-16	Policy Limit		Jun-17
Net Interest Spread	4.11%	4.11%	3.84%	3.87%	3.82%	3.88%	> 3.50%	\bigcirc	3.81%
Liquidity Ratio	72.70%	90.11%	93.42%	92.05%	89.26%	88.53%	> 25.00%	\bigcirc	NA
Loans to Deposits	80.1%	82.0%	75.4%	76.8%	74.0%	75.6%	< 90.00%	\bigcirc	75.6%
Loans to Assets	64.7%	65.5%	59.7%	60.2%	59.4%	60.5%	< 80.00%	\bigcirc	59.7%
Net Worth To Assets	18.03%	17.92%	18.55%	18.72%	18.64%	18.56%	> 8.00%	\bigcirc	19.62%
ROA	1.94%	1.84%	1.44%	1.39%	1.68%	1.60%	> 1.00%	\bigcirc	1.31%

- Your ALM provider may include different ratios
- Individual policies will include different limits and measures
- Ask questions if any unfavorable trends are shown



Impact of Low Rate Environment

- Very low rates initially boosted credit union earnings as deposit costs fell to historic low levels. But it didn't last long...
- Deposit costs can not fall further, while loan and investment yields continue to fall.
- Common to see anemic loan growth and swelling deposits.
- Excess cash invested in a challenging rate environment.



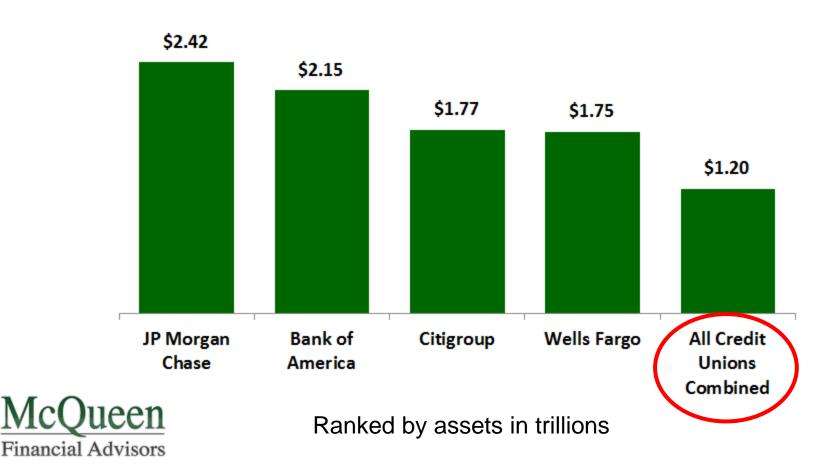
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Opportunities



Credit Unions & Banks

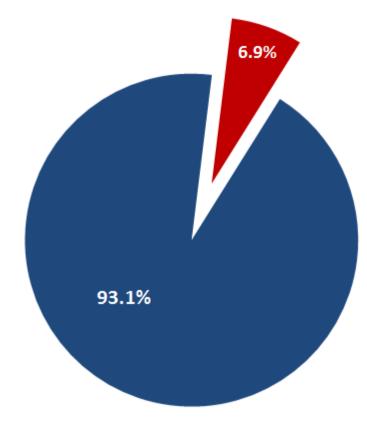
Each of the four largest U.S. banks is larger than the entire credit union industry:



Opportunities Credit Unions & Banks

Combined, assets at credit unions and banks exceeds \$17 trillion.

Opportunity to compete with banks and earn greater market share





Economic Conditions Matter

Brighter economic conditions generally include:

- Lower unemployment rate
- Higher home values
- Faster economic growth
- Higher earnings
- Greater consumer spending & borrowing
- Higher consumer confidence



Potential Impact of an Improving Economy



Improved loan-to-deposit ratio



Higher loan volume



Modestly higher deposit rates



'Normal' investment returns: 2007 Example: Loan Yield 7.14%





· Higher risk tolerance



· Improving credit scores



Flatter yield curve



Lower profit on mortgage lending: Spread and fee income



Deposit run-off



Strategies for an improving economy

Plan to raise deposit rates slowly only in response to need for funds

Offer deposit specials to encourage member CDs only in response to need for funds

Prepare for consumer loan growth with properly trained staff

Consider member business lending where floating rate loans are more common

Offer 1st mortgage loans, but retain only loans with the most favorable terms

Understand your interest rate risk

Carefully plan investment portfolio to improve yield

Watch your competition as well as retail and housing trends



Opportunities Strategies

Attract and retain low-cost core deposits

History suggests that members may withdraw funds as the economy improves:

- Stock Market
- Competitors
- Spending
- Large purchase down payments

Tie members to the credit union with direct deposit, smart-phone apps, electronic deposit and payment services & convenience

Fee income opportunity

Train staff regarding importance of low-cost core deposits



Strategies





Open a qualifying checking account

Summary

- The credit union industry is healthy and improving
- Low protracted interest rate environment is not normal
- Economic growth is uneven
- Interest rates likely to remain low, related to modest inflation and negative interest rates
- Effective use of the ALM model is key to understanding risk
- A slowly improving economy leads to growth opportunities
- Attract and retain core local deposits



Questions



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