

MSB FINANCIAL CORP.
Form 10-Q
May 14, 2013

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition to
period from

Commission File Number 001-33246

MSB FINANCIAL CORP.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

UNITED STATES
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

34-1981437
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

1902 Long Hill Road, Millington, New Jersey
(Address of principal executive offices)

07946-0417
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone
number, including
area code (908) 647-4000

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 ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required

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to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

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 ☒

The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer’s classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: May 08, 2013:

\$0.10 par value common stock 5,015,937 shares outstanding

MSB FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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ITEM 1 – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

MSB FINANCIAL CORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2012
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amount)	
Cash and due from banks	\$ 13,979	\$ 21,090
Interest-earning demand deposits with banks	4,368	12,667
Cash and Cash Equivalents	18,347	33,757
Trading securities	-	52
Securities held to maturity (fair value of \$80,757 and \$51,540, respectively)	79,945	50,706
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses of \$4,543 and \$3,065, respectively	230,049	240,520
Other real estate owned	1,621	—
Premises and equipment	9,017	9,400
Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock, at cost	1,815	1,365
Bank owned life insurance	6,865	6,115
Accrued interest receivable	1,144	1,341
Other assets	4,901	4,091
Total Assets	\$ 353,704	\$ 347,347
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 18,044	\$ 17,251
Interest bearing	263,832	266,547
Total Deposits	281,876	283,798
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	30,000	20,000
Advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	125	97
Other liabilities	2,524	2,574
Total Liabilities	314,525	306,469
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, par value \$0.10; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 5,620,625 issued; 5,010,937 and 5,085,292 shares outstanding, respectively	562	562

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Paid-in capital	24,426	24,214
Retained earnings	20,489	22,067
Unallocated common stock held by ESOP (96,956 and 109,602 shares, respectively)	(969)	(1,096)
Treasury stock, at cost, 609,688 and 535,333 shares, respectively	(5,240)	(4,768)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(89)	(101)
Total Stockholders' Equity	39,179	40,878
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 353,704	\$ 347,347

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MSB FINANCIAL CORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In thousands, except share amounts)			
Interest Income:				
Loans receivable, including fees	\$ 2,594	\$ 2,876	\$ 7,962	\$ 8,989
Securities held to maturity	371	471	1,096	1,474
Other	20	23	69	67
Total Interest Income	2,985	3,370	9,127	10,530
Interest Expense				
Deposits	473	617	1,545	2,067
Borrowings	175	170	519	515
Total Interest Expense	648	787	2,064	2,582
Net Interest Income	2,337	2,583	7,063	7,948
Provision for Loan Losses	175	471	3,894	1,459
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	2,162	2,112	3,169	6,489
Non-Interest Income				
Fees and service charges	76	80	237	245
Income from bank owned life insurance	54	50	162	151
Gain (loss) on trading securities	-	9	1	(2)
Other	29	21	80	83
Total Non-Interest Income	159	160	480	477
Non-Interest Expenses				
Salaries and employee benefits	980	932	2,901	2,874
Directors compensation	121	130	377	361
Occupancy and equipment	364	351	1,069	1,138
Service bureau fees	139	117	405	333
Advertising	47	43	119	139
FDIC assessment	73	74	219	222
Professional services	138	106	423	368
Other	326	209	801	646
Total Non-Interest Expenses	2,188	1,962	6,314	6,081
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes	133	310	(2,665)	885
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	44	116	(1,087)	356

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Net Income (Loss)	89	194	(1,578)	529
Weighted average number of common stock shares outstanding - basic and diluted	4,916	4,973	4,939	5,010
Earnings (Loss) per common share - basic and diluted	\$.02	\$.04	\$ (.32)	\$.11

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MSB FINANCIAL CORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME
(Unaudited)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) – (Continued)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Defined benefit pension plans:				
Amortization of prior service cost included in net periodic pension cost, net of tax of \$2 and \$-; and \$3 and \$3, for the three and nine months, respectively.	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$ 5
Less: amortization of unrecognized gain, net of tax of \$3 and \$2; and \$7 and \$4 for the three and nine months, respectively.	2	2	7	6
Other comprehensive income	4	4	12	11
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 93	\$ 198	\$ (1,566)	\$ 540

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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MSB Financial Corp and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (1,578)	\$ 529
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net accretion of securities discounts and deferred loan fees and costs	(247)	(109)
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	428	452
Stock based compensation and allocation of ESOP stock	339	331
Provision for loan losses	3,894	1,459
Loss (gain) loss on sale of other real estate owned	11	(9)
Income from bank owned life insurance	(162)	(151)
Unrealized (gain) loss on trading securities	(1)	2
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable	197	(75)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(819)	576
(Decrease) in other liabilities	(29)	(58)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	2,033	2,947
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Activity in held to maturity securities:		
Purchases	(64,780)	(53,970)
Maturities, calls and principal repayments	35,629	34,514
Net decrease in loans receivable	4,225	7,853
Purchase of premises and equipment	(45)	(156)
Purchase of bank owned life insurance	(588)	—
Purchase Federal Home Loan bank of New York stock	(450)	—
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	879	870
Proceeds from sale of trading securities	53	—
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(25,077)	(10,889)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net decrease in deposits	(1,922)	(1,706)
Long-term debt advance	10,000	—
Increase (decrease) in advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	28	(148)
Cash dividends paid to minority shareholders	—	(163)
Purchase of treasury stock	(472)	(414)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	7,634	(2,431)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(15,410)	(10,373)
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning	33,757	30,976
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Ending	\$ 18,347	\$ 20,603

Supplementary Cash Flows Information

Interest paid	\$	2,064	\$	2,577
Income taxes paid	\$	195	\$	41
Loan receivable transferred to other real estate owned	\$	2,511	\$	350

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MSB FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 1 – Organization and Business

MSB Financial Corp. (the “Company”) is a federally-chartered corporation organized in 2004 for the purpose of acquiring all of the capital stock that Millington Savings Bank (the “Savings Bank”) issued in its mutual holding company reorganization. The Company’s principal business is the ownership and operation of the Savings Bank.

MSB Financial, MHC (the “MHC”) is a federally-chartered mutual holding company that was formed in 2004 in connection with the mutual holding company reorganization of the Savings Bank. The MHC has not engaged in any significant business other than its ownership interest in the Company since its formation. So long as the MHC is in existence, it will at all times own a majority of the outstanding stock of the Company. At March 31, 2013, the MHC owned 61.7% of the Company’s outstanding common shares.

The Savings Bank is a New Jersey chartered stock savings bank and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The primary business of the Savings Bank is attracting retail deposits from the general public and using those deposits together with funds generated from operations, principal repayments on securities and loans and borrowed funds, for its lending and investing activities. The Savings Bank’s loan portfolio primarily consists of one-to-four family residential loans, commercial loans, and consumer loans. It also invests in U.S. government obligations and mortgage-backed securities. The Savings Bank is regulated by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) regulates the MHC and the Company as savings and loan holding companies.

The primary business of Millington Savings Service Corp (the “Service Corp”) was the ownership and operation of a single commercial rental property. This property was sold during the year ended June 30, 2007. Currently the Service Corp is inactive.

Note 2 – Basis of Consolidated Financial Statement Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Savings Bank, and the Savings Bank’s wholly owned subsidiary the Service Corp. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with instructions for Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X, and therefore, do not include all information or notes necessary for a complete presentation of financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments or accruals, which are necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements have been made at March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012 and for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results which may be expected for an entire fiscal year or other interim periods.

The data in the consolidated statement of financial condition at June 30, 2012 was derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year then ended. That data, along with the interim financial information presented in the consolidated statements of financial condition, comprehensive (loss) income, and cash flows should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, including the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the dates of the consolidated statements of financial condition and revenues and expenses for the periods then ended. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

A material estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant change relates to the determination of the allowance for loan losses. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate. While management uses all available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions in the Savings Bank's market area. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Savings Bank's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Savings Bank to recognize additions to the allowance for loan losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

Note 3 – Subsequent Events

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") Accounting Standards Codification (the "ASC") Topic 855, Subsequent Events, management has evaluated potential subsequent events through the date the consolidated financial statements were issued.

Note 4 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, exclusive of the unallocated shares held by the Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") and unvested shares of restricted stock. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as outstanding stock options, were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding to include the effect of contracts or securities exercisable (such as stock options) or which could be converted into common stock, if dilutive, using the treasury stock method. Diluted earnings per share did not differ from basic earnings per share for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, as the 275,410 weighted average number of outstanding stock options were all anti-dilutive.

Note 5 – Stock Based Compensation

On March 10, 2008 the Company's stockholders approved the 2008 Stock Compensation and Incentive Plan (the "2008 Plan"). This plan permits the granting of up to 275,410 options to purchase Company common stock. Pursuant to the 2008 Plan, on May 9, 2008, the Board of Directors granted 275,410 options having an exercise price of \$10.75 per share, the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the grant date. The grant date fair value of the options was estimated to be \$2.99 per share based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Options are exercisable for 10 years from date of grant. At March 31, 2013, stock based compensation expense not yet recognized in income amounted to \$14,000 which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of 0.1 years. The

Company recognized stock based compensation expense related to these awards of \$41,000 and \$123,000 for each of the three and nine month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

On November 9, 2009 the Company's 2008 Plan was amended. The primary purpose of the amendment was to increase the number of shares of Company common stock authorized for issuance under the 2008 Plan from 275,410 to 385,574; with such additional shares to be available for awards in the form of restricted stock awards. The Company repurchased 110,164 shares of the Company common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$932,000 and on December 14, 2009 granted the shares to certain employees and directors. The restricted stock awards vest over a five year period and expensed over that time based on the fair value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. During each of the three and nine month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company recognized stock based compensation expense related to these awards of \$45,000 and \$135,000 with a tax benefit of \$18,000 and \$54,000, respectively. As of March 31, 2013, \$306,000 in stock based compensation expense related to these awards remains to be recognized.

Note 6 - Fair Value Measurements

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determined fair value disclosures.

FASB ASC Topic 820, Fair Market Value Disclosures ("ASC 820"), defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The price in the principal (or most advantageous) market used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability shall not be adjusted for transaction costs. An orderly transaction is a transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period prior to the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets and liabilities; it is not a forced transaction. Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal market that are (i) independent, (ii) knowledgeable, (iii) able to transact and (iv) willing to transact.

ASC 820 requires the use of valuation techniques that are consistent with the market approach, the income approach and/or the cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets and liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts, such as cash flows or earnings, to a single present amount on a discounted basis. The cost approach is based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost). Valuation techniques should be consistently applied. Inputs to valuation techniques refer to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Inputs may be observable, meaning those that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources, or unobservable, meaning those that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. In that regard, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the

asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means.

- **Level 3 Inputs** – Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below. An asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

In general, fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If such quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments may include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality, among other things, as well as unobservable parameters. Any such valuation adjustments are applied consistently over time. The Company's valuation methodologies may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future values. While management believes the Company's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

There were no financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2013. The following table summarizes financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2012, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

	Level 1 Inputs	June 30, 2012		Total Fair Value
		Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	
		(In thousands)		
Trading securities	\$52	\$—	\$—	\$52

Securities classified as trading securities were reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 inputs. For these securities, the Company arrives at the fair value based upon the quoted market price at the close of business on the last business day on or prior to the statement of financial condition date.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

Certain financial and non-financial assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis; that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment).

The following table summarizes those assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012:

	Level 1 Inputs	March 31, 2013		Total Fair Value
		Level 2 Inputs (In thousands)	Level 3 Inputs	
Impaired loans	\$—	\$—	\$14,539	\$14,539

	Level 1 Inputs	June 30, 2012		Total Fair Value
		Level 2 Inputs (In thousands)	Level 3 Inputs	
Impaired loans	\$—	\$—	\$10,683	\$10,683

An impaired loan is measured for impairment at the time the loan is identified as impaired. Loans are considered impaired when based on current information and events it is probable that payments of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The Company's impaired loans are generally collateral dependent and, as such, are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less estimated selling costs. Fair values are estimated through current appraisals and adjusted as necessary to reflect current market conditions and as such are classified as Level 3.

Other real estate owned is carried at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated selling costs. The fair value of other real estate is determined based upon independent third-party appraisals of the properties. These assets are included as Level 3 fair values, based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012 there was no further impairment of the other real estate owned balance below the cost basis established at the time the other real estate owned was originally recognized.

For Level 3 assets measured at fair value on non-recurring basis as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, the significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurements were as follows:

As of March 31, 2013				Range (Weighted Average)
Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques (Dollars in thousands)	Unobservable Input		
Impaired loans	\$ 14,539	Appraisal of collateral	Appraisal adjustments Liquidation expense	0% to - 22.0% (2.5%) 0.8% to - 28.6% (7.9%)

As of June 30, 2012

	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Impaired loans	\$ 10,683	Appraisal of	Appraisal	
		collateral	adjustments	0% to - 19.5% (6.5%)
			Liquidation	4.6% to -28.2% (8.1%)
			expense	

Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value of a financial instrument is defined above. Significant estimates were used for the purposes of disclosing fair values. Estimated fair values have been determined using the best available data and estimation methodology suitable for each category of financial instruments. However, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could have realized in a sales transaction on the dates indicated. The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of their respective reporting dates, and have not been reevaluated or updated for purposes of these consolidated financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported.

The following information should not be interpreted as an estimate of the fair value of the entire Company since a fair value calculation is only provided for a limited portion of the Company's assets and liabilities. Due to a wide range of valuation techniques and the degree of subjectivity used in making the estimates, comparisons between the Company's disclosures and those of other companies may not be meaningful.

The following presents the carrying amount and the fair value as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, and placement in the fair value hierarchy, of the Company's financial instruments which are carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition at cost and are not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. This table excludes financial instruments for which the carrying amount approximates fair value, which includes cash and cash equivalents, Federal Home Loan Bank stock, accrued interest receivable, interest and non-interest bearing demand, savings and club deposits, and accrued interest payable.

As of March 31, 2013	Carrying Amount	Fair Value (In Thousands)	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
Financial assets:					
Securities held to maturity	\$79,945	\$80,757	\$-	\$80,757	\$-
Loans receivable (1)	230,049	234,188	-	-	234,188
Financial liabilities:					
Certificate of deposits	113,304	115,430	-	115,430	-
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	30,000	32,331	-	32,331	-
As of June 30, 2012					
Financial assets:					
Securities held to maturity	50,706	51,540	-	51,540	-
Loans receivable (1)	240,520	245,055	-	-	245,055
Financial liabilities:					
Certificate of deposits	119,656	122,135	-	122,135	-
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	20,000	22,455	-	22,455	-

(1) Includes impaired loans measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as discussed above.

Methods and assumptions used to estimate fair values of financial instruments not previously disclosed are as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For cash and cash equivalents, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Securities Held to Maturity

The fair value for securities held to maturity is based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities.

Loans Receivable

The fair value of loans is based upon a multitude of sources, including assumed current market rates by category and the Company's current offering rates. Both fixed and variable rate loan fair values are derived at using a discounted cash flow methodology. For variable rate loans, repricing term, including next repricing date, repricing frequency and

repricing rate are factored into the discounted cash flow formula.

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York Stock

The carrying amount of Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock approximates fair value since the Company is generally able to redeem this stock at par.

Accrued Interest Receivable and Payable

The carrying amounts of accrued interest receivable and payable approximate fair value due to the short term nature of these instruments.

Deposits

Fair values for demand and savings and club accounts are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. Fair values of certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on similar instruments with similar maturities.

Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York

Fair values of advances are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based on rates currently available to the Company for advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

Fair values of commitments to extend credit are estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account market interest rates, the remaining terms, and the present credit worthiness of the counterparties. As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, the fair value of the commitments to extend credit was not considered to be material.

Note 7 - Loans Receivable and Allowance for Credit Losses

The composition of loans receivable at March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012 was as follows:

	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Residential mortgage:		
One-to-four family	\$ 139,062	\$ 141,927
Home equity	42,694	49,224
	181,756	191,151
Commercial real estate	32,544	32,181
Construction	10,646	11,669
Commercial and industrial	10,444	10,092
	53,634	53,942
Consumer:		
Deposit accounts	623	728
Automobile	138	194
Personal	24	23
Overdraft protection	164	162
	949	1,107
	236,339	246,200
Loans in process	(1,360)	(2,261)
Deferred loan fees	(387)	(354)
	\$ 234,592	\$ 243,585

Loans are stated at their outstanding unpaid principal balances, net of an allowance for loan losses and any deferred fees or costs. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct loan origination costs, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the yield (interest income) of the related loans. The Company is generally amortizing these amounts over the contractual life of the loan.

For all classes of loans receivable, the accrual of interest is discontinued when the contractual payment of principal or interest has become 90 days past due or management has serious doubts about further collectability of principal or interest, even though the loan is currently performing. Certain loans may remain on accrual status if they are in the process of collection and are either guaranteed or well secured. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, unpaid interest credited to income in the current year is reversed and unpaid interest accrued in prior years is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Interest received on nonaccrual loans, including impaired loans, generally is either applied against principal or reported as interest income, according to management's judgment as to the collectability of principal. Generally, loans are restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current, has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time (generally six months) and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt. The past due status of all classes of loans receivable is determined based on contractual due dates for loan payments.

The allowance for credit losses consists of the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments. The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the statement of financial condition date and is recorded as a reduction to loans. The reserve for unfunded lending commitments represents management's estimate of losses inherent in its unfunded loan commitments and is recorded in other liabilities, when required, on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The allowance for credit losses is increased by the provision for loan losses, and decreased by charge-offs, net of recoveries. All, or part, of the principal balance of loans receivable that are deemed uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses when management determines that the repayment of that amount is highly unlikely. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to the allowance. Non-residential consumer loans are generally charged off no later than 120 days past due on a contractual basis, earlier in the event of bankruptcy, or if there is an amount deemed uncollectible.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for losses that can be reasonably anticipated. Management performs a quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. The allowance is based on the Company's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Savings Bank's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Savings Bank to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

The allowance calculation methodology includes segregation of the total loan portfolio into segments. The Company's loans receivable portfolio is comprised of the following segments: residential mortgage, commercial real estate, construction, commercial and industrial and consumer. Some segments of the Company's loan receivable portfolio are further disaggregated into classes which allows management to more accurately monitor risk and performance.

The residential mortgage loan segment is disaggregated into two classes: one-to-four family loans, which are primarily first liens, and home equity loans, which consist of first and second liens. The commercial real estate loan segment includes owner and non-owner occupied loans which have medium risk based on historical experience with these type loans. The construction loan segment is further disaggregated into two classes: one-to-four family owner occupied, which includes land loans, whereby the owner is known and there is less risk, and other, whereby the property is generally under development and tends to have more risk than the one-to-four family owner occupied loans. The commercial and industrial loan segment consists of loans made for the purpose of financing the activities of commercial customers. The majority of commercial and industrial loans are secured by real estate and thus carry a lower risk than traditional commercial and industrial loans. The consumer loan segment consists primarily of installment loans and overdraft lines of credit connected with customer deposit accounts.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers pools of loans by loan class. These pools of loans are evaluated for loss exposure based upon historical loss rates for each of these classes of loans, adjusted for qualitative factors. These qualitative risk factors include:

1. Lending policies and procedures, including underwriting standards and collection, charge-off, and recovery practices.
2. National, regional, and local economic and business conditions as well as the condition of various market segments, including the value of underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans.
3. Nature and volume of the portfolio and terms of loans.
4. Experience, ability, and depth of lending management and staff.
5. Volume and severity of past due, classified and nonaccrual loans as well as and other loan modifications.
6. Quality of the Company's loan review system, and the degree of oversight by the Company's Board of Directors.
7. Existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations.
8. Effect of external factors, such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements.

Each factor is assigned a value to reflect improving, stable or declining conditions based on management's best judgment using relevant information available at the time of the evaluation.

An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

Impaired Loans

Management evaluates individual loans in all of the loan segments (including loans in residential mortgage and consumer segments) for possible impairment if the recorded investment in the loan is greater than \$200,000 and if the loan is either in nonaccrual status or is risk rated Substandard or worse or has been modified in a troubled debt restructuring. A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

Loans whose terms are modified are classified as a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") if the Company grants such borrowers concessions and it is deemed that those borrowers are experiencing financial difficulty. Concessions granted under a TDR generally involve a reduction in interest rate, a below market rate given the associated credit risk, or an extension of a loan's stated maturity date. Non-accrual TDRs are restored to accrual status if principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for six consecutive months after modification. Loans classified as TDRs are designated as impaired until they are ultimately repaid in full or foreclosed and sold. The nature and extent of impairment of TDRs, including those which experienced a subsequent default, is considered in the determination of an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses.

Once the determination has been made that a loan is impaired, impairment is measured by comparing the recorded investment in the loan to one of the following: (a) the present value of expected cash flows (discounted at the loan's effective interest rate), (b) the loan's observable market price or (c) the fair value of collateral adjusted for expected

selling costs. The method is selected on a loan by loan basis with management primarily utilizing the fair value of collateral method.

The estimated fair values of the real estate collateral are determined primarily through third-party appraisals. When a real estate secured loan becomes impaired, a decision is made regarding whether an updated certified appraisal of the real estate is necessary. This decision is based on various considerations, including the age of the most recent appraisal, the loan-to-value ratio based on the original appraisal and the condition of the property. Appraised values are discounted to arrive at the estimated selling price of the collateral, which is considered to be the estimated fair value. The discounts also include estimated costs to sell the property.

The estimated fair values of the non-real estate collateral, such as accounts receivable, inventory and equipment, are determined based on the borrower's financial statements, inventory reports, accounts receivable agings or equipment appraisals or invoices. Indications of value from these sources are generally discounted based on the age of the financial information or the quality of the assets.

The evaluation of the need and amount of the allowance for impaired loans and whether a loan can be removed from impairment status is made on a quarterly basis. The Company's policy for recognizing interest income on impaired loans does not differ from its overall policy for interest recognition.

The following tables present impaired loans by class, segregated by those for which a related allowance was required and those for which a related allowance was not necessary as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012. The average recorded investment and interest income recognized is presented for the three and nine month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

	March 31, 2013			June 30, 2012		
	Recorded	Unpaid	Related	Recorded	Unpaid	Related
	Investment	Principal	Allowance	Investment	Principal	Allowance
	(In thousands)					
With no related allowance recorded:						
Residential mortgage						
One-to-four family	\$ 13,384	\$ 14,127	\$-	\$ 10,622	\$ 10,980	\$-
Home equity	3,553	3,625	-	2,933	3,071	-
Commercial real estate	1,576	1,634	-	2,995	3,032	-
Construction						
One-to-four family occupied	-	-	-	225	225	-
Other	987	1,000	-	-	-	-
Commercial and industrial	798	970	-	342	342	-
	20,298	21,356	-	17,117	17,650	-
With an allowance recorded:						
Residential mortgage						
One-to-four family	2,502	2,925	87	4,096	4,637	304
Home equity	904	1,362	129	719	988	264
Commercial real estate	1,307	1,665	54	459	459	41
Construction						
One-to-four family occupied	1,702	1,936	15	1,940	1,940	147
Other	528	510	18	1,033	1,007	190
Commercial and industrial	151	236	41	722	722	153
	7,094	8,634	344	8,969	9,753	1,099
Total:						
Residential mortgage						
One-to-four family	15,886	17,052	87	14,718	15,617	304
Home equity	4,457	4,987	129	3,652	4,059	264
Commercial real estate	2,883	3,299	54	3,454	3,491	41
Construction						
One-to-four family occupied	1,702	1,936	15	2,165	2,165	147
Other	1,515	1,510	18	1,033	1,007	190
Commercial and industrial	949	1,206	41	1,064	1,064	153
	\$ 27,392	\$ 29,990	\$ 344	\$ 26,086	\$ 27,403	\$ 1,099

As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, impaired loans listed above included \$18.3 million and \$15.4 million, respectively, of loans previously modified in TDRs and as such are considered impaired under GAAP. As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, \$11.5 million and \$8.3 million, respectively, of these loans have been performing in accordance with their modified terms for an extended period of time and as such remain in accrual status.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013		Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
(In thousands)				
With no related allowance recorded:				
Residential				
One-to-four family	\$ 12,350	\$ 139	\$ 10,513	\$ 81
Home equity	3,558	30	2,851	33
Commercial real estate	1,202	20	3,006	16
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	-	-	-	-
Other	494	9	112	-
Commercial and industrial	648	7	343	3
	18,252	205	16,825	133
With an allowance recorded:				
Residential mortgage				
One-to-four family	2,853	13	4,144	19
Home equity	904	-	1,097	2
Commercial real estate	1,902	8	459	6
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	1,705	21	1,940	21
Other	644	-	1,029	-
Commercial and industrial	378	1	735	2
	8,386	43	9,404	50
Total:				
Residential mortgage				
One-to-four family	15,203	152	14,657	100
Home equity	4,462	30	3,948	35
Commercial real estate	3,104	28	3,465	22
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	1,705	21	1,940	21
Other	1,138	9	1,141	-
Commercial and industrial	1,026	8	1,078	5
	\$ 26,638	\$ 248	\$ 26,229	183

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013		Nine Months Ended March 31, 2012	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
(In thousands)				
With no related allowance recorded:				
Residential				
One-to-four family	\$ 11,519	\$ 307	\$ 9,624	\$ 249
Home equity	3,404	99	2,396	100
Commercial real estate	1,729	48	3,296	73
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	484	-	-	-
Other	438	9	56	-
Commercial and industrial	483	17	326	7
	18,057	480	15,698	429
With an allowance recorded:				
Residential mortgage				
One-to-four family	3,657	48	3,661	57
Home equity	699	7	1,061	4
Commercial real estate	1,528	14	344	19
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	1,111	62	970	63
Other	807	-	1,513	-
Commercial and industrial	524	3	681	9
	8,326	134	8,230	152
Total:				
Residential mortgage				
One-to-four family	15,176	355	13,285	306
Home equity	4,103	106	3,457	104
Commercial real estate	3,257	62	3,640	92
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	1,595	62	970	63
Other	1,245	9	1,569	-
Commercial and industrial	1,007	20	1,007	16
	\$ 26,383	\$ 614	\$ 23,928	581

Credit Quality Indicators

Management uses a ten point internal risk rating system to monitor the credit quality of the loans in the Company's commercial real estate, construction and commercial and industrial loan segments. The borrower's overall financial condition, repayment sources, guarantors and value of collateral, if appropriate, are evaluated annually or when credit deficiencies, such as delinquent loan payments, arise. The criticized rating categories utilized by management generally follow bank regulatory definitions. The first six risk rating categories are considered not criticized, and are aggregated as "Pass" rated. The "Special Mention" category includes assets that are currently protected, but are potentially weak, resulting in increased credit risk and deserving management's close attention. If uncorrected, the potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects. Loans classified "Substandard" have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt and have a distinct possibility that some loss will be sustained if the weaknesses are not corrected. These include loans that are inadequately protected by the current sound net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified "Doubtful" have all the weaknesses inherent in loans classified "Substandard" with the added characteristic that collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of current conditions and facts, is highly improbable. Loans classified as a "Loss" are considered uncollectible and subsequently charged off.

The following tables present the classes of the loans receivable portfolio summarized by the aggregate “Pass” and the criticized categories of “Special Mention”, “Substandard”, “Doubtful” and “Loss” within the internal risk rating system as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012:

As of March 31, 2013	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
	(In thousands)					
Commercial real estate	\$ 27,527	\$ 2,487	\$ 2,419	\$ -	\$ 46	\$ 32,479
Construction						
One-to-four family owner occupied	3,549	-	1,687	-	15	5,251
Other	2,539	987	-	475	6	4,007
Commercial and Industrial	9,083	345	962	-	31	10,421
Total	\$ 42,698	\$ 3,819	\$ 5,068	\$ 475	\$ 98	\$ 52,158

As of June 30, 2012	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
	(In thousands)					
Commercial real estate	\$ 26,610	\$ 2,861	\$ 1,355	\$ 1,262	\$ 41	\$ 32,129
Construction						
One-to-four family owner occupied	1,774	1,793	225	-	147	3,939
Other	3,322	1,150	-	791	190	5,453
Commercial and Industrial	8,767	68	207	874	153	10,069
Total	\$ 40,473	\$ 5,872	\$ 1,787	\$ 2,927	\$ 531	\$ 51,590

Management further monitors the performance and credit quality of the loan receivable portfolio by analyzing the age of the portfolio as determined by the length of time a recorded payment is past due. The following tables represent the classes of the loans receivable portfolio summarized by aging categories of performing loans and non-accrual loans as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012:

As of March 31, 2013	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivables	Nonaccrual Loans	Loans Receivable > 90 Days and Accruing
(In thousands)								
Residential								
Mortgage								
One-to-four family	\$ 3,644	268	5,808	9,720	\$ 129,072	\$ 138,792	\$ 7,704	\$ 501
Home equity	337	164	1,201	1,702	40,991	42,693	1,482	51
Commercial real estate	453	-	828	1,281	31,198	32,479	2,450	-
Construction								
One-to-four family owner occupied	-	-	-	-	5,251	5,251	-	-
Other	137	-	528	666	3,341	4,007	528	-
Commercial and industrial	176	-	279	455	9,966	10,421	850	-
Consumer	14	-	-	14	935	949	-	-
Total	\$ 4,761	\$ 432	\$ 8,644	\$ 13,838	\$ 220,754	\$ 234,592	\$ 13,014	\$ 552

As of June 30, 2012	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days	Total Past Due (In thousands)	Current	Total Loans Receivables	Nonaccrual Loans	Loans Receivable > 90 Days and Accruing
Residential Mortgage								
One-to-four family	\$ 4,936	1,790	7,946	14,672	\$ 126,994	\$ 141,666	\$ 9,003	\$ 1,263
Home equity	877	388	1,239	2,504	46,718	49,222	923	906
Commercial real estate	770	-	1,602	2,372	29,757	32,129	2,337	-
Construction								
One-to-four family owner occupied	-	-	225	225	3,714	3,939	225	-
Other	-	-	1,034	1,034	4,419	5,453	1,033	-
Commercial and industrial	118	-	1,064	1,182	8,887	10,069	1,064	-
Consumer	36	-	1	37	1,070	1,107	-	1
Total	\$ 6,737	\$ 2,178	\$ 13,111	\$ 22,026	\$ 221,559	\$ 243,585	\$ 14,585	\$ 2,170

Allowance for Loan Losses

The following tables summarize the allowance for loan losses, by the portfolio segment segregated into the amounts required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amounts required for loans collectively evaluated for impairment as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012. The activity in the allowance for loan losses is presented for the three and nine month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	As of March 31, 2013						Total
	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Unallocated	
Allowance for loan losses:							
Ending balance:	\$3,230	\$ 698	\$ 301	\$ 295	\$9	\$ 10	\$4,543
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 216	\$ 54	\$ 33	\$ 41	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 344
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$3,014	\$ 644	\$ 268	\$ 254	\$9	\$ 10	\$4,199
Loans receivables:							
Ending balance:	\$ 181,485	\$ 32,479	\$ 9,258	\$ 10,421	\$949	\$ -	\$234,592
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$20,343	\$ 2,883	\$ 3,217	\$949	\$ -	\$ -	\$27,392
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 161,142	\$ 29,596	\$ 6,041	\$9,472	\$949	\$ -	\$207,200
	As of June 30, 2012						Total
	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer		
Allowance for loan losses:							
Ending Balance	\$ 1,808	\$ 445	\$ 527	\$ 272	\$ 13		\$ 3,065
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 568	\$ 41	\$ 337	\$ 153	\$ -		\$ 1,099
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,240	\$ 404	\$ 190	\$ 119	\$ 13		\$ 1,966
Loans receivables:							
Ending balance	\$ 190,888	\$ 32,129	\$ 9,392	\$ 10,069	\$ 1,107		\$ 243,585

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Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$	18,370	\$	3,454	\$	3,198	\$	1,064	\$	-	\$	26,086
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$	172,518	\$	28,675	\$	6,194	\$	9,005	\$	1,107	\$	217,499

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2013

Commercial
and

	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Industrial	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses: Beginning							
Balance	\$ 3,148	\$ 1,109	\$ 469	\$ 546	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ 5,320
Charge-offs	(457)	(225)	(85)	(180)	(5)	-	(952)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	539	(186)	(83)	(71)	(34)	10	175
Ending balance	\$ 3,230	\$ 698	\$ 301	\$ 295	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 4,543

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013

Commercial
and

	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Industrial	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses: Beginning							
Balance	\$ 1,808	\$ 445	\$ 527	\$ 272	\$ 13	\$ -	\$ 3,065
Charge-offs	(1,483)	(348)	(333)	(297)	(4)	-	(2,465)
Recoveries	49	-	-	-	-	-	49
Provisions	2,856	601	107	320	-	10	3,894
Ending balance	\$ 3,230	\$ 698	\$ 301	\$ 295	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 4,543

Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

Commercial
and

	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Industrial	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses: Beginning							
Balance	\$ 1,637	\$ 337	\$ 393	\$ 270	\$ 14	\$ 12	\$ 2,663
Charge-offs	(254)	-	-	(2)	(4)	-	(260)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	418	67	14	(25)	9	(12)	471
Ending balance	\$ 1,801	\$ 404	\$ 407	\$ 243	\$ 19	\$ -	\$ 2,874

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2012

Commercial
and

	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Industrial	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
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Allowance for
loan losses:

Beginning

Balance	\$	1,130	\$	303	\$	514	\$	211	\$	12	\$	-	\$	2,170
Charge-offs		(738)		-		-		(2)		(15)		-		(755)
Recoveries		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Provisions		1,409		101		(107)		34		22		-		1,459
Ending balance	\$	1,801	\$	404	\$	407	\$	243	\$	19	\$	-	\$	2,874

Federal regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses and may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination, which may not be currently available to management. Based on management's comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, management believes the current level of the allowance for loan losses is adequate.

The allowance for loan losses for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 included \$2.0 million deemed necessary to support the Company's planned asset disposition strategy approved by the Board Directors during the quarter ended December 31, 2012. This strategy was implemented in an attempt to rapidly reduce the dollar amount of non-performing loans in the Company's loan portfolio associated with the foreclosure process, which can currently take up to three years to complete. Based on the Company's prior history, loans in the foreclosure process will experience prolonged expenses in the form of legal fees, property taxes, utilities, property maintenance, as well as asset depreciation due to neglect of the property.

As part of the aforementioned strategy, the Company performed an analysis to identify loans which will be part of this disposition strategy made available to the Company, which includes short sales, cash for keys, deeds in lieu of foreclosure and/or the bulk sale of loans. The analysis provided management with a way to estimate the additional reserves required to complete the asset disposition strategy. The Company feels that these losses are both probable and estimable and accordingly recorded an additional allowance during the quarter ended December 31, 2012. During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company utilized \$326,000 of the provision in implementing its asset disposition strategy.

The Company's management team is actively engaged with borrowers and buyers to expedite the asset disposition strategy and will continue doing so until desired amount of non-performing loans have been removed from the Company's loan portfolio.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

The recorded investment balance of TDRs totaled \$18.3 million and \$15.4 million at March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012 respectively. TDRs on accrual status were \$11.5 million and \$8.3 million at March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, while TDRs on non-accrual status were \$6.8 million and \$7.1 million at these respective dates. At March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, the allowance for loan losses included specific reserves of \$101,000 and \$234,000 related to TDRs respectively.

The following table summarizes by class loans modified in TDRs during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. There were seven new TDRs during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and three loans modified in troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended March 31, 2012. The Company had fifteen new TDRs during the nine month period ended March 31, 2013 and seven new TDRs during the nine-month period ended March 31, 2012. The following table summarizes by class loans modified in TDRs during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. Two of the loans, which were previously classified as TDRs, were restructured as interest only for another one year period and another loan had its term extended from 20 years to 30 years and had its interest rate reduced. Another loan had capitalization of past due interest and escrow as well as a reduced interest rate for the term of the loan, while another loan had capitalization of past due interest and escrow as well as a reduced interest rate for a five year period, while yet another loan just had a reduction in interest rate for one year, and two commercial lines that were previously interest only were renewed for a term of one year with an increase in the interest rates. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, two loans had capitalization of interest and escrow as well as a reduced interest rate for a five year period, one loan had the interest only period extended for one year more, while one interest only construction loan had the maturity extended two and half years with required annual permanent principal reductions to fully extinguish the debt at

maturity and the interest rate was converted from floating to fixed for the remainder of the term resulting in a higher short term interest rate. In addition, another loan was the consolidation of three existing higher interest rate loans into one mortgage resulting in an overall lower interest rate, while two commercial lines that were previously interest only were renewed for a term of one year with no change in interest rate.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013

	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
(In thousands)			
Residential Mortgage			
One-to-four family	2	\$ 1,396	\$ 1,400
Commercial real estate	2	885	831
Construction			
Other	1	1,150	987
Commercial and industrial	2	68	68
Total	7	\$ 3,499	\$ 3,286

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013

	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
(In thousands)			
Residential Mortgage			
One-to-four family	8	\$ 3,116	\$ 3,110
Commercial real estate	2	885	831
Construction			
Other	1	1,150	987
Commercial and industrial	4	214	214
Total	15	\$ 5,365	\$ 5,142

Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
(In thousands)			
Residential Mortgage			
One-to-four family	3	\$ 2,191	\$ 2,190
Total	3	\$ 2,191	\$ 2,190

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2012

	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
(In thousands)			
Residential Mortgage			
One-to-four family	7	\$ 3,525	\$ 3,524
Total	7	\$ 3,525	\$ 3,524

The following table summarizes loans modified in TDR during the previous 12 months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2012. The Company did not have any loans modified in TDR during the previous 12 months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013. A loan is considered to be in payment default once it is 90 days contractually past due under the modified terms.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
(In thousands)			
Commercial real estate	1	345	380
Total	1	\$ 345	\$ 380

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2012

	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
(In thousands)			
Residential Mortgage			
One-to-four family	4	\$ 1,994	\$ 1,898
Commercial real estate	1	345	380
Commercial and industrial	1	205	205
Total	6	\$ 2,544	\$ 2,483

Note 8 - Securities Held to Maturity

The amortized cost of securities held to maturity and their fair values as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains (In Thousands)	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2013				
U.S. U.S. Government agencies:				
Due after one year to five years	\$ 3,000	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 3,001
Due after five through ten years	28,195	57	22	28,230
Due after ten years	18,000	200	12	18,188
	49,195	260	36	49,419
Mortgage-backed securities	22,291	577	55	22,813
Corporate bonds:				
Due after one year to five years	3,178	62	12	3,228
Certificates of deposit:				
Due after one year to five years	5,281	26	10	5,297
	\$ 79,945	\$ 925	\$ 113	\$ 80,757
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains (In Thousands)	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2012				
U.S. U.S. Government agencies:				
Due after one year to five years	\$ 3,000	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 3,006
Due after five through ten years	1,017	-	-	1,017
Due thereafter	33,001	421	-	33,422
	37,018	428	1	37,445
Mortgage-backed securities	10,120	456	32	10,544
Corporate bonds:				
Due after one year to five years	1,528	-	9	1,519
Due after five through ten years	615	-	7	608
	2,143		16	2,127
Certificates of deposit:				
Due after one year to five years	1,180	-	1	1,179

Due after five through ten years 245