## THE GREAT FORBEARANCE EXPERIMENT

December 8th, 2020





## **SPEAKERS**



**Nathan Stovall Principal Analyst** S&P Global Market Intelligence



Bryan Corsini **EVP Chief Credit Officer** Pacific Western Bank



**Amitabh Bhargava** Sr. Managing Director Credit Portfolio Management **Strategic Risk Associates** 



**Albert Knotts Chief Credit Officer** Founding Partner **Strategic Risk Associates** 

Moderator

**CEO Strategic Risk Associates** 



S&P Global Market Intelligence



## **AGENDA**

Welcome

Nathan Stovall

Bryan Corsini

Amitabh Bhargava & Albert Knotts

Q+A





#### Stimulus, forbearance soften economic blow but cloud outlook

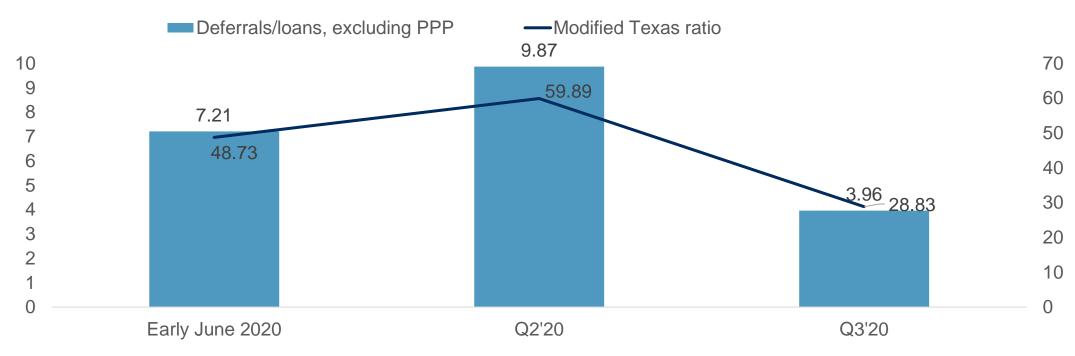
- Congress passes \$3 trillion stimulus package, supporting unemployment insurance, small business lending.
- The Federal Reserve has nearly doubled its balance sheet, launching virtually every program from 2007-2009 and many new lending facilities.
- Loan deferrals, forbearance offered by banks reached \$1 trillion in June, offering borrowers relief but have plunged since then, falling close to 70% through Sept. 30.
- Unprecedented forbearance, Paycheck Protection Program, stimulus have propped up consumers, businesses, but support is waning.
- Divided government likely reduces changes of large stimulus package coming soon.

Data compiled Nov. 30, 2020. Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence



#### Loan deferrals have dropped substantially in the last quarter

Modified Texas ratio, COVID-19 deferrals across the banking industry (%)



Data compiled Dec. 7, 2020.

Modified Texas ratio = Loans deferrals plus nonperforming assets plus loans 90 days or more past due/ tangible common equity plus loan loss reserves.

PPP = Paycheck Protection Program

Loans, including PPP loans, nonperforming assets, loans 90 days or more past due, tangible common equity and loan loss reserves based on the most recent quarter's data.

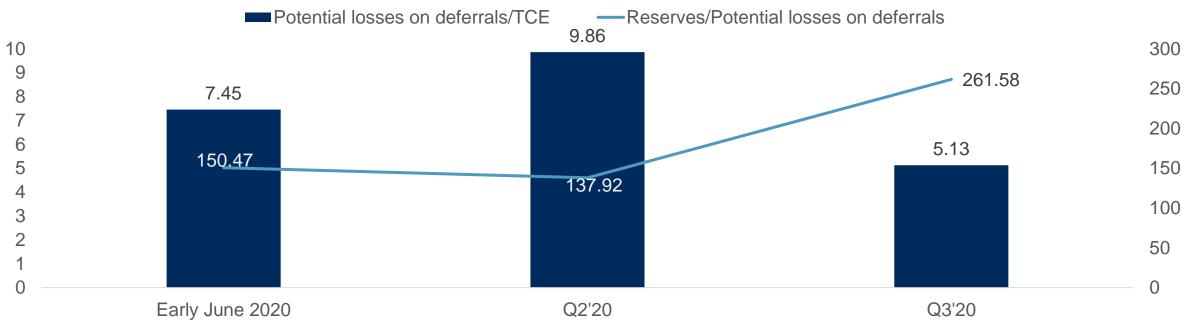
Balance sheet metrics used for the analysis in early June were based on first-quarter data, which did not include PPP loans. Balance sheet metrics used in the analysis for Q3'20 and Q2'20 were based on their respective period ends. Analysis based on disclosures of publicly traded banks compiled from sell-side research reports and public filings.

The analysis for Q3'20 and Q2'20 was based on disclosures from more than 450 publicly traded banks. The analysis for early June 2020 was based on disclosures from 150 publicly traded banks as of June 8. Sources; S&P Global Market Intelligence; Raymond James; Piper Sandler; Stephens; Janney Montgomery Scott; Hoyde; Compass Point Research & Trading; Keefe Bruyette & Woods; proprietary estimates



#### Bank reserves stand strong against potential losses on deferrals

Potential losses on COVID deferrals against TCE, reserves across the banking industry (%)



Data compiled Dec. 7, 2020. TCE = Tangible common equity

Tangible common equity, reserves, loans based on the most recent quarter's data available.

Analysis based on disclosures of publicly-traded banks compiled from sell-side research reports and public filings.

Balance sheet metrics used for the analysis in early June were based on first-quarter data, which did not include PPP loans. Balance sheet metrics used in the analysis for Q3'20 and Q2'20 were based on their respective period ends. Analysis based on disclosures of publicly-traded banks compiled from sell-side research reports and public filings.

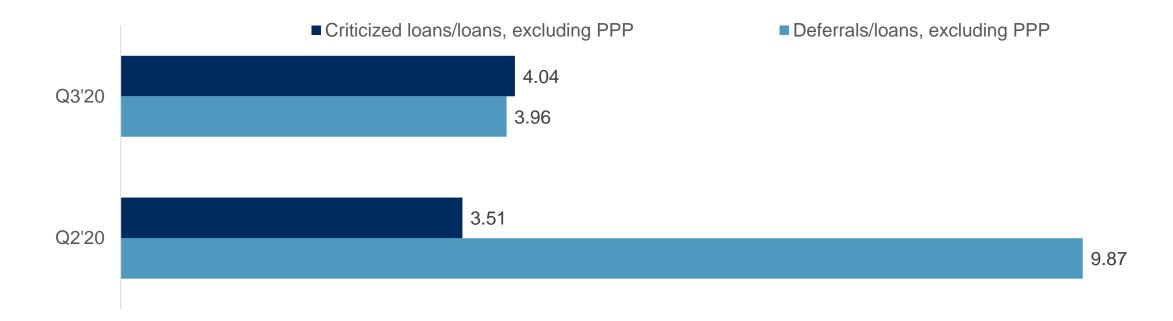
The analysis for Q3'20 and Q2'20 was based on disclosures from more than 450 publicly traded banks. The analysis for early June 2020 was based on disclosures from 150 publicly traded banks as of June 8.

Analyses assumes that 30% of deferred loans become nonperforming. Analyses assumes losses on nonperformers would be the average of each group's loss experience from 2007-2009 and loss given default on assets at failed banks during the Great Recession. Sources: S&P Global Market Intelligence; Raymond James; Piper Sandler; Stephens; Janney Montgomery Scott; Hovde; Compass Point Research & Trading; Keefe Bruyette & Woods; proprietary estimates



# As loan deferrals have plunged, criticized loans have risen modestly

COVID-19 deferrals, criticized loans across the banking industry (%)



Data compiled Dec. 7, 2020.

Criticized loans = Loans that are categorized by the company as special mention, substandard, doubtful or loss.

PPP = Paycheck Protection Program

Balance sheet metrics used in the analysis for Q3'20 and Q2'20 were based on their respective period ends.

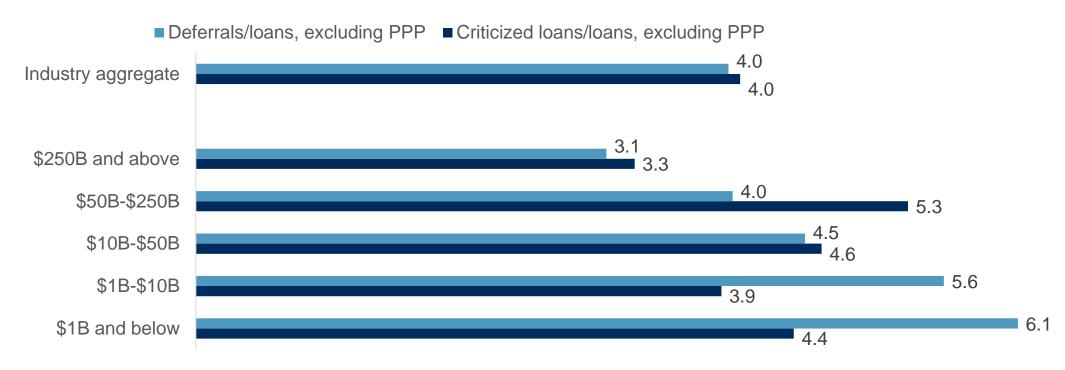
Analysis based on disclosures of publicly-traded banks compiled from public filings.

The analysis for Q3'20 and Q2'20 were based on disclosures from more than 450 publicly traded banks.



## Small banks lead the way in deferrals, but criticized loans more widely distributed

Criticized loans, COVID-19 deferrals by asset group as of Sept. 30, 2020 (%)



Data compiled Dec. 7, 2020.

Criticized loans = Loans that are categorized by the company as special mention, substandard, doubtful or loss.

PPP = Paycheck Protection Program

Balance sheet metrics used in the analysis for Q3'20 and Q2'20 were based on their respective period ends.

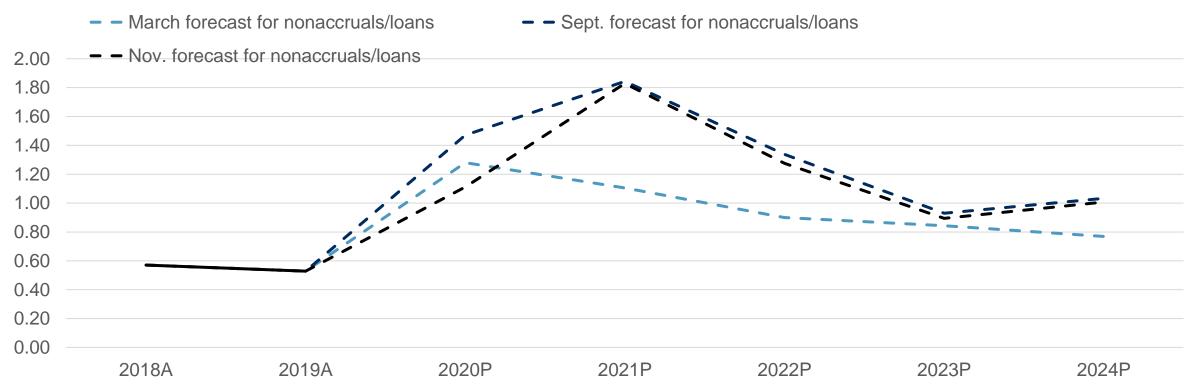
Analysis based on disclosures of publicly-traded banks compiled from public filings.

The analysis for Q3'20 and Q2'20 were based on disclosures from more than 450 publicly traded banks.



#### Stimulus, forbearance delaying credit slippage, but vaccines could temper long-term losses

Nonaccruals/loans (%)



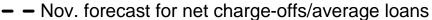
November forecast current as of Nov. 30, 2020. September forecast current as of Sept. 8, 2020. March forecast compiled on March 19, 2020. A = actual; P= projected

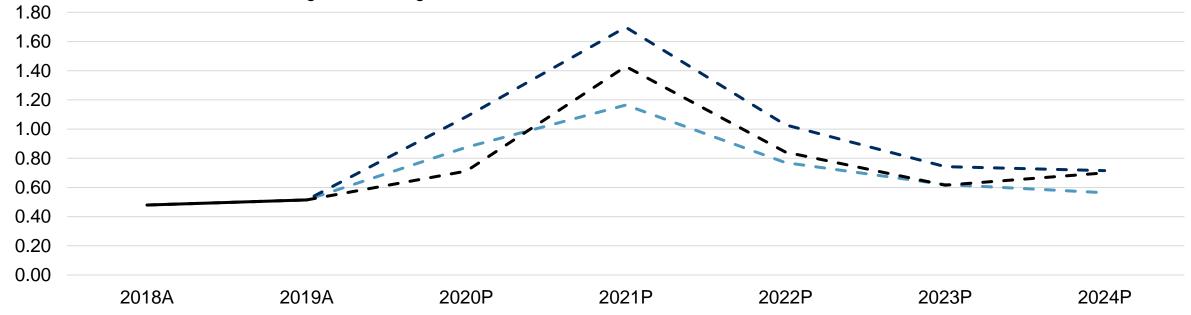


# Stimulus, forbearance delaying credit slippage, but vaccines could temper long-term losses

Net charge-offs/average loans (%)

– March forecast for net charge-offs/average loans
 – Sept. forecast for net charge-offs/average loans





November forecast current as of Nov. 30, 2020. September forecast current as of Sept. 8, 2020. March forecast compiled on March 19, 2020. A = actual; P= projected



#### Borrowers still seeking relief are in at-risk industries

- Many borrowers that have asked for a second deferral period operate in the hospitality, retail and restaurant sectors.
- COVID-19 has disproportionately impacted those sectors.
- Leisure and hospitality sectors have produced the greatest job losses. U.S. revenue per room, or RevPAR, expected to be down 50% in 2020, according to S&P Global Ratings. A recovery is expected in 2021 but RevPAR will still remain 20% to 30% below pre-pandemic levels.
- Banks say they are eying re-deferrals with great trepidation and have worked to mitigate losses.

Data compiled Nov. 30, 2020. Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence



# BRYAN CORSINI EVP CHIEF CREDIT OFFICER PACIFIC WESTERN BANK





#### Great Recession vs Pandemic

000	$\frown$	•
	-reat	PACACCIAN
<b>400</b>	JI Call	Recession

2020 Pandemic

**Pre-Crisis** 

Build-up of imbalances

-Thinly capitalized (shadow) banks

**Trigger** 

Re-evaluation: real estate

**Amplification** 

Who needed bailout

**Policy Objective** 

**Bailout Speed** 

-Run-up of credit/housing

-Regional correlation

HH and Banks' Balance sheet

**Banks** 

**Demand Stimulus** 

**Fast** 

Well balanced

-US gov. debt expansion

-Corporate debt

Pandemic induced rapid deceleration of economic activity

Corporate cash flow crash

Pre-pandemic strong and weak borrowers alike are

impacted

Corporate sector balance sheet

Borrower

Survival

Extremely Fast, Reg and Accounting reaction very

accommodating SO FAR

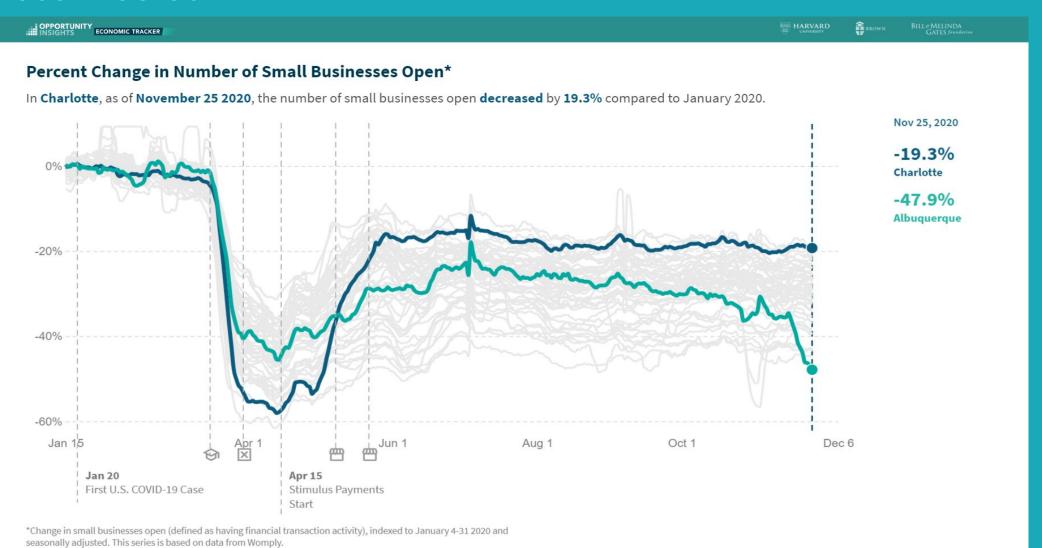
- Just like 2008 it takes time for the credit impact to play out
- Forbearance last time usually resulted in the lender improving its position not for free



#### **Current State**

- Stimulus programs have been very effective
- Industry winners and losers
- Financial firms have analyzed their portfolios, increased reserves, and worked with borrowers
- Forward-looking stress tests, accurate risk ratings, new loans to strong borrowers
- Deferrals vs large "R" forbearance

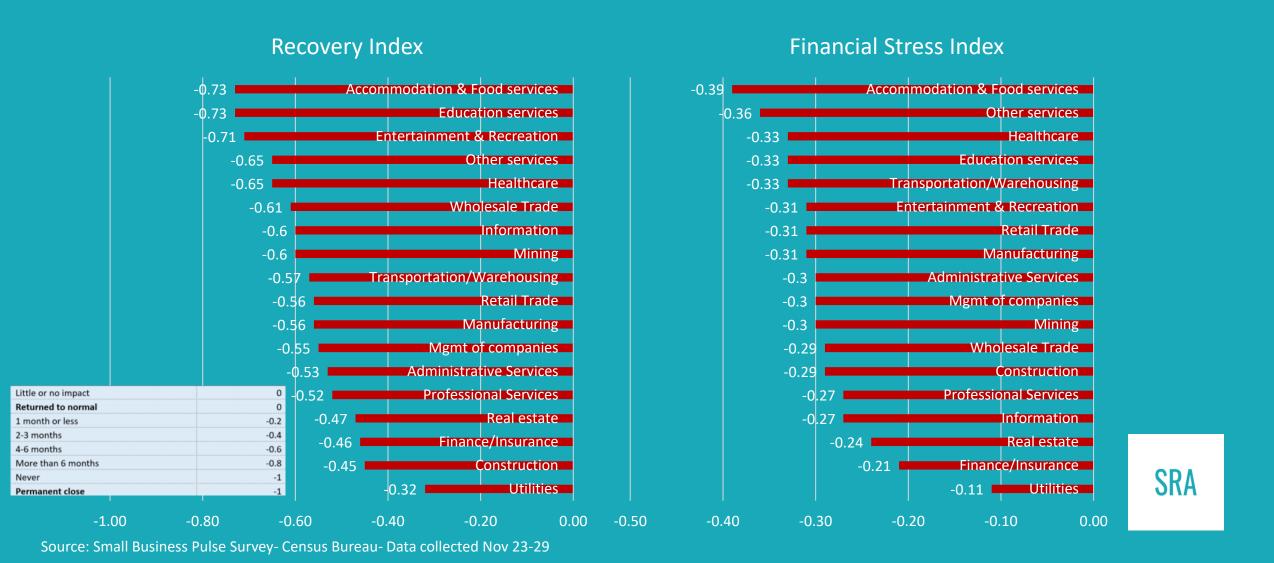
# Epidemiological impact and local administration response varies across metros



last updated: December 04, 2020 next update expected: December 11, 2020

SRA

# Forbearance programs have mitigated Financial stress, but recovery prospects stay weak and disparate across sectors



#### Deferral, Forbearance, Collection Best Practices

- Payment option programs supported by a disciplined and well documented process
- Accurate risk ratings
- Customer communication should be crystal clear
- Deferrals are a little "r" restructuring
- Big "R" restructuring requires a formal Forbearance agreement reservation of rights, waiver of lender liability, and an improvement in the lenders position (right size the loan)
- Workout talent, legal support, accounting support, information, digital, expenses, policies and procedures
- Plan the RR upgrade or exit strategy

### Forward Looking

- Some borrower business models will be permanently compromised
- Deferrals will convert to large "R" forbearance and TDRs
- A and B note solutions
- Bulk sale of vulnerable loans
- Avoid surprises and don't surprise examiners
- Strong borrowers in weak industries will benefit from a vaccine
- Clean, efficient, agile, and strong

# Geographic and sectoral analytics can aid in refining monitoring of deferral programs and finetuning exit strategies

#### Geographic Health Score

#### Sectoral Health Score

**Credit Quality Index** 

**Employment Index** 

Demographics Index

Business activity Index

Income Index

Housing Index

Cross-sectional Health score How does economic health of select MSAs compare to 390 MSAs in the country?

<u>Time series Health score</u> How does economic health of select MSAs compare to 30year averages? TTC Credit volatility/resilience

Historical trends in employment and credit quality

**Recent Performance** 

Multifactor analysis using bespoke factors that are determinants of an industry's health

Short term outlook

Long term outlook

Factors encompass quantitative variable (economic variables and industry specific performance indicators) and

qualitative assessments

# QUESTIONS



## TOP TAKE A WAYS



## THANK YOU!

Please fill out the survey as the webinar concludes



Copyright © 2020 by S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All rights reserved.

These materials have been prepared solely for information purposes based upon information generally available to the public and from sources believed to be reliable. No content (including index data, ratings, credit-related analyses and data, research, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of S&P Global Market Intelligence or its affiliates (collectively, S&P Global). The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P Global and any third-party providers, (collectively S&P Global Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Global Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions, regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content. THE CONTENT IS PROVIDED ON "AS IS" BASIS. S&P GLOBAL PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Global Parties be liable to any party for any direct, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

S&P Global Market Intelligence's opinions, quotes and credit-related and other analyses are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security. S&P Global Market Intelligence may provide index data. Direct investment in an index is not possible. Exposure to an asset class represented by an index is available through investable instruments based on that index. S&P Global Market Intelligence assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P Global Market Intelligence does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor except where registered as such. S&P Global keeps certain activities of its divisions separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain divisions of S&P Global may have information that is not available to other S&P Global divisions. S&P Global has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain non-public information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P Global may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P Global reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P Global's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, www.standardandpoors.com (free of charge), and www.ratingsdirect.com and www.globalcreditportal.com (subscription), and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P Global publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at www.standardandpoors.com/usratingsfees.