Accounting & Auditing Update

A Michael Fortman & Nick Keener Production





A&A Talking Points

- Loan Modifications in a COVID World
- Goodwill Impairment
- LIBOR Transition
- CECL (It's Baaaaack)
- Audit Considerations
- FDIC IFR Temporary Relief from Part 363
- Relevant ASUs

- Loan modifications are at an all-time high
- Highly encouraged from the regulators (& our conscience)
- But what about the dreaded TDR?

- TDR definition 310-40-15
 - Creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not have otherwise considered
- Financial difficulty indicators
 - Payment default or probable debtor will default
 - Projections indicate insufficient cash flows
 - Unable to obtain financing at market rates (for a nontroubled debtor)



- First on the scene The interagents
- Interagency guidance published to <u>clarify</u> existing GAAP
- Reminded us
 - ✓ Short-term mods who were current prior to relief are not TDRs
 - ✓ Short-term = six months or less; current = less than 30 days past due
 - ✓ No change to allowance, nonaccrual & charge-off policies



- Second on the scene the federal government: The CARES Act
- Modifies GAAP by suspending TDR consideration on modifications during the pandemic
- The fine print
 - ✓ Loan must be less than 30 days past due as of December 31, 2019
 - ✓ Adverse impact must be COVID related
 - ✓ Modification window: March 1, 2020—December 31,2020



- If not a TDR, what is it?
- What about past-due status?
- What's the catch?
- The catch
 - ✓ Accrual versus nonaccrual
 - ✓ Allowing for modified loans

- How to pass your December 31, 2020 audit (from an auditor)
 - 1.) Document, track, document, track
 - 2.) Clear evaluation & consideration on accrual versus nonaccrual
 - Clear linkage between COVID considerations in allowance narrative & additional qualitative loss factors



- What happens after internal modification program expires?
- What happens after December 31, 2020?

- Impact on the secondary market
 - ✓ Liquidity crunch on GNMA loans sold
 - ✓ Balance sheet gross-up from GNMA loans sold
 - ✓ Reserve for loan buy-backs increase significantly?



Polling Question #1

- What is the expected end date of your institution's borrower payment deferral plan?
 - 1. We have terminated repayment relief borrowers s/b current
 - 2. Repayment relief will end on December 31, 2020
 - 3. Repayment relief will be extended through the pandemic
 - 4. Not sure
 - 5. N/A



Goodwill Impairment

Goodwill Impairment

- Difference in measurement timing between issuers & nonissuers
- Qualitative assessment of goodwill (Step 0)
 - ✓ Macroeconomic factors (uh-oh)
 - ✓ Industry & market considerations, specifically multiples (ehhhh)
 - ✓ Overall, individual financial performance (whew)

Goodwill Impairment

- Step 0 failed, now what?
- Consider ASU 2017-04
 - ✓ Simplifies subsequent measurement of goodwill at the reporting unit level
 - ✓ Eliminates Step 3 of the previous goodwill model
- Discuss fair value of your institution with a specialist



Polling Question #2

- Would a Step 0 qualitative assessment of goodwill indicate possible impairment?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 3. We do not have goodwill
 - 4. I once watched "Good Will Hunting"
 - 5. Not sure

LIBOR Transition

LIBOR Transition

- Yes it is still expected to go away in 2021
- Alternative Reference Rate Committee
- Website https://www.newyorkfed.org/arrc/index.html
- Recommended Best Practices –
 https://www.newyorkfed.org/medialibrary/Microsites/arrc/files/2020/ARRC-Best-Practices.pdf
- Spread Adjustment Methodology –

https://www.newyorkfed.org/medialibrary/Microsites/arrc/files/2020/ARRC_Spread_Adjustment_Consultation_Follow_Up.pdf

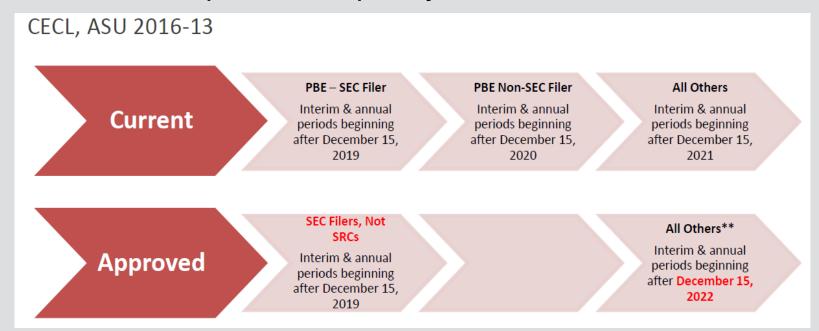


Polling Question #3

- Does your institution plan to utilize Section 4014 of the CARES Act, Optional Temporary Relief from CECL?
 - 1. No, already implemented
 - 2. No, we are ready to move forward
 - 3. No, not applicable to us
 - 4. Yes, we plan to wait until 2023
 - 5. Not sure



- Last-minute CECL delay
 - Section 4014, Optional Temporary Relief from CECL





Reasons NOT TO Delay

- ✓ Costs associated with running incurred & CECL parallel
- ✓ Retained earnings impact still happens on 1/1/20 (COVID-19 impact can't be included)
- ✓ Business combination issues
- ✓ Can't easily go back to incurred
- ✓ Believe CECL is easier to quantify impacts of COVID-19

Reasons TO Delay

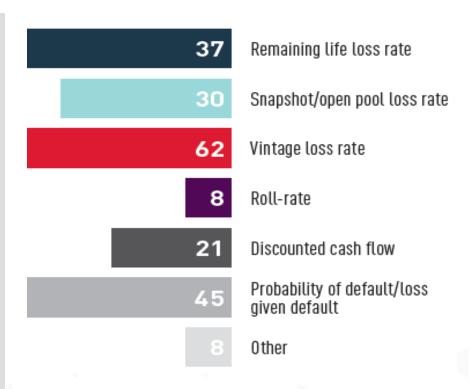
- ✓ More comfortable with incurred than CECL due to forecast uncertainty & volatility.
- √ Time/resource constraints



- Lessons learned from SEC Issuers at adoption
 - ✓ Most institutions had an overall increase in ACL.
 - ✓ Institutions with large amounts of acquired loans were more likely to have large increases (PCI & non-PCI to PCD & non-PCD)
 - ✓ Many comments discussing duration of portfolio as a key impact for increases or decreases
 - ✓ Unfunded commitments ACL increases had a significant impact for many
 - ✓ Adoption did not include COVID-19, so forecasted conditions was not as significant
 a driver of reserves compared to Q1
 - ✓ Debt securities impact was almost nothing



- Methodology/model selection lessons learned
 - ✓ Methodology selection is not the same as final model selection
 - ✓ Increased use of predictive statistical models (linear & logistic regression)
 - ✓ Typically not seeing more than two different methodologies used
 - ✓ Significant increase in diversity in estimation methods used compared to incurred loss approaches today (PD/LGD & DCF)





- Economic variables, forecast, & reversion lessons learned
 - Economic variables being considered varies, however, the following are commonly used
 - ✓ State/national unemployment
 - ✓ State/national GDP
 - ✓ Real estate price indices (example: HPI & CPPI)
 - ✓ Interest rates
 - For regression-based models, typically only using one or two economic variables for forecasting
 - Most common sources for economic data is the St. Louis Fed (FRED) & Moody's (pay subscription)
 - Forecast period tends to not exceed two years
 - Most common disclosed reversion period & method is one year & straight line



- Impact of COVID-19 on CECL
 - ✓ COVID-19 & general economic impacts apply to both CECL & incurred although not to the same level (lifetime versus incurred)
 - ✓ CECL much more sensitive to macroeconomic changes
 - ✓ Lots of uncertainty

- Top five lessons learned for 2023 adopters
 - 1) Use the time you have wisely
 - 2) Don't confuse movement with progress (make decisions)
 - 3) Document, document, document
 - 4) Understand your methodology & models & what drives ACL
 - 5) Allocate adequate resources & involve appropriate stakeholders

Polling Question #4

- Did your institution move to a remote work environment for a period of time in the current year?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 3. Not sure

- Impact on internal control
 - ✓ Risk assessment in current year versus prior year
 - ✓ Controls related to evaluation under CARES Act & interagency guidance
 - ✓ Inputs into ALLL model
 - How are impaired loans identified?
 - Q-factors
- Impact on financial statement audit
 - ✓ Has the bank documented why or why not a TDR?



- Risk assessment
 - ✓ What has changed?
 - Potential for asset impairments
 - New lending programs
 - New liability exposure
 - Working in a remote environment
 - Changes in significant risk?



- Documentation of key controls
 - ✓ Changes in what are identified as key controls
 - ✓ Changes in the design of internal control
 - ✓ Changes in operating effectiveness
 - ✓ Changes in the IT environment
 - ✓ Changes in inherent risk assessment

- Opinion on ICFR is as of year-end
 - ✓ Adequate period for testing if controls have changed even temporarily
- Different controls during parts of the year
- Reliance on controls to reduce substantive testing
- Documentation in a remote environment both for financial institutions & for their auditors
 - ✓ Virtual walk-throughs & control testing procedures



FDIC IFR – Temporary Relief from Part 363

FDIC IFR – Temporary Relief from Part 363

- Temporary Relief from 12 CFR Part 363 Audit & Reporting Requirements
 - ✓ \$500MM, \$1B, \$3B
- Response to COVID-19 & increase in consolidated total assets
 - ✓ PPP, MMLF, PPPLF, other government stimulus efforts
- For FYs ending in 2021 (effective 10/23/20–12/31/21)
- Based on lesser of consolidated total assets as of 12/31/19 or as of beginning of FY 21
- Confirm with regulator/FDIC!
 - ✓ FDIC determines that asset growth was related to a merger or acquisition.
- https://www.fdic.gov/news/board/2020/2020-10-20-notice-dis-c-fr.pdf



- ASU 2020-05 Effective Dates for Certain Entities
 - ✓ Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) & Leases (Topic 842)
 - ✓ FASB Accounting for Lease Concessions Related to COVID-19 FAQ
 - https://www.fasb.org/cs/Satellite?cid=1176174459740&pagename=FASB%2FFASBContent_C %2FGeneralContentDisplay
- ASU 2020-04 Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848), Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting
 - ✓ HTM securities
 - ✓ Contract modifications
 - √ Hedge accounting



- FASB Simplification Initiative
- ASU 2019-12 Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes
- ASU 2017-12 Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815):
 Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities

- ASU 2017-08 Receivables Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities
- ASU 2016-01 Financial Instruments Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
 - ✓ Practical expedient Investments in investment funds

Questions?

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