

Risk Levels & Bank Behavior During COVID-19

FEATURING



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Key Questions

- 1 How has the U.S. economy been affected so far?
- 2 How has the U.S. banking industry been affected?

3 How have commercial banks responded to the shift in conditions?

What are some ways banks can better mitigate the risk they're facing?

Methodology

- The data presented in this webinar is focused on the period from March to June 2020 from the time when COVID-19 first began to impact the U.S. economy, through to the end of the second quarter
- Primary data source: PrecisionLender's proprietary database, covering active opportunities
 plus actual commercial relationships (loans, deposits and other fee-based business) from over
 150 banks in the U.S.; supplemented with public data sources
- The banks in this data set are geographically diverse and range in size from community banks to top 10 U.S. institutions
- In order to provide an apples-to-apples comparison across banks, PrecisionLender has aligned
 the risk rating systems of all banks to a common scale based on Probability of Default, and has
 also build concordances across products

Methodology – Data Set

Booked Deals & Pipeline

- 10+ years of U.S. data
- 150+ unique banks
- Run rate of \$2.8 trillion priced in 2020
- Over 15% (and growing) of the commercial loan market
- Deals in all 50 states, covering a wide range of industries and borrower sizes

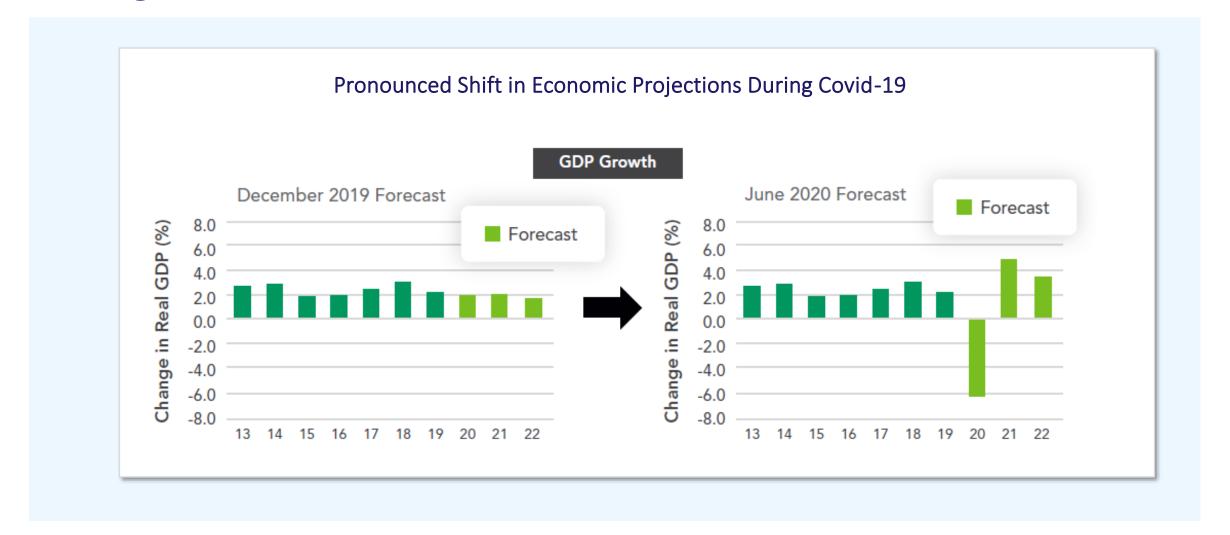


Summary Points

- 1
 - Credit risk now at the forefront of commercial banks' focus

- Early signs of risk deterioration exist
- **Evidence of credit stress in line usage and deposit balances**
- Sea change in market sentiment around credit structure and pricing
- Banks can employ numerous tactics to maximize risk-adjusted returns

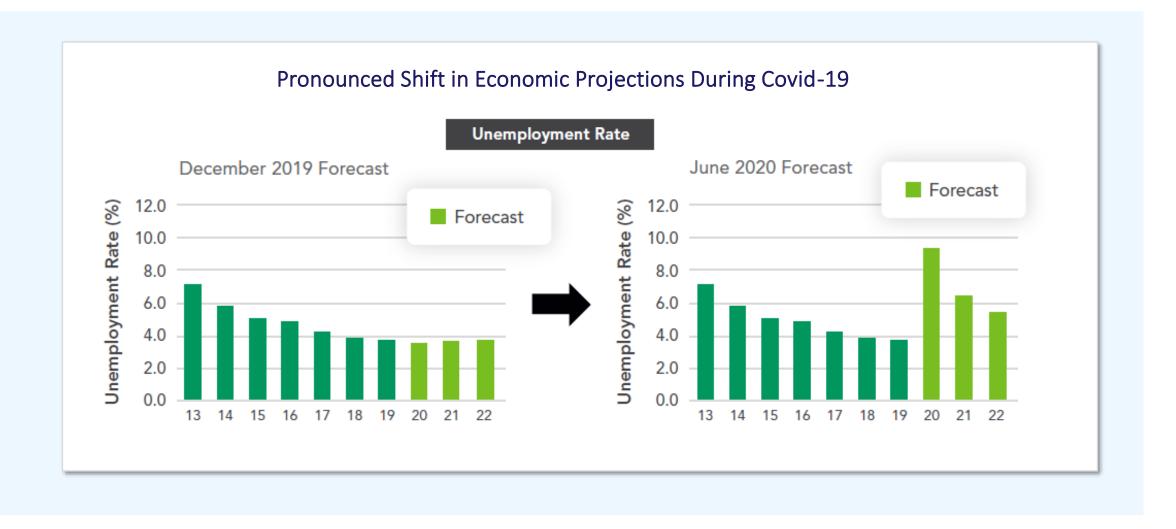
Shifting Forecasts



^{*}Source: Federal Reserve.



Shifting Forecasts



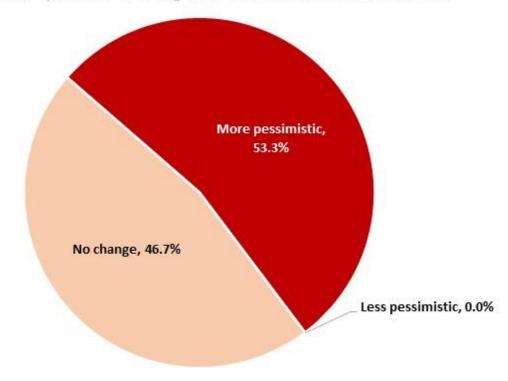
^{*}Source: Federal Reserve.



PrecisionLender Survey: Market Sentiment

Increased pessimism following Q2 GDP release

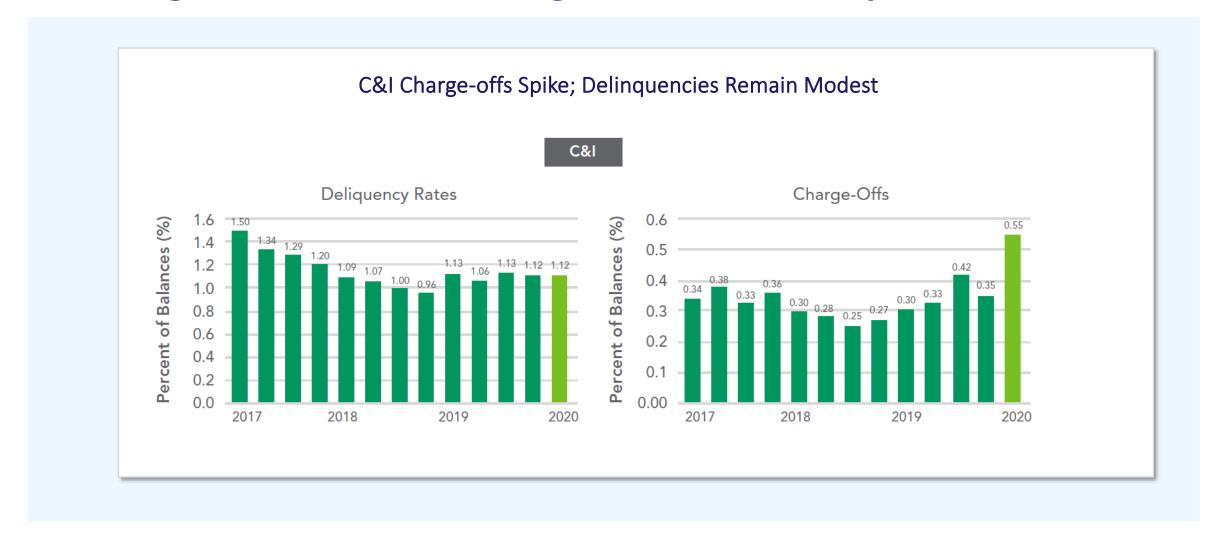
Have you adjusted your views on market risk since the second quarter GDP figures were released on 7/30?



^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Survey conducted August 2020.



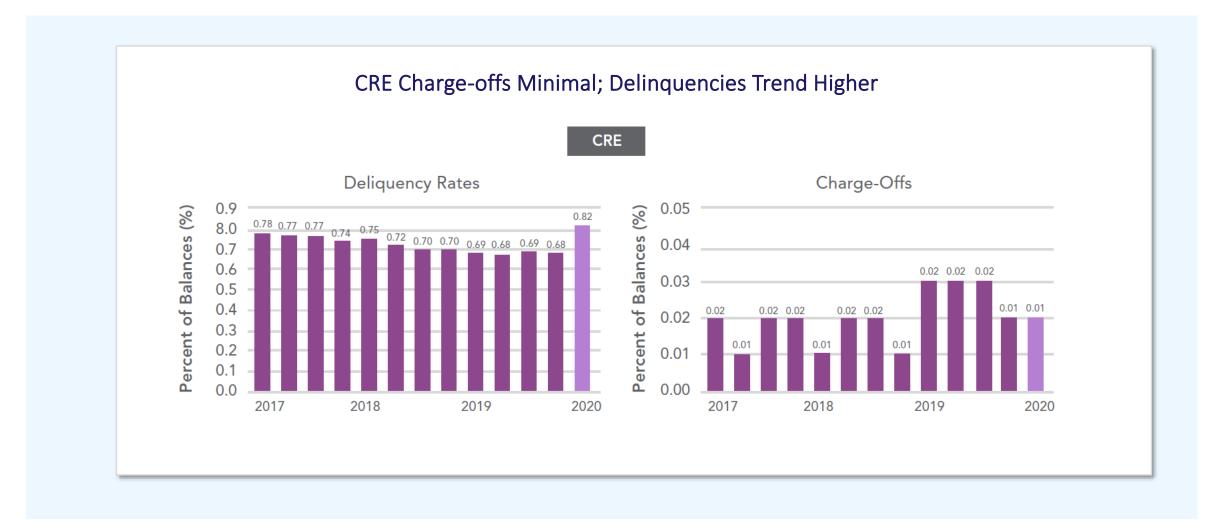
Mixed Signals in Q1 2020 Charge-Offs and Delinquencies



^{*}Source: Federal Reserve. Figures are seasonally-adjusted and reflect all U.S. commercial banks.



Mixed Signals in Q1 2020 Charge-Offs and Delinquencies



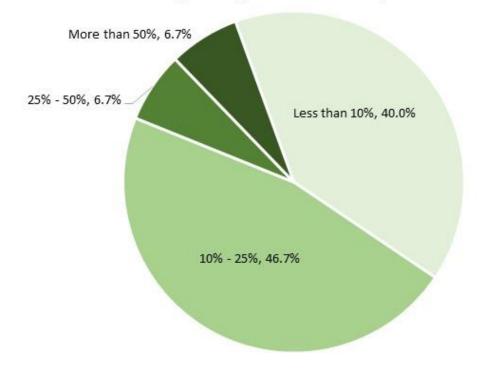
^{*}Source: Federal Reserve. Figures are seasonally-adjusted and reflect all U.S. commercial banks.



Rating Downgrades: Early COVID Survey

At outset of renewal season, bankers expected 10-25% downgrades

What percentage of the portfolio do you anticipate downgrading over the next year?



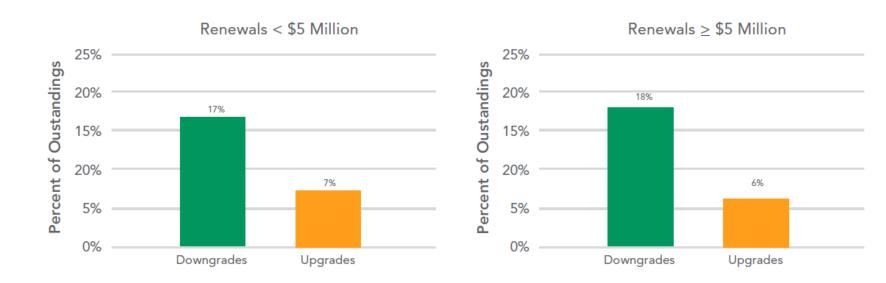
^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Survey conducted mid-April 2020.



Downgrades Outpace Upgrades on Q2 2020 Renewals

Up to 3x more downgrades relative to upgrades in second quarter

Renewals: Q2 2020



^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Analysis reflects credits which renewed from April to June 2020 and compares the internally assigned bank risk ratings with pre-renewal levels.



Early Warning Signals: Commercial Deposit Balances

Dichotomy in Balance Changes by Customer Size

Smaller Customers Build Deposits, Larger Customers Deplete Them



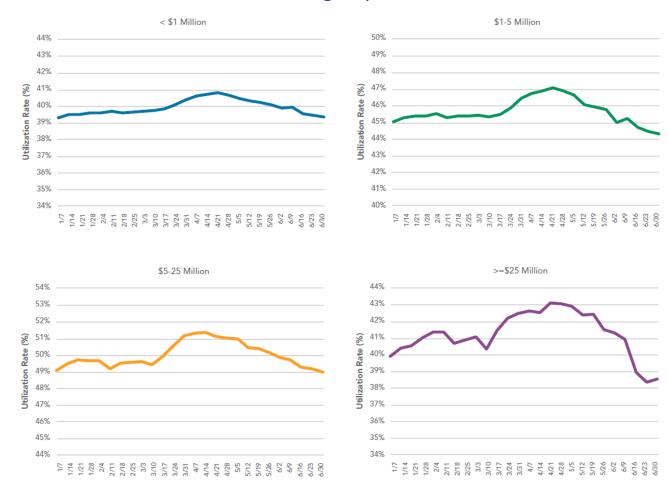
Size of Deposit Relationship

^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Analysis shows change in average commercial deposit balances across all deposit products from 3/31/2019 to 6/30/2019 and from 3/31/2020 to 6/30/2020, for a cohort group of customers who existed in PrecisionLender's data set throughout the period. Customers were grouped into the respective deposit categories based on balances at the outset of the period.



Early Warning Signals: LOC Usage

LOC Usage by Amount

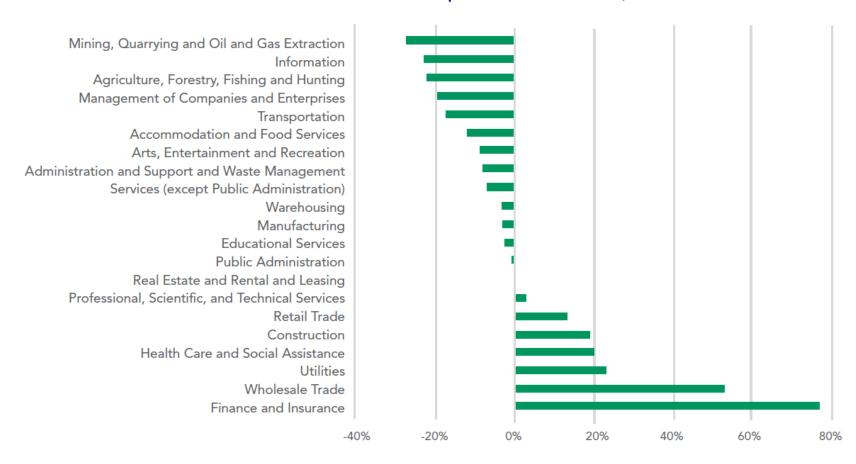


^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Analysis reflect average utilization rate on lines of credit in the indicated size range, for a cohort group which existed throughout the period shown.



Pandemic Deposit Trends, by Industry

Customers with Deposit Balances of \$5-10 Million



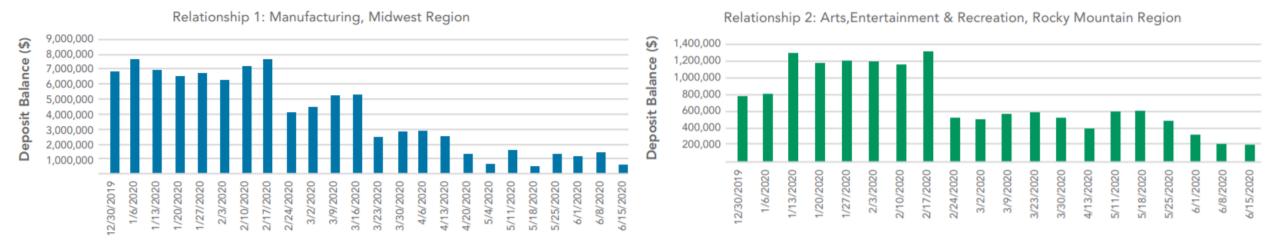
Change in Average Deposit Balances (6/30/2020 vs 3/31/2020)

^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Analysis shows change in average commercial deposit balances across all deposit products, for a cohort group of customers whose aggregate deposit balances at the outset of the period ranged from \$5-10 million.

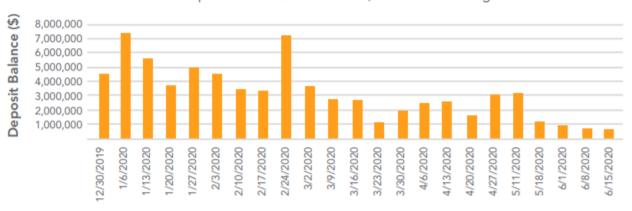


Depleted Deposits: Customer Cases

Declining Deposit Balances During Pandemic



Relationship 3: Oil and Gas Extraction, South Central Region



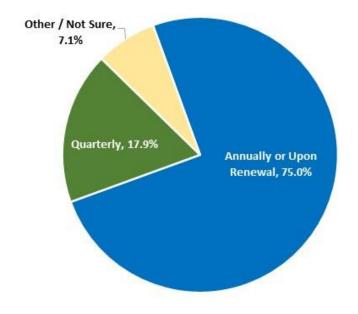
^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Analysis reflect selected customers who experienced notable shifts in aggregate deposit balances across all deposit products.



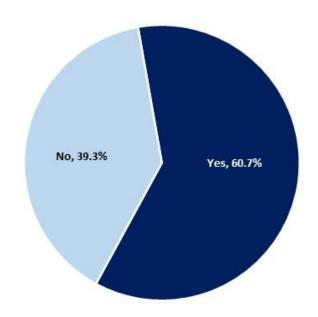
PrecisionLender Survey: Reviewing Risk Grades

Risk ratings still reviewed annually or upon renewal

How often does your bank review customer risk ratings?



Have you changed the frequency of reviewing credit risk since COVID-19?

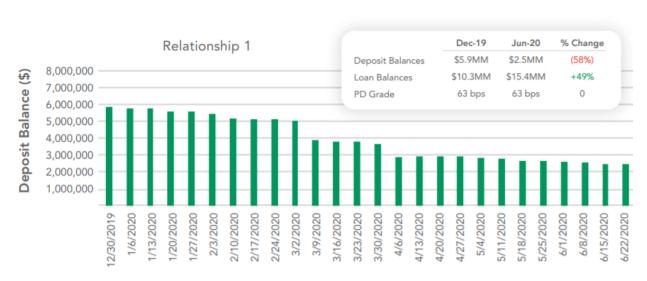


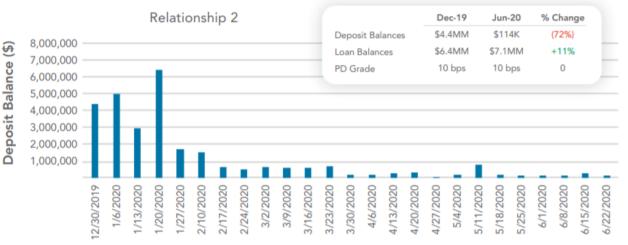
^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Survey conducted August 2020.



Slow to Downgrade Risk Ratings

Deposit Balances Dropping and Loan Usage Rising, but PD Grade Unchanged

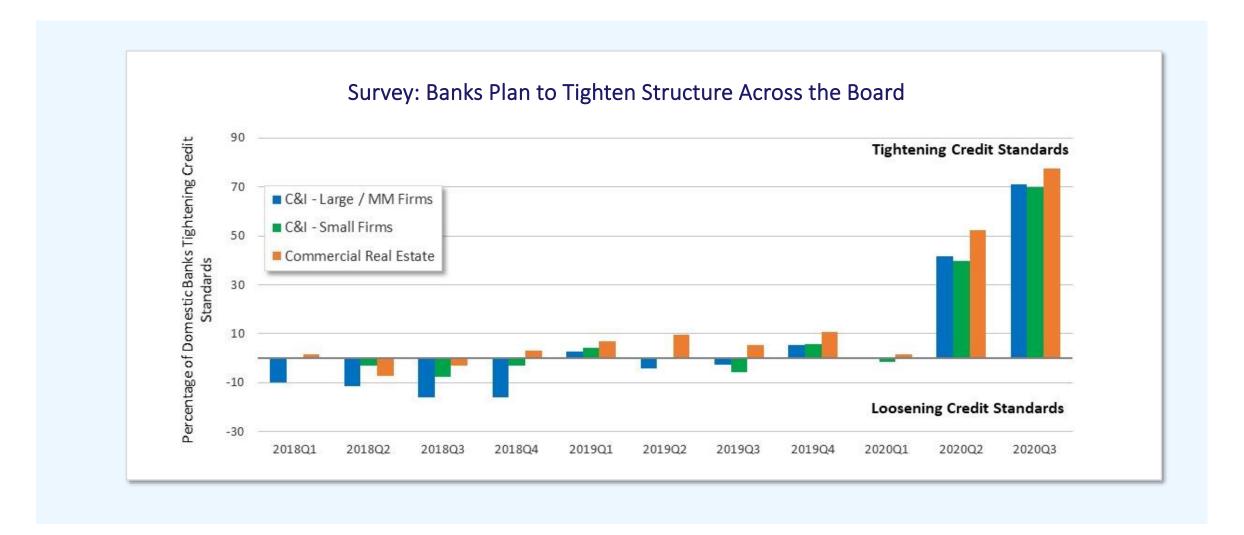




^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Analysis reflect selected customers who experienced notable shifts in aggregate deposit balances across all deposit products, and who also had loans outstanding.



A Return to Conservatism

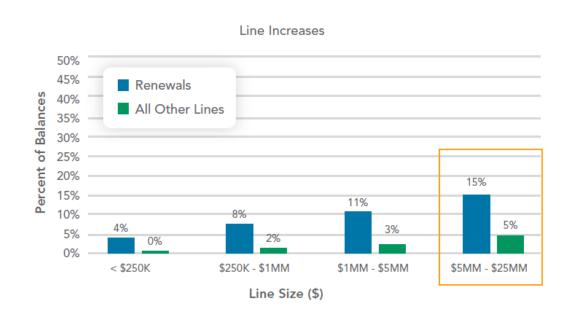


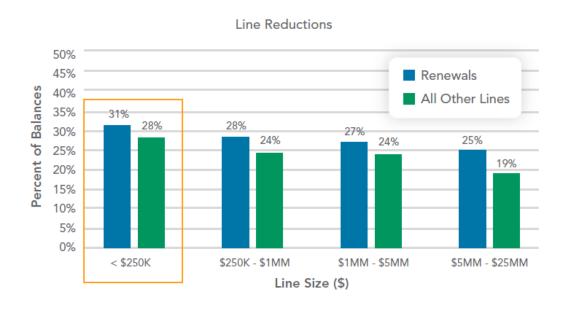
^{*}Source: Federal Reserve Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices



Conservatism in Practice: Increases and Reductions, by Line Size

Smaller Borrowers Less Likely to See Line Increases, More Apt to Be Right-Sized

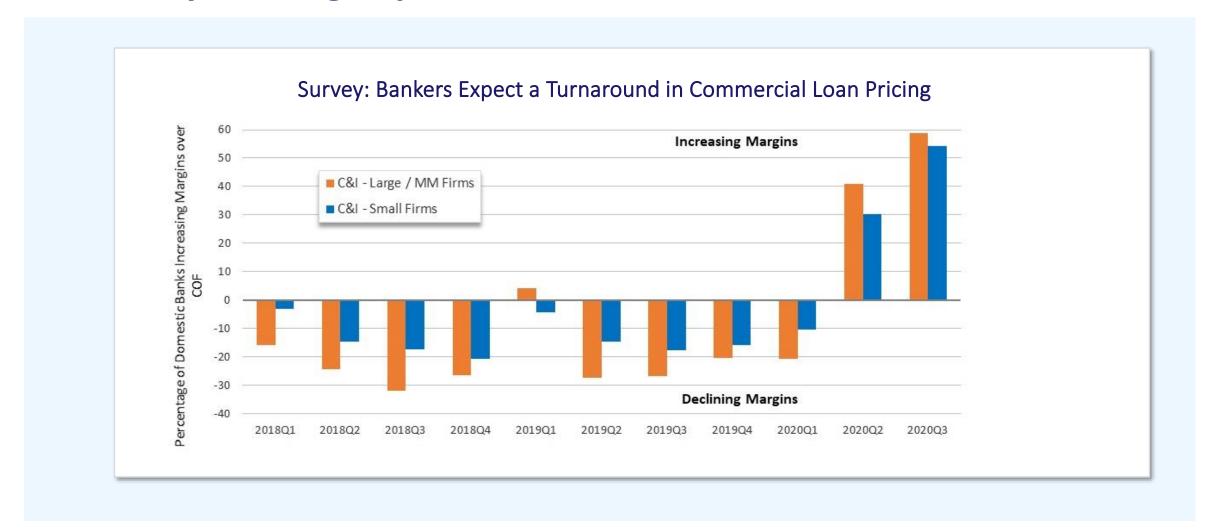




^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Analysis shows the volume of deals on which commitment sizes were adjusted in the second quarter of 2020. Credits which were reduced without a contractual renewal event include uncommitted lines.



Fed Survey: Pricing Expectations

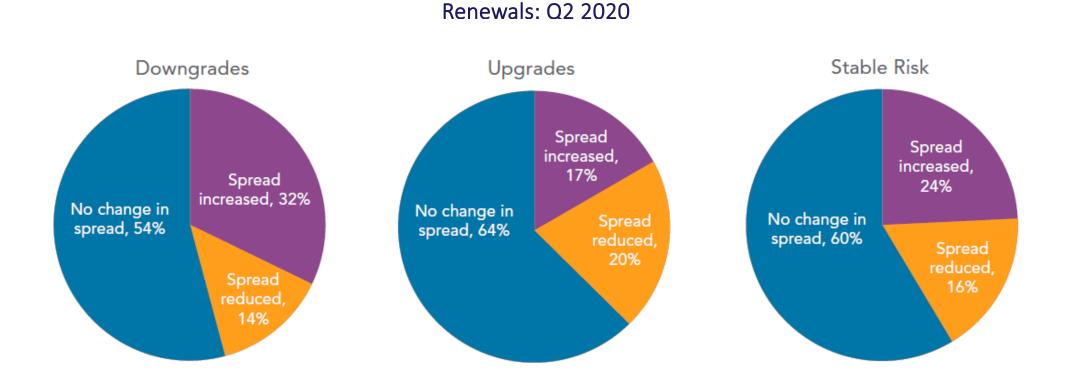


^{*}Source: Federal Reserve Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices



More Renewals Repriced Higher Than Seen Historically

Nearly one-third of downgrades repriced higher; some deals repriced upward even where quality stable or improving



^{*}Source: PrecisionLender. Source: PrecisionLender. Analysis reflects floating rate credits which renewed in the second quarter of 2020. Rating changes are relative to each bank's internal scale.



1. Detect Anomalies

Look for sudden changes in usage patterns and deposit balances as early warning indicators of potential credit problems



2. Revisit internal risk ratings as needed

Don't wait for the annual review date. Adjust ratings and reevaluate risk-adjusted profitability when warranted.



3. Get more granular with risk ratings

This is obviously not a quick fix, but banks utilizing broad rating scales should consider moving it up on the priority list

4. Explore creative ways of achieving target profitability

Increasing margins is not always the answer. In some cases, a modest change in structure, such as a shorter-term or lower LTV can have a more significant impact on profitability without placing an undue interest burden on the customer.

Here are ways to reach the target: Increase the Initial Rate by 5 bps Add \$1.531 to the Initial Fees

Add 0.153% to the Initial Fees

Decrease amount to achieve an LTV of 78%

Reduce Maturity to 68 months

Here are things to consider:

I recommend our Lockbox Services to handle tenant rents.



5. Take a relationship view

Foreign Exchange: \$10-20K

While it may not be possible to achieve profitability on an individual, downgraded credit, consider it within the context of the broader relationship. Explore whether additional deposits or other ancillary business could be brought over to bolster relationship profitability.

This relationship appears to be credit only. Consider expanding the relationship to improve profitability. I recommend:

DDA: \$800K to \$1.15MM

CWI: \$925K to \$980K at 0.2% to 0.3% interest

MMA: \$75K to \$85K at 0.4% to 0.6% interest

Treasury Services: \$30-45K

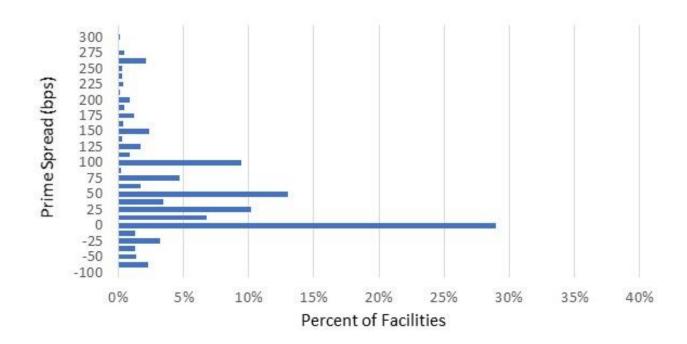
6. Set realistic targets

When targets are set too far above-market, they tend to be ignored, and bankers do not push for incrementally higher yields.



7. Coach RMs to negotiate in small increments

Although it may not be realistic to expect to preserve profitability if quality suffers, bankers can move closer to target without jeopardizing customer retention when utilizing modest, non-standard pricing increments.





8. Get out ahead of renewal opportunities

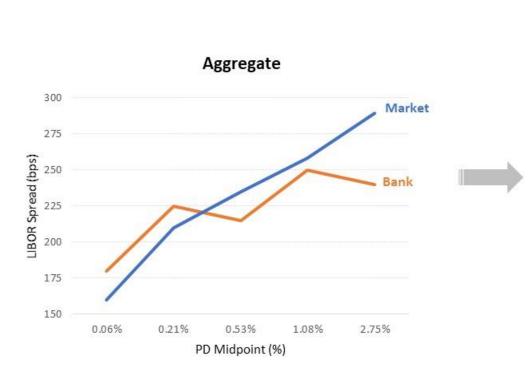
Arm bankers with intel on maturing deals, including those that have suffered risk deterioration and/or weakening relationship profitability. Coach RMs to have a constructive conversation with borrowers well in advance of the scheduled renewal date.

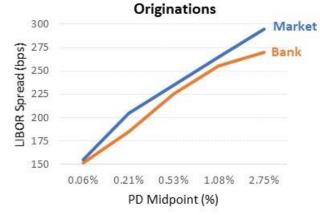


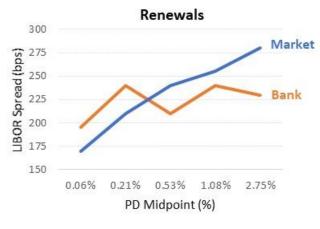


Performance Analysis – Risk/Return

How does our Risk/Return compare?





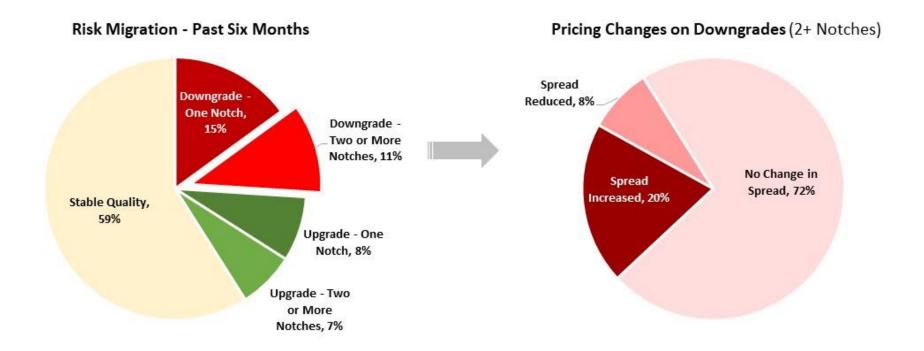


- Risk/return less differentiated than peers
- Results driven by renewal portfolio



Performance Analysis – Renewal Repricing on Downgrades

Are we pricing for changes in risk?

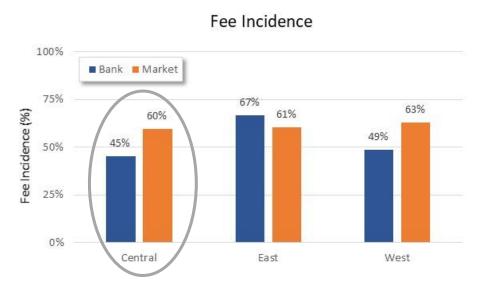


Limited repricing, even on severe downgrades



Performance Analysis – Fee Assessment

Are there regions, teams or RMs who are missing out on fee opportunities?



Bank assesses fees less often than peers in two of its three major regions



Low fee incidence not offset with higher fee levels

Potential tactics

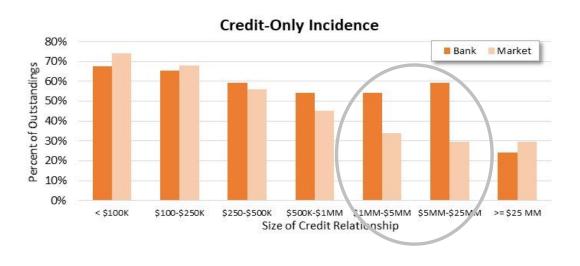
- Close gap to peers in fee incidence 5 to 6 bps
- Close gap to peers in both fee incidence and level 6 to 10bps



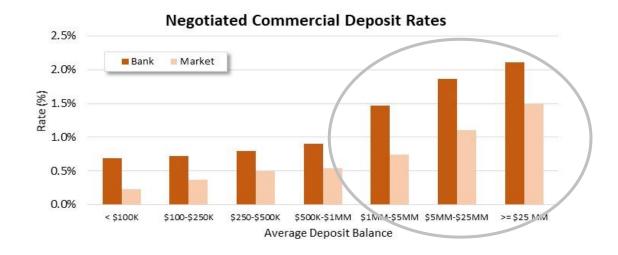
Performance Analysis – Deposits

Are we over-paying to attract commercial deposits and are we winning the business?

High % of credit-only relationships...



...despite offering above-average deposit rates



Potential tactics

- Implement target rate grid for commercial deposits
- Coach bankers when proposing higher rates



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