

CMBS Credit Focus

Hotel Receiverships: Palmer House Hilton Spotlights Stabilization Efforts

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Receivership Dynamics to Impact Loan Outcomes as Borrowers Pushed Aside

The situation at Palmer House Hilton (\$328.9 million, JPMCC 2018-PHH) could illustrate the value of receivership versus other workout approaches such as modifications or foreclosures. The 1,641-room in Chicago, IL, is one of the most prominent cases of a receiver controlling a CMBS property. The loan defaulted back in April 2020 and transferred to special servicing ahead of its June 2020 maturity (Figure 1). The servicer opted for receivership in October 2020, as it evaluated resolution options. The receiver is now working with

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Hilton to stabilize the property's performance since the hotel re-opening in June 2021, following a pandemic-driven closure. The servicer is still negotiating with the original borrower, but is prepared to complete foreclosure within 60-day notice, according to fresh commentary released this week.

Figure 1. Palmer House Loan and Property Parameters

Palmer House Hilton											
Balance Deal and Exposure Loan Type Maturity Coupon Loan Status Property Type / Size Year Built / Renovated Location	\$328,933,823 JPMCC 2018-PHH Floating-rate, interest only June 2020 1ML + 2.4172% Foreclosure (transferred to special servicing Apr-2020) Full Service Hotel / 1,641 rooms 1925 / 2014 Chicago, IL										
Financials	YE 12/31/2019 (last reported)	<u>/)</u>									
Net Operating Income	\$25,936,742	\$:	39,950,617								
DSCR Occupancy	1.04 x 76.0%		1.46 x 82.0%								
Debt Yield (Mortgage)	7.9%		10.5%								
Other Information	Appraisal History	Servicer	Advancing	Additional Debt							
	\$328.0 MM (Mar-2022) \$310.0 MM (Jun-2021) \$305.5 MM (Aug-2020) \$560.0 MM (Apr-2018)	P&I T&I Other Adv Int		loan outstanding, securitized in							

Source: MCIA and Academy Securities



The market may see servicers increasingly employing receivership on troubled situations, especially with borrowers showing no interest or less commitment to their properties. Servicers clearly have been inclined to cooperate with committed borrowers during the pandemic.¹ Forbearance agreements and modifications usually were the preferred workout approach. But as special servicing volume tick ups, and potentially becomes more adversely selected, servicers will likely need to deal with deeper distress cases. Keeping the borrower in control of the property in such cases, even if the borrower is interested in sticking around, may not be the ideal approach. The special servicing rate rose in October for the third-straight month, reaching 5.26% (\$31.4 billion), according to DBRS Morningstar. Office saw the largest YoY increase in SS transfers among property types, rising 174bp to 3.95%. Shifting tenant demand, early termination options, and property obsolescence would clearly put a spotlight on workout alternatives.²

Receivership More Appropriate for Hotels, Non-cooperative Situations

The use of receiver may introduce a few aspects that could impact the ultimate recovery on troubled loans:

- **Stabilizing operations.** Receivership may be especially appropriate for properties that require intensive day to day operation. As such, hotels often make good receiver candidates, according to market participants. A key aspect a receiver may need to manage is the hotel's franchise agreement, as is evident in Palmer House. The receiver reports in Palmer make repeated references to the relationship with Hilton. The 10-year management agreement expires in December 2025, and has two 10-year renewal options.
- **Control of the cashflow.** One concern with using receivers for property operations in lieu of the original borrower is that the receiver may not be as familiar with the property, or lack the management expertise of the existing operator. However, receivers may be particularly appropriate when the borrower is not motivated, and there is an urgent need to get the management of the property out of their hands. If the servicer is also interested in getting control of the cashflow as soon as possible (perhaps because there is a concern over misappropriating cash), it may add to the urgency of appointing a receiver. Conversely, if a hard lockbox is in place, or if the borrower is cooperative, it may alleviate the need for a receiver.
- Receivership sale. Receivership may delay the actual property foreclosure and any potential loss realization. Indeed, in some situations, servicers may not be interested in taking title of the property. Taking title crystalizes losses, and exposes the servicer/lender to potential liabilities. Further, a receiver sale may facilitate seller financing, which REMIC rules do not allow in case the trust takes title of the property. As such, servicers may prefer to recapitalize existing debt through receiverships, especially amid an elevated coupon environment. Still, until the trust executes a foreclosure, junior lenders with potentially competing interests, may continue to be part of the property's capital structure. Palmer House had a \$94.3 million mezzanine position at issuance, that remained in place as of last month, according to the servicer.

¹ Mall Foreclosures: What to Track as Servicers May Shift Away from Modifications, CMBS Credit Focus, Academy Securities, March 1, 2022

² Office Modifications: 285 Madison Could Offer a Blueprint for More to Come, CMBS Credit Focus, Academy Securities, October 27, 2022



Identifying Receivership Loans Requires a Bit of Sleuthing

Consistently identifying CMBS properties in receivership unfortunately appears to be a challenge. A dedicated IRP field that indicated a loan's receivership date (field #54 in the special servicer loan file) seems to have been phased out. In turn, "appointment of receiver" is one of the formal reasons for special servicing transfer (item "E" in IRP field L127). But we have found only a handful of small loans among the active specially serviced universe where appointment of receiver was the transfer reason (Figure 2). This may not be surprising. We would typically expect loans to transfer to special servicing for reasons such as imminent term default or balloon/maturity defaults; Receiver appointment would follow the transfer, rather than instigate it.

Figure 2. Sample of CMBS Loans in Receivership

Loan	Deal	Balance (SMM)		Location	Property Type	DQ Status	SS Transfer	Reason for Transfer
Clinton Crossings Medical Office		\$9.1	8/1/2027	Rochester, NY	Medical Office	Current	9/20/2021	Appointment of Receiver
1049 5th Avenue	BANK 2021-BN31	\$4.5	1/1/2031	New York, NY	Medical Office	Current	8/4/2021	Appointment of Receiver
	WFCM 2014-LC16	\$2.0	5/1/2024	,	Garden Multi	90+ Davs	9/14/2018	Appointment of Receiver
Drexel Apartments		· ·		Chicago, IL				
The Shoppes at Buckland Hills	MSC 2012-C4	\$105.9	3/1/2022	Manchester, CT	Regional Mall Urban / Street	Perf Mat	10/29/2020	Imminent Monetary Default
Harborplace	UBSBB 2013-C5	\$60.8	12/1/2022	Baltimore, MD	Retail	90+ Days	2/15/2019	Payment Default

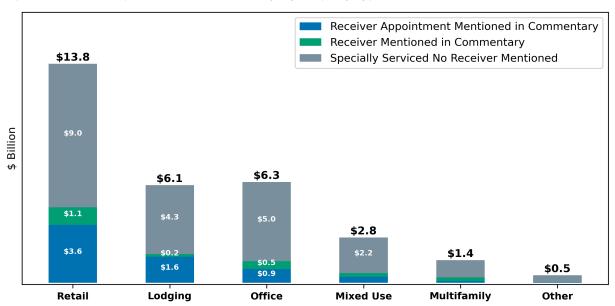
Source: MCIA and Academy Securities

All told, it appears that investors are mostly left to identify receivership loans anecdotally via news feeds or servicer commentary. A couple receivership situations that popped up include The Shoppes at Buckland Hills (\$105.8 million, MSC 2012-C4) and Harborplace (\$60.6 million, UBSBB 2013-C5). In Buckland Hills the special servicer and the borrower agreed in mid-2021 to a consensual receivership on the 535K sf mall in Manchester, CT, after they couldn't reach an agreement on other workout approaches. The mall just reported its value plummeting to \$59.9 million, compared to \$189.0 million appraisal at issuance. In Harborplace the receiver has been operating the lifestyle retail center in Baltimore, MD, since May 2019. Recent servicer commentary indicates that the receiver has now found a buyer for the property that will assume the loan, which matures next month.

Beyond the anecdotal cases of receivership, we also attempted a more systematic search in servicer commentaries for indications of receiver appointment or consideration across 874 specially serviced loans. We found 268 cases where servicers likely considered receivership as a workout approach, and 204 loans where there is a strong indication the servicer ended up appointing a receiver. About 36% of these specially serviced loans are retail, followed by 30% hotels (Figure 3). A full list of the receivership loans is available upon request.



Figure 3. Receivership in Servicer Commentary, by Property Type



Source: MCIA and Academy Securities



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