

Analysis: Structuring & Optimizing the Recovery from Your NPL Portfolio

This document outlines Issues to be considered when deciding how to recover the optimum net value from a portfolio of Non Performing Loans.

A. Objective

Maximize recovery of value from a portfolio of non-performing mortgage assets, all things considered (see D1), with minimum risk.

B. Key Decisions

1. "Fight or Flight", should assets be sold or held?
 - a. If Sold, Sell Outright or on Contingency? (Regulatory & FAS Implications)
 - b. If "Hold", how to value, how to manage, specialty vendors
2. Resources/Third parties needed to effectuate Recovery Plan.

C. Decision Process

1. Determine what options ("Scenarios") owner *can* consider (see G)
2. Establish Desirability (more than just money) to owner in various Scenarios
3. Proceed with Most Desirable/Optimum Scenario
4. Considerations
 - a. Who will fund/perform the Scenario & Asset Valuation Processes?
 - b. If outside vendors: Justify selection/cost, Approve process/metrics

D. Determine Desirability of Various Scenarios

1. Consider/score all factors that together determine most desirable outcome, including financial, regulatory, liability and other business considerations.
2. Define/Justify "desirability" factors (i.e. speed of resolution, amount of money, reputation, confidentiality, regulatory compliance, investors)
3. Determine values for "desirability" metrics for each factor
4. Verify/Review/Document entire process

E. Key Factors to Consider

1. What are the most important goals?
2. What options/scenarios **can** the owner consider? (Status/mood of other voting owners, legal/regulatory/investor restrictions/XXX)
3. Type of Assets: NPL, MBS, CDO, or Fund shareholder or beneficiary
4. How quickly must a resolution be achieved?
5. What time, money and resources is the owner prepared to invest?
 - a. Investment just to accurately evaluate/value each loan
 - b. If not being sold, costs to execute/monitor recovery operations

- 39 c. Additional advances needed (tax, legal) relative to net recovery
- 40 d. if being sold, sales costs, including retrieval of original loan files
- 41 6. Access to computer models for Portfolios over few dozen loans
- 42 a. Multiple variables (See F) for *each* Loan
- 43 b. Peer review/document assumptions

44 F. Factors Affecting NPV & Recovery Effort

45 For *each* individual loan in the portfolio, determine:

- 46 1. Is the loan current or delinquent, if so how long?
- 47 a. Loans non-performing more than 3-4 years are considered “Legacy”,
- 48 and require more specialized/costly “Forensic” analysis and recovery.
- 49 2. Is Loan (and realty collateral) Commercial, Residential, or land?
- 50 3. Loan NPV is greater of: Discounted Net Collateral Value or Net Secured
- 51 Borrower Deficiency Judgment after B/K. Analysis must consider both.
- 52 4. What is the loan collateral (Real Estate) Worth?
- 53 a. Geographic market (speculative bubble, Rust Belt)
- 54 b. Type of Resi property (condo v single family, conversion v new
- 55 construction)
- 56 c. Owner Occupancy v Investors/speculators in surrounding project
- 57 d. Post Foreclosure Value (BPO, program values, inspections)
- 58 5. Market Risk: is the trend up, down or steady for:
- 59 a. Real Estate Values
- 60 b. Interest Rates
- 61 c. General and Local Economy & Employment (Psychod’s, macro trends)
- 62 d. Political climate and 36 month prognosis
- 63 6. Loan Priority
- 64 a. First, second, etc.
- 65 b. Property Tax liens, Condo Liens, other superior liens
- 66 c. Rate of growth of senior liens (i.e. NPV of your assets shrinks)
- 67 7. Borrower Bankruptcy Risk (Collection delay/cost, Deficiency risk)
- 68 a. Exemption in Local Jurisdiction
- 69 b. Each borrowers eligibility to file B/K
- 70 8. Financial condition of Borrowers (Judgment Deficiency Risk)
- 71 a. Nothing to lose v. Solid but episodic problem
- 72 b. Borrower’s other assets (deficiency judgment would be collectible)
- 73 c. Borrower liability re Loan (Stated Income, other culpabilities)
- 74 9. Environmental Risks (Commercial/Land)
- 75 a. Contamination (this or adjacent property)
- 76 10. Lender Liability on Subject Loans
- 77 a. Scratch & Dent
- 78 b. Predatory
- 79 c. Other real or prospective liability, Reputation of Loan originator(s)

80 For the *entire* NPL Portfolio, and the Recovery/Sales *Process*:

- 81 11. Layering Impact on Values (i.e. allow for affect on collateral values due to
- 82 associations between, and compounding of, multiple factors).

- 83 12. Relative “Supply and Demand” for: NPL Portfolios, Collateral, market
84 “mood” fiscally and politically, Regulatory issues for portfolio owner.
- 85 13. Opportunity Cost (what would you do/earn if funds in hand now?)

86 G. Resolution Plans

- 87 1. Develop various “Resolution Scenarios”, and consider:
- 88 2. Owners status/reputation with Regulators and Investors (current reserves
89 v charges if sold, need to “clean house” before mergers)
- 90 3. Expertise & Resources of Loan Owner or Servicer
- 91 4. Time Constraints
- 92 a. Deadline to resolve/close a loan or the portfolio
- 93 b. Mergers or Regulatory Approvals pending
- 94 5. Regulatory Considerations
- 95 a. Constraints on Collection
- 96 b. Ratios of Loans, geographically, etc.
- 97 c. Divestiture of Loans for pending Mergers (inc. Wall Street analysts)
- 98 6. Reputational Considerations
- 99 a. Foreclosures, certain markets, ethnicities, etc.
- 100 b. Perspective of Investors/major stock holders
- 101 c. Future business with “class” of borrowers/constituents
- 102 7. Estimate of net recovery – internal or contingency collection v. Sale
- 103 8. If portfolio is sold, Marketing & bids/auction vs. Negotiated sale(s)
- 104 (appropriately documented) to known buyer(s)

105 Conclusions

106 The true Net Present Value of a NPL portfolio or related assets, and what
107 constitutes the most desirable disposition for a particular owner, all things
108 considered, involves much more than simply *“how much can we get”*.

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110 These questions can be reasonably determined if: (1) the factors identified in
111 Section F of this outline are considered for each loan, and (2) all of the other
112 issues are considered for the portfolio and the parties.



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