

South Carolina Bankers School Principles of Lending for Non- Lenders

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Session I

»» Why Do We Lend And
What Is The Process?

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Why Is Lending Important?

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Why Is Lending Important?

- ▶ Interest income from loans makes up the bulk of income for your bank.

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Why Is Lending Important?

- ▶ Interest income from loans makes up the bulk of income for your bank
- ▶ Providing credit is an important economic function for customers served by your bank.

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Major Loan Classes

- ▶ Commercial
- ▶ Consumer
- ▶ Mortgage

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Major Loan Classes

- ▶ Commercial – Paid back from cash flow generated by a business.
- ▶ Quick cash flow calculation:
 - Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization/debt service

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Major Loan Classes

- ▶ Commercial – Paid back from cash flow generated by a business.
- ▶ Consumer – Paid back from an individual's personal cash flow.
- ▶ Consumer Debt to income – Monthly Debt service/Monthly Income

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Major Loan Classes

- ▶ Commercial – Paid back from cash flow generated by a business.
- ▶ Consumer – Paid back from an individual's personal cash flow.
- ▶ Mortgage – Specific form of consumer lending used for real estate.
 - Debt to income ratios are important – monthly debt payments/monthly gross income

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Is There Much To It?

- Business development
- Information gathering
- Credit analysis
- Approval
- Commitment and negotiation
- Closing
- Set up and servicing
- Loan review

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Policies, Policies and More Policies

- Structure is important
 - Written lending policies
 - Written lending procedures
 - Well-trained lending personnel
 - Established portfolio monitoring and evaluation system

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Who Gets To Make a Loan Decision?

- Individual Authority
- Combination
- Committee

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Who Gets To Make a Loan Decision?

- ▶ Individual Authority
 - Ability of the lender
 - Secured vs. unsecured
 - Business vs. consumer
- ▶ Combination
 - Lender plus a concurring lender
 - Lender plus credit officer
- ▶ Committee

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How Do You Know It's Good?

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How Do You Know It's Good?

- ▶ We get paid back.

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How Do You Know It's Good?

- ▶ We get paid back.
- ▶ Economic conditions
- ▶ Existing vs. new venture
- ▶ Cash generation potential
- ▶ Fall Back position

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Will It Make Us Money?

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How Do You Know It Will Make Us Money?

- ▶ Interest income
- ▶ Fee income
- ▶ Cost of funds
- ▶ Cost of servicing

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Spread

- ▶ Interest income on loans minus the bank's cost of funds.

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How Do You Know It Will Make Us Money?

- ▶ Interest income
- ▶ Fee income
- ▶ Cost of funds
- ▶ Cost of servicing

- ▶ Deposit balances
- ▶ Additional Bank business
- ▶ Referrals

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Did We Do it Right?

- ▶ Regulatory Environment is changing daily
 - Dodd Frank
 - TRID
 - HMDA
 - CRA
 - CDD
 - Beneficial Ownership
- ▶ Consumer vs. Business Regulations
- ▶ It is up to the lender to comply
- ▶ Monetary penalties for non-compliance

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Is Our Glass Half Full or Half Empty?

▸ Quantity Considerations

- Regulation
- Concentration
- Diversification
- Risk Mitigation

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Report Card Time

▸ Loan Review

- Address credit quality
- Monitor lending activity
- Keep lenders focused on bank's policies and procedures

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Session II

» How Do You
Do It?

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Types of Loans

- Working Capital
- Term Loans
- Letters of Credit

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Types of Loans

- Working Capital
 - Short term loan for temporary cash needs.
 - Less than one year maturity
 - Can be revolving or non-revolving
 - Usually rely on asset conversion for repayment

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Types of Loans

- Working Capital
 - Short term loan for temporary cash needs.
 - Less than one year maturity
 - Can be revolving or non-revolving
 - Usually rely on asset conversion for repayment
- Term Loans
 - Finance permanent assets or long term growth
 - Usually longer than one year maturity
 - Can include capitalized leases
 - Repaid from cash flow

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Types of Loans

- Letters of Credit
 - Facilitate trade
 - Transfer risk
 - Standby or Documentary
 - Repaid by specific event

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Secured or Unsecured?

- Unsecured lending is only for the best risks
- Collateral is important
 - Often arises out of the transaction
 - Reduces risk of loss to the bank
 - Keeps the Borrower engaged

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Types of Collateral

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Types of Collateral

▶ Good Stuff

Cash and liquid assets

- Certificates of Deposit
- Brokerage accounts
- Stock

Owner occupied real estate

Income producing real estate
Primary residence

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Types of Collateral

▶ Iffy Stuff

- Accounts Receivable
- Inventory
- Specialized equipment
- Non income producing real estate
- Toys

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Types of Collateral

▶ Bad Stuff

- Intangible assets
 - Contracts
 - Patents
 - Franchise rights
- Closely held assets
- Agricultural Products
 - Does it walk and eat?
 - Does it spoil?

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What Do Lenders Do Besides Play Golf and Take People to Lunch?

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What Do Lenders Do Besides Play Golf and Take People to Lunch?

- Develop Business
- Gather Information
- Analyze financials
- Make credit decisions
- Communicate with customers
- Prepare documents
- Follow up
- Monitor

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Is There A Lot To Think About When You Make A Loan Decision?

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Is There A Lot To Think About When You Make A Loan Decision?

- Amount of loan requested
- Purpose of loan funds
- Repayment source
- Term of the loan
- Collateral
- History of the borrower
- Financial condition
- Other Creditors
- Success in the marketplace
- Business Plan

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What Happens When You Sit On A Two Legged Stool?

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What Do A Three Legged Stool And 5 C's Have In Common?

- The Three Legged Stool of Lending
- Character/Credit
- Capacity/Cash Flow
- Collateral



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What Do A Three Legged Stool And 5 C's Have In Common?

▶ The 5 C's of Credit

- **Character** – Credit Report, Payment History, Civil/Criminal history
- **Capacity/Cash Flow** – Does the business or individual make enough money to pay back creditors?
- **Capital** – Do they have skin in the game?
- **Conditions/Cycle** – How will the outside world affect the borrower?
- **Collateral** – What do we fall back on if they can't pay?

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What Do A Three Legged Stool And 5 C's Have In Common?

- ▶ Analyzing a borrower's ability to repay is the most important step in the loan process

Look at past, present, future

Utilize tools available

Shore up the deal

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What Do A Three Legged Stool And 5 C's Have In Common?

Tools lenders use

- Credit reports
 - Over 700 = good credit score
 - Quickest way to determine a decline
- Spread programs
 - Used with business requests
 - Compare with industry
- Credit Scoring models
 - Used with consumer requests
 - Determines probability of default

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What Do A Three Legged Stool And 5 C's Have In Common?

- Options to make a weak deal stronger
 - Federal loan guarantee programs
 - SBA
 - USDA
 - Homebuyer Assistance
 - FHA
 - VA

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It's A Risky Business

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It's A Risky Business

- Most Common Risks
 - Economic
 - Political
 - Management
 - Environmental
 - Operational
 - Liquidity
 - Counterparty
 - Disaster

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Talking To Potential Borrowers

- ▶ Approach
 - Ask open ended questions
 - Listen more than you speak
 - Speak plain English
- ▶ Discussion
 - Understand the business fully
 - Create a realistic expectation of response time
 - Explain that follow up info may be necessary

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Talking To Potential Borrowers

- ▶ General Principals
 - Be prepared
 - Ask for additional information in writing
- ▶ Follow Up
 - Make a site visit
 - Give them a timely answer – especially if it is “NO”

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Session III

»» What Happens Next?

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Not Afraid of Commitment?

- ▶ What constitutes a commitment?
 - Verbal – Saying “Yep. We can do that”
 - Written – Wording is important
- ▶ Term sheet versus commitment letter
 - Term Sheet –Written outline of the terms and conditions
 - Commitment letter – Binds the Bank

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Not Afraid of Commitment?

- ▶ What should be in a commitment letter?
 - Specific terms and conditions
 - Lists documents necessary for closing
 - Tells Borrower what must happen in order to close
- ▶ Be sure borrower understands terms
 - Clear with simple language
 - Allow them to ask questions
 - Give them an expectation of how much it will cost

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Let's Seal The Deal

- ▶ Its all about the paperwork
 - Correct document preparation is crucial to the Bank's repayment.
 - Loan compliance is getting a lot of attention from regulators and politicians.

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Let's Seal The Deal

- ▶ Documents that may be used in a loan closing
 - Application
 - Disclosures
 - Waiver of appraisal rights
 - Notice of flood determination
 - Attorney/Insurance preference
 - Appraisal
 - Borrowing resolution
 - Note
 - Security agreement
 - Mortgage
 - Loan agreement
 - UCC - 1
 - Guarantee Agreement
 - Settlement Statement

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Keeping The Relationship Alive

- ▶ Portfolio Management is a critical function for any lender
 - Call on customer
 - Monitor payment progress
 - Collect regular financial information
 - Correct documentation exceptions
 - Look for other opportunities
 - Ask for referrals

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When A Breakup Is Inevitable

- ▶ Identify the problem
 - Past due
 - Collateral value deterioration
 - Problems with other Banks
- ▶ React to the problem
 - Communicate, communicate, communicate
 - Document your communications
 - Verify the value of your collateral
 - Make sure your paperwork is in order
- ▶ Work it out
 - Loan modifications
 - Additional collateral
 - Support from a third party
 - Make sure your paperwork is in order

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When A Breakup Is Inevitable

▶ Collection

- Start early
- Get in front of the customer
- You made the mess. You clean it up.
- Short term issues require temporary solutions
- Be creative
- Make sure your paperwork is in order
