9-30-2009

Georgia Not Really the ‘Chernobyl of Banking’

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Georgia not really the 'Chernobyl of Banking'"}

Small Business Council great tool for small employers

**Did you know 80 percent of the Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce's 2,200-plus members are small businesses with less than 25 employees?**

The Chamber has a council to provide its small-business members with the resources they tell us they need to help build their businesses, learn best practices, network and become more involved in an advocacy stand point on behalf of small businesses.

These businesses are not only a driver in our community, but also a vital piece of the national economy. Numbers released by the Small Business Administration reflect how the existence of small businesses can stimulate economic growth and hopefully improve economies around the world.

Small businesses:
- Represent 99.7 percent of all business firms
- Employ half of all private-sector employees
- Pay 45 percent of total U.S. private payroll
- Have generated 60 to 80 percent of net new jobs annually over the past decade.
- Create more than 50 percent of non-farm private gross domestic product.
- Are 53 percent home-based and 3 percent franchisees.

Involved in the chamber's Small Business Council is a great way to get to know other business owners, meet potential clients or be introduced to other business professionals in the area.

With the down economy, it is more apparent that people want to do business with people they know and trust, and networking in the Small Business Council is one way you can grow your business.

The council meets the first Tuesday of each month at the Savannah Morning News Auditorium. Networking begins at 11:30 a.m. followed by the SMART lunch program, which focuses on topics that affect small-business owners.

All member businesses are welcome to attend. Not a Chamber member? Call us to find out about member benefits and be our guest at the next Small Business Council meeting.

For membership information, contact member services manager Susan Smith at 912-644-6434 or ssmith@savannahchamber.com.

**NEXT SMALL BUSINESS COUNCIL SMART LUNCH SERIES**

**When:** 11:30 a.m. networking; noon lunch Oct. 6

**Where:** Savannah Morning News Auditorium, 1375 Chatham Parkway

**Speaker:** Trip Tollison, COO/VP Government Affairs Council of the Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce, will present "Legislative Update for Small Businesses."

**Cost:** $10

**Reservations:** Required by noon on the

**Thursday before the event**

**Contact:** Susan Smith at 912-644-6434 or ssmith@savannahchamber.com.

**Future SMART Lunch Series programs**

**Nov. 3:** Hannah Byrne, partner/chief creative officer of Smack Dab Studios, will present "Going Virtual – Using the Internet to Keep Your Business Connected."

**Dec. 1:** Will feature the always popular "Speed Networking."

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**Putting the numbers into perspective**

At first glance, the facts about the Georgia banking industry are damning and appear to support the negative media coverage. In fact, Georgia banks and many others nationwide are facing the most serious change in a generation.

Consider the following:
- Georgia banks lost $1.8 billion year-to-date in 2009, including $857 million for the state's two largest banks—SunTrust Banks and Synovus Financial Corp.
- Only 43 percent of the state's banks were profitable year-to-date compared to 73 percent of banks nationwide.
- Twenty-three banks failed, 19 percent of the 119 banks closed by the FDIC since the beginning of 2008.
- About 100 banks—almost a third of Georgia's 324 banks—are under some form of regulatory administrative agreement.
- However, let's put these facts into perspective, and the situation is not as bleak as reflected in the numbers.

First, the majority of banks in Georgia are community banks between $50 million and $999 million in size.

This group had losses year-to-date of $384.8 million—comparable to other states such as California and Florida that experienced high banking growth rates and new banks created within the past 10 years.

Based on the number of banks relative to losses, banks in Arizona, Nevada and Florida fared worse than Georgia.

Second, many of the banks that failed in Georgia were small, often relatively new banks with limited loan portfolios, primarily in commercial real estate loans. Based on FDIC projected losses, Georgia banks ranked fourth behind California, Florida and Texas.

In fact, the losses in California are triple the amount of all losses incurred in closing Georgia banks. The recent failure of Colonial Bank in Alabama is projected to cost the FDIC approximately $2.8 billion—an amount close to the combined amount for all of Georgia's bank closings.

Third, most of the bank failures were concentrated geographically in a 75-mile radius around Atlanta. During the past four months, the Georgia banking industry had more than its fair share of negative press and media coverage.

Some of it related to the stress created by the broad and deep economic recession. Another reason was the sharp decline in financial performance—profits in 2008 turning into significant losses in 2009.

A third and highly visible factor was the number of bank failures in Georgia during the past 18 months.

The critical tipping point in coverage was an article in the Wall Street Journal on June 10 in which Cameron Fine, president and CEO of the Independent Community Bankers Association of America, was quoted as stating "Georgia is basically the Chernobyl of Banking right now ... it is radioactive down there!"

He subsequently qualified his statement as referring to the level of regulatory scrutiny in Georgia.

Unfortunately, the qualification did not get the same attention as the headline "Chernobyl of Banking." The damage was done, and the media paid more attention to issues facing Georgia banks.

Barely a week goes by without an article about banking in the Atlanta Journal Constitution. Even the British weekly magazine, The Economist, ran an article on the problems in the Georgia banking industry, and the Atlanta Journal-Constitution's "Smart News," Katrina Couric included an interview with a Georgia bank president in a story about bank failures. It seems Georgia became the poster child for problems in the community banking industry.

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**The state of Georgia's banks**

This is the first of a four-part series:

**Part 1:** Today: The performance of Georgia banks year-to-date in 2009 in context of issues and challenges facing banks nationwide.

**Part 2:** Banks in coastal Georgia.

**Part 3:** The unintended adverse consequences of current regulatory and Treasury Department initiatives on community banks in Georgia.

**Part 4:** Bankers' suggestions for modifying several current regulatory practices.

Georgia banks will continue to be challenged by the consequences of the broad and deep recession and the collapse in values in the residential and commercial real estate market in the months ahead.

More banks will fail. However, most of the state's banks will weather the storm, continue to contribute to the long-term growth of Georgia and offer safe, risk-free investment alternatives for depositors.