

### Welcome

CECL: Lessons Learned from SEC Adopters

# **Today's Presenter**



**Garver Moore** 

Managing Director

Abrigo



# Session Agenda

1 Myths and Facts

Don't Do What CECL Isn't

**2** Starting Point: SCALE

**Options and Limitations** 

**3** Framing Concept – Two Estimates

Turning CECL into two easier problems

### Poll Question #1

#### Which best describes your role?

- a. Finance
- b. Credit
- c. Accounting
- d. Lending
- e. Other



# Poll Question #2

#### Where are you in your implementation?

- a. All done! We are presenting ACL on our financials
- b. In parallel testing with intended live methodology
- c. Methodology testing
- d. Data testing
- e. Standing start



# Poll Question #3

#### How would you best describe your financial institution?

- a. Predominantly CRE
- b. Consumer/Mortgage Focused
- c. Mix of CRE and Commercial/SMB
- d. Diverse Portfolio



#### 狊

# Road Hazards:

Be clear on what CECL isn't, and don't do that.





Depth/breadth of data required



**MYTH** 

Depth/breadth of data required

**FACT** 

Availability of data is a productive constraint



**MYTH** 

Depth/breadth of data required

**FACT** 

Availability of data is a productive constraint

More data does not mean more intelligence

**FACT** 





**MYTH** 

Depth/breadth of data required

**FACT** 

Availability of data is a productive constraint

More data does not mean more intelligence

**FACT** 

Internal/external data are appropriate

**FACT** 



**MYTH** 

There is a right answer



MYTH

There is a right answer

**FACT** 

Subjectivity is very high at many layers



**MYTH** 

There is a right answer

**FACT** 

Subjectivity is very high at many layers

**FACT** 

A consistent and well-reasoned process can be constructed and followed



MYTH

Accurate forecasting is required



**MYTH** 

Accurate forecasting is required

**FACT** 

We must <u>apply</u> a forecast





MYTH Accurate forecasting is required

**FACT** We must <u>apply</u> a forecast

No client criticized on forecast inputs



**MYTH** 

Accurate forecasting is required

**FACT** 

We must <u>apply</u> a forecast

**FACT** 

No client criticized on forecast **inputs** 

**FACT** 

Clients have changed forecast **input** method after adoption with minimal scrutiny





All methodologies must be examined



**MYTH** 

All methodologies must be examined

**FACT** 

Allowable methodologies very broad



**MYTH** 

All methodologies must be examined

**FACT** 

Allowable methodologies very broad

**FACT** 

There are not "bright lines" between methodologies—more methodology "families"





**MYTH** 

All methodologies must be examined

**FACT** 

Allowable methodologies very broad

**FACT** 

There are not "bright lines" between methodologies—more methodology "families"

**FACT** 

Many methodologies are trivially inappropriate for an FI



MYTH

CECL is "higher"



**MYTH** 

CECL is "higher"

**FACT** 

CECL practices are often more precise, and may be lower



**MYTH** 

CECL is "higher"

**FACT** 

CECL practices are often more precise, and may be lower

**FACT** 

Forecast expectations may exert pressure contrary to upward pressure of 'life of loan'



**MYTH** 

CECL is "higher"

**FACT** 

CECL practices are often more precise, and may be lower

**FACT** 

Forecast expectations may exert pressure contrary to upward pressure of 'life of loan'

**FACT** 

Comparing outcomes of ACL vs. ALLL dependent on point in cycle





**MYTH** 

CECL is "higher"

**FACT** 

CECL practices are often more precise, and may be lower

**FACT** 

Forecast expectations may exert pressure contrary to upward pressure of 'life of loan'

**FACT** 

Comparing outcomes of ACL vs. ALLL dependent on point in cycle

FACT

A 3-year loss rate is not 3x a 1-year loss rate





### Notes on SCALE

### SCALE Background

- 'Ask the Fed' Webinar July 2021 interagency with FASB representation
- Bank institutions < \$1B assets</li>
- Spreadsheet-based tool to assist as 'starting point' in computing ACL



### SCALE Background

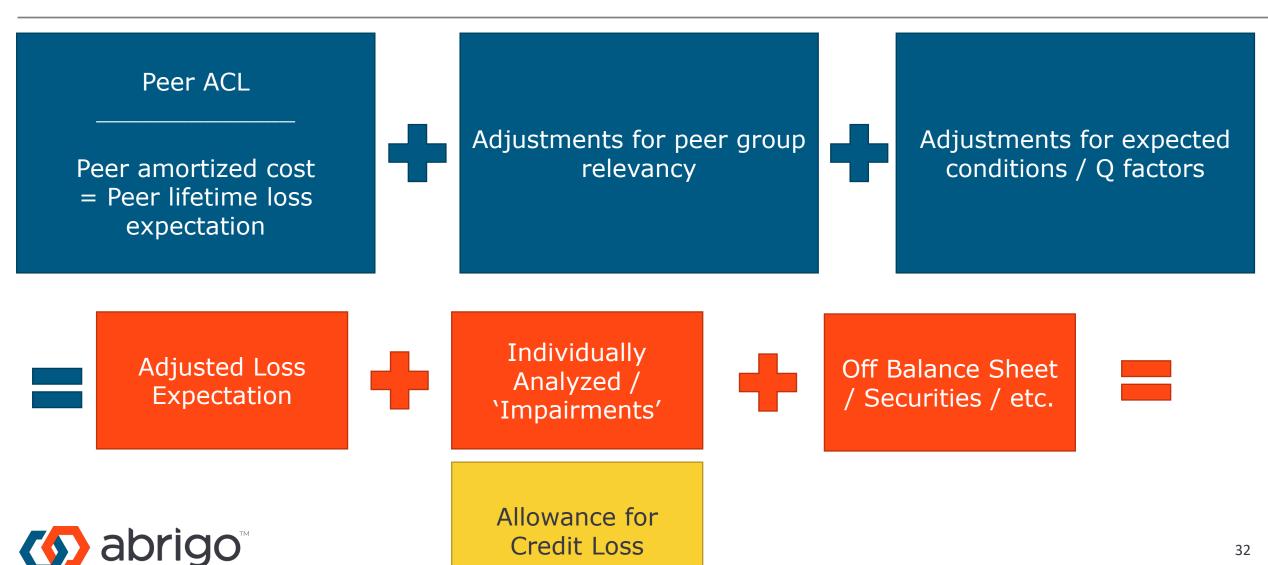
#### Acknowledges:

- Difficulty in establishing loss expectations for smaller FIs (lack of losses)
- "Internal information, external information, or a combination of both" black-letter requirement
- Data availability as productive constraint on segmentation
- Prudential <u>regulatory</u> expectations for small FI complexity









Peer ACL

Peer amortized cost = Peer lifetime loss expectation



Peer ACL

Peer amortized cost = Peer lifetime loss expectation

#### Schedule RI-C Part II - Disaggregated Data on the Allowances for Credit Losses(Form Type - 041)

(Column A) Amortized Cost		(Column B) Allowance Balance		
				1.
RCONJJ04	0	RCONJJ12	0	1.a.
RCONJJ05	1,423,897	RCONJJ13	22,093	1.b.
RCONJJ06	1,349,607	RCONJJ14	5,270	1.c.
RCONJJ07	493,157	RCONJJ15	4,408	2.
RCONJJ08	0	RCONJJ16	0	3.
RCONJJ09	19,255	RCONJJ17	289	4.
		RCONJJ18	0	5.
RCONJJ11	3,285,916	RCONJJ19	32,060	6.
	RCONJJ04 RCONJJ05 RCONJJ06 RCONJJ07 RCONJJ08 RCONJJ09	RCONJJ04 0 RCONJJ05 1,423,897 RCONJJ06 1,349,607 RCONJJ07 493,157 RCONJJ08 0 RCONJJ09 19,255	RCONJJ04         0         RCONJJ12           RCONJJ05         1,423,897         RCONJJ13           RCONJJ06         1,349,607         RCONJJ14           RCONJJ07         493,157         RCONJJ15           RCONJJ08         0         RCONJJ16           RCONJJ09         19,255         RCONJJ17           RCONJJ18         RCONJJ18	RCONJJ04       0       RCONJJ12       0         RCONJJ05       1,423,897       RCONJJ13       22,093         RCONJJ06       1,349,607       RCONJJ14       5,270         RCONJJ07       493,157       RCONJJ15       4,408         RCONJJ08       0       RCONJJ16       0         RCONJJ09       19,255       RCONJJ17       289         RCONJJ18       0



Peer ACL

Peer amortized cost = Peer lifetime loss expectation

#### Schedule RI-C Part II - Disaggregated Data on the Allowances for Credit Losses(Form Type - 041)

Dollar amounts in thousands	(Column A) Amortized Cost		st (Column B) Allowance Balance		
1. Real estate loans:					1.
a. Construction loans	RCONJJ04	0	RCONJJ12	0	1.a.
b. Commercial real estate loans	RCONJJ05	1,423,897	RCONJJ13	22,093	1.b.
c. Residential real estate loans	RCONJJ06	1,349,607	RCONJJ14	5,270	1.c.
2. Commercial loans <sup>3</sup>	RCONJJ07	493,157	RCONJJ15	4,408	2.
3. Credit cards	RCONJJ08	0	RCONJJ16	0	3.
4. Other consumer loans	RCONJJ09	19,255	RCONJJ17	289	4.
5. Unallocated, if any			RCONJJ18	0	5.
6. Total (sum of items 1.a. through 5)	RCONJJ11	3,285,916	RCONJJ19	32,060	6.

Enter proxy expected lifetime loss rates here (e.g., Schedule RI-C)



0.0000%

Entered into SCALE...



From Tab 3

0.0000%

	Calculated				
	Life of Loan Loss Rate				
=	0.0000%				
=	1.5000%				
=	0.3800%				
=	0.8900%				
=	0.0000%				
=	1.4900%				
=	0.0000%				



#### Schedule RI-C Part II - Disaggregated Data on the Allowances for Credit Losses(Form Type - 041)

Dollar amounts in thousands	(Column A) Amortized Cost		Dollar amounts in thousands (Column A) Amortized Cost (Column B) Allowance Balance		
1. Real estate loans:					1.
a. Construction loans	RCONJJ04	0	RCONJJ12	0	1.a.
b. Commercial real estate loans	RCONJJ05	1,423,897	RCONJJ13	22,093	1.b.
c. Residential real estate loans	RCONJJ06	1,349,607	RCONJJ14	5,270	1.c.
2. Commercial loans <sup>3</sup>	RCONJJ07	493,157	RCONJJ15	4,408	2.
3. Credit cards	RCONJJ08	0	RCONJJ16	0	3.
4. Other consumer loans	RCONJJ09	19,255	RCONJJ17	289	4.
5. Unallocated, if any			RCONJJ18	0	5.
6. Total (sum of items 1.a. through 5)	RCONJJ11	3,285,916	RCONJJ19	32,060	6.

### This data includes the <u>other</u> FI's (from <u>prior quarter</u>):

- Qualitative adjustments
- Forecasted components
- Impaired reserve



Adjustments for peer group relevancy



Adjustments for peer group relevancy

Entered into SCALE...

Institution			
Net Loss to Average Total LNLS			
[from page	7 of UBPR]		
Year	Ratio		
2007	0.0000%		
2008	0.1000%		
2009	0.4200%		
2010	0.6500%		
2011	0.3300%		
2012	-0.3000%		
2013	-0.5000%		
2014	0.1800%		
2015	0.0700%		
2016	-0.0100%		
2017	0.0350%		
2018	0.0610%		
2019	-0.3000%		
2020	0.1500%		

Average

0.0633%



Adjustments for peer group relevancy

Entered into SCALE...

Institution				
Net Loss to Average Total LNLS				
[from page	7 of UBPR]			
Year	Ratio			
2007	0.0000%			
2008	0.1000%			
2009	0.4200%			
2010	0.6500%			
2011	0.3300%			
2012	-0.3000%			
2013	-0.5000%			
2014	0.1800%			
2015	0.0700%			
2016	-0.0100%			
2017	0.0350%			
2018	0.0610%			
2019	-0.3000%			
2020	0.1500%			

Average

0.0633%

Peer				
Net Loss to Average Total LNLS				
[from page 7 of UBPR]				
Year	Ratio			
2007	0.1000%			
2008	0.3000%			
2009	0.5000%			
2010	1.9000%			
2011	1.1000%			
2012	-0.4300%			
2013	0.2100%			
2014	0.2500%			
2015	0.1800%			
2016	0.0500%			
2017	0.0300%			
2018	0.2300%			
2019	0.2000%			
2020	0.4000%			

Average 0.3586%

Calculated

Adjustment -0.2953%



Adjustments for peer group relevancy

Entered into SCALE...

Instit	ution	Peer	
Net Loss to Ave	Net Loss to Average Total LNLS		
[from page	[from page 7 of UBPR]		
Year	Ratio	Year	Ratio
2007	0.0000%	2007	0.1000%
2008	0.1000%	2008	0.3000%
2009	0.4200%	2009	0.5000%
2010	0.6500%	2010	1.9000%
2011	0.3300%	2011	1.1000%
2012	-0.3000%	2012	-0.4300%
2013	-0.5000%	2013	0.2100%
2014	0.1800%	2014	0.2500%
2015	0.0700%	2015	0.1800%
2016	-0.0100%	2016	0.0500%
2017	0.0350%	2017	0.0300%
2018	0.0610%	2018	0.2300%
2019	0.3000%	2019	0.2000%
2020	0.1500%	2020	0.4000%
Average	0.0633%	Average	0.3586%



Adjustments for peer group relevancy

Entered into SCALE...

							<b>V</b>						
	Fro	om Tab 2		Ca	ılculated				From Tab 3		Calculated	Cal	culated
		ns Assessed Individual Basis			ns Assessed ooled Basis		CECL ACL Lifetime Loss Rate		Adj. for Qualitative Factors		Life of Loan Loss Rate	CE	ECL ACL
-	\$	-	=	\$	15,000		0.0000%	+/-	0.0000%	=	0.0000%	\$	-
_	\$	3,700	=	\$	71,300		1.5000%	+/-	0.0000%	=	1.5000%	\$	1,070
-	\$	1,500	=	\$	28,500		0.3800%	+/-	0.0000%	=	0.3800%	\$	108
-	\$	2,000	=	\$	38,000		0.8900%	+/-	0.0000%	=	0.8900%	\$	338
-	\$	-	=	\$	-		0.0000%	+/-	0.0000%	=	0.0000%	\$	-
-	\$	40	=	\$	7,960		1.4900%	+/-	0.0000%	=	1.4900%	\$	119
-	\$	-	=	\$	13,000		0.0000%	+/-	0.0000%	=	0.0000%	\$	-
				\$	173,760							\$	1,635
					Ad	justment	for Historical Loss Exper	rience	From To	ab 4	-0.2953%	\$	(513



Adjustments for expected conditions / Q factors



Adjustments for expected conditions / Q factors

The second secon	11.1	III to a series and a series of	de transcription
Institutions are res	ponsible for a	II inbuts on t	tnis tab

Loan Segment	Adjustment	Comments
Real Estate - Construction	0.0000%	[Enter summary comments and source of supporting
Real Estate - Commercial	0.0000%	
Real Estate - Residential	0.0000%	
Commercial	0.0000%	
Credit Cards	0.0000%	
Other Consumer	0.0000%	
Additional Segments (1)	0.0000%	

#### **Additional Narrative:**

[Enter additional explanatory narrative if warranted]



Adjustments for expected conditions / Q factors

This is "old hat" for most... but consider existing incorporation of opaque forecast / Q factor / impaired amounts in the source data

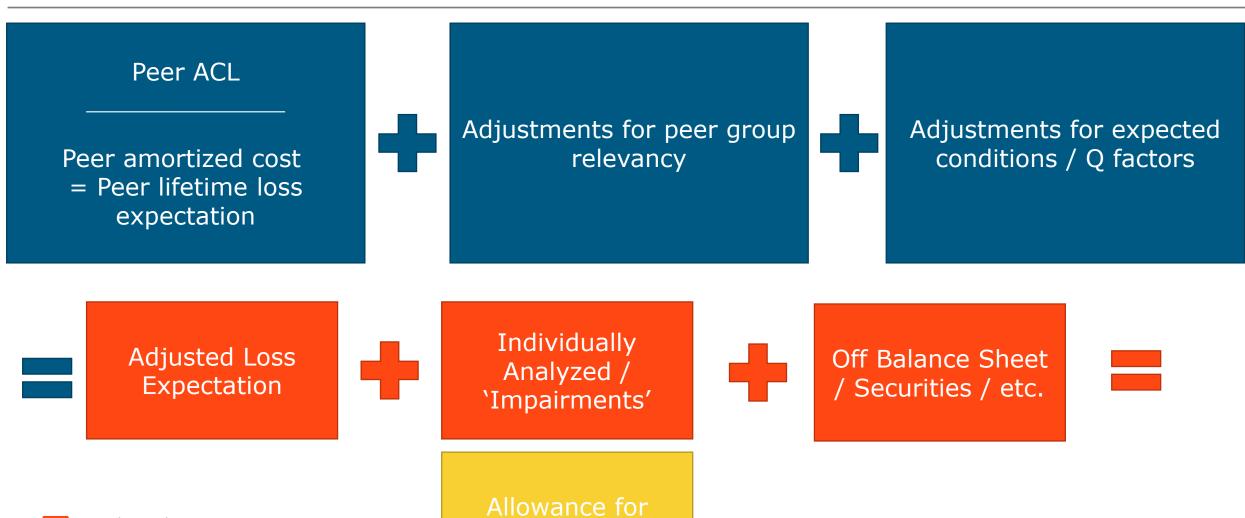
#### Institutions are responsible for all inputs on this tab

Loan Segment	Adjustment	Comments
Real Estate - Construction	0.0000%	[Enter summary comments and source of supporting
Real Estate - Commercial	0.0000%	
Real Estate - Residential	0.0000%	
Commercial	0.0000%	
Credit Cards	0.0000%	
Other Consumer	0.0000%	
Additional Segments (1)	0.0000%	

#### **Additional Narrative:**

[Enter additional explanatory narrative if warranted]





Credit Loss



45

#### **SCALE Considerations**

- Relevancy of larger FIs in pool
- Future inclusion of smaller FIs in peer pool once they are live
- Time-shifting of information incorporated in call report estimates
- Defense of peer cohort
- Projectability what will a SCALE allowance produce in e.g., Q2 2022?
- Defensibility risk for opaque components of peer ACL preparation (PPP, etc.)
- Purchased accounting considerations



#### **SCALE Takeaways**

- "Endorsement" of use of external data from prudential regulators –
   core new feature of CECL
- Signal of expected complexity, along with WARM webinar in '18 (segmentation, for example)
- Good coverage for whatever direction you end up going



#### **SCALE Takeaways**

- "Endorsement" of use of external data from prudential regulators –
   core new feature of CECL
- Signal of expected complexity, along with WARM webinar in '18 (segmentation, for example)
- Good comparative coverage for whatever direction you end up going

Looking at what comparable public FIs have reported gives good "target" context



## SCALE Takeaways

- "Endorsement" of use of external data from prudential regulators –
   core new feature of CECL
- Signal of expected complexity, along with WARM webinar in '18 (segmentation, for example)
- Good comparative coverage for whatever direction you end up going

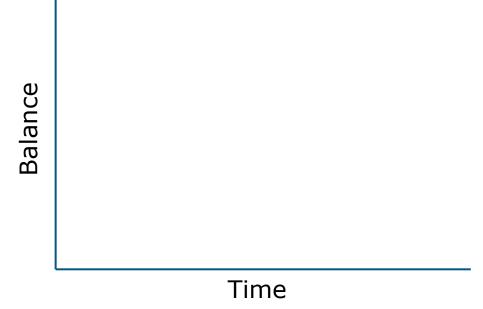
Looking at what comparable public FIs have reported gives good "target" context

If planning to use this tool to prepare financial statements, start now

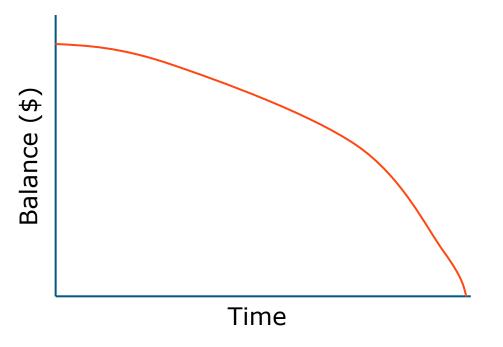




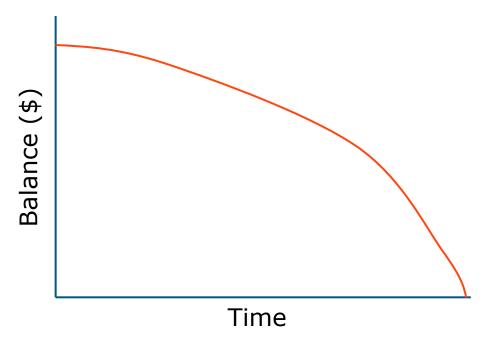


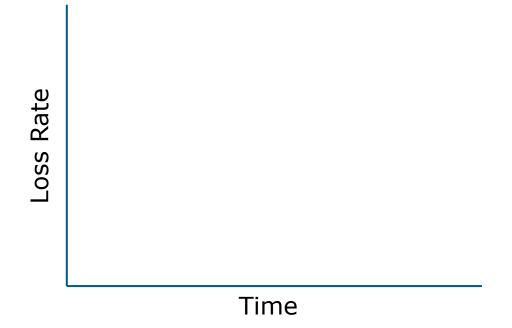




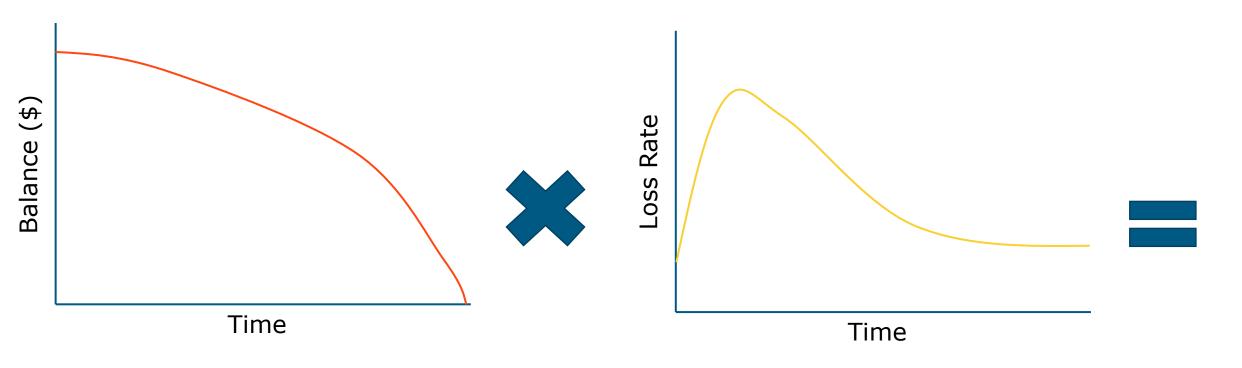




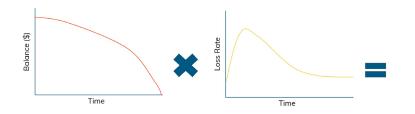


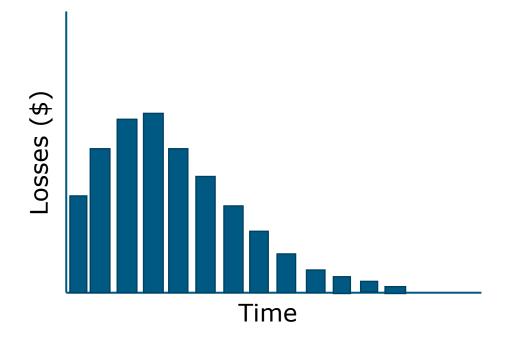




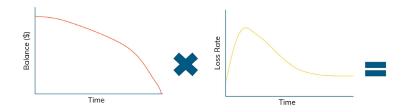


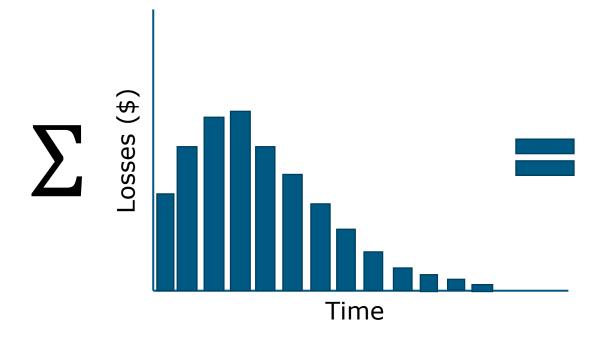






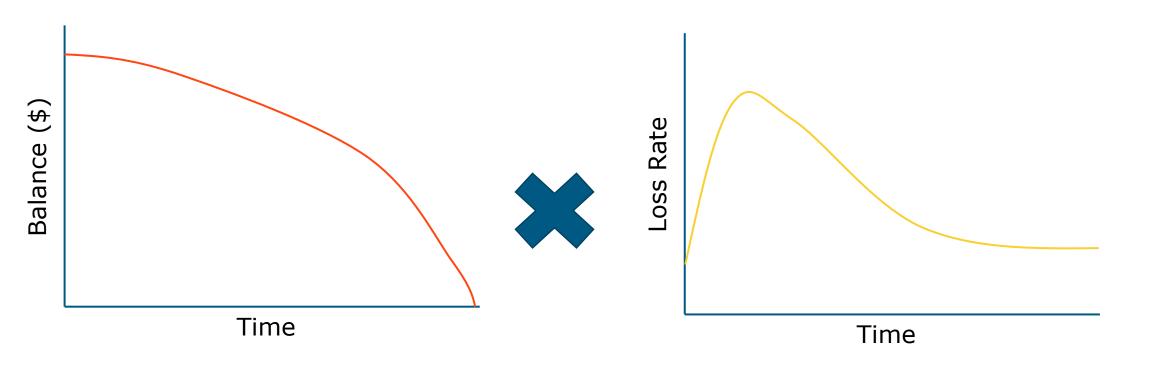






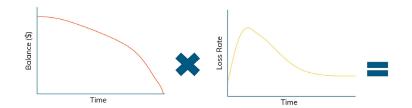
Lifetime Expected Loss





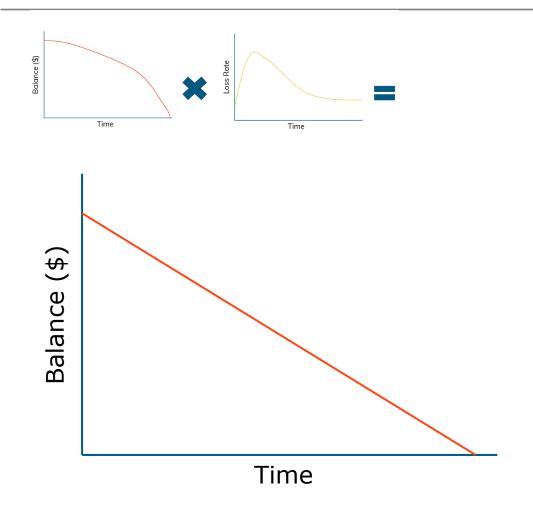


## Proven Approaches – Simple



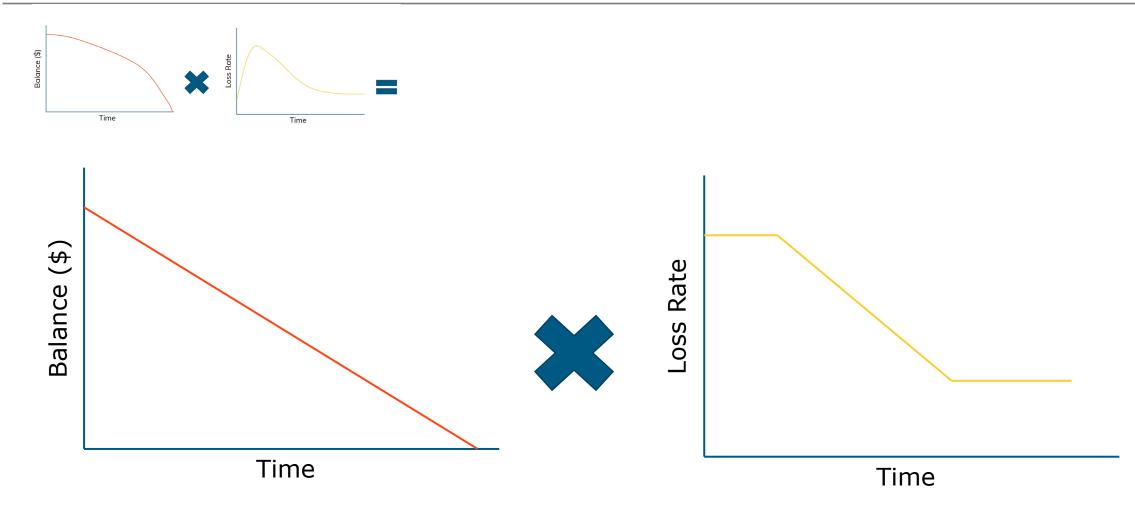


#### Simple Approaches (WARM/WARL)

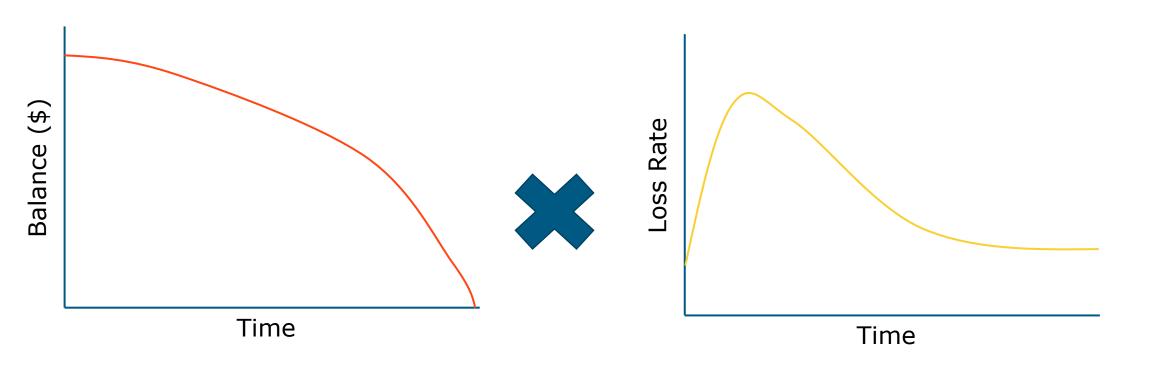




## Simple Approaches (WARM/WARL)

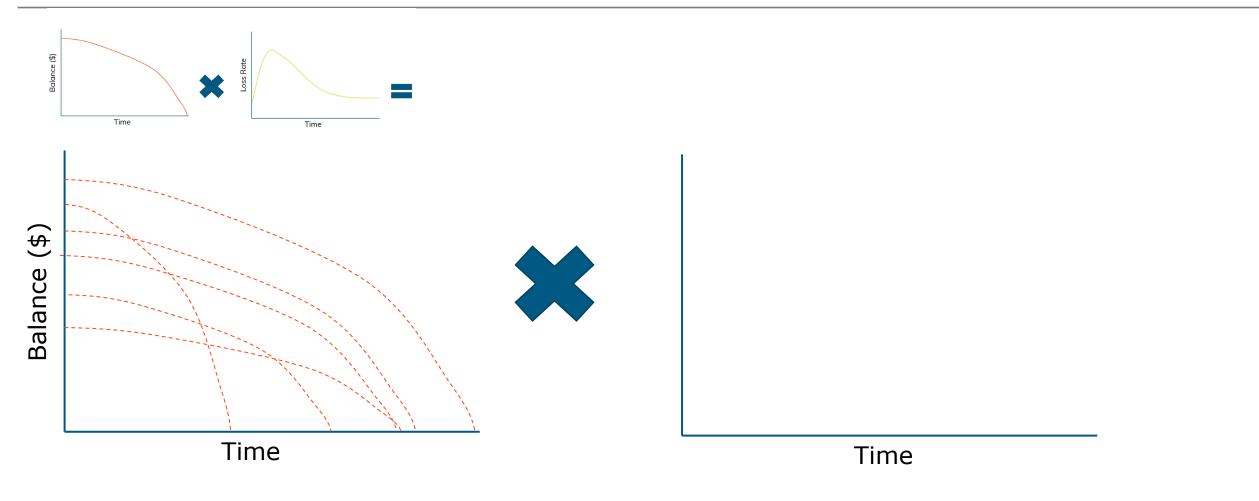






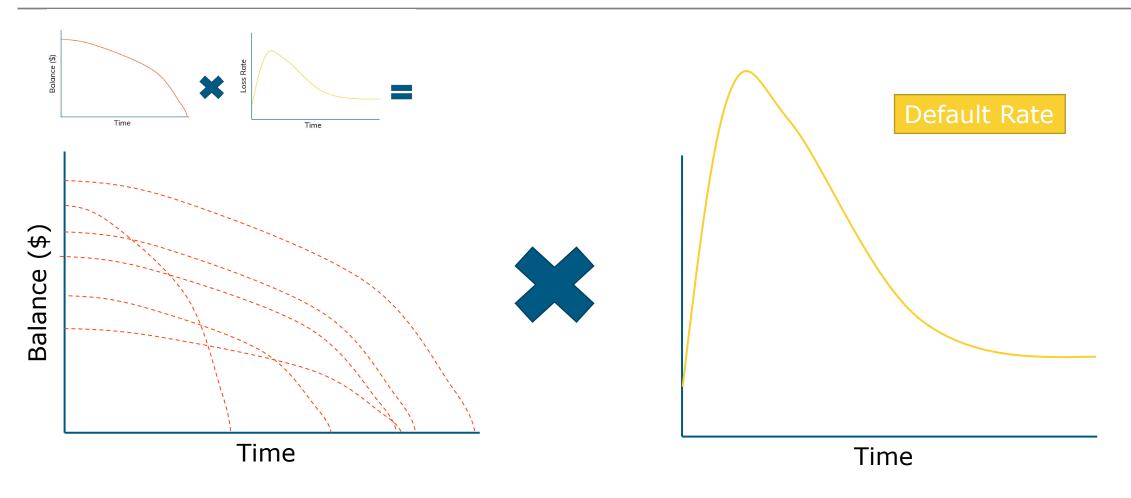


#### Closer to the Pin



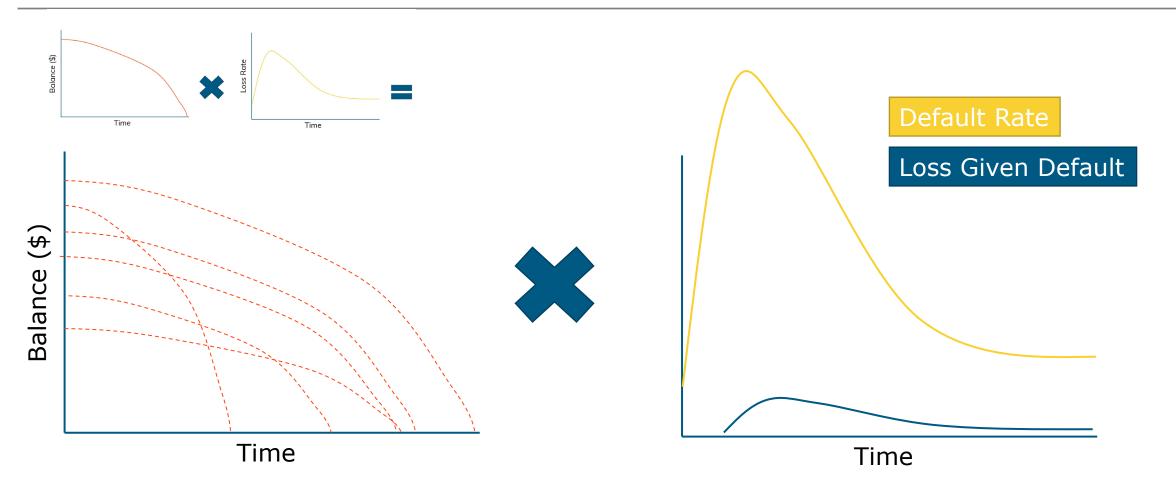


#### Closer to the Pin





#### Closer to the Pin





## Questions?



# Thank You

Garver Moore, Managing Director garver.moore@abrigo.com

