The theory of financial intermediation emphasizes the lender’s role as a monitor and information producer during the lending process. Incomplete contract theory suggests lender intervention via renegotiation allows for efficient allocation of control rights, contingent on borrowers’ performance. We assert that the value of the lender’s role as a financial intermediary is greater when the debt contract includes performance contingent terms allowing for ongoing lender monitoring and intervention. Using SEC 8-K filings of material debt contracts, we find a positive market reaction to the disclosure of contract terms that increase the likelihood or frequency of future negotiation. This is consistent with investors valuing contracts that facilitate the lender’s continued role as a financial intermediary.