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This presentation is based on a paper prepared with my colleagues Ian Robinson and Thomas Stratmann, which is available at http://mercatus.org/publication/how-are-small-banks-faring-under-dodd-frank.



Today's Agenda

- Why we did the survey
- Methodology and survey population
- Results
- Recommendations



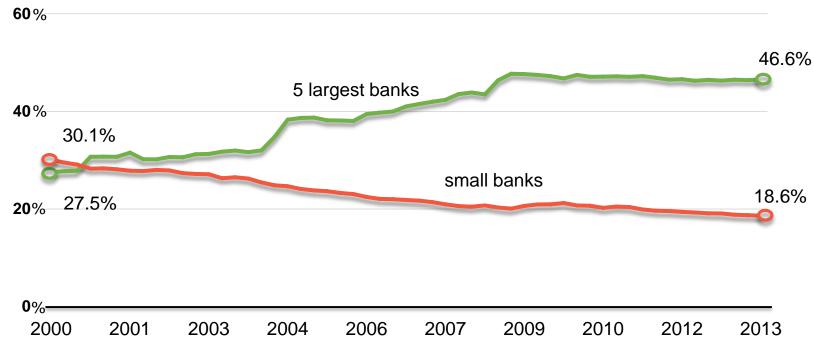
How Small Is Small?

- We used a \$10 billion cut off:
 - Same cut-off that some regulators use, e.g., CSBS & Fed surveys.
 - Same cut-off used for some purposes in Dodd-Frank.
- But we acknowledge:
 - Life for very small banks is different than life for banks at top of range.
 - Our definition is not as nuanced as FDIC's new definition of community bank.



Big banks have been bulking up

Share of Total US Banking Assets Held by 5 Largest Banks vs. Small Banks



Source: Statistics on Depository Institutions, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

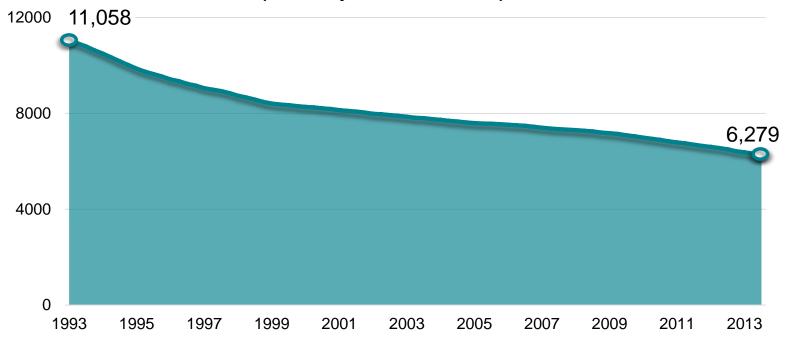
Data note: Banks are ranked by asset size. Small banks are defined as U.S. banks with \$10 billion or less in assets.

For purposes of this chart, banks were aggregated under their bank holding companies. Available data did not permit thrifts to be aggregated under their holding companies. Produced by Hester Peirce, Robert Greene & Rizqi Rachmat, Mercatus Center at George Mason University



The ranks of small banks have been thinning

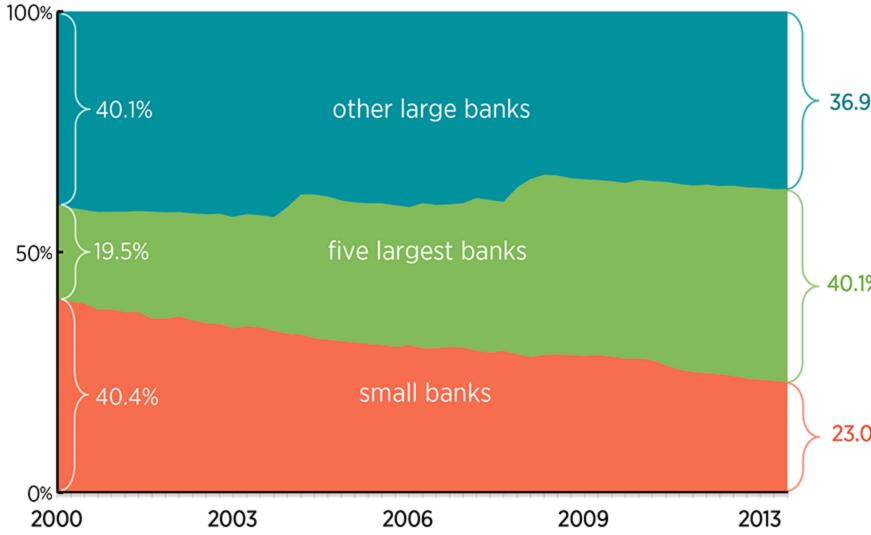
Figure 1. Number of Banks with \$10 Billion or Less in Assets (Quarterly Data, 1993–2013)



Source: Statistics on Depository Institutions, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Data notes: Bank holding companies were used to group organizations. Thirft holding companies were not used to group organizations, because complete data on thrift holding companies was not available.



Share of Total Domestic Deposits Held by Small Banks vs. Large Banks, 2000–2013



Source: Statistics on Depository Institutions, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Data note: Banks are ranked by asset size. Small banks are defined as US banks with \$10 billion or less in assets
For purposes of this chart, banks were aggregated under their bank holding companies
Available data did not permit thrifts to be aggregated under their holding companies
Produced by by Hester Peirce, Robert Greene, and Rizqi Rachmat, Mercatus Center at George Mason Universit

Important Role of Small Banks

- They fill an important niche for customers who like more personalized service.
- They are not model-bound as the bigger banks of necessity are.
- They are important small business lenders.
- They are important in rural areas.



"Amid the 500 some banks that have failed since 2007, the highest rates of failure were observed among noncommunity banks and among community banks that departed from the traditional model and tried to grow faster with risky assets often funded by volatile brokered deposits."

Examining the State of Small Depository Institutions, Hearing Before the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs (Sept. 16, 2014) (testimony of Doreen Eberley, Director of Risk Management Supervision Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), *available at* http://www.banking.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Files.View&FileStore_id=b25e5 99c-3f16-4f5e-bb27-ac38c5d7203b.



Why we did the survey?

- Dodd-Frank's proponents acknowledged that small banks serve an important role in the bank landscape.
- Yet Dodd-Frank seems to be having a trickle-down effect on small banks. We wanted to understand why.
- The marginal costs of Dodd-Frank might hasten the trend of small banks losing ground to big banks.
- When we did the survey, there was little empirical work on community banks' regulatory costs, particularly work specifically focused on Dodd-Frank.



Relevant Provisions of Dodd-Frank

Title I

Risk Committees
SIFIs
Capital

Title III

OTS
Deposit Insurance

Title VI

Interstate branching
Volcker Rule
Commercial interest-bearing checking

Title VII

New rules for OTC derivatives markets Position limits



Relevant Provisions of Dodd-Frank

Title IX

Municipal Advisors
Qualified Residential Mortgages/
Risk Retention
Executive compensation
Incentive Pay
Internal Control Audit Relief

Title X

CFPB

Mortgage Disclosure
Small business/mortgage data
collection
Durbin Amendment
Remittances

Title XIV

Ability to Repay/Qualified Mortgage Mortgage Origination & Servicing Appraisals Escrow Accounts



Survey Results



Overview of What We Found

- Compliance costs are going up.
- Small banks are particularly concerned about the mortgage rules and the CFPB.
- Banks are considering cuts to products and services and consolidation.
- Banks expect consumers not to benefit from Dodd-Frank.



survey

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Small E	Bank Survey	1							
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For the results of the Small Bank Survey, see "How Are Small Banks Faring Under Dodd-Frank?"

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□ Email

The Mercatus Center at George Mason University is a not-for-profit research center dedicated to bridging the gap between academic research and public policy challenges. This survey looks at banks with \$10 billion or less in assets to determine how Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) affects them and their oustomers. Findings from this research will be used to communicate with policymakers, regulators, and the general public about the effects that the Dodd-Frank Act is having on small banks and the potential economic and competitive implications.

The survey touches on a range of topics related to regulatory developments and banks' responses to those developments, including changes in product and service offerings and effects on strategic planning and staffing. Although the survey asks for information about your bank in order to better understand how different types of banks are being affected, the survey is completely anonymous.

Your participation would be greatly appreciated. The survey should take approximately 15-45 minutes of the time of a bank officer or employee who is broadly knowledgeable about your bank.

You can access a PDF copy of the survey questions here.

Please note

- . All references to "your bank" refer to the bank, thrift, or banking entity for which you work, including all its branches.
- · All questions are optional.
- . When precise information is not readily available to answer a question, an estimate is sufficient.
- This survey is intended to be anonymous and confidential. Please do not include your name or the name of your bank. When we report the results of the survey, your answers generally will be aggregated with answers from other respondents. Although we might quote from your narrative responses for illustrative purposes, we will not reproduce any quotes that could lead to the identification of your bank.
- Once you begin you will not be able to save your answers and return to complete the survey at a later time; however, your session will remain active as long as
 your browser window remains open.
- -Use the "Continue" and "Previous" buttons at the bottom of each survey page to navigate between pages. If you use your internet browser's "Forward" and "Back" buttons all completed responses will be lost.

Contact

Hester Peirce, Senior Research Fellow at the Mercatus Center at George Mason University and a co-investigator conducting this research, may be reached at: SmallBankSurvey@mercatus.gmu.edu

Informed Consent

Your bank's participation in this survey is voluntary. There are no risks associated with the survey and no direct benefits. Your bank's participation will help to advance research on the effects of the Dodd-Frank Act and help to inform future policy recommendations.



Survey Design

- 96 questions
- July-September 2013
- Pre-survey, telephonic focus groups
- Link to survey distributed by e-mail
 - through certain national and state banking associations
 - mass mailings from self-generated email lists
- Completed by knowledgeable bank employee
- Anonymous respondents



Categories Covered in Survey

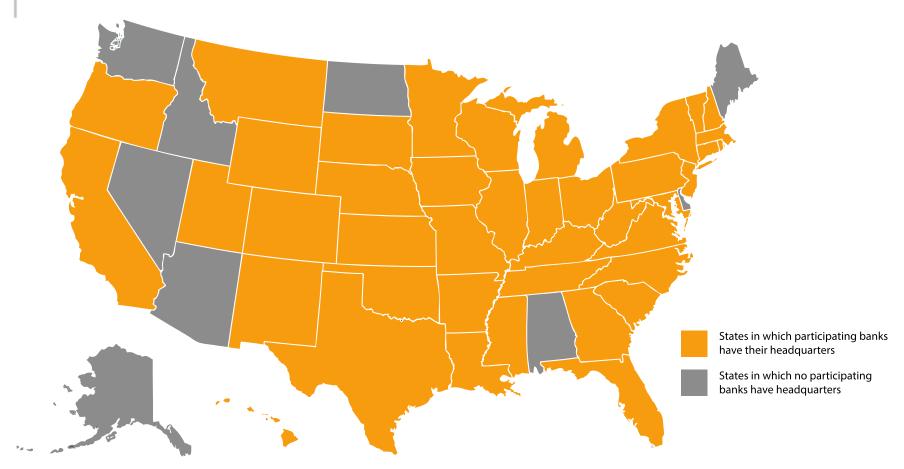
- 1. Bank Characteristics, Products and Services
- 2. Regulatory and Compliance Activities, Capital, FDIC, Durbin Amendment, Municipal Advisors, Regulatory Oversight, Volcker Rule, Compensation
- 3. Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, Mortgages, Derivatives, Fees and Revenue
- 4. Strategy, Credit Ratings, Other Issues



Survey	Number of		
section	respondents (N)		
1	222		
2	190		
3	172		
4	162		
Mean	187		



Geographic Distribution of Responding Banks

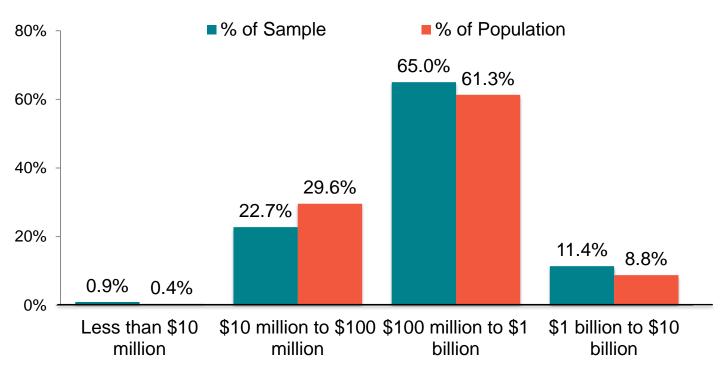




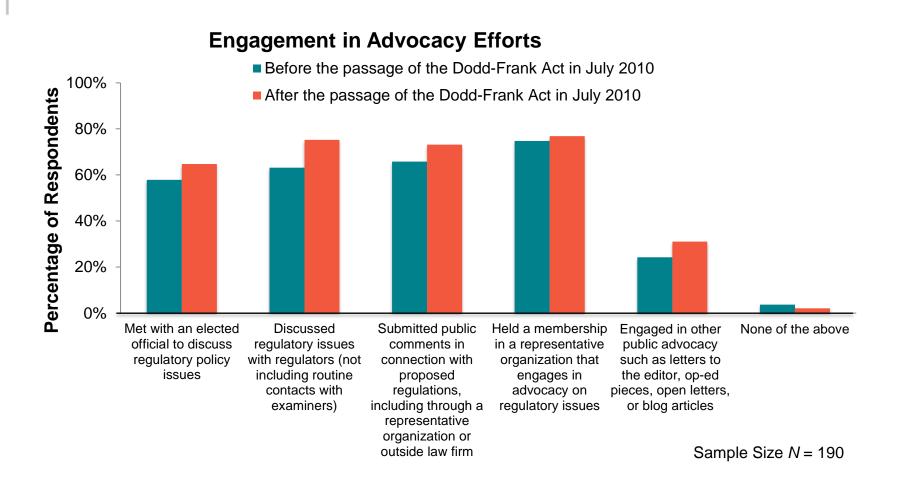
	Survey sample	Small bank population		
Assets				
Mean	\$510,926,326	\$435,025,837		
Median	\$221,000,000	\$173,405,000		
FTE employees				
Mean	120	96		
Median	52	41		



Distribution of Survey Sample vs. Distribution of Small Bank Population







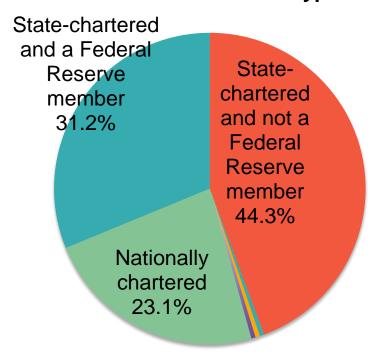


Charter Type Bank 85.7% 14.3% **Thrift** (including savings association, savings bank, savings and loan association, or mutual)

Sample Size N = 222 with 217 valid responses



Bank Type

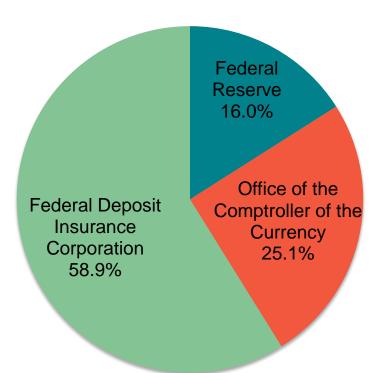


- State-chartered and not a Federal Reserve member
- Federal Savings Bank
- Mutual Federal Savings Bank
- Other
- Nationally chartered
- State-chartered and a Federal Reserve member

Sample Size N = 222 with 220 valid responses



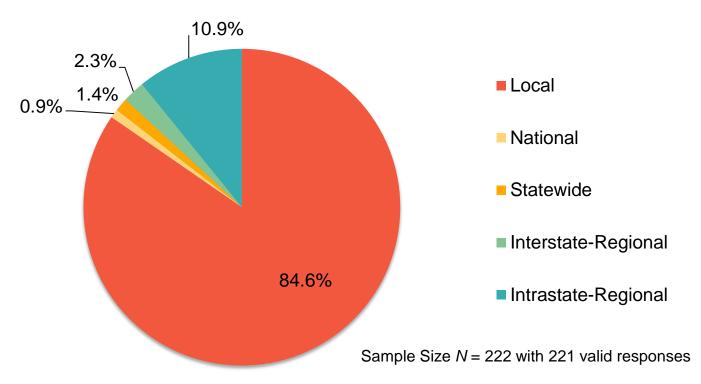
Primary Federal Regulator



Sample size N = 190 with 175 valid responses

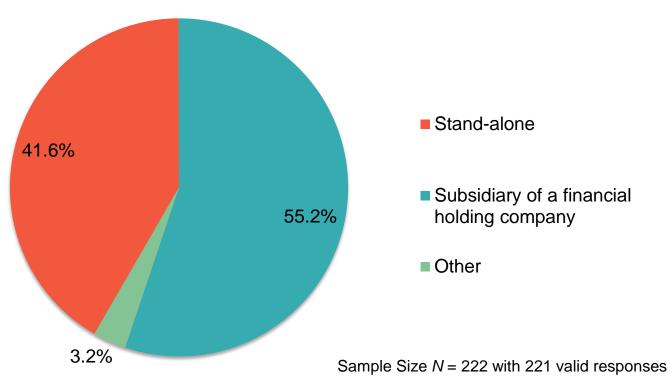


Which of the Following Best Describes Your Bank?



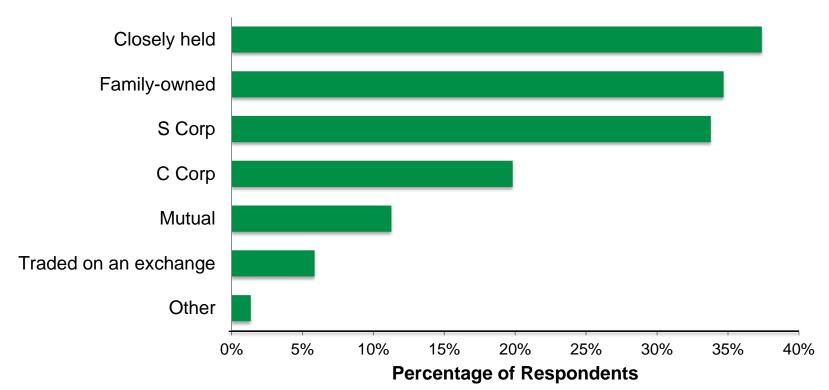


Organizational Structure



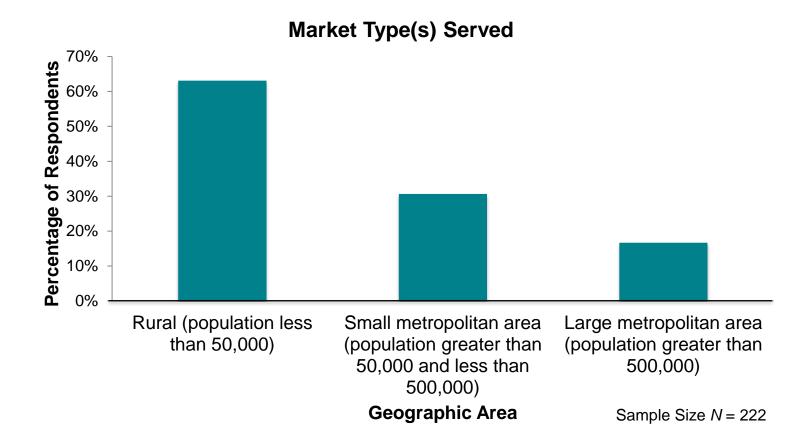


Ownership Description



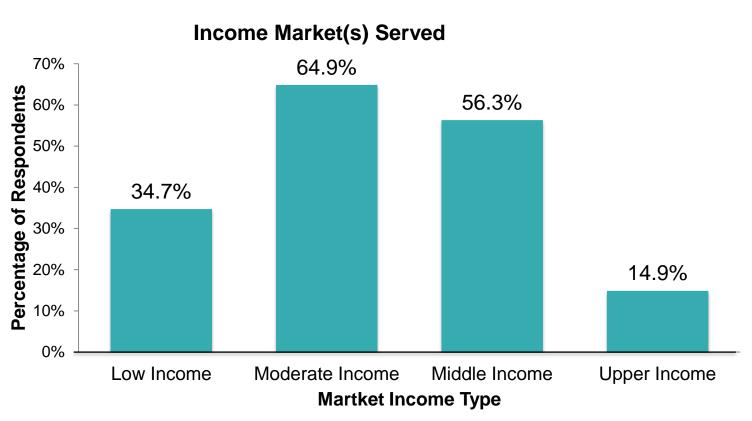
Sample Size N = 222







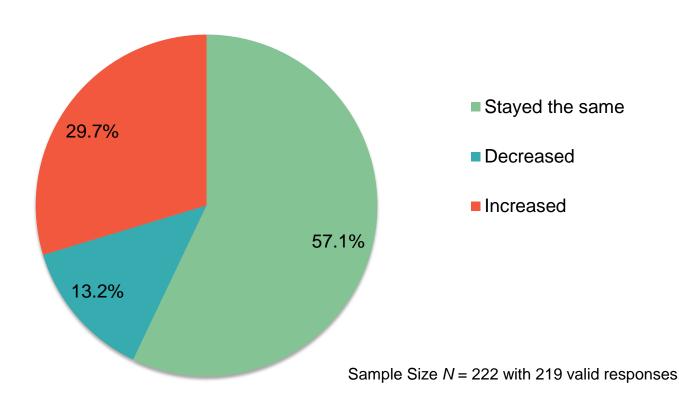




Sample Size N = 222

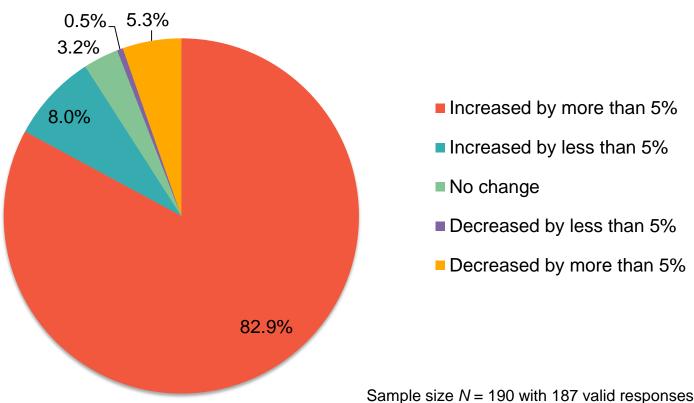


Changes in the Number of Branches Since 2008





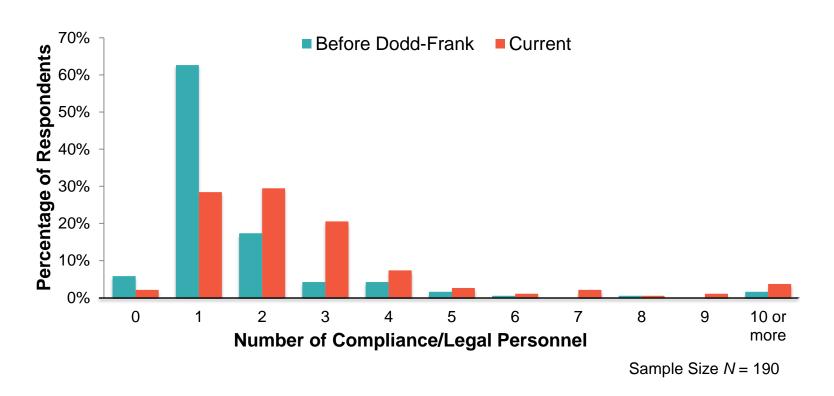
Change in Annual Compliance Costs Since Dodd-Frank



Sample size N = 190 with 187 valid responses

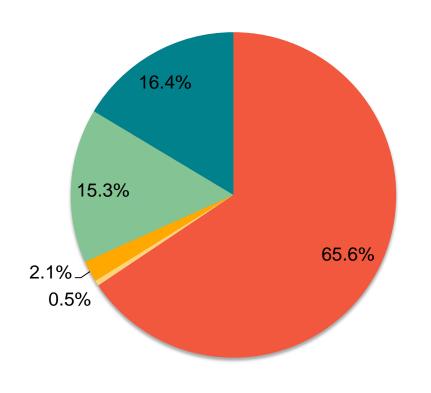


Histogram of Compliance/Legal Personnel





Dodd-Frank Compared to the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)

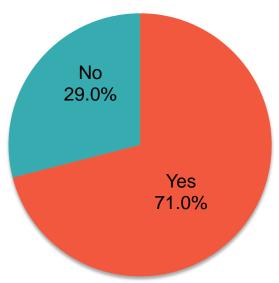


- Substantially more burdensome than the BSA
- Substantially less burdensome than the BSA
- Slightly less burdensome than the BSA
- Slightly more burdensome than the BSA
- As burdensome as the BSA

Sample Size N = 190 with 189 valid responses



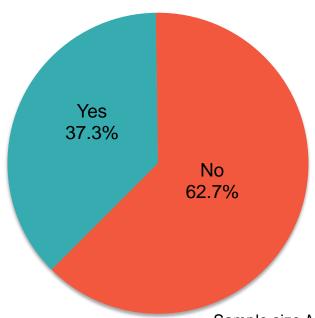
Business Activities Affected by CFPB?



Sample Size N = 172 with 169 valid responses

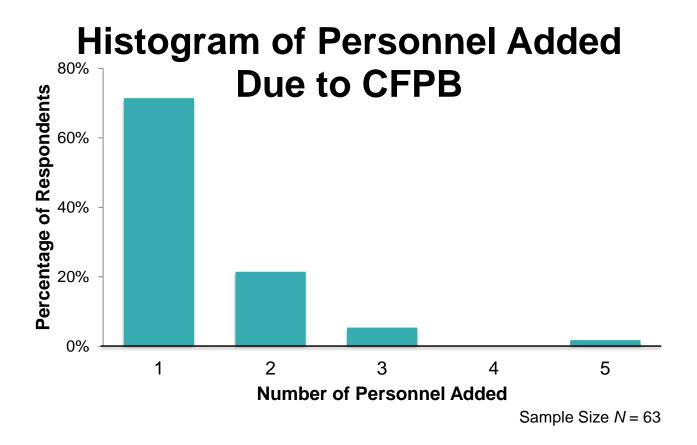


Compliance/Legal Staff Added Due to CFPB



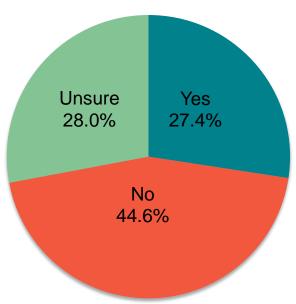
Sample size N = 172 with 169 valid responses







Hiring Additional Compliance Personnel in Next 12 Months



Sample Size N = 190 with 186 valid responses



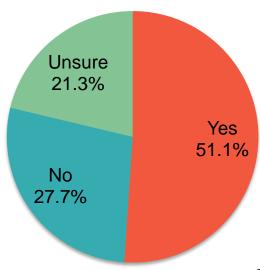
Compliance Responsibility



Sample Size N = 190



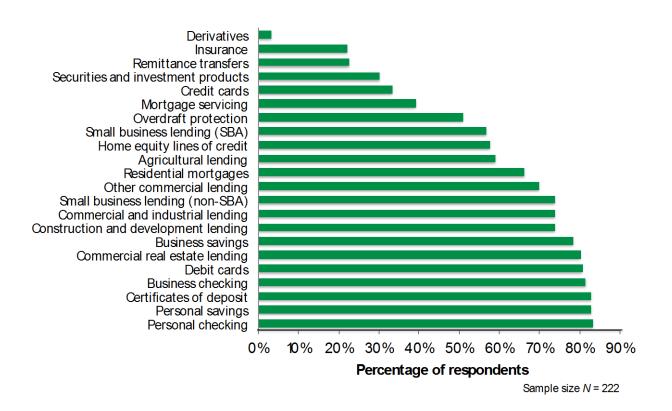
Anticipated Engagement with Outside Consultants for Dodd-Frank



Sample Size N = 190 with 188 valid responses



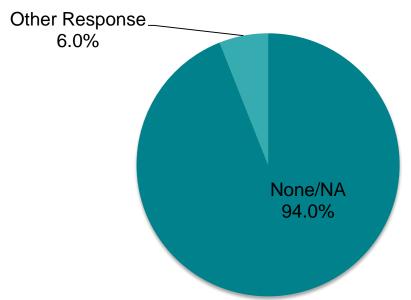
Products and Services Offered







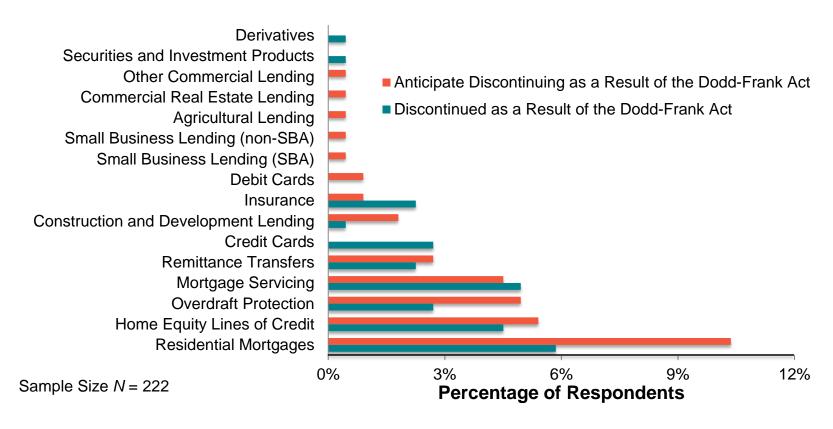
Products and Services Added in Response to Dodd-Frank



Sample Size N = 222 with 133 valid responses

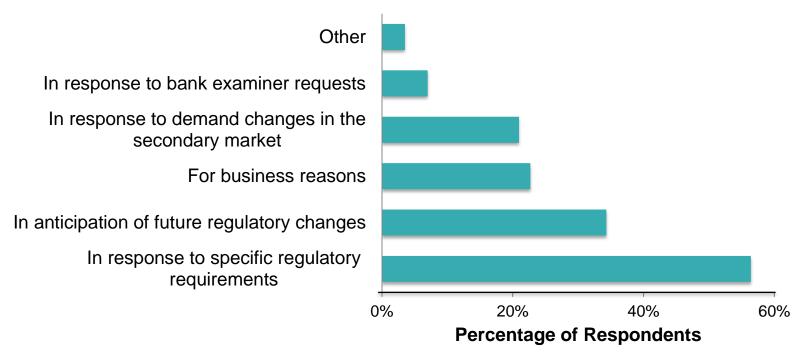


Impact of Dodd-Frank on Products/Services Offered





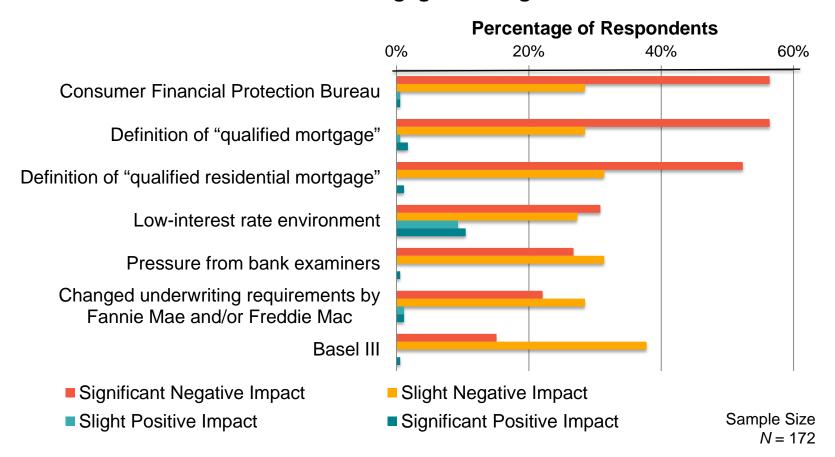
Reasons for Alterations to Mortgage Offerings



Sample Size N = 172

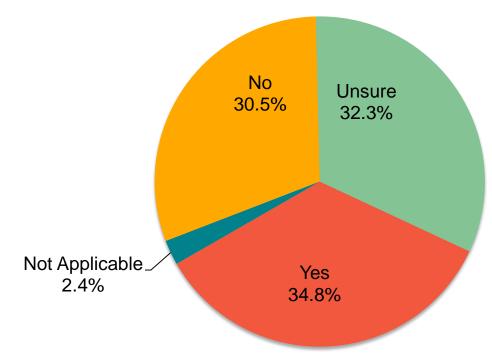


Effects on Mortgage Offerings





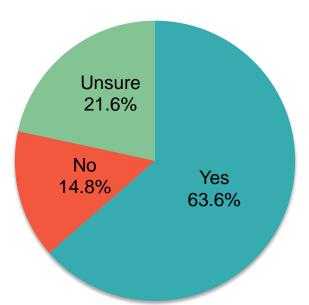
Does Your Bank Anticipate that it Will Make Any Loans That Do Not Meet the Definition of a "Qualified Mortgage"?



Sample Size N = 172 with 164 valid responses



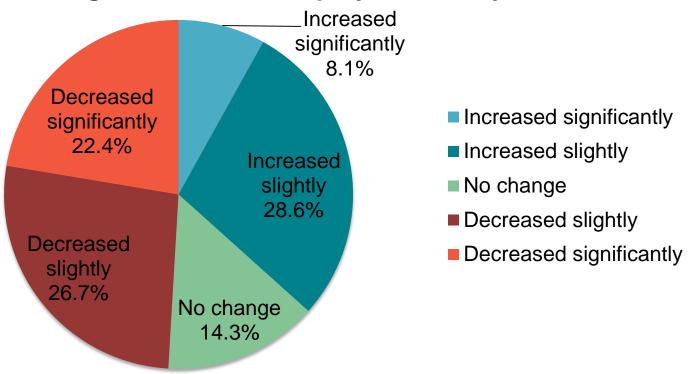
Anticipate Changes to the Nature, Mix, and Volume of Mortgage Products in Response to Regulatory Changes



Sample size N = 172 with 162 valid responses



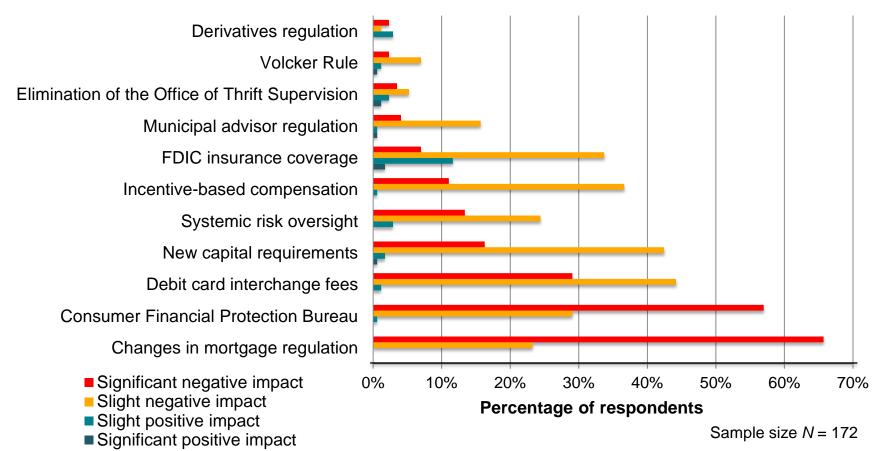
Change in Return on Equity since July 2010



Sample size N = 172 with 161 valid responses

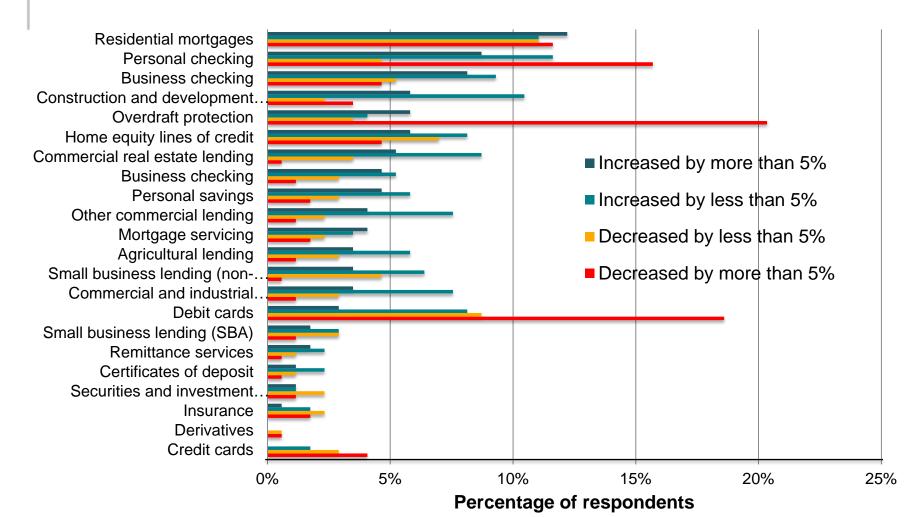


Impact of Policy on Bank Earnings





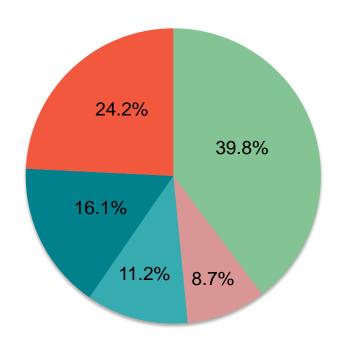
Effects of Dodd-Frank on Fees of Product/Service



Sample size N = 172Figures representing "no impact" have been omitted



Changes in Customer Fees since Dodd-Frank

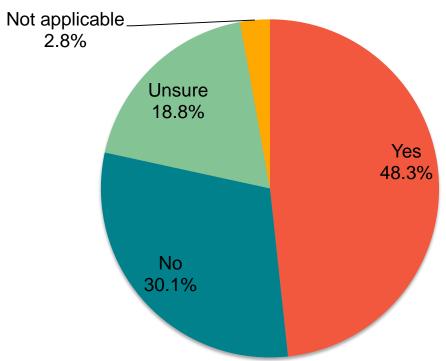


- Remained the same
- Decreased by less than 5%
- Increased by less than 5%
- Increased by more than 5%
- Decreased by more than 5%

Sample size N = 172 with 161 valid responses



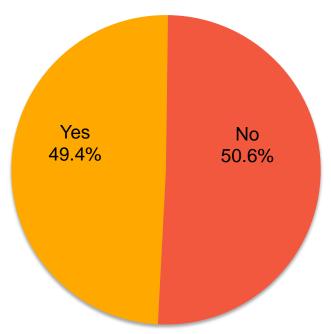
Has the Durbin Amendment Affected Your Bank?



Sample size N = 190 with 176 valid responses



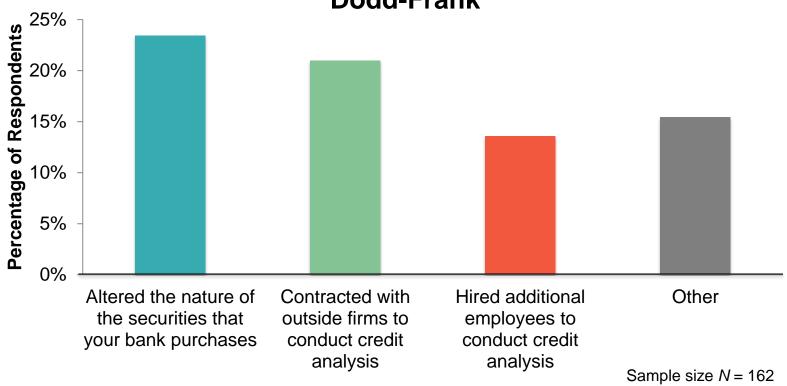
Alterations to Credit-Analysis Practices in Response to Dodd-Frank



Sample size N = 162 with 160 valid responses

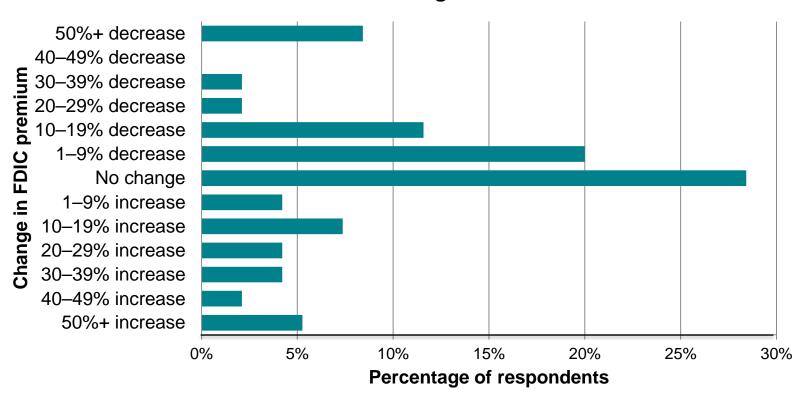


Alterations to Credit Analysis Practices in Response to Dodd-Frank





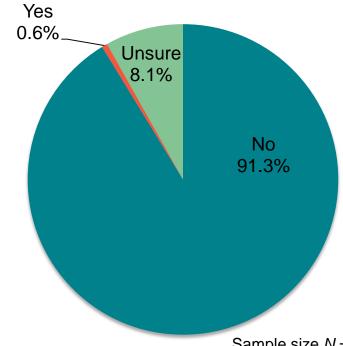
FDIC Premium Changes



Sample size N = 190



Activities Modified in Anticipation of the Volcker Rule

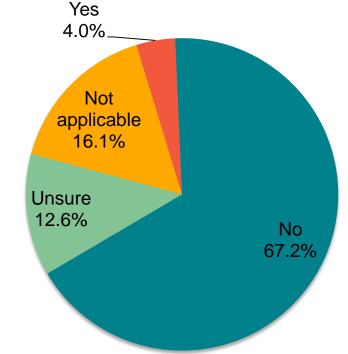


Note: The survey pre-dated the finalization of the Volcker Rule.

Sample size N = 190 with 172 valid responses



Have the Municipal Advisor Rules Changed the Way You Interact with Municipalities?

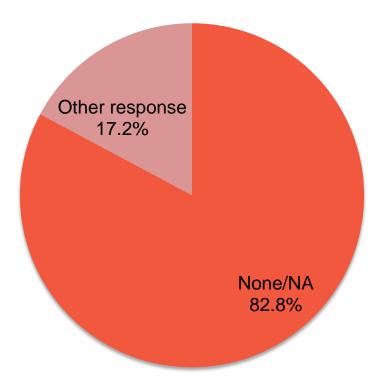


Note: The survey pre-dated the finalization of the municipal advisor rules.

Sample size N = 190 with 174 valid responses



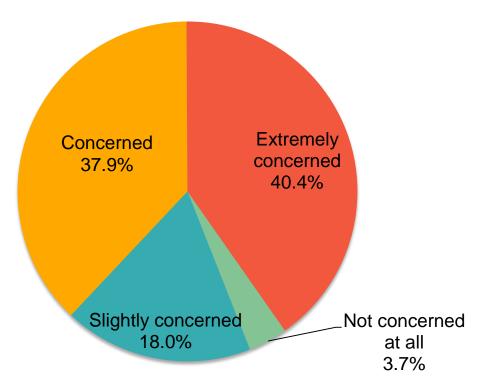
Effect of Trust-Preferred Securities Phase-out



Sample size N = 190 with 157 valid responses



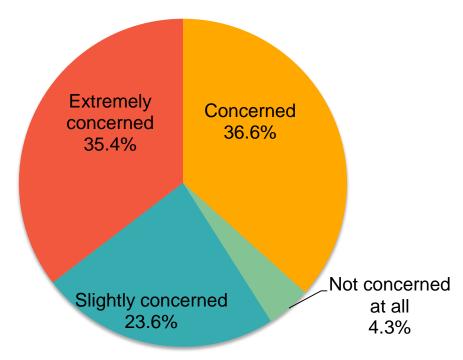
Concern About Current Interest Rate Environment



Sample size N = 162 with 161 valid responses



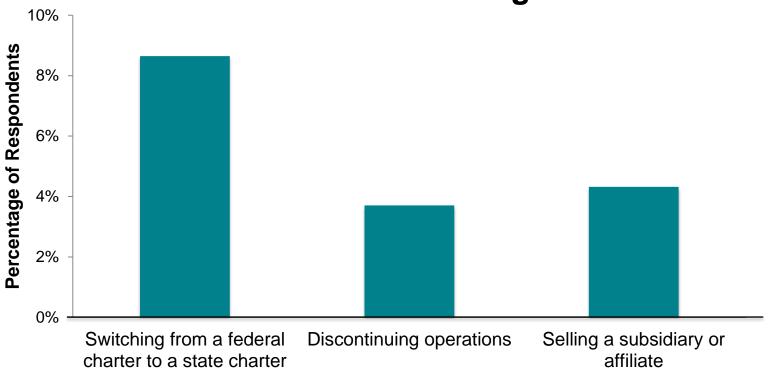
Concern About Future Interest Rate Risk



Sample size N = 162 with 161 valid responses



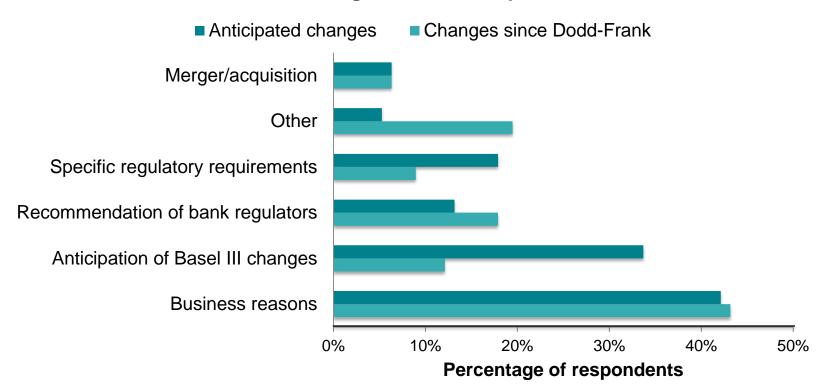
Potential Future Strategies



Sample size N = 172



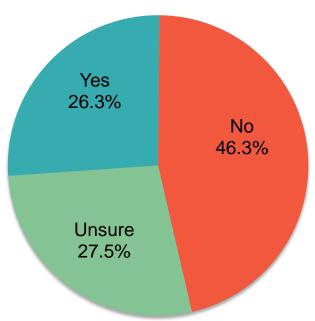
Reasons for Changes in Tier 1 Capital



Sample size N = 190



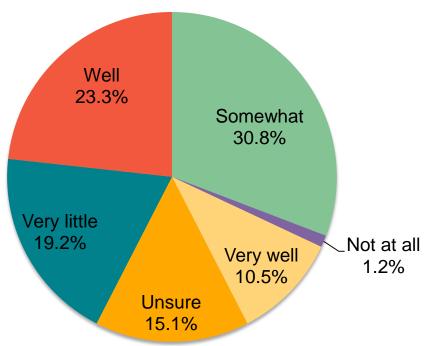
Anticipate Engagement in M&A Activity in the Next Five Years



Sample Size N = 162 with 160 valid responses



Coordination Among Regulators



Sample size N = 190 with 172 valid responses



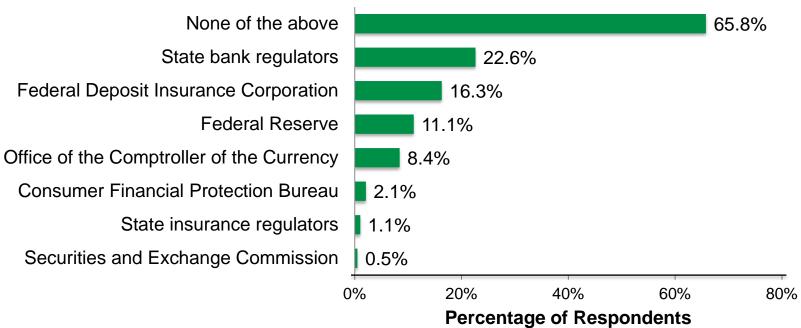
Certainty about Which Law Applies

Has decreased significantly	21	11.1%
Has decreased slightly	38	20.0%
Has not changed	75	39.5%
Has increased slightly	22	11.6%
Has increased significantly	17	8.9%

Sample size N = 190 with 173 valid responses



Regulator Contact Regarding Feasibility of Dodd-Frank



Sample Size N = 190



Respondent Commentary

- "We operate with our focus on the regulators - not the customer."
- "Much more of management's time is spent figuring out what the rules say and what we have to do to comply with them rather than how we can increase customer service, product offerings, etc.."



Recommendations

- Regulators need to listen to small banks—state regulators are ahead of federal regulators on this one.
- Rule-writers should use economic analysis and analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act and SBREFA to help identify the consequences and quantify the impact before adopting a rule.
- Use the ongoing Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act process to eliminate unnecessary regulatory burdens.
- Provide longer implementation periods.



As regulators, we cannot – and should not – regulate the risk out of the industry. Instead, we must create a responsive and agile supervisory structure that enables financial institutions and their customers to be profitable, thereby facilitating economic development and creating jobs in their communities.

CANDACE A. FRANKS
BANK COMMISSIONER, ARKANSAS STATE BANK DEPARTMENT
CHAIRMAN, CONFERENCE OF STATE BANK SUPERVISORS, First National Bankers
Bankshares, Inc. 2014 Annual Summer Conference, Sandestin, Florida, June 17, 2014



Thank you

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