



# Mercer Capital's Practice

On average, Mercer Capital provides valuation and advisory services to ~100 unique banks annually, ranging in size from assets of less than \$100 million to ~\$25 billion

- Approximately one-third of the banks have assets over \$1 billion with total assets ranging up to ~\$25 billion
- Assist on a number of M&A project annually (both buy- and sell- side)
- Perform ~25 valuations of assets (loans, core deposit intangibles) and liabilities (CD portfolios) obtained in bank M&A transactions annually (~10-15% of announced bank M&A deals)
  - Portfolios range from clean to highly distressed, with sizes ranging up to several billion in unpaid principal balance
- Provide quarterly valuations to assist clients with estimating the fair value of loan portfolios for disclosure requirements of ASU 2016-01
- o Mercer Capital's work product has been reviewed and accepted by the major accounting firms



## Mercer Capital's Practice

Mercer Capital has experience working with CUs on bank acquisitions and mergers with other CUs. Services provided to CUs include:

- Pre-Closing Providing valuation/advisory/due diligence services related to the target bank
  - Buy-Side Valuation & Advisory Services Mercer Capital can efficiently and effectively analyze the target institution (bank or CU), evaluate the financial effects of the transaction on the buyer, and determine a reasonable valuation range. If appropriate, Mercer Capital can also assist in negotiating the transaction and evaluating alternative financing mechanisms.
  - **Fairness Opinions** support a board's determination that the consideration paid in a transaction is fair to shareholders from a financial point of view.
- Post-Closing Providing valuations of loans, core deposit intangible, and/or CD portfolios to assist with purchase price allocation and preparing pro forma balance sheet at closing.



# **Mercer Capital's Practice**



Atlanta, Georgia

has agreed to acquire the majority of the assets and liabilities of



Mercer Capital served as exclusive financial advisor to Georgia's Own Credit Union

February 2022 -



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has agreed to acquire the majority of the assets and liabilities of



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- February 2022 -



#### **Citizens Equity First Credit Union**

agreed to acquire 4 branches of



#### Simmons Bank

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mercer Capital served as a financial advisor on behalf of Citizens Equity First Credit Union

- November 2020 -



Antigo, Wisconsin

agreed to purchase substantially all of the assets and liabilities of



New Lenox, Illinois

Mercer Capital served as financial advisor to CoVantage CU

- April 2022



Robins, Georgia

Has entered into a definitive agreement to acquire



Forsyth, Georgia

Mercer Capital served as exclusive financial advisor to Robins Financial Credit Union

March 2022 -



#### First Community CU

Coquille, Oregon

acquired 3 branches from



#### **Umpqua Bank**

Roseburg, Oregon

Mercer Capital provided valuation/financial advisory services to First Community CU.

- March 2020 -



Parchment, Michigan

acquired

#### GOLDEN EAGLE COMMUNITY BANK

Woodstock, Illinois

Mercer Capital served as financial advisor to Advia Credit Union

- July 2019 -



acquired

DEOPLES

Elkhorn, Wisconsin

Mercer Capital served as financial advisor to Advia Credit Union

- September 2017 -



# Mercer Capital's Team

Mercer Capital has ~40 employees providing valuation and related advisory services. Key personnel involved in providing valuation services regarding banking acquisitions include:

Professional	Position	Tenure at Mercer Capital
Jeff K. Davis, CFA	Managing Director	8
Andrew K. Gibbs, CFA, CPA/ABV	Senior Vice President	20
Eden G. Stanton, CFA	Vice President	17
Jay D. Wilson, CFA, ASA	Vice President	16
Mary Grace Arehart	Vice President	9

<sup>\*</sup>Other Mercer Capital personnel are available to support key team members as appropriate to meet client needs



### **Community Bank M&A Valuation Themes**

- Pricing driven by seller earnings and expense savings (but value quoted as a multiple of tangible book value)
- Expense savings always a key in pro forma earnings but who gets credit?
- Emerging theme of need to buy to acquire deposits
- Historical themes of acquiring growth market or in-market consolidation play
- o Post-crisis M&A largely among small banks; may be changing post reform
- Emergence of more super community banks and small regional banks with publicly traded stock to acquire and seeing a rise in mergers of equals transactions
- Emerging trend of credit unions acquiring banks
  - There have been ~50 acquisitions of banks by credit unions since mid-2011
  - Of those, approximately half have occurred in 2018 and 2019
  - Vast majority of the transaction have involved smaller bank targets (assets <\$250 million)</li>



### **Community Bank M&A Valuation Themes**

- Acquirers (and investors) are buying earning power, not equity
- Basic valuation framework
  - Net Income / Assets x Assets / Equity = Net Income / Equity ... or
     ROA (Return on Assets) x Leverage = ROE (Return on Equity)
  - Net Income / Equity x Price / Earnings = Price / Book ... or
     ROTE x P/E = P/TBV
- P/E in relation to (core) earnings reflect multiple factors ... growth potential, franchise quality, risk profile, synergies
- Lower P/B (P/TBV) multiples reflect lower ROE vs. pre-crisis era



# Financial Reporting For Bank Acquisitions or CU Mergers

In the initial accounting for an acquisition, all assets and liabilities are marked to their fair values, with the most significant marks typically for:

- The loan portfolio; and,
- Depositor customer relationship (core deposit) intangible assets

Fair value marks may also be appropriate on the liability side for time deposit portfolios and longerterm debt instruments such as FHLB advances, subordinated debt, or trust preferred securities.

At Mercer Capital, we work extensively with our clients to analyze loans and other acquired assets and liabilities both when assessing a target initially and when accounting for the transaction at the closing date. Our valuation analyses provide all the information you need to meet the complex financial reporting requirements for an acquisition.

The next few slides provide some detail regarding valuation techniques for financial reporting for bank acquisitions



### **Loan Portfolio Valuation Overview**

Financial assets and liabilities are valued using the income approach, which calculates the present value of a stream of future income or cash flows generated by the instruments. Typical steps for loans include:

#### **Stratification**

- Identify and segregate purchased credit impaired loans
- PCI (Purchase credit impaired)
   loans typically valued individually
   (smaller loans may be pooled)
- Non-PCI loans pooled. Pool characteristics include collateral type (e.g., closed-end residential) and payment structure (e.g., fixed versus adjustable rate; amortizing versus interest only)

#### **Valuation**

- Expected cash flows derived using:
  - Contractual payment terms
  - Probability of default and loss given default estimates
  - Prepayments
- Expected cash flows discounted using spreads observed from similar assets, funds transfer pricing, or recently originated loans



### **Purchase Credit Impaired Loans**

The identification of purchased credit impaired loans includes discussions with buyer or target personnel knowledgeable of the acquired loans but also considers the following factors

#### **Objective Factors**

- Loan grading (initially target's grades, then updated based on buyer's adjustments)
- Delinquency history
- Impaired status
- TDR status

#### **Other Factors**

- Third-party loan review commissioned by target
- o Buyer's due diligence files



### **Loan Valuation: Credit Loss Estimates**

The expected cash flow forecast for PCI loans tends to be more specific to each loan, whereas the cash flow forecast for non-PCI loans typically adopts a more homogeneous approach

#### **PCI Loans**

- For the more material PCI loans, credit loss estimate considers:
  - 1. Collateral support
  - 2. Borrower's or guarantor's ability to support the loan
  - 3. Delinquency history
  - 4. Loan structure (e.g., amortizing versus interest only)
  - 5. Loan type
- Analysis typically is provided individually for the larger PCI loans. Smaller PCI loans, such as residential mortgage or consumer loans, may be aggregated

#### Non-PCI Loans

- Loss estimates generally developed by loan type for pass-rated loans and are driven by PD/LGD assumptions
- Within each loan type, though, differences may exist. For example, delinquent loans may have higher loss estimates than current loans.
   Deposit-secured loans would have a credit loss estimate of 0%.
- Larger non-PCI classified loans, if any exist, may be evaluated based on the five factors utilized for PCI loans



### Valuation Overview: Intangible Assets

Intangible assets such as core deposits are valued using the income approach, which calculates the present value of a stream of future income or cash flows generated by the intangible assets. Relevant factors include:

#### **Depositor Relationships**

- A "fully loaded" cost of funds, reflecting:
  - Interest cost of funds
  - Servicing costs
  - Non-interest income
- Cost of alternative funds (e.g., FHLB)
- Future account attrition rates (based on target's historical attrition)
- Discount rate for projected earnings

**Recent Mercer Capital Article on CDI Valuation Trends:** 

Click here to read



### Valuation Overview: Intangible Assets

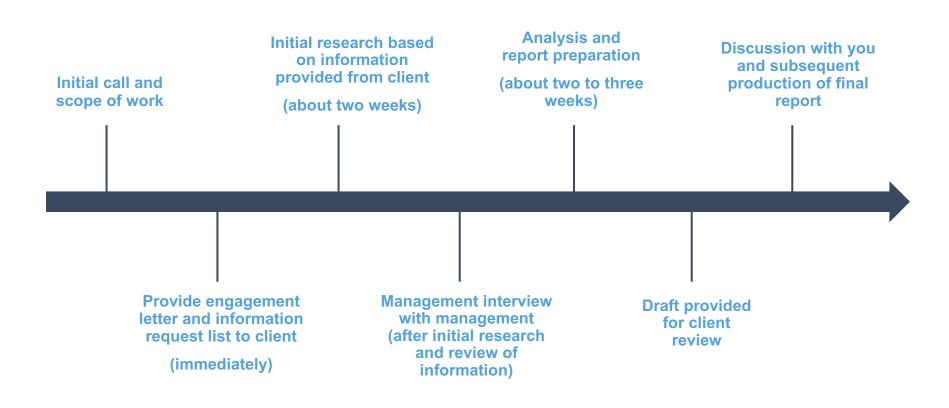
Term liabilities such as time deposits and subordinated debt/trust preferred securities also are valued using the income approach:

- Contractual cash flows projected through maturity of the instrument, potentially subject to early payoff assumptions
- Discount rates determined using:
  - For CDs, (a) rates on target's recently issued CDs, (b) target's current rate sheet rates, or (c) peer bank rates in local marketplace
  - For subordinated debt/trust preferred securities advances, (a) recent pricing on issuances of subordinated debt and other bank capital instruments, (b) yields on publicly-traded capital instruments with similar structures, (c) spreads on debt with similar risk



# The typical valuation process for determining the initial valuation range for the Target takes ~ four or five weeks

BUT can be accelerated to accommodate





### **Contact Info**



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