TFS Financial CORP
Form 10-Q
February 08, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Quarterly Period Ended December 31, 2016
or
¨ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For transition period from to
Commission File Number 001-33390

TFS FINANCIAL CORPORATION
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

United States of America	52-2054948
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
7007 Broadway Avenue Cleveland, Ohio	44105
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)

(216) 441-6000
Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
Not Applicable
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 x 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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes x 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. (Check one):
Large accelerated filer x 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 x.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the Registrant’s classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date.

As of February 6, 2017, there were 283,468,300 shares of the Registrant’s common stock, par value $0.01 per share, outstanding, of which 227,119,132 shares, or 80.1% of the Registrant’s common stock, were held by Third Federal Savings and Loan Association of Cleveland, MHC, the Registrant’s mutual holding company.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TFS Financial Corporation provides the following list of acronyms and defined terms as a tool for the reader. The acronyms and defined terms identified below are used throughout the document.

AOCI: Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
ARM: Adjustable Rate Mortgage
ASC: Accounting Standards Codification
ASU: Accounting Standards Update
Association: Third Federal Savings and Loan Association of Cleveland
BOLI: Bank Owned Life Insurance
CDs: Certificates of Deposit
CFPB: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
CLTV: Combined Loan-to-Value
Company: TFS Financial Corporation and its subsidiaries
DFA: Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act
DIF: Depository Insurance Fund
EaR: Earnings at Risk
EPS: Earnings per Share
ESOP: Third Federal Employee (Associate) Stock Ownership Plan
EVE: Economic Value of Equity
Fannie Mae: Federal National Mortgage Association
FASB: Financial Accounting Standards Board
FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHFA: Federal Housing Finance Agency
FHLB: Federal Home Loan Bank
FICO: Financing Corporation
FRB-Cleveland: Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
Freddie Mac: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association
FRS: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
Ginnie Mae: Government National Mortgage Association
GVA: General Valuation Allowances
HARP: Home Affordable Refinance Program
HPI: Home Price Index
IRR: Interest Rate Risk
IRS: Internal Revenue Service
IVA: Individual Valuation Allowance
LIHTC: Low Income Housing Tax Credit
LIP: Loans-in-Process
LTV: Loan-to-Value
MGIC: Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation
OCC: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OCI: Other Comprehensive Income
OTS: Office of Thrift Supervision
PMIC: PMI Mortgage Insurance Co.
QTL: Qualified Thrift Lender
REMICs: Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits
SVA: Specific Valuation Allowance
SEC: United States Securities and Exchange Commission
TDR: Troubled Debt Restructuring
Third Federal Savings, MHC: Third Federal Savings and Loan Association of Cleveland, MHC

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Item 1. Financial Statements
TFS FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CONDITION (unaudited)
(In thousands, except share data)

	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$39,521	$27,914
Interest-earning cash equivalents	286,890	203,325
Cash and cash equivalents	326,411	231,239
Investment securities available for sale (amortized cost $532,809 and $517,228, respectively)	524,175	517,866
Mortgage loans held for sale, at lower of cost or market ($8,205 and $0 measured at fair value, respectively)	8,205	4,686
Loans held for investment, net:		
Mortgage loans	11,921,485	11,748,099
Other consumer loans	3,173	3,116
Deferred loan expenses, net	22,318	19,384
Allowance for loan losses	(60,447)	(61,795)
Loans, net	11,886,529	11,708,804
Mortgage loan servicing rights, net	8,645	8,852
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	75,809	69,853
Real estate owned	5,661	6,803
Premises, equipment, and software, net	59,952	61,003
Accrued interest receivable	33,082	32,818
Bank owned life insurance contracts	201,724	200,144
Other assets	59,682	63,994
TOTAL ASSETS	$13,189,875	$12,906,062
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY		
Deposits	$8,235,989	$8,331,368
Borrowed funds	3,049,367	2,718,795
Borrowers’ advances for insurance and taxes	86,668	92,313
Principal, interest, and related escrow owed on loans serviced	45,961	49,401
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	106,557	53,727
Total liabilities	11,524,542	11,245,604
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Preferred stock, $0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, $0.01 par value, 700,000,000 shares authorized; 332,318,750 shares issued; 283,511,967 and 284,219,019 outstanding at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively	3,323	3,323
Paid-in capital	1,718,085	1,716,818
Treasury stock, at cost; 48,806,783 and 48,099,731 shares at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively	(699,132)	(681,569)
Unallocated ESOP shares	(56,334)	(57,418)
Retained earnings—substantially restricted	712,079	698,930
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(12,688)	(19,626)
Total shareholders’ equity	1,665,333	1,660,458

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$13,189,875	$12,906,062

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

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TFS FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (unaudited)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME:		
Loans, including fees	$95,380	$ 93,174
Investment securities available for sale	1,853	2,471
Other interest and dividend earning assets	981	786
Total interest and dividend income	98,214	96,431
INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Deposits	22,057	22,439
Borrowed funds	7,927	6,351
Total interest expense	29,984	28,790
NET INTEREST INCOME	68,230	67,641
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	—	(1,000)
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	68,230	68,641
NON-INTEREST INCOME:		
Fees and service charges, net of amortization	1,776	1,969
Net gain on the sale of loans	883	825
Increase in and death benefits from bank owned life insurance contracts	1,604	2,343
Other	1,105	980
Total non-interest income	5,368	6,117
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Salaries and employee benefits	24,020	24,948
Marketing services	4,535	4,321
Office property, equipment and software	5,873	5,763
Federal insurance premium and assessments	2,272	2,829
State franchise tax	1,354	1,448
Real estate owned expense, net	1,051	2,161
Other operating expenses	6,157	6,163
Total non-interest expense	45,262	47,633
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	28,336	27,125
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	8,726	9,274
NET INCOME	$19,610	$ 17,851
Earnings per share—basic and diluted	$0.07	$ 0.06
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic	277,925,724	283,834,670
Diluted	280,272,455	286,340,053

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

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TFS FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (unaudited)
(In thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Net income	$19,610	$17,851
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Net change in unrealized loss on securities available for sale	(6,027)	(5,252)
Net change in cash flow hedges	12,620	55
Change in pension obligation	345	250
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	6,938	(4,947)
Total comprehensive income	$26,548	$12,904

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

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TFS FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (unaudited)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Common stock	Paid-in capital	Treasury stock	Unallocated common stock held by ESOP	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at September 30, 2015	$ 3,323	$ 1,707,629	$ (548,557)	$ (61,751)	$ 641,791	$ (13,065)	$ 1,729,370
Net income	—	—	—	—	17,851	—	17,851
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	(4,947)	(4,947)
ESOP shares allocated or committed to be released	—	903	—	1,084	—	—	1,987
Compensation costs for stock-based plans	—	1,708	—	—	—	—	1,708
Excess tax effect from stock-based compensation	—	1,678	—	—	—	—	1,678
Purchase of treasury stock (1,920,000 shares)	—	—	(35,229)	—	—	—	(35,229)
Treasury stock allocated to restricted stock plan	—	(2,050)	(2,172)	—	—	—	(4,222)
Dividends paid to common shareholders ($0.10 per common share)	—	—	—	—	(5,751)	—	(5,751)
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 3,323	$ 1,709,868	$ (585,958)	$ (60,667)	$ 653,891	$ (18,012)	$ 1,702,445
Balance at September 30, 2016	$ 3,323	$ 1,716,818	$ (681,569)	$ (57,418)	$ 698,930	$ (19,626)	$ 1,660,458
Net income	—	—	—	—	19,610	—	19,610
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	6,938	6,938
ESOP shares allocated or committed to be released	—	913	—	1,084	—	—	1,997
Compensation costs for stock-based plans	—	1,103	—	—	(29)	—	1,074
Purchase of treasury stock (896,000 shares)	—	—	(16,119)	—	—	—	(16,119)
Treasury stock allocated to restricted stock plan	—	(749)	(1,444)	—	—	—	(2,193)
Dividends paid to common shareholders ($0.125 per common share)	—	—	—	—	(6,432)	—	(6,432)
	$ 3,323	$ 1,718,085	$ (699,132)	$ (56,334)	$ 712,079	$ (12,688)	$ 1,665,333

Balance at December 31,
2016
See accompanying notes to unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

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TFS FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited) (in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$19,610	$17,851
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
ESOP and stock-based compensation expense	3,071	3,695
Depreciation and amortization	5,787	4,222
Deferred income tax expense	13	10
Provision for loan losses	—	(1,000)
Net gain on the sale of loans	(883)	(825)
Other net losses	224	586
Principal repayments on and proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	4,805	3,480
Loans originated for sale	(8,438)	(3,673)
Increase in bank owned life insurance contracts	(1,607)	(43)
Cash collateral received from derivative counterparties	17,702	—
Net decrease in interest receivable and other assets	6,302	2,299
Net increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	50,570	42,739
Other	—	(12)
Net cash provided by operating activities	97,156	69,329
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Loans originated	(866,302)	(548,729)
Principal repayments on loans	618,202	505,786
Proceeds from principal repayments and maturities of:		
Securities available for sale	46,226	37,825
Proceeds from sale of:		
Loans	67,467	24,571
Real estate owned	2,376	6,027
Purchases of:		
FHLB stock	(5,956)	—
Securities available for sale	(63,472)	(50,681)
Premises and equipment	(365)	(2,783)
Other	27	24
Net cash used in investing activities	(201,797)	(27,960)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (decrease) increase in deposits	(95,379)	19,504
Net decrease in borrowers' advances for insurance and taxes	(5,645)	(4,871)
Net decrease in principal and interest owed on loans serviced	(3,440)	(3,998)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowed funds	249,175	(29,829)
Proceeds from long-term borrowed funds	100,000	30,000
Repayment of long-term borrowed funds	(18,603)	(4,573)
Purchase of treasury shares	(17,670)	(35,054)
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation	—	1,678
Acquisition of treasury shares through net settlement of stock benefit plans compensation	(2,193)	(4,222)
Dividends paid to common shareholders	(6,432)	(5,751)

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	199,813	(37,116)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	95,172	4,253
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of period	231,239	155,369
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of period	$326,411	$159,622
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid for interest on deposits	$22,078	$22,380
Cash paid for interest on borrowed funds	6,499	6,179
Cash paid for income taxes	218	9,711
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Transfer of loans to real estate owned	1,403	3,420
Transfer of loans from held for investment to held for sale	66,968	24,196
Treasury stock issued for stock benefit plans	749	2,050

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

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TFS FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in thousands unless otherwise indicated)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

TFS Financial Corporation, a federally chartered stock holding company, conducts its principal activities through its wholly owned subsidiaries. The principal line of business of the Company is retail consumer banking, including mortgage lending, deposit gathering, and, to a much lesser extent, other financial services. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 80% of the Company’s outstanding shares were owned by a federally chartered mutual holding company, Third Federal Savings and Loan Association of Cleveland, MHC. The thrift subsidiary of TFS Financial Corporation is Third Federal Savings and Loan Association of Cleveland.

The accounting and reporting policies followed by the Company conform in all material respects to U.S. GAAP and to general practices in the financial services industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The allowance for loan losses, the valuation of deferred tax assets, and the determination of pension obligations are particularly subject to change.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements were prepared without an audit and reflect all adjustments of a normal recurring nature which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial condition of the Company at December 31, 2016, and its results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. Such adjustments are the only adjustments reflected in the unaudited interim financial statements. In accordance with SEC Regulation S-X for interim financial information, these statements do not include certain information and footnote disclosures required for complete audited financial statements. The Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016 contains consolidated financial statements and related notes, which should be read in conjunction with the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements. The results of operations for the interim periods disclosed herein are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017 or for any other period.

2. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is the amount of earnings attributable to each share of common stock outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share is the amount of earnings attributable to each share of common stock outstanding during the reporting period adjusted to include the effect of potentially dilutive common shares. For purposes of computing earnings per share amounts, outstanding shares include shares held by the public, shares held by the ESOP that have been allocated to participants or committed to be released for allocation to participants, the 227,119,132 shares held by Third Federal Savings, MHC, and, for purposes of computing dilutive earnings per share, stock options and restricted stock units with a dilutive impact. Unvested shares awarded pursuant to the Company's restricted stock plans are treated as participating securities in the computation of EPS pursuant to the two-class method as they contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends. The two-class method is an earnings allocation that determines EPS for each class of common stock and participating security. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, the ESOP held 5,633,416 and 6,066,756 shares that were neither allocated to participants nor committed to be released to participants.

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The following is a summary of the Company's earnings per share calculations.

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,					
	2016			2015		
	Income	Shares	Per share amount	Income	Shares	Per share amount
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)					
Net income	$19,610			$17,851		
Less: income allocated to restricted stock units	204			179		
Basic earnings per share:						
Income available to common shareholders	$19,406	277,925,724	$ 0.07	$17,672	283,834,670	$ 0.06
Diluted earnings per share:						
Effect of dilutive potential common shares		2,346,731			2,505,383	
Income available to common shareholders	$19,406	280,272,455	$ 0.07	$17,672	286,340,053	$ 0.06

The following is a summary of outstanding stock options and restricted stock units that are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Options to purchase shares	686,700	393,500
Restricted stock units	67,000	51,200

3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investments available for sale are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2016			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
REMICs	$523,772	$70	$(9,139)	$514,703
Fannie Mae certificates	9,037	484	(49)	9,472
Total	$532,809	$554	$(9,188)	$524,175

	September 30, 2016			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
REMICs	$508,044	$1,447	$(1,494)	$507,997
Fannie Mae certificates	9,184	685	—	9,869
Total	$517,228	$2,132	$(1,494)	$517,866

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Gross unrealized losses on available for sale securities and the estimated fair value of the related securities, aggregated by the length of time the securities have been in a continuous loss position, at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, were as follows:

	December 31, 2016					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available for sale—						
REMICs	$405,423	$ 7,087	$90,545	$ 2,052	$495,968	$ 9,139
Fannie Mae certificates	4,662	49	—	—	4,662	49
Total	$410,085	$ 7,136	$90,545	$ 2,052	$500,630	$ 9,188

	September 30, 2016					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available for sale—						
REMICs	$210,735	$ 797	$73,361	$ 697	$284,096	$ 1,494

The unrealized losses on investment securities were attributable to interest rate increases. The contractual terms of U.S. government and agency obligations do not permit the issuer to settle the security at a price less than the par value of the investment. The contractual cash flows of mortgage-backed securities are guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae. REMICs are issued by or backed by securities issued by these governmental agencies. It is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price substantially less than the amortized cost of the investment. The U.S. Treasury Department established financing agreements in 2008 to ensure Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac meet their obligations to holders of mortgage-backed securities that they have issued or guaranteed.

Since the decline in value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality and because the Association has neither the intent to sell the securities nor is it more likely than not the Association will be required to sell the securities for the time periods necessary to recover the amortized cost, these investments are not considered other-than-temporarily impaired.

4. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans held for investment consist of the following:

	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016
Real estate loans:		
Residential Core	$10,257,449	$10,069,652
Residential Home Today	118,601	121,938
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1,519,100	1,531,282
Construction	62,788	61,382
Real estate loans	11,957,938	11,784,254
Other consumer loans	3,173	3,116
Add (deduct):		
Deferred loan expenses, net	22,318	19,384
Loans in process	(36,453)	(36,155)
Allowance for loan losses	(60,447)	(61,795)

Loans held for investment, net	$11,886,529	$11,708,804

At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, $8,205 and $4,686 of loans were classified as mortgage loans held for sale.

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A large concentration of the Company's lending is in Ohio and Florida. As of December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, the percentage of aggregate Residential Core, Home Today and Construction loans held in Ohio were 59% and 60%, respectively, and the percentages held in Florida was 16% as of both dates. As of December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, home equity loans and lines of credit were concentrated in Ohio (39% as of both dates), Florida (24% as of both dates), and California (13% and 14%, respectively).

Home Today began as an affordable housing program targeted to benefit low- and moderate-income home buyers. Through this program the Association provided the majority of loans to borrowers who would not otherwise qualify for the Association's loan products, generally because of low credit scores. Although the credit profiles of borrowers in the Home Today program might be described as sub-prime, Home Today loans generally contain the same features as loans offered to our Residential Core borrowers. Borrowers with a Home Today loan complete financial management education and counseling and were referred to the Association by a sponsoring organization with which the Association partnered as part of the program. Because the Association applied less stringent underwriting and credit standards to the majority of Home Today loans, loans originated under the program have greater credit risk than its traditional residential real estate mortgage loans in the Residential Core portfolio. Effective March 27, 2009, the Home Today underwriting guidelines were changed to be substantially the same as the Association's traditional first mortgage product and the program focused on financial education and down payment assistance. The majority of loans in this program were originated prior to that date and loans are no longer originated under the Home Today program. As of December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, the principal balance of Home Today loans originated prior to March 27, 2009 was $114,946 and $118,255, respectively. The Association does not offer, and has not offered, loan products frequently considered to be designed to target sub-prime borrowers containing features such as higher fees or higher rates, negative amortization, a loan-to-value ratio greater than 100%, or pay option adjustable-rate mortgages.

An age analysis of the recorded investment in loan receivables that are past due at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016 is summarized in the following tables. When a loan is more than one month past due on its scheduled payments, the loan is considered 30 days or more past due. Balances are adjusted for deferred loan fees or expenses and any applicable loans-in-process.

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total
December 31, 2016						
Real estate loans:						
Residential Core	$7,325	$2,803	$14,133	$24,261	$10,244,116	$10,268,377
Residential Home Today	5,663	1,762	8,251	15,676	101,502	117,178
Home equity loans and lines of credit	4,123	1,772	5,462	11,357	1,520,441	1,531,798
Construction	—	—	—	—	26,450	26,450
Total real estate loans	17,111	6,337	27,846	51,294	11,892,509	11,943,803
Other consumer loans	—	—	—	—	3,173	3,173
Total	$17,111	$6,337	$27,846	$51,294	$11,895,682	$11,946,976

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total
September 30, 2016						
Real estate loans:						
Residential Core	$6,653	$3,157	$15,593	$25,403	$10,054,211	$10,079,614

Residential Home Today	5,271	2,583	7,356	15,210	105,225	120,435
Home equity loans and lines of credit	4,605	1,811	4,932	11,348	1,531,242	1,542,590
Construction	—	—	—	—	24,844	24,844
Total real estate loans	16,529	7,551	27,881	51,961	11,715,522	11,767,483
Other consumer loans	—	—	—	—	3,116	3,116
Total	$16,529	$7,551	$27,881	$51,961	$11,718,638	$11,770,599

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At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, real estate loans include $18,487 and $20,047, respectively, of loans that were in the process of foreclosure.

Loans are placed in non-accrual status when they are contractually 90 days or more past due. Loans restructured in TDRs that were in non-accrual status prior to the restructurings remain in non-accrual status for a minimum of six months after restructuring. Additionally, home equity loans and lines of credit where the customer has a severely delinquent first mortgage loan and loans in Chapter 7 bankruptcy status where all borrowers have filed, and not reaffirmed or been dismissed, are placed in non-accrual status.

The recorded investment of loan receivables in non-accrual status is summarized in the following table. Balances are adjusted for deferred loan fees or expenses.

	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016
Real estate loans:		
Residential Core	$ 49,047	$ 51,304
Residential Home Today	20,011	19,451
Home equity loans and lines of credit	18,309	19,206
Total non-accrual loans	$ 87,367	$ 89,961

At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, the recorded investment in non-accrual loans includes $59,522 and $62,081, which are performing according to the terms of their agreement, of which $38,899 and $40,546 are loans in Chapter 7 bankruptcy status primarily where all borrowers have filed, and have not reaffirmed or been dismissed.

Interest on loans in accrual status, including certain loans individually reviewed for impairment, is recognized in interest income as it accrues, on a daily basis. Accrued interest on loans in non-accrual status is reversed by a charge to interest income and income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received. Cash payments on loans in non-accrual status are applied to the oldest scheduled, unpaid payment first. Cash payments on loans with a partial charge-off are applied fully to principal, then to recovery of the charged off amount prior to interest income being recognized. A non-accrual loan is generally returned to accrual status when contractual payments are less than 90 days past due. However, a loan may remain in non-accrual status when collectability is uncertain, such as a TDR that has not met minimum payment requirements, a loan with a partial charge-off, an equity loan or line of credit with a delinquent first mortgage greater than 90 days past due, or a loan in Chapter 7 bankruptcy status where all borrowers have filed, and have not reaffirmed or been dismissed. The number of days past due is determined by the number of scheduled payments that remain unpaid, assuming a period of 30 days between each scheduled payment.

The recorded investment in loan receivables at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016 is summarized in the following table. The table provides details of the recorded balances according to the method of evaluation used for determining the allowance for loan losses, distinguishing between determinations made by evaluating individual loans and determinations made by evaluating groups of loans not individually evaluated. Balances of recorded investments are adjusted for deferred loan fees or expenses and any applicable loans-in-process.

	December 31, 2016			September 30, 2016		
	Individually	Collectively	Total	Individually	Collectively	Total
Real estate loans:						
Residential Core	$103,948	$10,164,429	$10,268,377	$107,541	$9,972,073	$10,079,614
Residential Home Today	50,059	67,119	117,178	51,415	69,020	120,435
Home equity loans and lines of credit	36,707	1,495,091	1,531,798	35,894	1,506,696	1,542,590
Construction	—	26,450	26,450	—	24,844	24,844
Total real estate loans	190,714	11,753,089	11,943,803	194,850	11,572,633	11,767,483
Other consumer loans	—	3,173	3,173	—	3,116	3,116
Total	$190,714	$11,756,262	$11,946,976	$194,850	$11,575,749	$11,770,599

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An analysis of the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016 is summarized in the following table. The analysis provides details of the allowance for loan losses according to the method of evaluation, distinguishing between allowances for loan losses determined by evaluating individual loans and allowances for loan losses determined by evaluating groups of loans collectively.

	December 31, 2016			September 30, 2016		
	Individually	Collectively	Total	Individually	Collectively	Total
Real estate loans:						
Residential Core	$8,222	$ 6,585	$14,807	$8,927	$ 6,141	$15,068
Residential Home Today	2,732	3,223	5,955	2,979	4,437	7,416
Home equity loans and lines of credit	972	38,708	39,680	722	38,582	39,304
Construction	—	5	5	—	7	7
Total	$11,926	$ 48,521	$60,447	$12,628	$ 49,167	$61,795

At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, individually evaluated loans that required an allowance were comprised only of loans evaluated for impairment based on the present value of cash flows, such as performing TDRs, and loans with a further deterioration in the fair value of collateral not yet identified as uncollectible. All other individually evaluated loans received a charge-off, if applicable.

Because many variables are considered in determining the appropriate level of general valuation allowances, directional changes in individual considerations do not always align with the directional change in the balance of a particular component of the general valuation allowance. At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, allowances on individually reviewed loans evaluated for impairment based on the present value of cash flows, such as performing TDRs, were $11,891 and $12,432.

Residential Core mortgage loans represent the largest portion of the residential real estate portfolio. The Company believes overall credit risk is low based on the nature, composition, collateral, products, lien position and performance of the portfolio. The portfolio does not include loan types or structures that have historically experienced severe performance problems at other financial institutions (sub-prime, no documentation or pay option adjustable rate mortgages).

As described earlier in this footnote, Home Today loans have greater credit risk than traditional residential real estate mortgage loans. At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, approximately 25% and 27% of Home Today loans include private mortgage insurance coverage. The majority of the coverage on these loans was provided by PMI Mortgage Insurance Co., which was seized by the Arizona Department of Insurance and currently pays all claim payments at 71.5%. Appropriate adjustments have been made to the Association’s affected valuation allowances and charge-offs, and estimated loss severity factors were adjusted accordingly for loans evaluated collectively. The amount of loans in the Association's total residential portfolio covered by mortgage insurance provided by PMIC as of December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, was $81,957 and $91,784, of which $75,006 and $84,007 was current. The amount of loans in the Association's owned portfolio covered by mortgage insurance provided by Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation as of December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, was $37,569 and $40,578 of which $37,511 and $40,190 was current. As of December 31, 2016, MGIC's long-term debt rating, as published by the major credit rating agencies, did not meet the requirements to qualify as "high credit quality"; however, MGIC continues to make claims payments in accordance with its contractual obligations and the Association has not increased its estimated loss severity factors related to MGIC's claim paying ability. No other loans were covered by mortgage insurers that were deferring claim payments or which were assessed as being non-investment grade.

Home equity loans and lines of credit represent a significant portion of the residential real estate portfolio, primarily comprised of home equity lines of credit. Post-origination deterioration in economic and housing market conditions may impact a borrower's ability to afford the higher payments required during the end of draw repayment period that follows the period of interest only payments on home equity lines of credit originated prior to 2012 or the ability to secure alternative financing. Beginning in February 2013, the terms on new home equity lines of credit included monthly principal and interest payments throughout the entire term to minimize the potential payment differential

between the during draw and after draw periods.
The Association originates construction loans to individuals for the construction of their personal single-family residence by a qualified builder (construction/permanent loans). The Association's construction/permanent loans generally provide for disbursements to the builder or sub-contractors during the construction phase as work progresses. During the construction phase, the borrower only pays interest on the drawn balance. Upon completion of construction, the loan converts to a

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permanent amortizing loan without the expense of a second closing. The Association offers construction/permanent loans with fixed or adjustable rates, and a current maximum loan-to-completed-appraised value ratio of 85%.

Other consumer loans are comprised of loans secured by certificate of deposit accounts, which are fully recoverable in the event of non-payment.

For all classes of loans, a loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Association will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal and interest according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered in determining that a loan is impaired may include the deteriorating financial condition of the borrower indicated by missed or delinquent payments, a pending legal action, such as bankruptcy or foreclosure, or the absence of adequate security for the loan.

The recorded investment and the unpaid principal balance of impaired loans, including those reported as TDRs, as of December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016 are summarized as follows. Balances of recorded investments are adjusted for deferred loan fees or expenses.

	December 31, 2016			September 30, 2016		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
With no related IVA recorded:						
Residential Core	$51,640	$70,009	$ —	$53,560	$72,693	$ —
Residential Home Today	19,746	43,729	—	20,108	44,914	—
Home equity loans and lines of credit	19,879	28,882	—	20,549	30,216	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$91,265	$142,620	$ —	$94,217	$147,823	$ —
With an IVA recorded:						
Residential Core	$52,308	$53,007	$ 8,222	$53,981	$54,717	$ 8,927
Residential Home Today	30,313	30,694	2,732	31,307	31,725	2,979
Home equity loans and lines of credit	16,828	16,838	972	15,345	15,357	722
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$99,449	$100,539	$ 11,926	$100,633	$101,799	$ 12,628
Total impaired loans:						
Residential Core	$103,948	$123,016	$ 8,222	$107,541	$127,410	$ 8,927
Residential Home Today	50,059	74,423	2,732	51,415	76,639	2,979
Home equity loans and lines of credit	36,707	45,720	972	35,894	45,573	722
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$190,714	$243,159	$ 11,926	$194,850	$249,622	$ 12,628

At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, the recorded investment in impaired loans includes $167,999 and $170,602 of loans restructured in TDRs of which $12,913 and $12,368 were 90 days or more past due.

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The average recorded investment in impaired loans and the amount of interest income recognized during the period that the loans were impaired are summarized below.

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,			
	2016		2015	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related IVA recorded:				
Residential Core	$52,600	$ 311	$60,931	$ 369
Residential Home Today	19,927	107	22,523	150
Home equity loans and lines of credit	20,214	67	21,940	64
Construction	—	—	—	—
Total	$92,741	$ 485	$105,394	$ 583
With an IVA recorded:				
Residential Core	$53,145	$ 510	$56,696	$ 590
Residential Home Today	30,810	377	34,452	432
Home equity loans and lines of credit	16,087	478	11,353	77
Construction	—	—	213	—
Total	$100,042	$ 1,365	$102,714	$ 1,099
Total impaired loans:				
Residential Core	$105,745	$ 821	$117,627	$ 959
Residential Home Today	50,737	484	56,975	582
Home equity loans and lines of credit	36,301	545	33,293	141
Construction	—	—	213	—
Total	$192,783	$ 1,850	$208,108	$ 1,682

Interest on loans in non-accrual status is recognized on a cash basis. The amount of interest income on impaired loans recognized using a cash basis method was $356 for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and $449 for the three months ended December 31, 2015. Cash payments on loans with a partial charge-off are applied fully to principal, then to recovery of the charged off amount prior to interest income being recognized. Interest income on the remaining impaired loans is recognized on an accrual basis.

Charge-offs on residential mortgage loans, home equity loans and lines of credit, and construction loans are recognized when triggering events, such as foreclosure actions, short sales, or deeds accepted in lieu of repayment, result in less than full repayment of the recorded investment in the loans.

Partial or full charge-offs are also recognized for the amount of impairment on loans considered collateral dependent that meet the conditions described below.

- For residential mortgage loans, payments are 180 days delinquent;
- For home equity lines of credit, equity loans, and residential loans restructured in a TDR, payments are greater than 90 days delinquent;
- For all classes of loans, a sheriff sale is scheduled within 60 days to sell the collateral securing the loan;
- For all classes of loans, all borrowers have been discharged of their obligation through a Chapter 7 bankruptcy;
- For all classes of loans, within 60 days of notification, all borrowers obligated on the loan have filed Chapter 7 bankruptcy and have not reaffirmed or been dismissed;
- For all classes of loans, a borrower obligated on a loan has filed bankruptcy and the loan is greater than 30 days delinquent; and
- For all classes of loans, it becomes evident that a loss is probable.

Collateral dependent residential mortgage loans and construction loans are charged off to the extent the recorded investment in a loan, net of anticipated mortgage insurance claims, exceeds the fair value less costs to dispose of the underlying property. Management can determine the loan is uncollectible for reasons such as foreclosures exceeding a reasonable time

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frame and recommend a full charge-off. Home equity loans or lines of credit are charged off to the extent the recorded investment in the loan plus the balance of any senior liens exceeds the fair value less costs to dispose of the underlying property or management determines the collateral is not sufficient to satisfy the loan. A loan in any portfolio that is identified as collateral dependent will continue to be reported as impaired until it is no longer considered collateral dependent, is less than 30 days past due and does not have a prior charge-off. A loan in any portfolio that has a partial charge-off consequent to impairment evaluation will continue to be individually evaluated for impairment until, at a minimum, the impairment has been recovered.

The following summarizes the effective dates of charge-off policies that changed or were first implemented during the current and previous four fiscal years and the portfolios to which those policies apply.

Effective Date	Policy	Portfolio(s) Affected
6/30/2014	A loan is considered collateral dependent and any collateral shortfall is charged off when, within 60 days of notification, all borrowers obligated on a loan filed Chapter 7 bankruptcy and have not reaffirmed or been dismissed (1)	All

(1) Prior to 6/30/2014, collateral shortfalls on loans in Chapter 7 bankruptcy were charged off when all borrowers were discharged of the obligation or when the loan was 30 days or more past due.

Loans restructured in TDRs that are not evaluated based on collateral are separately evaluated for impairment on a loan by loan basis at the time of restructuring and at each subsequent reporting date for as long as they are reported as TDRs. The impairment evaluation is based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate of the original loan. Expected future cash flows include a discount factor representing a potential for default. Valuation allowances are recorded for the excess of the recorded investments over the result of the cash flow analysis. Loans discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy are reported as TDRs and also evaluated based on the present value of expected future cash flows unless evaluated based on collateral. We evaluate these loans using the expected future cash flows because we expect the borrower, not liquidation of the collateral, to be the source of repayment for the loan. Other consumer loans are not considered for restructuring. A loan restructured in a TDR is classified as an impaired loan for a minimum of one year. After one year, that loan may be reclassified out of the balance of impaired loans if the loan was restructured to yield a market rate for loans of similar credit risk at the time of restructuring and the loan is not impaired based on the terms of the restructuring agreement. No loans whose terms were restructured in TDRs were reclassified from impaired loans during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The recorded investment in TDRs by type of concession as of December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016 is shown in the tables below.

December 31, 2016	Reduction in Interest Rates	Payment Extensions	Forbearance or Other Actions	Multiple Concessions	Multiple Restructurings	Bankruptcy	Total
Residential Core	$ 12,894	$ 735	$ 8,525	$ 22,638	$ 21,582	$ 26,028	$92,402
Residential Home Today	6,121	—	5,108	11,294	19,930	5,050	47,503
Home equity loans and lines of credit	117	4,146	367	11,206	1,164	11,094	28,094
Total	$ 19,132	$ 4,881	$ 14,000	$ 45,138	$ 42,676	$ 42,172	$167,999

September 30, 2016	Reduction in Interest Rates	Payment Extensions	Forbearance or Other Actions	Multiple Concessions	Multiple Restructurings	Bankruptcy	Total
Residential Core	$ 13,456	$ 748	$ 8,595	$ 22,641	$ 21,517	$ 28,263	$95,220
Residential Home Today	6,338	—	5,198	11,330	20,497	5,241	48,604
Home equity loans and lines of credit	120	4,135	401	9,354	1,166	11,602	26,778

Total	$ 19,914	$ 4,883	$ 14,194	$ 43,325	$ 43,180	$ 45,106	$170,602

TDRs may be restructured more than once. Among other requirements, a subsequent restructuring may be available for a borrower upon the expiration of temporary restructuring terms if the borrower cannot return to regular loan payments. If the borrower is experiencing an income curtailment that temporarily has reduced his/her capacity to repay, such as loss of

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employment, reduction of hours, non-paid leave or short term disability, a temporary restructuring is considered. If the borrower lacks the capacity to repay the loan at the current terms due to a permanent condition, a permanent restructuring is considered. In evaluating the need for a subsequent restructuring, the borrower's ability to repay is generally assessed utilizing a debt to income and cash flow analysis. As the economy slowly improves, the need for multiple restructurings has begun to abate. Loans discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy are classified as multiple restructurings if the loan's original terms had also been restructured by the Association.
For all loans restructured during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (set forth in the tables below), the pre-restructured outstanding recorded investment was not materially different from the post-restructured outstanding recorded investment.

The following tables set forth the recorded investment in TDRs restructured during the periods presented, according to the types of concessions granted.

	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016						
	Reduction in Interest Rates	Payment Extensions	Forbearance or Other Actions	Multiple Concessions	Multiple Restructurings	Bankruptcy	Total
Residential Core	$—	$ —	$ 218	$ 479	$ 835	$ 347	$1,879
Residential Home Today	69	—	73	236	431	262	1,071
Home equity loans and lines of credit	—	135	—	2,180	190	330	2,835
Total	$69	$ 135	$ 291	$ 2,895	$ 1,456	$ 939	$5,785

	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2015						
	Reduction in Interest Rates	Payment Extensions	Forbearance or Other Actions	Multiple Concessions	Multiple Restructurings	Bankruptcy	Total
Residential Core	$112	$ —	$ 900	$ 1,188	$ 558	$ 1,374	$4,132
Residential Home Today	—	—	23	295	821	179	1,318
Home equity loans and lines of credit	61	225	8	1,056	121	515	1,986
Total	$173	$ 225	$ 931	$ 2,539	$ 1,500	$ 2,068	$7,436

Below summarizes the information on TDRs restructured within the previous 12 months of the period listed for which there was a subsequent payment default, at least 30 days past due on one scheduled payment, during the period presented.

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,			
	2016		2015	
TDRs Within the Previous 12 Months That Subsequently Defaulted	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
Residential Core	24	$ 1,528	28	$ 2,527
Residential Home Today	23	895	20	998
Home equity loans and lines of credit	26	947	41	1,100
Total	73	$ 3,370	89	$ 4,625

Residential loans are internally assigned a grade that complies with the guidelines outlined in the OCC's Handbook for Rating Credit Risk. Pass loans are assets well protected by the current paying capacity of the borrower. Special

Mention loans have a potential weakness, as evaluated based on delinquency status, that the Association feels deserve management's attention and may result in further deterioration in their repayment prospects and/or the Association's credit position. Substandard loans are inadequately protected by the current payment capacity of the borrower or the collateral pledged with a defined weakness that jeopardizes the liquidation of the debt. Also included in Substandard are performing home equity loans and lines of credit where the customer has a severely delinquent first mortgage to which the performing home equity loan or line of credit is subordinate and loans in Chapter 7 bankruptcy status where all borrowers have filed, and have not reaffirmed or been dismissed. Loss loans are considered uncollectible and are charged off when identified.

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The following tables provide information about the credit quality of residential loan receivables by an internally assigned grade. Balances are adjusted for deferred loan fees or expenses and any applicable LIP.

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Loss	Total
December 31, 2016					
Real Estate Loans:					
Residential Core	$10,213,818	$ —	$ 54,559	$ —	$10,268,377
Residential Home Today	95,908	—	21,270	—	117,178
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1,507,012	3,896	20,890	—	1,531,798
Construction	26,450	—	—	—	26,450
Total	$11,843,188	$ 3,896	$ 96,719	$ —	$11,943,803

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Loss	Total
September 30, 2016					
Real Estate Loans:					
Residential Core	$10,022,555	$ —	$ 57,059	$ —	$10,079,614
Residential Home Today	99,442	—	20,993	—	120,435
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1,516,551	4,122	21,917	—	1,542,590
Construction	24,844	—	—	—	24,844
Total	$11,663,392	$ 4,122	$ 99,969	$ —	$11,767,483

At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, the recorded investment of impaired loans includes $99,936 and $101,227 of TDRs that are individually evaluated for impairment, but have adequately performed under the terms of the restructuring and are classified as Pass loans. At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, there were $5,941 and $6,346 of loans classified substandard and $3,896 and $4,122 of loans designated special mention that are not included in the recorded investment of impaired loans; rather, they are included in loans collectively evaluated for impairment.

Other consumer loans are internally assigned a grade of nonperforming when they become 90 days or more past due. At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, no consumer loans were graded as nonperforming.

Activity in the allowance for loan losses is summarized as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016				
	Beginning Balance	Provisions	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Balance
Real estate loans:					
Residential Core	$15,068	$ 230	$ (1,172)	$ 681	$14,807
Residential Home Today	7,416	(950)	(802)	291	5,955
Home equity loans and lines of credit	39,304	722	(2,049)	1,703	39,680
Construction	7	(2)	—	—	5
Total	$61,795	$ —	$ (4,023)	$ 2,675	$60,447

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	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2015				
	Beginning Balance	Provisions	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Balance
Real estate loans:					
Residential Core	$22,596	$(1,764)	$(1,282)	$ 918	$20,468
Residential Home Today	9,997	263	(826)	418	9,852
Home equity loans and lines of credit	38,926	522	(2,104)	1,563	38,907
Construction	35	(21)	—	—	14
Total	$71,554	$(1,000)	$(4,212)	$ 2,899	$69,241

5. DEPOSITS

Deposit account balances are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016
Checking accounts	$ 1,016,878	$ 995,372
Savings accounts	1,523,465	1,514,428
Certificates of deposit	5,693,742	5,819,642
	8,234,085	8,329,442
Accrued interest	1,904	1,926
Total deposits	$ 8,235,989	$ 8,331,368

Brokered certificates of deposit, which are used as a cost effective funding alternative, totaled $539,775 at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016. The FDIC places restrictions on banks with regard to issuing brokered deposits based on the bank's capital classification. As a well-capitalized institution at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, the Association may accept brokered deposits without FDIC restrictions.

6. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component is as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016				For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2015			
	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities Available for Sale	Cash flow hedges	Defined Benefit Plan	Total	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities Available for Sale	Cash flow hedges	Defined Benefit Plan	Total
Balance at beginning of period	$416	$(1,371)	$(18,671)	$(19,626)	$1,926	$ —	$(14,991)	$(13,065)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax (expense) benefit of $(3,337) and $2,803	(6,027)	12,224	—	6,197	(5,252)	47	—	(5,205)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax benefit of $399 and $141	—	396	345	741	—	8	250	258
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(6,027)	12,620	345	6,938	(5,252)	55	250	(4,947)
Balance at end of period	$(5,611)	$11,249	$(18,326)	$(12,688)	$(3,326)	$ 55	$(14,741)	$(18,012)

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The following table presents the reclassification adjustment out of accumulated other comprehensive income included in net income and the corresponding line item on the consolidated statements of income for the periods indicated:

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	2015	Line Item in the Statement of Income
Cash flow hedges:			
Interest expense, effective portion	$ 609	$ 13	Interest expense
Income tax benefit	(213)	(5)	Income tax expense
Net of income tax benefit	396	8	
Amortization of pension plan:			
Actuarial loss	531	386	(a)
Income tax benefit	(186)	(136)	Income tax expense
Net of income tax benefit	345	250	
Total reclassifications for the period	$ 741	$ 258	

(a) This item is included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. See Note 8. Defined Benefit Plan for additional disclosure.

7. INCOME TAXES

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and in various state and city jurisdictions. With a few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations in its major jurisdictions for tax years prior to 2013.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties on income tax assessments or income tax refunds, where applicable, in the financial statements as a component of its provision for income taxes.

The Company’s effective income tax rate was 30.8% and 34.2% for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The decrease in the effective rate for the three months ended December 31, 2016 compared to the same period 2015 was primarily due to the adoption of ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting on October 1, 2016. Additional information regarding this adoption is provided in Note 13. Recent Accounting Pronouncements.

The Company makes certain investments in limited partnerships which invest in affordable housing projects that qualify for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit. The Company acts as a limited partner in these investments and does not exert control over the operating or financial policies of the partnership. The Company accounts for its interests in LIHTCs using the proportional amortization method. The impact of the Company's investments in tax credit entities on the provision for income taxes was not material during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

The Third Federal Savings Retirement Plan (the “Plan”) is a defined benefit pension plan. Effective December 31, 2002, the Plan was amended to limit participation to employees who met the Plan’s eligibility requirements on that date. Effective December 31, 2011, the Plan was amended to freeze future benefit accruals for participants in the Plan. After December 31, 2002, employees not participating in the Plan, upon meeting the applicable eligibility requirements, and those eligible participants who no longer receive service credits under the Plan, participate in a separate tier of the Company's defined contribution 401(k) Savings Plan. Benefits under the Plan are based on years of service and the employee's average annual compensation (as defined in the Plan) through December 31, 2011. The funding policy of the Plan is consistent with the funding requirements of U.S. federal and other governmental laws and regulations.

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The components of net periodic cost recognized in the statements of income are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Interest cost	$767	$822
Expected return on plan assets	(1,033)	(1,028)
Amortization of net loss	531	386
Net periodic cost	$265	$180

There were no required minimum employer contributions during the three months ended December 31, 2016. No minimum employer contributions are expected during the remainder of the fiscal year.

9. EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN

In December 2016, 293,200 options to purchase our common stock and 69,300 restricted stock units were granted to certain directors, officers and employees of the Company. The awards were made pursuant to the shareholder-approved 2008 Equity Incentive Plan.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company recorded $1,060 and $1,708, respectively, of stock-based compensation expense, comprised of stock option expense of $457 and $666, respectively, and restricted stock units expense of $603 and $1,042, respectively.

At December 31, 2016, 4,579,427 shares were subject to options, with a weighted average exercise price of $13.20 per share and a weighted average grant date fair value of $2.97 per share. Expected future expense related to the 1,494,161 non-vested options outstanding as of December 31, 2016 is $2,635 over a weighted average period of 2.5 years. At December 31, 2016, 678,231 restricted stock units, with a weighted average grant date fair value of $14.17 per unit, are unvested. Expected future compensation expense relating to the 1,190,624 restricted stock units outstanding as of December 31, 2016 is $3,184 over a weighted average period of 1.8 years. Each unit is equivalent to one share of common stock.

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10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into commitments with off-balance sheet risk to meet the financing needs of its customers. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments to originate loans generally have fixed expiration dates of 60 to 360 days or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Unfunded commitments related to home equity lines of credit generally expire from five to 10 years following the date that the line of credit was established, subject to various conditions, including compliance with payment obligations, adequacy of collateral securing the line and maintenance of a satisfactory credit profile by the borrower. Since some of the commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Off-balance sheet commitments to extend credit involve elements of credit risk and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated statements of condition. The Company’s exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the commitment is represented by the contractual amount of the commitment. The

Company generally uses the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments. Interest rate risk on commitments to extend credit results from the possibility that interest rates may have moved unfavorably from the position of the Company since the time the commitment was made.

At December 31, 2016, the Company had commitments to originate loans as follows:

Fixed-rate mortgage loans	$321,244
Adjustable-rate mortgage loans	442,713
Equity loans and lines of credit	52,305
Total	$816,262

At December 31, 2016, the Company had unfunded commitments outstanding as follows:

Equity lines of credit	$1,292,576
Construction loans	36,453
Private equity investments	11,541
Total	$1,340,570

At December 31, 2016, the unfunded commitment on home equity lines of credit, including commitments for accounts suspended as a result of material default or a decline in equity, is $1,405,547.

In management's opinion, the above commitments will be funded through normal operations.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to various legal actions arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, the resolution of these legal actions is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition, results of operation, or statements of cash flows.

11. FAIR VALUE

Under U.S. GAAP, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions and a fair value framework is established whereby assets and liabilities measured at fair value are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy, based on the transparency of inputs and the reliability of assumptions used to estimate fair value. The Company’s policy is to recognize transfers between levels of the hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period in which the transfer occurs. The three levels of inputs are defined as follows:

Level 1 –	quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
Level 2 –	quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets with few transactions, or model-based valuation techniques using assumptions that are observable in the market.
Level 3 –	a company’s own assumptions about how market participants would price an asset or liability.

As permitted under the fair value guidance in U.S. GAAP, the Company elects to measure at fair value mortgage loans classified as held for sale that are subject to pending agency contracts to securitize and sell loans. This election is expected to reduce volatility in earnings related to market fluctuations between the contract trade and settlement dates. At December 31,

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2016 and September 30, 2016 there were no loans held for sale subject to pending agency contracts for which the fair value option was elected.

Presented below is a discussion of the methods and significant assumptions used by the Company to estimate fair value.

Investment Securities Available for Sale—Investment securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, this includes $524,175 and $517,866 of investments in highly liquid collateralized mortgage obligations issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae. Both are measured using the market approach. The fair values of collateralized mortgage obligations represent unadjusted price estimates obtained from third party independent nationally recognized pricing services using pricing models or quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics and are included in Level 2 of the hierarchy. Third party pricing is reviewed on a monthly basis for reasonableness based on the market knowledge and experience of company personnel that interact daily with the markets for these types of securities.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale—The fair value of mortgage loans held for sale is estimated on an aggregate basis using a market approach based on quoted secondary market pricing for loan portfolios with similar characteristics. Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value except, as described above, the Company elects the fair value measurement option for mortgage loans held for sale subject to pending agency contracts to securitize and sell loans. Loans held for sale are included in Level 2 of the hierarchy. At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016 there were $8,205 and $4,686, respectively, of loans held for sale carried at fair value and at cost, respectively.

Impaired Loans—Impaired loans represent certain loans held for investment that are subject to a fair value measurement under U.S. GAAP because they are individually evaluated for impairment and that impairment is measured using a fair value measurement, such as the fair value of the underlying collateral. Impairment is measured using a market approach based on the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to dispose for loans the Company considers to be collateral-dependent due to a delinquency status or other adverse condition severe enough to indicate that the borrower can no longer be relied upon as the continued source of repayment. These conditions are described more fully in Note 4. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses. Under U.S. GAAP, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions and a fair value framework is established whereby assets and liabilities measured at fair value are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy, based on the transparency of inputs and the reliability of assumptions used to estimate fair value. The Company's policy is to recognize transfers between levels of the hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period in which the transfer occurs. The three levels of inputs are defined as follows:

Loans held for investment that have been restructured in TDRs and are performing according to the restructured terms of the loan agreement are individually evaluated for impairment using the present value of future cash flows based on the loan's effective interest rate, which is not a fair value measurement. At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, this included $101,190 and $102,079 in recorded investment of TDRs with related allowances for loss of $11,891 and $12,432.

Real Estate Owned—Real estate owned includes real estate acquired as a result of foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure and is carried at the lower of the cost basis or fair value less estimated costs to dispose. Fair value is estimated under the market approach using independent third party appraisals. As these properties are actively marketed, estimated fair values may be adjusted by management to reflect current economic and market conditions. At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, these adjustments were not significant to reported fair values. At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively, $3,137 and $4,192 of real estate owned is included in Level 3 of the hierarchy with assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis where the cost basis equals or exceeds the estimate of fair values less costs to dispose of these properties. Real estate owned, as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Condition, includes estimated costs to dispose of $416 and $521 related to properties measured at fair value and $2,940 and $3,132 of properties carried at their original or adjusted cost basis at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively.

Derivatives—Derivative instruments include interest rate locks on commitments to originate loans for the held for sale portfolio, forward commitments on contracts to deliver mortgage loans, and interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges. Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges are reported at fair value in other assets or other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Condition with changes in value recorded in current earnings. Derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges, when highly effective, are reported at fair value in other assets or other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Condition with changes in value recorded in OCI. Should the hedge no longer be considered effective, the ineffective portion of the change in fair value is recorded directly in earnings in the period in which the change occurs. See Note 12. Derivative Instruments for additional details. Fair value of forward commitments is estimated using a market approach based on quoted secondary market pricing for loan portfolios with characteristics similar to loans underlying the derivative contracts. The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated using a discounted cash flow method that incorporates current market interest rates and other market

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parameters. The fair value of interest rate lock commitments is adjusted by a closure rate based on the estimated percentage of commitments that will result in closed loans. The range and weighted average impact of the closure rate is included in quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs later in this note. A significant change in the closure rate may result in a significant change in the ending fair value measurement of these derivatives relative to their total fair value. Because the closure rate is a significantly unobservable assumption, interest rate lock commitments are included in Level 3 of the hierarchy. Forward commitments on contracts to deliver mortgage loans and interest rate swaps are included in Level 2 of the hierarchy.

Assets and liabilities carried at fair value on a recurring basis in the Consolidated Statements of Condition at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016 are summarized below. There were no liabilities carried at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2016.

		Recurring Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
	December 31, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets				
Investment securities available for sale:				
REMICs	$ 514,703	$ —	$ 514,703	$ —
Fannie Mae certificates	9,472	—	9,472	—
Derivatives:				
Interest rate lock commitments	47	—	—	47
Interest rate swaps	17,307	—	17,307	—
Total	$ 541,529	$ —	$ 541,482	$ 47

		Recurring Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
	September 30, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets				
Investment securities available for sale:				
REMICs	$ 507,997	$ —	$ 507,997	$ —
Fannie Mae certificates	9,869	—	9,869	—
Derivatives:				
Interest rate lock commitments	99	—	—	99
Interest rate swaps	772	—	$ 772	—
Total	$ 518,737	$ —	$ 518,638	$ 99

Liabilities				
Derivatives:				
Interest rate swaps	$ 2,880	$ —	$ 2,880	$ —
Total	$ 2,880	$ —	$ 2,880	$ —

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The table below presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances and the location within the Consolidated Statements of Income where gains (losses) due to changes in fair value are recognized on interest rate lock commitments which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	2015
Beginning balance	$ 99	$ 79
Gain (loss) during the period due to changes in fair value:		
Included in other non-interest income	(52)	5
Ending balance	$ 47	$ 84
Change in unrealized gains for the period included in earnings for assets held at end of the reporting date	$ 47	$ 84

Summarized in the tables below are those assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

		Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
	December 31, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Impaired loans, net of allowance	$ 89,489	$ —	$ —	$ 89,489
Mortgage loans held for sale	8,205	—	8,205	—
Real estate owned[1]	3,137	—	—	3,137
Total	$ 100,831	$ —	$ 8,205	$ 92,626

[1] Amounts represent fair value measurements of properties before deducting estimated costs to dispose.

		Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
	September 30, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Impaired loans, net of allowance	$ 92,576	$ —	$ —	$ 92,576
Real estate owned[1]	4,192	—	—	4,192
Total	$ 96,768	$ —	$ —	$ 96,768

(1) Amounts represent fair value measurements of properties before deducting estimated costs to dispose.

The following provides quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs categorized within Level 3 of the Fair Value Hierarchy.

	Fair Value 12/31/2016	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Impaired loans, net of allowance	$89,489	Market comparables of collateral discounted to estimated net proceeds	Discount appraised value to estimated net proceeds based on historical experience:		
			• Residential Properties	0-26%	8.1%
Interest rate lock commitments	$47	Quoted Secondary Market pricing	Closure rate	0-100%	88.1%

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	Fair Value 9/30/2016	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Impaired loans, net of allowance	$92,576	Market comparables of collateral discounted to estimated net proceeds	Discount appraised value to estimated net proceeds based on historical experience:		
			• Residential Properties	0-26%	8.2%
Interest rate lock commitments	$99	Quoted Secondary Market pricing	Closure rate	0-100%	93.0%

The following tables present the estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments.

	December 31, 2016				
	Carrying	Estimated Fair Value			
	Amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:					
Cash and due from banks	$39,521	$39,521	$39,521	$—	$ —
Interest earning cash equivalents	286,890	286,890	286,890	—	—
Investment securities available for sale	524,175	524,175	—	524,175	—
Mortgage loans held for sale	8,205	8,205	—	8,205	—
Loans, net:					
Mortgage loans held for investment	11,883,356	12,083,731	—	—	12,083,731
Other loans	3,173	3,287	—	—	3,287
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	75,809	75,809	N/A	—	—
Accrued interest receivable	33,082	33,082	—	33,082	—
Derivatives	17,354	17,354	—	17,307	47
Liabilities:					
Checking and passbook accounts	$2,540,343	$2,540,343	$—	$2,540,343	$ —
Certificates of deposit	5,695,646	5,556,464	—	5,556,464	—
Borrowed funds	3,049,367	3,055,121	—	3,055,121	—
Borrowers' advances for taxes and insurance	86,668	86,668	—	86,668	—
Principal, interest and escrow owed on loans serviced	45,961	45,961	—	45,961	—
Cash collateral received from counterparty	7,222	7,222	7,222	—	—

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	September 30, 2016				
	Carrying	Estimated Fair Value			
	Amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:					
Cash and due from banks	$27,914	$27,914	$27,914	$—	$ —
Interest earning cash equivalents	203,325	203,325	203,325	—	—
Investment securities available for sale	517,866	517,866	—	517,866	—
Mortgage loans held for sale	4,686	4,839	—	4,839	—
Loans, net:					
Mortgage loans held for investment	11,705,688	12,177,536	—	—	12,177,536
Other loans	3,116	3,277	—	—	3,277
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	69,853	69,853	N/A	—	—
Accrued interest receivable	32,818	32,818	—	32,818	—
Cash collateral held by counterparty	10,480	10,480	10,480	—	—
Derivatives	871	871	—	772	99
Liabilities:					
Checking and passbook accounts	$2,509,800	$2,509,800	$—	$2,509,800	$ —
Certificates of deposit	5,821,568	5,832,958	—	5,832,958	—
Borrowed funds	2,718,795	2,740,565	—	2,740,565	—
Borrowers’ advances for taxes and insurance	92,313	92,313	—	92,313	—
Principal, interest and escrow owed on loans serviced	49,401	49,401	—	49,401	—
Derivatives	2,880	2,880	—	2,880	—

Presented below is a discussion of the valuation techniques and inputs used by the Company to estimate fair value.

Cash and Due from Banks, Interest Earning Cash Equivalents, Cash Collateral Received from or Held by Counterparty— The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Investment and Mortgage-Backed Securities— Estimated fair value for investment and mortgage-backed securities is based on quoted market prices, when available. If quoted prices are not available, management will use as part of their estimation process fair values which are obtained from third party independent nationally recognized pricing services using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale— Fair value of mortgage loans held for sale is based on quoted secondary market pricing for loan portfolios with similar characteristics.

Loans— For mortgage loans held for investment and other loans, fair value is estimated by discounting contractual cash flows adjusted for prepayment estimates using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining term. The use of current rates to discount cash flows reflects current market expectations with respect to credit exposure. Impaired loans are measured at the lower of cost or fair value as described earlier in this footnote.

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock— It is not practical to estimate the fair value of FHLB stock due to restrictions on its transferability. The fair value is estimated to be the carrying value, which is par. All transactions in capital stock of the FHLB Cincinnati are executed at par.

Deposits— The fair value of demand deposit accounts is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is estimated using discounted cash flows and rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Borrowed Funds— Estimated fair value for borrowed funds is estimated using discounted cash flows and rates currently charged for borrowings of similar remaining maturities.

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Accrued Interest Receivable, Borrowers' Advances for Insurance and Taxes, and Principal, Interest and Related Escrow Owed on Loans Serviced— The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.
Derivatives— Fair value is estimated based on the valuation techniques and inputs described earlier in this footnote.
12.DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS
The Company enters into interest rate swaps to add stability to interest expense and manage exposure to interest rate movements as part of an overall risk management strategy. For hedges of the Company's borrowing program, interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed payments. These derivatives are used to hedge the forecasted cash outflows associated with the Company's FHLB borrowings.
Cash flow hedges are assessed for effectiveness using regression analysis. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges is recorded in OCI and is subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. Ineffectiveness is generally measured as the amount by which the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedging instrument exceeds or is substantially less than the present value of the cumulative change in the hedged item's expected cash flows attributable to the risk being hedged. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the derivatives is recognized directly in earnings for the period in which it occurs.
The following table presents additional information about the interest rate swaps used in the Company's asset liability management strategy.

	Cash Flow Hedges	
	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016
Notional value	$700,000	$600,000
Fair value	17,307	(2,108)
Weighted-average rate receive	0.94 %	0.79 %
Weighted-average rate pay	1.28 %	1.21 %
Average maturity (in years)	4.4	4.5

Amounts reported in AOCI related to derivatives are reclassified to interest expense during the same period in which the hedged transaction affects earnings. During the next twelve months, the Company estimates that $923 of the amounts reported in AOCI will be reclassified to interest expense.
The Company enters into forward commitments for the sale of mortgage loans principally to protect against the risk of adverse interest rate movements on net income. The Company recognizes the fair value of such contracts when the characteristics of those contracts meet the definition of a derivative. These derivatives are not designated in a hedging relationship; therefore, gains and losses are recognized immediately in the statement of income. There were no forward commitments for the sale of mortgage loans at December 31, 2016 or September 30, 2016.
In addition, the Company is party to derivative instruments when it enters into commitments to originate a portion of its loans, which when funded, are classified as held for sale. Such commitments are not designated in a hedging relationship; therefore, gains and losses are recognized immediately in the statement of income.

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The following tables provide the locations within the Consolidated Statements of Condition and fair values for all derivative instruments.

	Asset Derivatives			
	December 31, 2016		September 30, 2016	
	Location	Fair Value	Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	Other Assets	$17,307	Other Assets	$ 772
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate lock commitments	Other Assets	$47	Other Assets	$ 99

	Liability Derivatives			
	December 31, 2016		September 30, 2016	
	Location	Fair Value	Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	Other Liabilities	$ —	Other Liabilities	$2,880

The following tables present the net gains and losses recorded within the Consolidated Statements of Income and the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income relating to derivative instruments.

	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income	Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	2015
Cash flow hedges			
Amount of loss recognized, effective portion	Other comprehensive income	$16,697	$72
Amount of loss reclassified from AOCI	Interest expense	(609)	(13)
Amount of ineffectiveness recognized	Other non-interest income	—	—
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Interest rate lock commitments	Other non-interest income	$(52)	$5

Derivatives contain an element of credit risk which arises from the possibility that the Company will incur a loss because a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure is limited to the replacement value of the contracts rather than the notional or principal amounts. Credit risk is minimized through counterparty collateral, transaction limits and monitoring procedures. Swap transactions that are handled by a registered clearing broker are cleared though the broker to a registered clearing organization. The clearing organization establishes daily cash and upfront cash or securities margin requirements to cover potential exposure in the event of default. This process shifts the risk away from the counterparty, since the clearing organization acts as the middleman on each cleared transaction. The fair values of derivative instruments are presented on a gross basis, even when the derivative instruments are subject to master netting arrangements. Cash collateral payables or receivables associated with the derivative instruments are not added to or netted against the fair value amounts. The Company’s interest rate swaps are cleared through a registered clearing broker. At December 31, 2016, the Company had no interest rate swaps in liability positions. At September 30, 2016, the balance of collateral posted by the Company for derivative liabilities was $10,480.

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13. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Adopted during the quarter ended December 31, 2016

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, and classification in the statement of cash flows. Additionally, the ASU expanded the threshold on statutory tax withholding requirements used to qualify for equity classification. This accounting guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted.

The Company early adopted the revised guidance on October 1, 2016. The impacts of this adoption on the Company's consolidated financial statements are described below.

- On a prospective basis, all excess tax benefits and deficiencies related to share-based payments are recognized as income tax expense or benefit. For the three months ended December 31, 2016, $919 was recognized as income tax benefit rather than additional paid-in capital as a result of this adoption. Excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies are considered discrete items in the reporting period they occur and are not included in the estimate of the Company's annual effective tax rate.
- On a prospective basis, excess tax benefits and deficiencies related to share-based payments are classified as operating activities on the Statements of Cash Flows. No change was applied to prior periods.
- The Company elects to account for forfeitures as they occur, rather than estimate expected forfeitures. This election was applied using a modified retrospective transition method. The cumulative-effect adjustment to equity recognized as of October 1, 2016 was not material.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810), Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. This accounting guidance changes the analysis that a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. The new guidance amends the current accounting guidance to address limited partnerships and similar legal entities, certain investment funds, fees paid to a decision maker or service provider, and the impact of fee arrangements and related parties on the primary beneficiary determination. In addition, the FASB issued ASU 2016-17, Consolidation (Topic 810), Interests Held through Related Parties that are under Common Control in October 2016, amending the consolidation guidance on how a reporting entity that is the single decision maker of a Variable Interest Entity (VIE) should treat indirect interests in the entity held through related parties that are under common control. Both accounting guidances are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. A reporting entity may apply the ASU by using a modified retrospective approach (by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the year of adoption) or a full retrospective approach (by restating all periods presented). The adoption of this accounting guidance did not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results and operations.

Pending as of December 31, 2016

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. The amendments in this Update address eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows under Topic 230, Statement of Cash Flows, and Other Topics. Current GAAP either is unclear or does not include specific guidance on these eight issues. Additionally, in November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) Restricted Cash, which requires restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents be included in beginning-of-period and end-of-period cash totals and changes in this classification be explained separately. The amendments in both these Updates are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this new standard will have on its financial condition and results of operations.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326), Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The amendments in this Update replace the incurred loss impairment methodology in current GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and require consideration of a broader range of information, including reasonably supportable forecasts, in the measurement of expected credit losses. The amendments expand disclosures of credit quality indicators, requiring disaggregation by year of origination (vintage). Additionally, credit losses on available for sale debt securities will be recognized as an allowance rather than a write-down, with reversals permitted as credit loss estimates decline. An entity will apply the amendments in this Update through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective (that is, a modified-retrospective approach). For public business entities that are SEC filers, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that this accounting guidance may have on its financial condition and results of operations.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-05, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815), Effects of Derivative Contract Novations on Existing Hedge Accounting Relationships. This amendment clarifies that a change in counterparty to a derivative instrument that has been designated as the hedging instrument under Topic 815 does not, in and of itself, require dedesignation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedging accounting criteria continue to be met. This accounting guidance will be effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this accounting guidance is not expected to materially affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). This guidance changes the accounting treatment of leases by requiring lessees to recognize operating leases on the balance sheet as lease assets (a right-to-use asset) and lease liabilities (a liability to make lease payments), measured on a discounted basis. An accounting policy election to not recognize operating leases with terms of 12 months or less as assets and liabilities is permitted. This guidance will be effective for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2018. A modified retrospective approach is required that includes a number of optional practical expedients to address leases that commenced before the effective date. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this new standard will have on its financial condition and results of operations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10), Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This accounting guidance requires equity investments not accounted for under the equity method of accounting or consolidated to be measured at fair value with changes recognized in net income. If there are no readily determinable fair values, the guidance allows entities to measure investments at cost less impairment, whereby impairment is based on a qualitative assessment. The guidance eliminates the requirement to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost. If an entity has elected the fair value option to measure liabilities, the new accounting guidance requires the portion of the change in fair value of a liability resulting from credit risk to be presented in OCI. This accounting and disclosure guidance will be effective for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that this accounting guidance may have on its financial condition and results of operations.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820), Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share. This guidance eliminates the requirement to categorize investments measured at net value per share (or its equivalent) using the practical expedient in the fair value hierarchy table and eliminates certain disclosures required for these investments. Entities will continue to provide information helpful to understanding the nature and risks of these investments and whether the investments, if sold, are probable of being sold at amounts different from net asset value. The amendments in this Update are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. This guidance will only affect the Company's year-end disclosures related to pension fair value. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this disclosure guidance is not expected to materially affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), that revises the criteria for determining when to recognize revenue from contracts with customers and expands disclosure requirements. This ASU affects any entity that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of nonfinancial assets unless those contracts are within the scope of other standards. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14 which defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year, annual reporting periods and interim period within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Additionally, the FASB has recently issued and proposed updates to certain aspects of the guidance. The Company's preliminary analysis suggests that the adoption of this accounting guidance is not expected to have a material effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

The Company has determined that all other recently issued accounting pronouncements will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements or do not apply to its operations.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements, which can be identified by the use of such words as estimate, project, believe, intend, anticipate, plan, seek, expect and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include, among other things:

- statements of our goals, intentions and expectations;
- statements regarding our business plans and prospects and growth and operating strategies;
- statements concerning trends in our provision for loan losses and charge-offs;
- statements regarding the trends in factors affecting our financial condition and results of operations, including asset quality of our loan and investment portfolios; and
- estimates of our risks and future costs and benefits.

These forward-looking statements are subject to significant risks, assumptions and uncertainties, including, among other things, the following important factors that could affect the actual outcome of future events:

- significantly increased competition among depository and other financial institutions;
- inflation and changes in the interest rate environment that reduce our interest margins or reduce the fair value of financial instruments;
- general economic conditions, either globally, nationally or in our market areas, including employment prospects, real estate values and conditions that are worse than expected;
- decreased demand for our products and services and lower revenue and earnings because of a recession or other events;
- adverse changes and volatility in the securities markets, credit markets or real estate markets;
- legislative or regulatory changes that adversely affect our business, including changes in regulatory costs and capital requirements and changes related to our ability to pay dividends and the ability of Third Federal Savings, MHC to waive dividends;
- our ability to enter new markets successfully and take advantage of growth opportunities, and the possible short-term dilutive effect of potential acquisitions or de novo branches, if any;
- changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;
- changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the bank regulatory agencies, the Financial Accounting Standards Board or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;
- future adverse developments concerning Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac;
- changes in monetary and fiscal policy of the U.S. Government, including policies of the U.S. Treasury and the FRS and changes in the level of government support of housing finance;
- changes in policy and/or assessment rates of taxing authorities that adversely affect us;
- changes in our organization, or compensation and benefit plans and changes in expense trends (including, but not limited to trends affecting non-performing assets, charge-offs and provisions for loan losses);
- the impact of the governmental effort to restructure the U.S. financial and regulatory system, including the extensive reforms enacted in the DFA and the continuing impact of our coming under the jurisdiction of new federal regulators;
- the inability of third-party providers to perform their obligations to us;
- a slowing or failure of the moderate economic recovery;
- the adoption of implementing regulations by a number of different regulatory bodies under the DFA, and uncertainty in the exact nature, extent and timing of such regulations and the impact they will have on us;
- the strength or weakness of the real estate markets and of the consumer and commercial credit sectors and its impact on the credit quality of our loans and other assets, and
- the ability of the U.S. Government to manage federal debt limits.

Because of these and other uncertainties, our actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by any forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement made by us in this report speaks only as of the date on which it is made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required by law. Please see Part II, Other Information Item 1A. Risk Factors for a discussion of certain risks related to our business.

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Overview

Our business strategy is to operate as a well-capitalized and profitable financial institution dedicated to providing exceptional personal service to our customers.

Since being organized in 1938, we grew to become, at the time of our initial public offering of stock in April 2007, the nation's largest mutually-owned savings and loan association based on total assets. We credit our success to our continued emphasis on our primary values: "Love, Trust, Respect, and a Commitment to Excellence, along with Having Fun." Our values are reflected in the design and pricing of our loan and deposit products, and historically, in our Home Today program, as described below. Our values are further reflected in the Broadway Redevelopment Initiative (a long-term revitalization program encompassing the three-mile corridor of the Broadway-Slavic Village neighborhood in Cleveland, Ohio where our main office was established and continues to be located) and the educational programs we have established and/or supported. We intend to continue to adhere to our primary values and to support our customers and the communities in which we operate.

Management believes that the following matters are those most critical to our success: (1) controlling our interest rate risk exposure; (2) monitoring and limiting our credit risk; (3) maintaining access to adequate liquidity and diverse funding sources; and (4) monitoring and controlling operating expenses.

Controlling Our Interest Rate Risk Exposure. Although the significant housing and credit quality issues that arose in connection with the 2008 financial crisis had a distinctly negative effect on our operating results and, as described below, that experience made a lasting impression on our risk awareness, historically our greatest risk has been our exposure to changes in interest rates. When we hold long-term, fixed-rate assets, funded by liabilities with shorter re-pricing characteristics, we are exposed to potentially adverse impacts from changing interest rates, and most notably rising interest rates. Generally, and particularly over extended periods of time that encompass full economic cycles, interest rates associated with longer-term assets, like fixed-rate mortgages, have been higher than interest rates associated with shorter-term funding sources, like deposits. This difference has been an important component of our net interest income and is fundamental to our operations. We manage the risk of holding longer-term, fixed-rate mortgage assets primarily by maintaining the levels of regulatory capital required to be well capitalized, by promoting adjustable-rate loans and shorter-term, fixed-rate loans, and by opportunistically extending the duration of our funding sources.

Levels of Regulatory Capital

At December 31, 2016, the Company's Tier 1 (leverage) capital totaled $1.66 billion, or 12.82% of net average assets and 23.47% of risk-weighted assets, while the Association's Tier 1 (leverage) capital totaled $1.43 billion, or 11.08% of net average assets and 20.32% of risk-weighted assets. Each of these measures was more than twice the requirements currently in effect for the Association for designation as "well capitalized" under regulatory prompt corrective action provisions, which set minimum levels of 5.00% of net average assets and 8.00% of risk-weighted assets. Refer to the Liquidity and Capital Resources of this Item 2 for additional discussion regarding regulatory capital requirements.

Promotion of Adjustable-Rate Loans and Shorter-Term, Fixed-Rate Loans

In July 2010, we began marketing an adjustable-rate mortgage loan that provides us with improved interest rate risk characteristics when compared to a 30-year, fixed-rate mortgage loan. Our "Smart Rate" adjustable rate mortgage offers borrowers an interest rate lower than that of a 30-year, fixed-rate loan. The interest rate in the Smart Rate mortgage is locked for three or five years then resets annually. The Smart Rate mortgage contains a feature to re-lock the rate an unlimited number of times at our then current interest rate and fee schedule, for another three or five years (which must be the same as the original lock period) without having to complete a full refinance transaction. Re-lock eligibility is subject to a satisfactory payment performance history by the borrower (current at the time of re-lock, and no foreclosures or bankruptcies since the Smart Rate application was taken). In addition to a satisfactory payment history, re-lock eligibility requires that the property continues to be the borrower's primary residence. The loan term cannot be extended in connection with a re-lock nor can new funds be advanced. All interest rate caps and floors remain as originated.

Beginning in the latter portion of fiscal 2012, we began to feature a ten-year, fully amortizing fixed-rate, first mortgage loan in our product promotions. The ten-year, fixed-rate loan has a less severe interest rate risk profile when compared to loans with fixed-rate terms of 15 to 30 years and helps us to more effectively manage our interest rate risk exposure, yet provides our borrowers with the certainty of a fixed interest rate throughout the life of the obligation.

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The following tables set forth our first mortgage loan production and balances segregated by loan structure at origination.

	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016		For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)			
First Mortgage Loan Originations:				
ARM (all Smart Rate) production	$326,015	46.0 %	$223,672	49.6 %
Fixed-rate production:				
Terms less than or equal to 10 years	141,298	20.0	88,232	19.6
Terms greater than 10 years	240,760	34.0	139,198	30.8
Total fixed-rate production	382,058	54.0	227,430	50.4
Total First Mortgage Loan Originations:	$708,073	100.0%	$451,102	100.0%

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Balance of Residential Mortgage Loans Held For Investment:				
ARMs	$4,399,617	42.4 %	$3,923,957	40.7 %
Fixed-rate:				
Terms less than or equal to 10 years	2,111,941	20.4	1,863,600	19.4
Terms greater than 10 years	3,864,492	37.2	3,848,302	39.9
Total fixed-rate	5,976,433	57.6	5,711,902	59.3
Total Residential Mortgage Loans Held For Investment:	$10,376,050	100.0%	$9,635,859	100.0%

The following table sets forth the balances as of December 31, 2016 for all ARM loans segregated by the next scheduled interest rate reset date.

During the Fiscal Years Ending September 30,	Current Balance of ARM Loans Scheduled for Interest Rate Reset (In thousands)
2017	$187,360
2018	714,225
2019	634,057
2020	749,879
2021	1,317,931
2022	796,165
Total	$4,399,617

At December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, mortgage loans held for sale, all of which were long-term, fixed-rate first mortgage loans and all of which were held for sale to Fannie Mae, totaled $8.2 million and $4.7 million, respectively.

Extending the Duration of Funding Sources

As a complement to our strategies to shorten the duration of our interest earning assets, as described above, we also seek to lengthen the duration of our interest bearing funding sources. These efforts include monitoring the relative costs of alternative funding sources such as retail deposits, brokered certificates of deposit, longer-term (e.g. four to six years) fixed rate advances from the FHLB of Cincinnati, and shorter-term (e.g. three months) advances from the FHLB of Cincinnati, the durations of which are extended by correlated interest rate exchange contracts. Each funding alternative is monitored and evaluated based on its effective interest payment rate, options exercisable by the creditor (early withdrawal, right to call, etc.), and collateral requirements. The interest payment rate is a function of market influences that are specific to the nuances and market competitiveness/breadth of each funding source. Generally, early withdrawal options are available to our retail CD customers but not to holders of brokered CDs; issuer call options are not provided on our advances from the FHLB of

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Cincinnati; and we are not subject to early termination options with respect to our interest rate exchange contracts. Additionally, collateral pledges are not provided with respect to our retail CDs or our brokered CDs; but are required for our advances from the FHLB of Cincinnati as well as for our interest rate exchange contracts.

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, the composition of our duration-extending funding sources changed as follows: the balance of retail CDs decreased $126.1 million while the balance of brokered CDs (which is inclusive of acquisition costs and subsequent amortization) increased $0.2 million. Additionally during the three months ended December 31, 2016, we increased the balance of our overnight advances from the FHLB of Cincinnati by $249.0 million; and we added $100.0 million of new, shorter-term advances from the FHLB of Cincinnati that were matched/correlated to interest rate exchange contracts that extended the effective durations of those shorter-term advances to approximately five years. These funding source modifications facilitated asset growth of $283.8 million and funded stock repurchases of $16.1 million and stock dividends of $6.4 million.

Other Interest Rate Risk Management Tools

In years prior to fiscal 2010, in addition to maintaining the levels of regulatory capital required to be well capitalized, we also managed interest rate risk by actively selling long-term, fixed-rate mortgage loans in the secondary market, a strategy pursuant to which we were able to modulate the amount of long-term, fixed-rate loans held in our portfolio. At December 31, 2016, we serviced $1.96 billion of loans for others. Also prior to fiscal 2010, we actively marketed home equity lines of credit, which carried an adjustable rate of interest indexed to the prime rate and provided interest rate sensitivity to that portion of our assets. In light of the economic and regulatory environments that existed between 2010 and 2012, neither of these strategies were utilized during that period in managing our interest rate risk exposure. Beginning in March 2012, the Association offered redesigned home equity lines of credit subject to certain property and credit performance conditions. Through these redesigned products, we have begun the process of re-establishing home equity line of credit lending as a meaningful strategy used to manage our interest rate risk profile. At December 31, 2016, the principal balance of home equity lines of credit totaled $1.28 billion. Our home equity lending is discussed in the Allowance for Loan Losses section of the Critical Accounting Policies that follows this Overview.

While the sales of first mortgage loans and originations of new home equity lines of credit remain strategically important for us, since fiscal 2010, they have played only minor roles in our management of interest rate risk. Loan sales are discussed later in this Part 1, Item 2. under the heading Liquidity and Capital Resources, and in Part 1, Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Notwithstanding our efforts to manage interest rate risk, should a rapid and substantial increase occur in general market interest rates, it is probable that, prospectively and particularly over a multi-year time horizon, the level of our net interest income would be adversely impacted.

Monitoring and Limiting Our Credit Risk. While, historically, we had been successful in limiting our credit risk exposure by generally imposing high credit standards with respect to lending, the confluence of unfavorable regional and macro-economic events that culminated in the 2008 housing market collapse and financial crisis, coupled with our pre-2010 expanded participation in the second lien mortgage lending markets, significantly refocused our attention with respect to credit risk. In response to the evolving economic landscape, we continuously revise and update our quarterly analysis and evaluation procedures, as needed, for each category of our lending with the objective of identifying and recognizing all appropriate credit impairments. At December 31, 2016, 90% of our assets consisted of residential real estate loans (both “held for sale” and “held for investment”) and home equity loans and lines of credit, which were originated predominantly to borrowers in Ohio and Florida. Our analytic procedures and evaluations include specific reviews of all home equity loans and lines of credit that become 90 or more days past due, as well as specific reviews of all first mortgage loans that become 180 or more days past due. We transfer performing home equity lines of credit subordinate to first mortgages delinquent greater than 90 days to non-accrual status. We also charge-off performing loans to collateral value and classify those loans as non-accrual within 60 days of notification of all borrowers filing Chapter 7 bankruptcy, that have not reaffirmed or been dismissed, regardless of how long the loans have been performing. Loans where at least one borrower has been discharged of their obligation in Chapter 7 bankruptcy, are classified as TDRs. At December 31, 2016, $38.3 million of loans in Chapter 7 bankruptcy status

were included in total TDRs. At December 31, 2016, the recorded investment in non-accrual status loans included $38.9 million of performing loans in Chapter 7 bankruptcy status, of which $36.8 million were also reported as TDRs.
In response to the unfavorable regional and macro-economic environment that arose beginning in 2008, and in an effort to limit our credit risk exposure and improve the credit performance of new customers, we tightened our credit eligibility criteria in evaluating a borrower’s ability to successfully fulfill his or her repayment obligation and we revised the design of many of our loan products to require higher borrower down-payments, limited the products available for condominiums, eliminated

certain product features (such as interest-only adjustable-rate loans and loans above certain LTV ratios), and we previously suspended home equity lending products with the exception of bridge loans between June 2010 and March 2012. The delinquency level related to loan originations prior to 2009, compared to originations in 2009 and after, reflect the higher credit standards to which we have subjected all new originations. As of December 31, 2016, loans originated prior to 2009 had a balance of $1.88 billion, of which $44.7 million, or 2.4%, were delinquent, while loans originated in 2009 and after had a balance of $10.08 billion, of which $6.6 million, or 0.1%, were delinquent.

One aspect of our credit risk concern relates to high concentrations of our loans that are secured by residential real estate in specific states, particularly Ohio and Florida, in light of the difficulties that arose in connection with the 2008 housing crisis with respect to the real estate markets in those two states. At December 31, 2016, approximately 58.3% and 16.5% of the combined total of our residential Core and construction loans held for investment were secured by properties in Ohio and Florida, respectively. Our 30 or more days delinquency ratios on those loans in Ohio and Florida at December 31, 2016 were 0.3% and 0.2%, respectively. Our 30 or more days delinquency ratio for the Core portfolio was 0.2% at December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 39.2% and 23.8% of our home equity loans and lines of credit were secured by properties in Ohio and Florida, respectively. Our 30 days or more delinquency ratios on those loans in Ohio and Florida at December 31, 2016 were 1.0% and 1.1%, respectively. Our 30 or more days delinquency ratio for the home equity loans and lines of credit portfolio at December 31, 2016 was 0.7%. The "Loan Portfolio Composition" portion of this Overview section and the “Allowance for Loan Losses” portion of the Critical Accounting Policies section that immediately follows this Overview, provide extensive details regarding our loan portfolio composition, delinquency statistics, our methodology in evaluating our loan loss provisions and the adequacy of our allowance for loan losses. In an effort to moderate the concentration of our credit risk exposure in individual states, particularly Ohio and Florida, we have utilized direct mail marketing, our internet site and our customer service call center to extend our lending activities to other attractive geographic locations. Currently, in addition to Ohio and Florida, we are actively lending in 19 other states and the District of Columbia, and as a result of that activity, the concentration ratios of the combined total of our residential Core and construction loans held for investment for Ohio and Florida, as disclosed earlier in this paragraph, have trended downward from their September 30, 2010 levels when the concentrations were 79.1% in Ohio and 19.0% in Florida. Of the total mortgage and equity loan originations for the three months ended December 31, 2016, 32.9% are secured by properties in states other than Ohio or Florida.

Our residential Home Today loans are another area of credit risk concern. Although the principal balance in these loans had declined to $118.6 million at December 31, 2016, and constituted only 1.0% of our total “held for investment” loan portfolio balance, these loans comprised 29.6% and 30.6% of our 90 days or greater delinquencies and our total delinquencies, respectively, at that date. At December 31, 2016, approximately 95.3% and 4.5% of our residential Home Today loans were secured by properties in Ohio and Florida, respectively. At December 31, 2016, the percentages of those loans delinquent 30 days or more in Ohio and Florida were 13.4% and 14.0%, respectively. The disparity between the portfolio composition ratio and delinquency composition ratio reflects the nature of the Home Today loans. We do not offer, and have not offered, loan products frequently considered to be designed to target sub-prime borrowers containing features such as higher fees or higher rates, negative amortization, or low initial payment features with adjustable interest rates. Our Home Today loans, the majority of which were entered into with borrowers that had credit profiles that would not have otherwise qualified for our loan products due to deficient credit scores, generally contained the same features as loans offered to our Core borrowers. The overriding objective of our Home Today lending, just as it is with our Core lending, was the creation of successful homeowners. We attempted to manage our Home Today credit risk by requiring that borrowers attend pre- and post-borrowing financial management education and counseling and that the borrowers be referred to us by a sponsoring organization with which we have partnered. Further, to manage the credit aspect of these loans, inasmuch as the majority of these buyers did not have sufficient funds for required down payments, many loans included private mortgage insurance. At December 31, 2016, 25.4% of Home Today loans included private mortgage insurance coverage. From a peak recorded investment of $306.6 million at December 31, 2007, the total recorded investment of the Home Today portfolio has declined to $117.2 million at December 31, 2016. This trend generally reflects the evolving conditions in the mortgage real estate market and the tightening of standards imposed by issuers of private mortgage insurance. As part of our effort to manage credit risk, effective March 27, 2009, the Home Today underwriting guidelines were revised to be substantially the same as our traditional mortgage product. At December 31, 2016, the recorded investment in Home Today loans originated subsequent to March 27, 2009 was $3.4 million. Since we are no longer originating loans under our Home Today program, the Home Today portfolio will continue to decline in balance due to contractual amortization. To supplant the Home Today product and to continue to meet the credit needs of our customers and the communities that we serve, during fiscal 2016 we began to offer Fannie Mae eligible, Home Ready loans. These loans are originated in accordance with Fannie Mae's underwriting standards. While we retain the servicing to these loans, the loans, along with the credit risk associated therewith, are securitized/sold to Fannie Mae.

Maintaining Access to Adequate Liquidity and Diverse Funding Sources. For most insured depositories, customer and community confidence are critical to their ability to maintain access to adequate liquidity and to conduct business in an orderly

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fashion. We believe that a well capitalized institution is one of the most important factors in nurturing customer and community confidence. Accordingly, we have managed the pace of our growth in a manner that reflects our emphasis on high capital levels. At December 31, 2016, the Association's ratio of Tier 1 (leverage) capital to net average assets (a basic industry measure that deems 5.00% or above to represent a "well capitalized" status) was 11.08%. The Association's current Tier 1 (leverage) capital ratio is lower than its ratio at September 30, 2016, which was 11.73%, due primarily to an $81 million cash dividend payment that the Association made to the Company, its sole shareholder, in December 2016 that reduced the Association's Tier 1 (leverage) capital ratio by an estimated 63 basis points. Because of its intercompany nature, this dividend payment did not impact the Company's consolidated capital ratios which are reported in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of this Item 2. We expect to continue to remain a well capitalized institution.

In managing its level of liquidity, the Company monitors available funding sources, which include attracting new deposits (including brokered CDs), borrowings from others, the conversion of assets to cash and the generation of funds through profitable operations. The Company has traditionally relied on retail deposits as its primary means in meeting its funding needs. At December 31, 2016, deposits totaled $8.24 billion (including $539.8 million of brokered CDs), while borrowings totaled $3.05 billion and borrowers' advances and servicing escrows totaled $132.6 million, combined. In evaluating funding sources, we consider many factors, including cost, collateral, duration, current availability, expected sustainability, impact on operations and capital levels.

To attract deposits, we offer our customers attractive rates of interest on our deposit products. Our deposit products typically offer rates that are highly competitive with the rates on similar products offered by other financial institutions. We intend to continue this practice, subject to market conditions.

We preserve the availability of alternative funding sources through various mechanisms. First, by maintaining high capital levels, we retain the flexibility to increase our balance sheet size without jeopardizing our capital adequacy. Effectively, this permits us to increase the rates that we offer on our deposit products thereby attracting more potential customers. Second, we pledge available real estate mortgage loans and investment securities with the FHLB of Cincinnati and the FRB-Cleveland. At December 31, 2016, these collateral pledge support arrangements provided the Association with the ability to immediately borrow an additional $84.4 million from the FRB-Cleveland Discount Window. From the perspective of collateral value securing FHLB of Cincinnati advances, our capacity limit for additional borrowings beyond the balance outstanding at December 31, 2016 was $5.35 billion, subject to satisfaction of the FHLB of Cincinnati common stock ownership requirement. To satisfy the common stock ownership requirement for the maximum limit of borrowing we would need to increase our ownership of FHLB of Cincinnati common stock by an additional $107.0 million. Third, we invest in high quality marketable securities that exhibit limited market price variability, and to the extent that they are not needed as collateral for borrowings, can be sold in the institutional market and converted to cash. At December 31, 2016, our investment securities portfolio totaled $524.2 million. Finally, cash flows from operating activities have been a regular source of funds. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, cash flows from operations totaled $97.2 million and $69.3 million, respectively.

Historically, a portion of the residential first mortgage loans that we originated were considered to be highly liquid as they were eligible for delivery/sale to Fannie Mae. However, due to delivery requirement changes imposed by Fannie Mae as a result of the 2008 financial crisis, effective July 1, 2010, that was no longer an available source of liquidity for the Company. We have since implemented certain loan origination changes for a portion of our loan production, which resulted in our November 15, 2013 reinstatement as an approved seller to Fannie Mae, which elevates the level of liquidity available for those loans. In addition, we have completed non-agency eligible, whole loan sales, all on a servicing retained basis, of both fixed-rate and Smart Rate loans, demonstrating that with adequate lead time, the majority of our residential first mortgage loan portfolio could be available for liquidity management purposes. At December 31, 2016, $8.2 million of agency eligible, long-term, fixed-rate first mortgage loans were classified as "held for sale". During the three months ended December 31, 2016, $4.8 million of agency-compliant HARP II and Home Ready loans and $29.3 million of long-term, fixed-rate, agency-compliant, non-HARP II, non-Home Ready first mortgage loans were sold to Fannie Mae. In addition to the loan sales to Fannie Mae, during the three months ended

December 31, 2016, $38.4 million of long-term, fixed-rate loans were sold to the FHLB of Cincinnati, under their Mortgage Purchase Program.

Overall, while customer and community confidence can never be assured, the Company believes that its liquidity is adequate and that it has access to adequate alternative funding sources.

Monitoring and Controlling Operating Expenses. We continue to focus on managing operating expenses. Our ratio of annualized non-interest expense to average assets was 1.40% for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 1.54% for the three months ended December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2016, our average assets per full-time employee and our average deposits per full-time employee were $13.0 million and $8.1 million, respectively. We believe that each of these measures compares favorably with the averages for our peer group. Our relatively high average balance of deposits (exclusive of brokered CDs) held at our branch offices ($202.5 million per branch office as of December 31, 2016) contributes to our

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expense management efforts by limiting the overhead costs of serving our deposit customers. We will continue our efforts to control operating expenses as we grow our business.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical accounting policies are defined as those that involve significant judgments and uncertainties, and could potentially give rise to materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. We believe that the most critical accounting policies upon which our financial condition and results of operations depend, and which involve the most complex subjective decisions or assessments, are our policies with respect to our allowance for loan losses, income taxes and pension benefits.

Allowance for Loan Losses. We provide for loan losses based on the allowance method. Accordingly, all loan losses are charged to, and all recoveries are credited to, the related allowance. Additions to the allowance for loan losses are provided by charges to income based on various factors which, in our judgment, deserve current recognition in estimating probable losses. We regularly review the loan portfolio and make provisions for loan losses in order to maintain the allowance for loan losses in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Our allowance for loan losses consists of two components:

(1) individual valuation allowances established for any impaired loans dependent on cash flows, such as performing TDRs, and IVAs related to a portion of the allowance on loans individually reviewed that represents further deterioration in the fair value of the collateral not yet identified as uncollectible; and

(2) general valuation allowances, which are comprised of quantitative GVAs, which are general allowances for loan losses for each loan type based on historical loan loss experience and qualitative GVAs, which are adjustments to the quantitative GVAs, maintained to cover uncertainties that affect our estimate of incurred probable losses for each loan type.

The qualitative GVAs expand our ability to identify and estimate probable losses and are based on our evaluation of the following factors, some of which are consistent with factors that impact the determination of quantitative GVAs. For example, delinquency statistics (both current and historical) are used in developing the quantitative GVAs while the trending of the delinquency statistics is considered and evaluated in the determination of the qualitative GVAs. Factors impacting the determination of qualitative GVAs include:

- changes in lending policies and procedures including underwriting standards, collection, charge-off or recovery practices;
- changes in national, regional, and local economic and business conditions and trends including housing market factors and trends, such as the status of loans in foreclosure, real estate in judgment and real estate owned, and unemployment statistics and trends;
- changes in the nature and volume of the portfolios including home equity lines of credit nearing the end of the draw period;
- changes in the experience, ability or depth of lending management;
- changes in the volume or severity of past due loans, volume of nonaccrual loans, or the volume and severity of adversely classified loans including the trending of delinquency statistics (both current and historical), historical loan loss experience and trends, the frequency and magnitude of multiple restructurings of loans previously the subject of TDRs, and uncertainty surrounding borrowers' ability to recover from temporary hardships for which short-term loan restructurings are granted;
- changes in the quality of the loan review system;
- changes in the value of the underlying collateral including asset disposition loss statistics (both current and historical) and the trending of those statistics, and additional charge-offs on individually reviewed loans;
- existence of any concentrations of credit; and
- effect of other external factors such as competition, or legal and regulatory requirements including market conditions and regulatory directives that impact the entire financial services industry.

When loan restructurings qualify as TDRs and the loans are performing according to the terms of the restructuring, we record an IVA based on the present value of expected future cash flows, which includes a factor for subsequent potential defaults, discounted at the effective interest rate of the original loan contract. Potential defaults are distinguished from multiple restructurings as borrowers who default are generally not eligible for subsequent restructurings. At December 31, 2016, the balance of such individual valuation allowances was $11.9 million. In instances when loans require multiple restructurings, additional valuation allowances may be required. The new valuation allowance on a loan that has multiple restructurings more

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than once is calculated based on the present value of the expected cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate of the original loan contract, considering the new terms of the restructured agreement. Due to the immaterial amount of this exposure to date, we continue to capture this exposure as a component of our qualitative GVA evaluation. The significance of this exposure will be monitored and, if warranted, we will enhance our loan loss methodology to include a new default factor (developed to reflect the estimated impact to the balance of the allowance for loan losses that will occur as a result of subsequent future restructurings) that will be assessed against all loans reviewed collectively. If new default factors are implemented, the qualitative GVA methodology will be adjusted to preclude duplicative loss consideration.

We evaluate the allowance for loan losses based upon the combined total of the quantitative and qualitative GVAs and IVAs. Generally, when the loan portfolio increases, absent other factors, the allowance for loan loss methodology results in a higher dollar amount of estimated probable losses than would be the case without the increase. Generally, when the loan portfolio decreases, absent other factors, the allowance for loan loss methodology results in a lower dollar amount of estimated probable losses than would be the case without the decrease.

Home equity loans and lines of credit generally have higher credit risk than traditional residential mortgage loans. These loans and credit lines are usually in a second lien position and when combined with the first mortgage, result in generally higher overall loan-to-value ratios. In a stressed housing market with high delinquencies and decreasing housing prices, as arose beginning in 2008, these higher loan-to-value ratios represent a greater risk of loss to the Company. A borrower with more equity in the property has a vested interest in keeping the loan current when compared to a borrower with little or no equity in the property. In light of the past weakness in the housing market, the historical level of delinquencies and the current uncertainty with respect to future employment levels and economic prospects, we currently conduct an expanded loan level evaluation of our home equity loans and lines of credit, including bridge loans, which are delinquent 90 days or more. This expanded evaluation is in addition to our traditional evaluation procedures. Our home equity loans and lines of credit portfolio continues to comprise a significant portion of our net charge-offs, although the level of home equity loans and lines of credit charge-offs has receded over the last year from levels previously experienced. At December 31, 2016, we had a recorded investment of $1.53 billion in home equity loans and equity lines of credit outstanding, $5.5 million, or 0.4%, of which were 90 days or more past due.

We periodically evaluate the carrying value of loans and the allowance is adjusted accordingly. While we use the best information available to make evaluations, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based on unforeseen changes in loan quality and economic conditions.

The following table sets forth the allowance for loan losses allocated by loan category, the percent of allowance in each category to the total allowance, and the percent of loans in each category to total loans at the dates indicated. The allowance for loan losses allocated to each category is not necessarily indicative of future losses in any particular category and does not restrict the use of the allowance to absorb losses in other categories.

	December 31, 2016		
	Amount	Percent of Allowance to Total Allowance	Percent of Loans in Category to Total Loans
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Real estate loans:			
Residential Core	$14,807	24.5 %	85.8 %
Residential Home Today	5,955	9.9	1.0
Home equity loans and lines of credit	39,680	65.6	12.7
Construction	5	—	0.5
Total allowance	$60,447	100.0 %	100.0 %

	September 30, 2016					December 31, 2015				
	Amount	Percent of Allowance to Total Allowance		Percent of Loans in Category to Total Loans		Amount	Percent of Allowance to Total Allowance		Percent of Loans in Category to Total Loans	
	(Dollars in thousands)									
Real estate loans:										
Residential Core	$15,068	24.4	%	85.5	%	$20,468	29.6	%	84.2	%
Residential Home Today	7,416	12.0		1.0		9,852	14.2		1.2	
Home equity loans and lines of credit	39,304	63.6		13.0		38,907	56.2		14.1	
Construction	7	—		0.5		14	—		0.5	
Total allowance	$61,795	100.0	%	100.0	%	$69,241	100.0	%	100.0	%

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The following table sets forth activity in our allowance for loan losses segregated by geographic location for the periods indicated. The majority of our construction loan portfolio is secured by properties located in Ohio and the balances of other consumer loans are considered immaterial, therefore neither is segregated by geography.

	As of and For the Three Months Ended December 31,					
	2016			2015		
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Allowance balance (beginning of the period)	$	61,795		$	71,554	
Charge-offs:						
Real estate loans:						
Residential Core						
Ohio	388			947		
Florida	765			274		
Other	19			61		
Total Residential Core	1,172			1,282		
Residential Home Today						
Ohio	703			773		
Florida	78			53		
Other	21			—		
Total Residential Home Today	802			826		
Home equity loans and lines of credit						
Ohio	705			785		
Florida	898			665		
California	83			57		
Other	363			597		
Total Home equity loans and lines of credit	2,049			2,104		
Total charge-offs	4,023			4,212		
Recoveries:						
Real estate loans:						
Residential Core	681			918		
Residential Home Today	291			418		
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1,703			1,563		
Construction	—			—		
Total recoveries	2,675			2,899		
Net charge-offs	(1,348		)	(1,313		)
Provision for loan losses	—			(1,000		)
Allowance balance (end of the period)	$	60,447		$	69,241	

Ratios:				
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans outstanding	0.01	%	0.05	%
Allowance for loan losses to non-accrual loans at end of the period	69.19	%	67.25	%
Allowance for loan losses to the total recorded investment in loans at end of the period	0.51	%	0.61	%

The net charge-offs of $1.3 million during the three months ended December 31, 2016 remained flat from the three months ended December 31, 2015, as credit quality continued to improve during the current fiscal year.

We continue to evaluate loans becoming delinquent for potential losses and record provisions for our estimate of those losses. We expect a moderate level of charge-offs to continue as delinquent loans are resolved in the future and uncollected balances are charged against the allowance.

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During the three months ended December 31, 2016, the total allowance for loan losses decreased $1.3 million, to $60.5 million from $61.8 million at September 30, 2016, as we recorded no provision for loan losses, while loan charge-offs exceeded recoveries by $1.3 million. The allowance for loan losses related to loans evaluated collectively decreased by $0.6 million during the three months ended December 31, 2016, and the allowance for loan losses related to loans evaluated individually decreased by approximately $0.7 million. Refer to the "analysis of the allowance for loan losses" and "activity in the allowance for loan losses" tables in Note 4 of the Notes to the Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for more information. Other than the less significant construction and other consumer loans segments, changes during the three months ended December 31, 2016 in the balances of the GVAs, excluding changes in IVAs, related to the significant loan segments are described as follows:

- Residential Core – The recorded investment of this segment of the loan portfolio increased 1.9%, or $188.8 million, during the quarter, while the total allowance for loan losses for this segment decreased 1.7% or $0.3 million, which was primarily driven by a reduction in the allowance for loans individually evaluated. The portion of this loan segment’s allowance for loan losses that was determined by evaluating groups of loans collectively (i.e. those loans that were not individually evaluated), increased 7.2%, or $0.4 million, to $6.6 million at December 31, 2016 from $6.1 million at September 30, 2016. The ratio of this portion of the allowance for loan losses to the total balance of loans in this loan segment that were evaluated collectively remained at 0.06% at December 31, 2016 compared to September 30, 2016. Total delinquencies decreased 4.5% to $24.3 million at December 31, 2016 from $25.4 million at September 30, 2016. While loans 90 or more days delinquent decreased 9.4% to $14.1 million at December 31, 2016 from $15.6 million at September 30, 2016, loans 30 to 89 days delinquent increased by 3.2%. Net charge-offs of $0.5 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2016 were greater than net charge-offs of $0.4 million during the quarter ended December 31, 2015. The credit profile of this portfolio segment remained strong during the quarter due to the addition of high credit quality, residential first mortgage loans. As there continues to be a consistent improving trend in this portfolio, we believe reductions in the allowance are warranted, subject to appropriate increases as a result of overall loan growth.
- Residential Home Today – The recorded investment of this segment of the loan portfolio decreased 2.7%, or $3.3 million, as we are no longer originating loans under the Home Today program. The total allowance for loan losses for this segment decreased from $7.4 million at the prior quarter to $6.0 million at December 31, 2016. The portion of this loan segment’s allowance for loan losses that was determined by evaluating groups of loans collectively (i.e. those loans that were not individually evaluated), decreased by 27.4% to $3.2 million at December 31, 2016 from $4.4 million at September 30, 2016. Similarly, the ratio of this portion of the allowance to the total balance of loans in this loan segment that were evaluated collectively, decreased to 4.8% at December 31, 2016 from 6.4% at September 30, 2016. Total delinquencies increased to $15.7 million at December 31, 2016 from $15.2 million at September 30, 2016. While delinquencies greater than 90 days increased to $8.3 million from $7.4 million at September 30, 2016, loans 30 to 89 days delinquent decreased by 5.5%, or $0.4 million. Net charge-offs were greater at $0.5 million during the quarter ending December 31, 2016 compared to $0.4 million during the quarter ending December 31, 2015. The allowance for this portfolio fluctuates based on not only the generally declining portfolio balance, but also on the credit profile trends in this portfolio. This portfolio's allowance decreased this quarter based on the decrease in the Home Today balance yet risk remains based on the generally less stringent credit requirements that were in place at the time that these borrowers qualified for their loans and the continued depressed home values that remain in this portfolio.
- Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit – The recorded investment of this segment of the loan portfolio decreased 0.7%, or $10.8 million, to $1.53 billion at December 31, 2016 from $1.54 billion at September 30, 2016. The total allowance for loan losses for this segment increased $0.4 million to $39.7 million from $39.3 million at September 30, 2016. During the quarter ended December 31, 2016, the portion of this loan segment's allowance for loan losses that was determined by evaluating groups of loans collectively (i.e. those loans that were not individually evaluated) increased by $0.1 million, or 0.3%, to $38.7 million from $38.6 million at September 30, 2016. The ratio of this portion of the allowance to the total balance of loans in this loan segment that were evaluated collectively remained at

2.6% between September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2016. Total delinquencies for this portfolio segment increased 0.1% to $11.4 million at December 31, 2016 as compared to $11.3 million at September 30, 2016. Delinquencies greater than 90 days increased 10.7% to $5.5 million at December 31, 2016 from $4.9 million at September 30, 2016, while 30 to 89 day delinquent loans decreased 8.1% to $5.9 million at December 31, 2016 from $6.4 million at the prior quarter end. Net charge-offs for this loan segment during the current quarter were less at $0.3 million, as compared to $0.5 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2015. While there were some improvements in the credit metrics of this portfolio during the quarter, the allowance reflects our consideration of the potentially adverse impact that required payment increases that occur as home equity lines of credit near the end of their draw periods may have on our borrowers ability to meet their debt service obligations, and as a result, the allowance for this loan segment remains elevated.

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Loan Portfolio Composition

The following table sets forth the composition of the portfolio of loans held for investment, by type of loan segregated by geographic location at the indicated dates, excluding loans held for sale. The majority of our construction loan portfolio is secured by properties located in Ohio and the balances of other consumer loans are considered immaterial. Therefore, neither is segregated by geographic location.

	December 31, 2016		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Real estate loans:						
Residential Core						
Ohio	$5,956,774		$5,937,114		$5,878,020	
Florida	1,700,042		1,678,798		1,624,020	
Other	2,600,633		2,453,740		2,002,162	
Total Residential Core	10,257,449	85.8 %	10,069,652	85.5 %	9,504,202	84.2 %
Residential Home Today						
Ohio	113,076		116,253		125,456	
Florida	5,281		5,414		5,848	
Other	244		271		353	
Total Residential Home Today	118,601	1.0	121,938	1.0	131,657	1.2
Home equity loans and lines of credit						
Ohio	595,064		597,735		629,314	
Florida	361,107		370,111		407,743	
California	204,980		210,004		214,279	
Other	357,949		353,432		345,953	
Total Home equity loans and lines of credit	1,519,100	12.7	1,531,282	13.0	1,597,289	14.1
Total Construction	62,788	0.5	61,382	0.5	55,723	0.5
Other consumer loans	3,173	—	3,116	—	3,273	—
Total loans receivable	11,961,111	100.0%	11,787,370	100.0%	11,292,144	100.0%
Deferred loan expenses, net	22,318		19,384		12,020	
Loans in process	(36,453)		(36,155)		(32,153)	
Allowance for loan losses	(60,447)		(61,795)		(69,241)	
Total loans receivable, net	$11,886,529		$11,708,804		$11,202,770	

On December 31, 2016, the unpaid principal balance of our home equity loans and lines of credit portfolio consisted of $235.8 million in home equity loans (which included $189.6 million of home equity lines of credit, which are in the amortization period and no longer eligible to be drawn upon, and $2.4 million in bridge loans) and $1.28 billion in home equity lines of credit. The following table sets forth credit exposure, principal balance, percent delinquent 90 days or more, the mean CLTV percent at the time of origination and the current mean CLTV percent of our home equity loans, home equity lines of credit and bridge loan portfolio as of December 31, 2016. Home equity lines of credit in the draw period are reported according to geographic distribution.

	Credit Exposure	Principal Balance	Percent Delinquent 90 Days or More	Mean CLTV Percent at Origination (2)	Current Mean CLTV Percent (3)
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Home equity lines of credit in draw period (by state)					
Ohio	$1,153,818	$477,626	0.15 %	60 %	54 %
Florida	462,614	283,660	0.38 %	60 %	56 %
California	330,142	192,695	0.08 %	65 %	56 %

Other (1)	629,261	329,278	0.08	%	63	%	61	%
Total home equity lines of credit in draw period	2,575,835	1,283,259	0.17	%	61	%	56	%
Home equity lines in repayment, home equity loans and bridge loans	235,841	235,841	1.38	%	67	%	52	%
Total	$2,811,676	$1,519,100	0.36	%	62	%	55	%

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(1) No other individual state has a committed or drawn balance greater than 10% of our total equity lending portfolio nor 5% of total loans.
(2) Mean CLTV percent at origination for all home equity lines of credit is based on the committed amount.
(3) Current Mean CLTV is based on best available first mortgage and property values as of December 31, 2016. Property values are estimated using HPI data published by the FHFA. Current Mean CLTV percent for home equity lines of credit in the draw period is calculated using the committed amount. Current Mean CLTV on home equity lines of credit in the repayment period is calculated using the principal balance.

At December 31, 2016, 44.5% of our home equity lending portfolio was either in a first lien position (26.4%), in a subordinate (second) lien position behind a first lien that we held (11.8%) or behind a first lien that was held by a loan that we serviced for others (6.3%). In addition, at December 31, 2016, 15.9% of our home equity line of credit portfolio in the draw period was making only the required minimum payment on their outstanding line balance.

The following table sets forth credit exposure, principal balance, percent delinquent 90 days or more, the mean CLTV percent at the time of origination and the current mean CLTV percent of our home equity loans, home equity lines of credit and bridge loan portfolio as of December 31, 2016. Home equity lines of credit in the draw period are stratified by the calendar year originated:

	Credit Exposure	Principal Balance	Percent Delinquent 90 Days or More		Mean CLTV Percent at Origination (1)		Current Mean CLTV Percent (2)	
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Home equity lines of credit in draw period								
2006 and Prior	$308,619	$151,467	0.37	%	60	%	52	%
2007	257,482	168,290	0.38	%	66	%	65	%
2008	594,674	346,643	0.25	%	63	%	58	%
2009	232,643	105,768	0.13	%	55	%	51	%
2010	19,400	7,724	0.26	%	57	%	47	%
2011	150	150	—	%	—	%	—	%
2012	18,081	6,124	—	%	50	%	41	%
2013	62,750	27,390	—	%	59	%	46	%
2014	223,721	95,169	—	%	60	%	50	%
2015	314,985	146,695	—	%	61	%	55	%
2016	543,330	227,839	—	%	62	%	60	%
Total home equity lines of credit in draw period	2,575,835	1,283,259	0.17	%	61	%	56	%
Home equity lines in repayment, home equity loans and bridge loans	235,841	235,841	1.38	%	67	%	52	%
Total	$2,811,676	$1,519,100	0.36	%	62	%	55	%

(1) Mean CLTV percent at origination for all home equity lines of credit is based on the committed amount.
(2) Current Mean CLTV is based on best available first mortgage and property values as of December 31, 2016. Property values are estimated using HPI data published by the FHFA. Current Mean CLTV percent for home equity lines of credit in the draw period is calculated using the committed amount. Current Mean CLTV on home equity lines of credit in the repayment period is calculated using the principal balance.

As shown in the origination by year table above, the percent of loans delinquent 90 days or more (seriously delinquent) for loans originated during the years preceding the 2008 financial and housing crisis are, on a relative basis, higher than for the years following 2008. The years preceding 2008 saw rapidly increasing housing prices, especially in our Florida market. As the housing prices declined along with the general economic downturn and higher levels of unemployment that accompanied the 2008 financial crisis, we see that reflected in delinquencies for those years. Home equity lines of credit originated during those years also saw higher loan amounts, higher permitted loan-to-value ratios, and lower credit scores.

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In general, the home equity line of credit product originated prior to June 2010 (when new home equity lending was temporarily suspended) was characterized by a ten-year draw period followed by a ten-year repayment period; however, there were two types of transactions that could result in a draw period that extended beyond ten years. The first transaction involved customer requests for increases in the amount of their home equity line of credit. When the customer's credit performance and profile supported the increase, the draw period term was reset for the ten-year period following the date of the increase in the home equity line of credit amount. A second transaction that impacted the draw period involved extensions. For a period of time prior to June 2008, the Association had a program that evaluated home equity lines of credit that were nearing the end of their draw period and made a determination as to whether or not the customer should be offered an additional ten-year draw period. If the account and customer met certain pre-established criteria, an offer was made to extend the otherwise expiring draw period by ten years from the date of the offer. If the customer chose to accept the extension, the origination date of the account remained unchanged but the account would have a revised draw period that was extended by ten years. As a result of these two programs, the reported draw periods for certain home equity line of credit accounts exceed ten years.

In light of the past weakness in the housing market and uncertainty with respect to future employment levels and economic prospects, we conduct an expanded loan level evaluation of our equity lines of credit which are delinquent 90 days or more. In addition, as customers approach the end of the draw period and face the likelihood of an increased monthly payment during the amortization period, we continue to work with them to manage their loan payments, including the possibility of restructuring loans, in an attempt to help families keep their home.

The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2016, the principal balance of home equity lines of credit in the draw period segregated by the current combined LTV range and by fiscal year that the draw period expires.

	Current CLTV Category					
Home equity lines of credit in draw period (by end of draw fiscal year):	< 80%	80 - 89.9%	90 - 100%	>100%	Unknown (2)	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)					
2017 (1)	$93,137	$21,257	$13,317	$13,611	$1,755	$143,077
2018 (1)	336,829	48,409	18,649	15,671	6,520	426,078
2019 (1)	270,279	13,852	2,164	1,608	4,734	292,637
2020 (1)	165,917	635	12	213	1,906	168,683
2021 (1)	54,111	51	15	—	287	54,464
2022	53	38	—	—	—	91
Post 2022	190,659	6,738	—	23	809	198,229
Total	$1,110,985	$90,980	$34,157	$31,126	$16,011	$1,283,259

(1) Home equity lines of credit whose draw period ends in fiscal years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 include $5.3 million, $14.1 million, $75.6 million, $146.1 million and $54.4 million respectively, of lines where the customer has an amortizing payment during the draw period.

(2) Market data necessary for stratification is not readily available.

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The following table sets forth the breakdown of current mean CLTV percentages for our home equity lines of credit in the draw period as of December 31, 2016.

	Credit Exposure	Principal Balance	Percent of Total Principal Balance	Percent Delinquent 90 Days or More	Mean CLTV Percent at Origination (2)	Current Mean CLTV Percent (3)
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Home equity lines of credit in draw period (by current mean CLTV)						
< 80%	$2,333,850	$1,110,985	86.6 %	0.15 %	60 %	53 %
80 - 89.9%	135,015	90,980	7.1 %	0.57 %	80 %	84 %
90 - 100%	41,292	34,157	2.7 %	— %	82 %	94 %
> 100%	34,710	31,126	2.4 %	0.08 %	80 %	120 %
Unknown (1)	30,968	16,011	1.2 %	0.22 %	57 %	(1)
	$2,575,835	$1,283,259	100.0 %	0.17 %	61 %	56 %

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(1) Market data necessary for stratification is not readily available.
(2) Mean CLTV percent at origination for all home equity lines of credit is based on the committed amount.
(3) Current Mean CLTV is based on best available first mortgage and property values as of December 31, 2016. Property values are estimated using HPI data published by the FHFA. Current Mean CLTV percent for home equity lines of credit in the draw period is calculated using the committed amount. Current Mean CLTV on home equity lines of credit in the repayment period is calculated using the principal balance.

Delinquent Loans

The following tables set forth the number and recorded investment in loan delinquencies by type, segregated by geographic location and severity of delinquency at the dates indicated. The majority of our construction loan portfolio is secured by properties located in Ohio and there were no delinquencies in the other consumer loan portfolio; therefore, neither is segregated by geography. There were no delinquencies in the construction loan portfolio at December 31, 2016 or September 30, 2016.

	Loans Delinquent for					
	30-89 Days		90 Days or More		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)					
December 31, 2016						
Real estate loans:						
Residential Core						
Ohio	107	$9,179	142	$10,582	249	$19,761
Florida	6	949	30	3,046	36	3,995
Other	—	—	3	505	3	505
Total Residential Core	113	10,128	175	14,133	288	24,261
Residential Home Today						
Ohio	139	7,077	220	7,872	359	14,949
Florida	5	348	10	379	15	727
Other	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total Residential Home Today	144	7,425	231	8,251	375	15,676
Home equity loans and lines of credit						
Ohio	131	3,339	177	2,540	308	5,879

Florida	39	1,690	117	2,288	156	3,978
California	6	377	5	157	11	534
Other	17	489	44	477	61	966
Total Home equity loans and lines of credit	193	5,895	343	5,462	536	11,357
Total	450					