

HomeTrust Bancshares, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 12, 2013

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2013

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-35593

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation of organization)

45-5055422
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

10 Woodfin Street, Asheville, North Carolina 28801
(Address of principal executive offices; Zip Code)

(828) 259-3939
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

None
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

There were 20,118,414 shares of common stock, par value of \$.01 per share, issued and outstanding as of November 7, 2013.

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share data)

	(Unaudited) September 30, 2013	June 30, 2013
Assets		
Cash	\$ 18,899	\$ 13,251
Interest-bearing deposits	74,019	112,462
Cash and cash equivalents	92,918	125,713
Certificates of deposit in other banks	145,606	136,617
Securities available for sale, at fair value	97,860	24,750
Loans held for sale	6,106	10,770
Total loans, net of deferred loan fees and discount	1,196,704	1,164,183
Allowance for loan losses	(29,200)	(32,073)
Net loans	1,167,504	1,132,110
Premises and equipment, net	24,796	22,400
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	2,089	1,854
Accrued interest receivable	5,824	5,549
Real estate owned (REO)	14,514	11,739
Deferred income taxes	47,247	47,428
Bank owned life insurance	62,660	62,242
Goodwill	2,802	-
Other assets	3,600	2,151
Total Assets	\$ 1,673,526	\$ 1,583,323
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits	\$ 1,243,488	\$ 1,154,750
Other borrowings	2,227	-
Capital lease obligations	2,012	2,016
Other liabilities	57,733	59,042
Total liabilities	1,305,460	1,215,808
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 60,000,000 shares authorized, 20,590,544 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2013; 20,824,900 at June 30, 2013	206	208
Additional paid in capital	224,558	227,397
Retained earnings	153,317	149,990

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Unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) shares	(9,919)	(10,051)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(96)	(29)
Total stockholders' equity	368,066		367,515	
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,673,526		\$ 1,583,323	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Interest and Dividend Income		
Loans	\$14,082	\$15,216
Securities available for sale	297	96
Certificates of deposit and other interest-bearing deposits	452	391
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	12	25
Total interest and dividend income	14,843	15,728
Interest Expense		
Deposits	1,543	2,020
Other borrowings	3	189
Total interest expense	1,546	2,209
Net Interest Income	13,297	13,519
Provision for (Recovery of) Loan Losses	(2,300	) 1,500
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	15,597	12,019
Noninterest Income		
Service charges on deposit accounts	679	653
Mortgage banking income and fees	998	1,176
Other, net	594	514
Total other income	2,271	2,343
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	7,177	6,329
Net occupancy expense	1,150	1,259
Marketing and advertising	355	314
Telephone, postage, and supplies	382	397
Deposit insurance premiums	335	522
Computer services	889	519
Loss (gain) on sale and impairment of real estate owned	(271	) 327
Federal Home Loan Bank advance prepayment penalty	-	1,561
REO expense	454	762
Other	1,404	1,403
Total other expense	11,875	13,393
Income Before Income Taxes	5,993	969
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	2,666	(183
Net Income	\$3,327	\$1,152

Per Share Data:

Net income per common share:

Basic	\$0.17	\$0.06
Diluted	\$0.17	\$0.06

Average shares outstanding:

Basic	19,288,154	20,108,612
Diluted	19,377,896	20,108,612

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Net Income	\$3,327	\$1,152
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available for sale		
Gains (losses) arising during the period	\$(102	) \$177
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)	35	(60
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(67	) \$117
Comprehensive Income	\$3,260	\$1,269

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid In Capital	Retained Earnings	Unearned ESOP Shares	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$-	\$31,367	\$140,937	\$-	\$ 181	\$ 172,485
Net income	-	-	1,152	-	-	1,152
Issuance of common stock	212	211,388	-	-	-	211,600
Common stock issuance costs	-	(3,396)	-	-	-	(3,396)
Loan to ESOP for purchase of shares	-	-	-	(10,580)	-	(10,580)
ESOP shares allocated	-	33	-	132	-	165
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	117	117
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$212	\$239,392	\$142,089	\$(10,448)	\$ 298	\$ 371,543
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$208	\$227,397	\$149,990	\$(10,051)	\$(29)	\$367,515
Net income	-	-	3,327	-	-	3,327
Stock repurchased	(2)	(3,592)	-	-	-	(3,594)
Stock option expense	-	325	-	-	-	325
Restricted stock expense	-	343	-	-	-	343
ESOP shares allocated	-	85	-	132	-	217
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(67)	(67)
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$206	\$224,558	\$153,317	\$(9,919)	\$(96)	\$368,066

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$3,327	\$1,152
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	(2,300)	) 1,500
Depreciation	556	565
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	2,686	(209)
Net amortization and accretion	(129)	) 76
Loss (gain) on sale and impairment of real estate owned	(271)	) 327
Gain on sale of loans held for sale	(613)	) (921)
Origination of loans held for sale	(27,092)	) (64,006)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	32,369	56,594
Decrease in deferred loan fees, net	(53)	) (164)
Increase in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(969)	) (1,590)
ESOP compensation expense	217	165
Restricted stock and stock option expense	668	-
Decrease in other liabilities	(2,499)	) (2,222)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	5,897	(8,733)
Investing Activities:		
Purchase of securities available for sale	(41,810)	) (6,000)
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale	-	6,000
Purchase of certificates of deposit in other banks	(16,655)	) (30,545)
Maturities of certificates of deposit in other banks	7,666	16,310
Principal repayments of mortgage-backed securities	2,909	866
Net redemptions of Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	212	3,253
Net decrease in loans	13,431	23,295
Purchase of premises and equipment	(611)	) (189)
Capital improvements to real estate owned	(96)	) (118)
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	1,262	5,061
Acquisition, net of cash paid	1,475	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(32,217)	) 17,933
Financing Activities:		
Net decrease in deposits	(370)	) (305,866)
Net decrease in other borrowings	(2,507)	) (8,040)
Proceeds from stock conversion	-	208,204
Loan to ESOP for purchase of shares	-	) (10,580)
Common stock repurchased	(3,594)) -
Decrease in capital lease obligations	(4)	) (2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,475)	) (116,284)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(32,795)) (107,084)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	125,713	224,801

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Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$92,918	\$117,717
Supplemental Disclosures:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$1,375	\$2,287
Income taxes	13	-
Noncash transactions:		
Unrealized gain (loss) in value of securities available for sale, net of income taxes	(67	) 117
Transfers of loans to real estate owned	1,615	2,708
Loans originated to finance the sale of real estate owned	94	492

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements presented in this report include the accounts of HomeTrust Bancshares, Inc., a Maryland corporation (“HomeTrust”), and its wholly-owned subsidiary, HomeTrust Bank (the “Bank”). As used throughout this report, the term the “Company” refers to HomeTrust and the Bank, its consolidated subsidiary, unless the context otherwise requires.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“US GAAP”) for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X as promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by U.S.GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for the periods presented have been included. It is recommended that these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2013 (“2013 Form 10-K”) filed with the SEC on September 13, 2013. The results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current fiscal year presentation. The reclassifications had no impact on previously reported net income or equity.

Organization and Description of Business – HomeTrust was incorporated in Maryland on December 27, 2011 and became the holding company for the Bank on July 10, 2012 upon the completion of the Bank’s conversion from the mutual to stock form of organization (the “Conversion”). In connection with the Conversion, HomeTrust issued an aggregate of 21,160,000 shares of common stock at an offering price of \$10.00 per share for gross proceeds of \$211.6 million. HomeTrust received \$208.2 million in net proceeds from the stock offering of which \$104.1 million or 50% of the net proceeds were contributed to the Bank upon Conversion. Included in the issuance of shares was 1,058,000 shares to a newly formed “ESOP” for which HomeTrust loaned the ESOP \$10,580,000 to purchase the shares. The Bank is a federally chartered savings bank headquartered in Asheville, North Carolina with 21 retail offices located in western and central North Carolina and Greenville, South Carolina. The business of the Bank is conducted through its seven operating divisions – HomeTrust Bank, Cherryville Federal Bank, Home Savings Bank of Eden, Industrial Federal Bank of Lexington, Shelby Savings Bank, Tryon Federal Bank, and Rutherford County Bank. All divisions operate under a single set of corporate policies and procedures and are recognized as a single banking segment for financial reporting purposes.

Accounting Principles – The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to US GAAP.

Principles of Consolidation and Subsidiary Activities – The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of HomeTrust, the Bank, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Western North Carolina Service Corporation (“WNCSC”). WNCSC owns office buildings in Asheville, North Carolina that are leased to the Bank. All intercompany items have been eliminated.

Cash Flows – Cash and cash equivalents include cash and interest-bearing deposits with initial terms to maturity of ninety days or less.

Securities – The Company classifies investment securities as trading, available for sale or held to maturity.

Securities available for sale are carried at fair value. These securities are used to execute asset/liability management strategies, manage liquidity, and leverage capital, and therefore may be sold prior to maturity. Adjustments for unrealized gains or losses, net of the income tax effect, are made to accumulated other comprehensive income, a separate component of total stockholders' equity.

Securities held to maturity are stated at cost, net of unamortized balances of premiums and discounts. When these securities are purchased, the Company intends to and has the ability to hold such securities until maturity.

Declines in the fair value of individual securities available for sale or held to maturity below their cost that are other-than-temporary result in write-downs of the individual securities to their fair value. The related write-downs are included in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, the Company considers among other things, (i) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (ii) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (iii) the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery of the unrealized loss, and in the case of debt securities, whether it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security prior to a recovery.

Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the life of the security as an adjustment to yield. Dividend and interest income are recognized when earned. Gains or losses on the sale of securities are recognized on a specific identification, trade date basis.

Loans – Loans are carried at their outstanding principal amount, less unearned income and deferred nonrefundable loan fees, net of certain origination costs. Interest income is recorded as earned on an accrual basis except for non-accruing loans where interest is recorded as earned on a cash basis. Net deferred loan origination fees/costs are deferred and amortized to interest income over the

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

life of the related loan. The premium or discount on purchased loans is amortized over the expected life of the loans and is included in interest income.

Loan Segments and Classes

The Company's loan portfolio is grouped into two segments (retail consumer loans and commercial loans) and into four classes within each segment. The Company originates, services, and manages its loans based on these segments and classes. The Company's portfolio segments and classes within those segments are subject to risks that could have an adverse impact on the credit quality of the loan portfolio. Management identified the risks described below as significant risks that are generally similar among the loan segments and classes.

Retail Consumer loan segment

The Company underwrites its retail consumer loans using automated credit scoring and analysis tools. These credit scoring tools take into account factors such as payment history, credit utilization, length of credit history, types of credit currently in use, and recent credit inquiries. To the extent that the loan is secured by collateral, the value of the collateral is also evaluated. Common risks to each class of retail consumer loans include general economic conditions within the Company's markets, such as unemployment and potential declines in collateral values, and the personal circumstances of the borrowers. In addition to these common risks for the Company's retail consumer loans, various retail consumer loan classes may also have certain risks specific to them.

One-to-four family and construction and land/lot loans are to individuals and are typically secured by 1-4 family residential property, undeveloped land, and partially developed land in anticipation of pending construction of a personal residence. Significant and rapid declines in real estate values can result in residential mortgage loan borrowers having debt levels in excess of the current market value of the collateral. Recent declines in value have led to unprecedented levels of foreclosures and losses within the banking industry. Construction and land/lot loans often experience delays in completion and cost overruns that exceed the borrower's financial ability to complete the project. Such cost overruns can routinely result in foreclosure of partially completed and unmarketable collateral.

Home equity lines of credit are often secured by second liens on residential real estate, thereby making such loans particularly susceptible to declining collateral values. A substantial decline in collateral value could render the Company's second lien position to be effectively unsecured. Additional risks include lien perfection inaccuracies and disputes with first lien holders that may further weaken collateral positions. Further, the open-end structure of these loans creates the risk that customers may draw on the lines in excess of the collateral value if there have been significant declines since origination.

Consumer loans include loans secured by deposit accounts or personal property such as automobiles, boats, and motorcycles, as well as unsecured consumer debt. The value of underlying collateral within this class is especially volatile due to potential rapid depreciation in values since date of loan origination in excess of principal repayment.

Commercial loan segment

The Company's commercial loans are centrally underwritten based primarily on the customer's ability to generate the required cash flow to service the debt in accordance with the contractual terms and conditions of the loan agreement. The Company's commercial lenders and underwriters work to understand the borrower's businesses and management experiences. The majority of the Company's commercial loans are secured by collateral, so collateral values are important to the transaction. In commercial loan transactions where the principals or other parties provide personal guarantees, the Company's commercial lenders and underwriters analyze the relative financial strength and liquidity of each guarantor. Risks that are common to the Company's commercial loan classes include general economic conditions, demand for the borrowers' products and services, the personal circumstances of the principals, and reductions in collateral values. In addition to these common risks for the Company's commercial loans, the various commercial loan classes also have certain risks specific to them.

Construction and development loans are highly dependent on the supply and demand for commercial real estate in the Company's markets as well as the demand for the newly constructed residential homes and lots being developed by the Company's commercial loan customers. Prolonged deterioration in demand could result in significant decreases in the underlying collateral values and make repayment of the outstanding loans more difficult for the Company's commercial borrowers.

Commercial real estate and commercial and industrial loans are primarily dependent on the ability of the Company's commercial loan customers to achieve business results consistent with those projected at loan origination resulting in cash flow sufficient to service the debt. To the extent that a borrower's actual business results significantly underperform the original projections, the ability of that borrower to service the Company's loan on a basis consistent with the contractual terms may be at risk. While these loans and leases are generally secured by real property, personal property, or business assets such as inventory or accounts receivable, it is possible that the liquidation of the collateral will not fully satisfy the obligation.

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Municipal leases are primarily made to volunteer fire departments and depend on the tax revenues received from the county or municipality. These leases are mainly secured by vehicles, fire stations, land, or equipment. The underwriting of the municipal leases is based on the cash flows of the fire department as well as projections of future income.

Credit Quality Indicators

Loans are monitored for credit quality on a recurring basis and the composition of the loans outstanding by credit quality indicator is provided below. Loan credit quality indicators are developed through review of individual borrowers on an ongoing basis. Generally, loans are monitored for performance on a quarterly basis with the credit quality indicators adjusted as needed. The indicators represent the rating for loans as of the date presented based on the most recent assessment performed. These credit quality indicators are defined as follows:

Pass—A pass rated asset is not adversely classified because it does not display any of the characteristics for adverse classification.

Special Mention—A special mention asset has potential weaknesses that deserve management’s close attention. If left uncorrected, such potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects or collateral position at some future date. Special mention assets are not adversely classified and do not warrant adverse classification.

Substandard—A substandard asset is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Assets classified as substandard generally have a well-defined weakness, or weaknesses, that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. These assets are characterized by the distinct possibility of loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful—An asset classified doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in an asset classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full highly questionable and improbable, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values.

Loss—Assets classified loss are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuing to be carried as an asset is not warranted. This classification is not necessarily equivalent to no potential for recovery or salvage value, but rather that it is not appropriate to defer a full write-off even though partial recovery may be effected in the future.

Loans Held for Sale—Loans held for sale are residential mortgages and are valued at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell as determined by outstanding commitments from investors on a “best efforts” basis or current investor yield requirements, calculated on the aggregate loan basis. Loans sold are generally sold at par value and with servicing released.

Allowance for Loan Losses—The allowance for loan losses is management’s estimate of probable credit losses that are inherent in the Company’s loan portfolios at the balance sheet date. The allowance increases when the Company provides for loan losses through charges to operating earnings and when the Company recovers amounts from loans previously written down or charged off. The allowance decreases when the Company writes down or charges off loan amounts that are deemed uncollectible.

Management determines the allowance for loan losses based on periodic evaluations that are inherently subjective and require substantial judgment because the evaluations require the use of material estimates that are susceptible to significant change. The Company generally uses two allowance methodologies that are primarily based on management's determination as to whether or not a loan is considered to be impaired.

All classified loans above a certain threshold meeting certain criteria are evaluated for impairment on a loan-by-loan basis and are considered impaired when it is probable, based on current information, that the borrower will be unable to pay contractual interest or principal as required by the loan agreement. Impaired loans below the threshold are evaluated as a pool with additional adjustments to the allowance for loan losses. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls are not necessarily considered impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment history, and the amount of the shortfall relative to the principal and interest owed. Impaired loans are measured at their estimated net realizable value based on either the value of the loan's expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or on the collateral value, net of the estimated costs of disposal, if the loan is collateral dependent. For loans considered impaired, an individual allowance for loan losses is recorded when the loan principal balance exceeds the estimated net realizable value.

For loans not considered impaired, management determines the allowance for loan losses based on estimated loss percentages that are determined by and applied to the various classes of loans that comprise the segments of the Company's loan portfolio. The estimated loss percentages by loan class are based on a number of factors that include by class (i) average historical losses over the past two years, (ii) levels and trends in delinquencies, impairments, and net charge-offs, (iii) trends in the volume, terms, and concentrations, (iv) trends in interest rates, (v) effects of changes in the Company's risk tolerance, underwriting standards, lending policies, procedures, and practices, and (vi) national and local business and economic conditions.

HOMETRUST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Future material adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary due to changing economic conditions or declining collateral values. In addition, bank regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses and may require the Company to make adjustments to the allowance for loan losses based upon judgments that differ significantly from those of management.

Nonperforming Assets—Nonperforming assets can include loans that are past due 90 days or more and continue to accrue interest, loans on which interest is not being accrued, and real estate owned (“REO”).

Loans Past Due 90 Days or More, Non-accruing, Impaired, or Restructured—The Company's policies related to when loans are placed on non-accruing status conform to guidelines prescribed by bank regulatory authorities. Generally, the Company suspends the accrual of interest on loans (i) that are maintained on a cash basis because of the deterioration of the financial condition of the borrower, (ii) for which payment in full of principal or interest is not expected (impaired loans), or (iii) on which principal or interest has been in default for a period of 90 days or more, unless the loan is both well secured and in the process of collection. Under the Company's cost recovery method, interest income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received in excess of principal due. Loans are returned to accruing status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and concern no longer exists as to the future collectability of principal and interest, which is generally confirmed when the loan demonstrates performance for six consecutive months or payment cycles.

Restructured loans to borrowers who are experiencing financial difficulty, and on which the Company has granted concessions that modify the terms of the loan, are accounted for as troubled debt restructurings (“TDRs”). These loans remain as TDRs until the loan has been paid in full, modified to its original terms, or charged off. The Company may place these loans on accrual or nonaccrual status depending on the individual facts and circumstances of the borrower. Generally, these loans are put on nonaccrual status until there is adequate performance that evidences the ability of the borrower to make the contractual payments. This period of performance is normally at least six months, and may include performance immediately prior to or after the modification, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the borrower.

Loan Charge-offs—The Company charges off loan balances, in whole or in part to fair market value, when available, verifiable, and documentable information confirms that specific loans, or portions of specific loans, are uncollectible or unrecoverable. For unsecured loans, losses are confirmed when it can be determined that the borrower, or any guarantors, are unwilling or unable to pay the amounts as agreed. When the borrower, or any guarantor, is unwilling or unable to pay the amounts as agreed on a loan secured by collateral and any recovery will be realized upon the sale of the collateral, the loan is deemed to be collateral dependent. Repayments or recoveries for collateral dependent loans are directly affected by the value of the collateral at liquidation. As such, loan repayment can be affected by factors that influence the amount recoverable, the timing of the recovery, or a combination of the two. Such factors include economic conditions that affect the markets in which the loan or its collateral is sold, bankruptcy, repossession and foreclosure laws, and consumer banking regulations. Losses are also confirmed when the loan, or a portion of the loan, is classified as loss resulting from loan reviews conducted by the Company or its bank regulatory examiners.

Charge-offs of loans in the commercial loan segment are recognized when the uncollectibility of the loan balance and the inability to recover sufficient value from the sale of any collateral securing the loan is confirmed. The uncollectibility of the loan balance is evidenced by the inability of the commercial borrower to generate cash flows

sufficient to repay the loan as agreed causing the loan to become delinquent. For collateral dependent commercial loans, the Company determines the net realizable value of the collateral based on appraisals, current market conditions, and estimated costs to sell the collateral. For collateral dependent commercial loans where the loan balance, including any accrued interest, net deferred fees or costs, and unamortized premiums or discounts, exceeds the net realizable value of the collateral securing the loan, the deficiency is identified as unrecoverable, is deemed to be a confirmed loss, and is charged off.

Charge-offs of loans in the retail consumer loan segment are generally confirmed and recognized in a manner similar to loans in the commercial loan segment. Secured retail consumer loans that are identified as uncollectible and are deemed to be collateral dependent are confirmed as loss to the extent the net realizable value of the collateral is insufficient to recover the loan balance. Consumer loans not secured by real estate that become 90 days past due are charged off to the extent that the fair value of any collateral, less estimated costs to sell the collateral, is insufficient to recover the loan balance. Consumer loans secured by real estate that become 120 days past due are charged off to the extent that the fair value of the real estate securing the loan, less estimated costs to sell the collateral, is insufficient to recover the loan balance. Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy are subject to modification by the bankruptcy court and are charged off to the extent that the fair value of any collateral securing the loan, less estimated costs to sell the collateral, is insufficient to recover the loan balance, unless the Company expects repayment is likely to occur. Such loans are charged off within 60 days of the receipt of notification from a bankruptcy court or when the loans become 120 days past due, whichever is shorter.

Real Estate Owned—REO consists of real estate acquired as a result of customers' loan defaults. REO is stated at the lower of the related loan balance or the fair value of the property net of the estimated costs of disposal with a charge to the allowance for loan losses upon foreclosure. Any write-downs subsequent to foreclosure are charged against operating earnings. To the extent

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recoverable, costs relating to the development and improvement of property are capitalized, whereas those costs relating to holding the property are charged to expense.

Premises and Equipment—Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the 150% declining balance method and the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives which range from fifteen to forty years for buildings and three to ten years for furniture, fixtures, and equipment. Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred.

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock—As a requirement for membership, the Bank invests in stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (“FHLB”). This investment is carried at cost. Due to the redemption provisions of the FHLB, the Bank estimated that fair value equals cost and that this investment was not impaired at September 30, 2013 and June 30, 2013.

Business Combinations—The Company uses the acquisition method of accounting, formerly referred to as the purchase method, for all business combinations. An acquirer must be identified for each business combination, and the acquisition date is the date the acquirer achieves control. The acquisition method of accounting requires the Company as acquirer to recognize the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date as well as recognize goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase, if appropriate. Any acquisition-related costs and restructuring costs are recognized as period expenses as incurred.

Income Taxes—The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced, if necessary, by the amount of such benefits that are not expected to be realized based upon available evidence.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued relative to unrecognized tax benefits in its respective federal or state income taxes accounts. As of September 30, 2013 and June 30, 2013, there were no accruals for uncertain tax positions and no accruals for interest and penalties. HomeTrust and the Bank file a consolidated United States federal income tax return, as well as separate unconsolidated North Carolina state income tax returns. The Company’s income tax returns subsequent to 2009 are subject to examination by the taxing authorities.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan—In connection with the Conversion, the Bank established an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (“ESOP”) for the benefit of all of its eligible employees. Full-time employees of the Company who have been credited with at least 1,000 hours of service during a 12-month period and who have attained age 21 are eligible to participate in the ESOP. It is anticipated that the Bank will make contributions to the ESOP in amounts necessary to amortize the ESOP loan payable to HomeTrust over a 20 year period.

Unearned ESOP shares are shown as a reduction of stockholders’ equity. Dividends on unearned ESOP shares, if paid, will be considered to be compensation expense. The Company recognizes compensation expense equal to the fair

value of the ESOP shares during the periods in which they become committed to be released. To the extent that the fair value of the ESOP shares differs from the cost of such shares, the differential is recognized as additional paid in capital. The Company recognizes a tax deduction equal to the cost of the shares released. Because the ESOP is internally leveraged through a loan from HomeTrust to the ESOP, the loan receivable by HomeTrust from the ESOP is not reported as an asset nor is the debt of the ESOP shown as a liability in the consolidated financial statements.

Equity Incentive Plan—The Company issues restricted stock and stock options under the HomeTrust Bancshares, Inc. 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan (“2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan”) to key officers and outside directors. In accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation, the Company has adopted a fair value based method of accounting for employee stock compensation plans, whereby compensation cost is measured based on the fair value of the award as of the grant date and recognized over the vesting period. The Company estimates forfeitures when recognizing compensation expense and this estimate is adjusted over the requisite service period or vesting schedule based on the extent to which actual forfeitures differ from such estimate. Changes in estimated forfeitures in future periods are recognized through a cumulative catch-up adjustment, which is recognized in the period of change and also will affect the amount of estimated unamortized compensation expense to be recognized in future periods.

Comprehensive Income—Comprehensive income consists of net income and net unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale and is presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging—The Company recognizes all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet, and measures those instruments at fair value. Changes in the fair value of those derivatives are reported in current earnings or other comprehensive income depending on the purpose for which the derivative is held and whether the derivative qualifies for hedge accounting. Loan commitments related to the origination or acquisition of mortgage loans that will be held for sale must be accounted for as derivative instruments. The Company enters into commitments to originate loans whereby the interest rate on the

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loan is determined prior to funding (rate lock commitments). The Company also enters into forward sales commitments for the mortgage loans underlying the rate lock commitments. The fair values of these two derivative financial instruments are collectively insignificant to the consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates in Financial Statements—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements—In July 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2012-02 “Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment”, regarding goodwill which will allow an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. Under this ASU, an entity would not be required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. The ASU includes a number of events and circumstances for an entity to consider in conducting the qualitative assessment. The guidance was effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption was permitted, including for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed as of a date before July 27, 2012, if an entity’s financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued or, for nonpublic entities, have not yet been made available for issuance. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02 “Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income”. This ASU requires an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income but only if the amount reclassified is required under US GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For other amounts that are not required under US GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures required under US GAAP that provide additional detail about these amounts. The new guidance was effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11 “Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists”. This ASU provides guidance on financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. This ASU applies to all entities with unrecognized tax benefits that also have tax loss or tax credit carryforwards in the same tax jurisdiction as of the reporting date. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013 with early adoption permitted. Since the Company does not have any unrecognized tax benefits, the adoption of the ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

2.

Business Combinations

On July 31, 2013, the Company completed its acquisition of BankGreenville Financial Corporation (“BankGreenville”) in accordance with the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 3, 2013. Under the terms of the agreement, BankGreenville shareholders received \$6.63 per share in cash consideration. This represents approximately \$7.8 million of aggregate deal consideration. Additional contingent cash consideration of up to \$0.75 per share (or approximately \$883,000) may be realized at the expiration of 24 months based on the performance of a select pool of loans totaling approximately \$8.0 million.

BankGreenville was accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration exchanged were recorded at acquisition date fair values. Fair values are preliminary and subject to refinement for up to one year after the closing date of the acquisition as additional information regarding the closing date fair values becomes available. The excess of the merger consideration over the fair value of BankGreenville’s net assets was allocated to goodwill. The book value as of July 31, 2013, of assets acquired was \$102.2 million and liabilities assumed was \$94.1 million. The Company recorded \$2.8 million in goodwill related to the acquisition.

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The following table presents the consideration paid by the Company in the acquisition of BankGreenville and the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of July 31, 2013:

	As Recorded by BankGreenville	Fair Value and Other Merger Related Adjustments	As Recorded by the Company
Consideration Paid			
Cash			\$ 7,823
Repayment of BankGreenville preferred stock			1,050
Contingent cash consideration (1)			680
Total consideration			\$ 9,553
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,348	\$ -	\$ 10,348
Investment securities	34,345	-	34,345
Loans, net of allowance	51,622	(3,792)	47,830
FHLB Stock	447	-	447
Real estate owned	2,317	(168)	2,149
Premises and equipment, net	2,458	(117)	2,341
Accrued interest receivable	429	-	429
Deferred tax asset	-	2,470	2,470
Other assets	214	-	214
Core deposit intangibles	-	530	530
Total assets acquired	\$ 102,180	\$ (1,077)	\$ 101,103
Liabilities			
Deposits	\$ 88,906	\$ 201	\$ 89,107
Other borrowings	4,700	34	4,734
Other liabilities	511	-	511
Total liabilities assumed	\$ 94,117	\$ 235	\$ 94,352
Net identifiable assets acquired over (under)			
liabilities assumed	\$ 8,063	\$ (1,312)	6,751
Goodwill			\$ 2,802

- (1) Estimate of additional amount to be paid to shareholders on or about July 31, 2015 based on performance of a select pool of loans totaling approximately \$8.0 million.

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The following table discloses the impact of the merger with BankGreenville since the acquisition on July 31, 2013 through September 30, 2013. The table also presents certain pro forma information as if BankGreenville had been acquired on July 1, 2013. These results combine the historical results of BankGreenville in the Company's consolidated statement of income and, while certain adjustments were made for the estimated impact of certain fair value adjustments and other acquisition-related activity, they are not indicative of what would have occurred had the acquisition taken place on July 1, 2013. Acquisition related costs of \$744, net of tax (\$90 of which are included in the Company's consolidated statements of income for the three months ended September 30, 2013) are not included in the pro forma statements below. In particular, no adjustments have been made to eliminate the impact of REO write-downs recognized by BankGreenville of \$250 in July 2013 that may not have been necessary had the acquired REO been recorded at fair value as of the beginning of fiscal year 2013. Furthermore, expenses related to systems conversions and other costs of integration are expected to be recorded throughout fiscal year 2014. Additionally, the Company expects to achieve further operating cost savings as a result of the acquisition which are not reflected in the pro forma amounts below:

	Actual Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Pro Forma Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Actual Three Months Ended September 30, 2012
Total revenues*	\$ 15,568	\$ 15,735	\$ 15,862
Net income	3,417	3,101	1,152

* Net interest income plus other income

The carrying amount of acquired loans from BankGreenville as of July 31, 2013 consisted of purchased performing loans and purchased impaired loans as detailed in the following table:

	Purchased Performing	Purchased Impaired	Total Loans
Retail Consumer Loans:			
One-to-four family	\$ 8,274	\$ 1,392	\$ 9,666
Home equity lines of credit	3,987	134	4,121
Consumer	522	-	522
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	23,073	4,552	27,625
Construction and development	2,367	3,529	5,896
Total	\$ 38,223	\$ 9,607	\$ 47,830

The following table presents the purchased performing loans and purchased impaired loans receivable for BankGreenville at September 30, 2013 and July 31, 2013 (the combination date):

Purchased Performing Loans	
September 30, 2013	July 31, 2013

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Contractually required principal payments receivable	\$	37,237	\$	41,077
Fair value adjustment for credit, interest rate, and liquidity		2,640		2,854
Fair value of purchased loans receivable	\$	34,597	\$	38,223

Purchased Impaired Loans

		September 30, 2013		July 31, 2013
Contractually required principal and interest payments receivable	\$	12,666	\$	12,817
Amounts not expected to be collected – nonaccretable difference		1,375		1,375
Estimated payments expected to be received		11,291		11,442
Accretable yield		1,735		1,835
Fair value of purchased impaired loans	\$	9,556	\$	9,607

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3. Securities Available for Sale
Securities available for sale consist of the following at the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2013			Estimated
	Amortized	Gross	Gross	Fair
	Cost	Unrealized	Unrealized	Value
		Gains	Losses	
U.S. government agencies	\$ 27,338	\$ 21	\$ (18)	\$ 27,341
Mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government agencies and government sponsored enterprises	57,544	216	(307)	57,453
Taxable municipal securities	9,132	29	(80)	9,081
Corporate bonds	3,992	6	(13)	3,985
Total	\$ 98,006	\$ 272	\$ (418)	\$ 97,860

	June 30, 2013			Estimated
	Amortized	Gross	Gross	Fair
	Cost	Unrealized	Unrealized	Value
		Gains	Losses	
U.S. government agencies	\$ 6,000	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 6,002
Mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government agencies and government sponsored enterprises	18,794	81	(127)	18,748
Total	\$ 24,794	\$ 83	\$ (127)	\$ 24,750