United Community Bancorp
Form 10-Q
February 12, 2014

## UNITED STATES

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549<br>FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2013
OR
.. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from $\qquad$ to $\qquad$
Commission file number: 0-54876
United Community Bancorp
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

## Indiana

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

92 Walnut Street, Lawrenceburg, Indiana
(Address of principal executive offices)
(812) 537-4822
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 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 * Accelerated filer " Non-accelerated filer " Smaller Reporting Company x
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes " No x

As of February 7, 2014, there were $5,149,564$ shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

# UNITED COMMUNITY BANCORP 

## Table of Contents

Page
No.
Part I. Financial Information
Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013 ..... 1
Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three and Six Month Periods Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 ..... 2
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Three and Six Month Periods Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 ..... 3
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Month Periods Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 ..... 4
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements ..... 5
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ..... 23
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk ..... 45
Item 4. Controls and Procedures ..... 46
Part II. Other Information
Item 1. Legal Proceedings ..... 47
Item 1A. Risk Factors ..... 47
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds ..... 48
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities ..... 48
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures ..... 48
Item 5. Other Information ..... 48
Item 6. Exhibits ..... 49
Signatures

## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## UNITED COMMUNITY BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition

(In thousands, except share amounts)
Assets

| Cash and due from banks | $\$$ | 2,384 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Interest-earning deposits in other financial institutions | 19,169 | 2,716 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 21,553 | 14,071 |
|  |  | 16,787 |
| Investment securities: | 35,689 |  |
| Securities available for sale - at estimated market value | 393 | 32,013 |
| Securities held to maturity - at amortized cost | 168,595 | 417 |
| Mortgage-backed securities available for sale - at estimated market value |  | 170,117 |
|  |  |  |
| Loans receivable, net | 247,165 | 254,578 |
| Loans available for sale | - | 417 |
| Property and equipment, net |  |  |
| Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost | 6,652 | 6,674 |
| Accrued interest receivable: |  | 6,588 |
| Loans | 922 |  |
| Investments and mortgage-backed securities | 774 | 906 |
| Other real estate owned, net | 799 | 730 |
| Cash surrender value of life insurance policies | 13,441 | 618 |
| Deferred income taxes | 4,555 | 13,228 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | 1,949 | 4,504 |
| Goodwill | 2,522 | 1,842 |
| Intangible asset | 615 | 2,522 |
| Total assets | $\$$ | 512,212 |

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

| Deposits | $\$$ | 420,466 | $\$$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Advances from FHLB | 15,000 | 421,243 |  |
| Accrued interest on deposits | 11 | 15,000 |  |
| Accrued interest on FHLB advance | 12 | 22 |  |
| Advances from borrowers for payment of insurance and taxes | 181 | 7 |  |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | 2,326 | 223 |  |
| Total liabilities | 437,996 | 2,593 |  |
|  |  | 439,088 |  |
| Commitments and contingencies | - | - |  |
| Stockholders' equity |  |  |  |
| Preferred stock, $\$ 0.01$ par value; $1,000,000$ shares authorized, none | - | - |  |
| issued | 51 | 51 |  |

Common stock, $\$ 0.01$ par value; $25,000,000$ shares authorized, $5,149,564$
and
$\quad 5,563,387$ shares issued at December 31,2013 and 2012, respectively;
5,149,564 and 5,149,802 shares outstanding at December 31, 2013 and
2012, respectively
Additional paid-in capital
Retained earnings
Less shares purchased for stock plans
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale, net of income taxes
Total stockholders' equity
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

## UNITED COMMUNITY BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Income (In thousands, except share amounts)

| (In thousands, except per share data) | For the Three Months Ended December 31, |  |  |  | For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2013 <br> 2012 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans | \$ | 2,972 | \$ | 3,323 | \$ | 6,069 | \$ | 6,773 |
| Investments and mortgage-backed securities |  | 796 |  | 780 |  | 1,458 |  | 1,555 |
| Total interest income |  | 3,768 |  | 4,103 |  | 7,527 |  | 8,328 |
| Interest expense: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits |  | 581 |  | 844 |  | 1,286 |  | 1,800 |
| Borrowed funds |  | 57 |  | 45 |  | 100 |  | 92 |
| Total interest expense |  | 638 |  | 889 |  | 1,386 |  | 1,892 |
| Net interest income |  | 3,130 |  | 3,214 |  | 6,141 |  | 6,436 |
| Provision for (recovery of) loan losses |  | 75 |  | 225 |  | (367) |  | 475 |
| Net interest income after provision for (recovery of) loan losses |  | 3,055 |  | 2,989 |  | 6,508 |  | 5,961 |
| Other income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service charges |  | 644 |  | 629 |  | 1,295 |  | 1,250 |
| Gain on sale of loans |  | 39 |  | 284 |  | 126 |  | 532 |
| Gain on sale of investments |  | - |  | 263 |  | - |  | 263 |
| Loss on sale of other real estate owned |  | 8 |  | 40 |  | 7 |  | 47 |
| Gain on sale of fixed assets |  | - |  | - |  | 136 |  | - |
| Income from bank owned life insurance |  | 104 |  | 82 |  | 212 |  | 217 |
| Other |  | 216 |  | 69 |  | 287 |  | 125 |
| Total other income |  | 1,011 |  | 1,367 |  | 2,063 |  | 2,434 |
| Other expense: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensation and employee benefits |  | 1,817 |  | 1,785 |  | 3,620 |  | 3,594 |
| Premises and occupancy expense |  | 293 |  | 372 |  | 597 |  | 711 |
| Deposit insurance premium |  | 79 |  | 104 |  | 176 |  | 281 |
| Advertising expense |  | 72 |  | 85 |  | 178 |  | 181 |
| Data processing expense |  | 339 |  | 346 |  | 745 |  | 719 |
| Provision for loss on real estate owned |  | - |  | 96 |  | 1 |  | 105 |
| Intangible amortization |  | 36 |  | 40 |  | 75 |  | 80 |
| Professional fees |  | 227 |  | 100 |  | 516 |  | 402 |
| Other operating expenses |  | 431 |  | 442 |  | 834 |  | 714 |
| Total other expense |  | 3,294 |  | 3,370 |  | 6,742 |  | 6,787 |
| Income before income taxes |  | 772 |  | 986 |  | 1,829 |  | 1,608 |
| Income tax provision |  | 190 |  | 290 |  | 485 |  | 418 |


| Net income | $\$$ | 582 | $\$$ | 696 | $\$$ | 1,344 | $\$$ | 1,190 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share | $\$$ | 0.12 | $\$$ | 0.14 | $\$$ | 0.28 | $\$$ | 0.24 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

2

## UNITED COMMUNITY BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (In thousands)

|  | For the Three Months Ended December 31, |  |  |  | For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2013 <br> 2012 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net income | \$ | 582 |  | 696 | \$ | 1,344 | \$ | 1,190 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale |  | 294 |  | (602) |  | (441) |  | 31 |
| Reclassification adjustment for gains on securities <br> available for sale included in income |  | - |  | (160) |  | - |  | (160) |
| Total comprehensive income (loss) | \$ | 876 | \$ | (66) | \$ | 903 | \$ | 1,061 |

## UNITED COMMUNITY BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

| (In thousands) | For the Six Months Ended December 31, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating activities: |  |  |  |  |
| Net income | \$ | 1,344 | \$ | 1,190 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation |  | 201 |  | 253 |
| Provision for (recovery of) loan losses |  | (367) |  | 475 |
| Deferred loan origination costs |  | (14) |  | (74) |
| Amortization of premium on investments |  | 1,968 |  | 1,448 |
| Proceeds from sale of loans |  | 9,562 |  | 14,192 |
| Loans disbursed for sale in the secondary market |  | $(9,019)$ |  | $(13,377)$ |
| Gain on sale of loans |  | (126) |  | (532) |
| Amortization of intangible asset |  | 75 |  | 80 |
| Amortization of acquisition-related loan yield adjustment |  | 75 |  | (119) |
| Amortization of acquisition-related credit risk adjustment |  | (257) |  | - |
| Amortization of acquisition-related CD yield adjustment |  | - |  | (8) |
| Gain on sale of investment securities |  | - |  | (263) |
| Gain on sale of fixed assets |  | (136) |  | - |
| Provision for loss on real estate owned |  | 1 |  | 105 |
| Gain on sale of other real estate owned |  | (7) |  | (47) |
| Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance |  | (212) |  | (217) |
| ESOP shares committed to be released |  | 229 |  | 82 |
| Deferred income taxes |  | 209 |  | 173 |
| Effects of change in operating assets and liabilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Accrued interest receivable |  | (60) |  | (51) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets |  | (40) |  | 74 |
| Accrued interest |  | (6) |  | (12) |
| Accrued expenses and other |  | (268) |  | (122) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities |  | 3,152 |  | 3,250 |
| Investing activities: |  |  |  |  |
| Proceeds from sale of available for sale investment securities |  | 45 |  | - |
| Proceeds from maturity of held to maturity securities |  | 24 |  | 22 |
| Proceeds from repayment of mortgage-backed securities available for sale |  | 20,692 |  | 14,132 |
| Proceeds from sale of mortgage-backed securities available for sale |  | - |  | 23,817 |
| Proceeds from sale of fixed assets |  | 425 |  | - |
| Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned |  | 85 |  | 1,574 |
| Purchases of available for sale investment securities |  | $(4,106)$ |  | $(7,244)$ |
| Purchases of mortgage-backed securities available for sale |  | $(21,476)$ |  | $(58,992)$ |
| Net decrease in loans |  | 7,716 |  | 13,868 |


| Purchase of bank owned life insurance | - | 182 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Capital expenditures | $(468)$ | $(71)$ |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | 2,937 | $(12,712)$ |
| Financing activities: |  | $(777)$ |
| Net decrease in deposits | 5,000 | $(1,842)$ |
| Borrowings from Federal Home Loan Bank <br> Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances <br> Proceeds from stock conversion <br> Dividends paid to stockholders | - | $(5000)$ |
| Net increase (decrease) in advances from borrowers for payment | $(504)$ | 22,889 |
| of insurance and taxes | $(42)$ | $(812)$ |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | $(1,323)$ | 23 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 4,766 | 19,758 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 16,787 | 10,296 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | 21,553 | $\$$ |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

4

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## UNITED COMMUNITY BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION - United Community Bancorp, a federal corporation ("old United Community Bancorp") completed its previously announced conversion from the mutual holding company form of organization to the stock holding company form on January 9, 2013. As a result of the conversion, United Community Bancorp, an Indiana corporation ("United Community Bancorp" or "Company"), became the holding company for United Community Bank ("Bank"), and United Community MHC and old United Community Bancorp, ceased to exist. As part of the conversion, all outstanding shares of old United Community Bancorp common stock (other than those owned by United Community MHC) were converted into the right to receive 0.6573 of a share of United Community Bancorp common stock.

The information in this report for periods prior to the conversion date of January 9, 2013 refers to old United Community Bancorp, except share and per share information which have been restated to give retroactive recognition to the conversion ratio of 0.6573 .

The Company, through the Bank, operates in a single business segment providing traditional banking services through its office and branches in southeastern Indiana. UCB Real Estate Management Holding, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank. The entity was formed for the purpose of holding assets that are acquired by the Bank through, or in lieu of, foreclosure. UCB Financial Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank, was formed for the purpose of collecting commissions on investments referred to Lincoln Financial Group.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and therefore do not include all information or footnotes necessary for complete financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. However, all normal recurring adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial statements have been included. No other adjustments have been included. The results for the three- and six-month periods ended December 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. These financial statements should be read in conjunction the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto for the year ended June 30, 2013, which are included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 27, 2013.

The Company evaluates events and transactions occurring subsequent to the date of the financial statements for matters requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.
2. EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN ("ESOP") As of December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, the ESOP owned 274,307 shares of the Company's common stock. The shares owned by the ESOP are held in a suspense account until released for allocation to participants.
3. EARNINGS PER SHARE ("EPS") Non-vested shares with non-forfeitable dividend rights are considered participating securities and, thus, subject to the two-class method pursuant to ASC 260, Earnings per Share, when computing basic and diluted earnings per share. The Company's restricted share awards contain non-forfeitable dividend rights but do not contractually obligate the holders to share in the losses of the Company. Accordingly, during periods of net income, unvested restricted shares are included in the determination of both basic and diluted EPS. During periods of net loss, these shares are excluded from both basic and diluted EPS.

Basic EPS is based on the weighted average number of common shares and unvested restricted shares outstanding, adjusted for ESOP shares not yet committed to be released. Diluted EPS 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

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into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding to include the effects of contracts or securities exercisable or which could be converted into common stock, if dilutive, using the treasury stock method. The following is a reconciliation of the basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding:


#### Abstract

Three Months Ended December 31, 20132012

Six Months Ended December 31, 20132012

5,050,134

4,875,257 5,050,134 4,875,257 5,050,134 | $4,875,257$ | $5,050,134$ | $4,875,257$ | $5,050,134$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $4,875,257$ | $5,050,134$ | $4,875,257$ | $5,050,134$ |

Basic weighted average outstanding shares Effect of dilutive stock options Diluted weighted average outstanding shares 4. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION The Company applies the provisions of ASC 718-10-35-2, Compensation-Stock Compensation, to stock-based compensation, which requires the Company to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments and to recognize this cost in the financial statements over the period during which the employee is required to provide such services. The Company has elected to recognize compensation cost associated with its outstanding stock-based compensation awards with graded vesting on an accelerated basis pursuant to ASC 718-10-35-8. The expense is calculated for stock options at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The expense associated with restricted stock awards is calculated based upon the value of the common stock on the date of grant. No stock-based compensation awards were granted during the three- and six-month periods ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.


5. DIVIDENDS On August 22, 2013 and October 24, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company declared cash dividends on the Company's outstanding shares of stock of $\$ 0.06$ per share for each period. The dividends, totaling \$504,000, were paid in September 2013 and November 2013, respectively.

## 6. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information is as follows: Cash paid during the period for:
Income taxes
Interest
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities is as follows:
Unrealized loss on securities designated as
available for sale, net of tax
Transfers of loans to other real estate owned
Six Months Ended
December 31,
20132012
(Dollars in thousands)

Beginning of period adjustment from transfer of mortgage servicing
rights from amortized cost method to fair value method, net of tax

## 7. DISCLOSURES ABOUT FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - ASC 820, Fair Value

 Measurements and Disclosures, requires disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments, both assets and liabilities, whether or not recognized in the consolidated balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate the value. For financial instruments where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are estimated using present value or other valuation methods.The following methods and assumptions are used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments:

## Cash and cash equivalents

The carrying values presented in the consolidated statements of position approximate fair value.

6

## Investments and mortgage-backed securities

For investment securities (debt instruments) and mortgage-backed securities, fair values are based on quoted market prices, where available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices of comparable instruments.

## Loans receivable

The fair value of the loan portfolio is estimated by evaluating homogeneous categories of loans with similar financial characteristics. Loans are segregated by types, such as residential mortgage, commercial real estate, and consumer. Each loan category is further segmented into fixed and adjustable rate interest, terms, and by performing and non-performing categories. The fair value of performing loans, except residential mortgage loans, is calculated by discounting contractual cash flows using estimated market discount rates which reflect the credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loan. For performing residential mortgage loans, fair value is estimated by discounting contractual cash flows adjusted for prepayment estimates using discount rates based on secondary market sources. The fair value for significant non-performing loans is based on recent internal or external appraisals. Assumptions regarding credit risk, cash flow, and discount rates are judgmentally determined by using available market information.

## Federal Home Loan Bank stock

The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank system and is required to maintain an investment based upon a pre-determined formula. The carrying values presented in the consolidated statements of position approximate fair value.

## Deposits

The fair values of passbook accounts, NOW accounts, and money market savings and demand deposits approximate their carrying values. The fair values of fixed maturity certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently offered for deposits of similar maturities.

## Advance from Federal Home Loan Bank

The fair value is calculated using rates available to the Company on advances with similar terms and remaining maturities.

## Off-balance sheet items

Carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value. These instruments are generally variable rate or short-term in nature, with minimal fees charged.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013 are as follows:

|  | December 31, 2013 |  |  |  | June 30, 2013 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Carrying <br> Amounts |  | Fair |  | Carrying |  | Fair |  |
|  | (In thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial assets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and due from banks | \$ | 21,553 | \$ | 21,553 | \$ | 16,787 | \$ | 16,787 |
| Investment securities available for sale |  | 35,689 |  | 35,689 |  | 32,013 |  | 32,013 |

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| Investment securities held to maturity | 393 | 393 | 417 | 417 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 168,595 | 168,595 | 170,117 | 170,117 |
| Loans receivable and loans receivable | 247,165 | 245,625 | 254,995 | 253,472 |
| held for sale | 1,696 | 1,696 | 1,636 | 1,636 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 6,588 | 6,588 | 6,588 | 6,588 |
| Investment in FHLB stock |  |  |  |  |
| Financial liabilities: | 420,466 | 421,881 | 421,243 | 422,987 |
| Deposits | 23 | 23 | 29 | 29 |
| Accrued interest payable | 15,000 | 14,783 | 15,000 | 14,850 |
| FHLB advance | $\$$ |  | $\$$ | $\$$ |

ASC 820-10-50-2 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level $1 \quad$ Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices 2 in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3
Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Fair value methods and assumptions are set forth below for each type of financial instrument. Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 2 securities include U.S. Government and agency mortgage-backed securities, U.S. Government agency bonds, municipal securities, and other real estate owned. If quoted market prices are not available, the Bank utilizes a third party vendor to calculate the fair value of its available for sale securities. The third party vendor uses quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics when available. If such quotes are not available, the third party vendor uses pricing models or discounted cash flow models with observable inputs to determine the fair value of these securities.

Fair value measurements for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

|  | Total |  | Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) | Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) |  | Significant other unobservable inputs (Level 3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| December 31, 2013: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage-backed securities | \$ | 168,595 | \$ | \$ | 168,595 | \$ |
| Municipal bonds |  | 33,536 |  |  | 33,536 |  |
| U.S. Government Agency Bonds |  | 1,984 |  |  | 1,984 |  |
| Other equity securities |  | 169 | 169 |  |  |  |
| Mortgage servicing rights ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | 789 |  |  | 789 |  |
| June 30, 2013: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage-backed securities | \$ | 170,117 | \$ | \$ | 170,117 | \$ |
| Municipal bonds |  | 31,851 |  |  | 31,851 |  |
| Other equity securities |  | 162 | 162 |  |  |  |

(1) Effective July 1, 2013, the Company changed its accounting method for mortgage servicing rights from the amortization method to the fair value measurement method, as permitted in accordance with FASB ASC 860-50, "Servicing Assets and Liabilities". In accordance with ASC 860-50, the Company recorded an adjustment at the beginning of the period to retained earnings for the value of such servicing rights at that date.

Fair value measurements for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

|  | Quoted prices in | Significant | Significant <br> other |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| active markets |  |  |  |
| for identical |  |  |  |
| assets (Level 1) |  |  |  |$\quad$| observable |
| :--- |
| inputs |$\quad$| (Level 2) |
| :--- |

December 31, 2013:

| Other real estate owned | $\$$ | 799 | $\$$ | $\$$ | 799 | $\$$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Impaired loans |  | 19,263 |  |  | 19,263 |  |
| June 30, 2013: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other real estate owned | $\$$ | 618 | $\$$ | $\$ 18$ | $\$$ |  |
| Loans held for sale |  | 417 |  | 417 |  |  |
| Impaired loans | 23,920 |  | 23,920 |  |  |  |

The adjustments to other real estate owned and impaired loans are based primarily on appraisals of the real estate ${ }_{2}$ cash flow analysis or other observable market prices. The Bank's policy is that fair values for these assets are based on current appraisals or cash flow analysis.

The following table presents fair value measurements for the Company's financial instruments which are not recognized at fair value in the accompanying statements of financial position on a recurring or nonrecurring basis.

December 31, 2013:
Financial assets:

| Cash and interest bearing deposits | \$ | 21,553 | \$ | 21,553 | \$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investment securities held to maturity |  | 393 |  |  |  | 393 |
| Loans receivable and loans held for sale |  | 245,625 |  |  |  | 245,625 |
| Accrued interest receivable |  | 1,696 |  |  |  | 1,696 |
| Investment in FHLB stock |  | 6,588 |  |  |  | 6,588 |
| Financial liabilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits |  | 421,881 |  |  |  | 421,881 |
| Accrued interest payable |  | 23 |  |  |  | 23 |
| FHLB advances |  | 14,783 |  |  |  | 14,783 |

June 30, 2013:
Financial assets:

| Cash and interest bearing deposits | $\$$ | 16,787 | $\$$ | 16,787 | $\$$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Investment securities held to | 417 |  |  | 417 |  |  |
| maturity | 253,472 |  | 253,472 |  |  |  |

Loans receivable and loans held for sale

| Accrued interest receivable $\quad 1,636$ | 1,636 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Investment in FHLB stock $\quad 6,588$ | 6,588 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Financial liabilities:
Deposits
422,987 422,987
Accrued interest payable
29
29
FHLB advances
14,850
14,850

9

## 8. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investment securities available for sale at December 31, 2013 consisted of the following:

|  | Amortized <br> Cost |  | Gross <br> Unrealized <br> Gains |  | Gross <br> Unrealized <br> Losses |  | Estimated <br> Market <br> Value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortgage-backed securities | \$ | 171,358 | \$ | 293 | \$ | 3,056 | \$ | 168,595 |
| Municipal bonds |  | 34,891 |  | 193 |  | 1,548 |  | 33,536 |
| U.S. Government Agency Bonds |  | 2,000 |  | - |  | 16 |  | 1,984 |
| Other equity securities |  | 210 |  |  |  | 41 |  | 169 |
|  | \$ | 208,459 | \$ | 486 | \$ | 4,661 | \$ | 204,284 |

Investment securities held to maturity at December 31, 2013 consisted of the following:

|  |  | Amortized | Gross | Gross |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Cost | Unrealized | Unrealized | Estimated |
|  | Market |  |  |  |
| Municipal Bonds | $\$ 393$ | $\$$ | Gains | Losses |
| Value |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 3$ |  |

Investment securities available for sale at June 30, 2013 consisted of the following:

|  | Amortized Cost |  | Gross <br> Unrealized <br> Gains |  | Gross <br> Unrealized <br> Losses |  | Estimated <br> Market <br> Value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortgage-backed securities | \$ | 172,478 | \$ | 181 | \$ | 2,542 | \$ | 170,117 |
| Municipal bonds |  | 32,894 |  | 239 |  | 1,282 |  | 31,851 |
| Other equity securities |  | 210 |  |  |  | 48 |  | 162 |
|  | \$ | 205,582 | \$ | 420 | \$ | 3,872 | \$ | 202,130 |

Investment securities held to maturity at June 30, 2013 consisted of the following:

|  | Amortized | Gross | Gross | Estimated |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Cost | Unrealized | Unrealized | Market |
| Municipal Bonds | $\$ 417$ | Gains | Losses | Value |
|  | $\$ 4$ | $\$$ | $\$ \quad 417$ |  |

The mortgage-backed securities, callable bonds and municipal bonds available for sale have the following maturities at December 31, 2013:

Due or callable in one year or less
Due or callable in 1-5 years
Due or callable in 5-10 years
Due or callable in greater than 10 years
Total debt securities

| Amortized <br> cost | Estimated <br> market value |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$$ | - | $\$$ | - |
|  | 148,602 |  | 146,413 |
|  | 51,390 |  | 50,037 |
|  | 8,257 |  | 7,665 |
| $\$$ | 208,249 | $\$$ | 204,115 |

All other securities available for sale at December 31, 2013 are saleable within one year. The Bank held $\$ 393,000$ and $\$ 417,000$ in investment securities that are being held to maturity at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013,

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respectively. The investment securities held to maturity have annual returns of principal and will be fully matured between 2014 and 2019.

The expected returns of principal of investments held to maturity are as follows as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014 \$ 25
2015117
$2016 \quad 56$
$2017 \quad 61$
$2018 \quad 65$
2018 and thereafter 69
\$ 393

Gross proceeds on the sale of investment and mortgage-backed securities were $\$-0$ - and $\$ 23.8$ million for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Gross proceeds on the sale of investment and mortgage-backed securities were $\$ 45,000$ and $\$ 23.8$ million for the six-month periods ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Gross realized gains for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$-0and $\$ 263,000$, respectively. Gross realized gains for the six-month periods ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were $\$-0-$ and $\$ 263,000$, respectively. There were no gross realized losses for the three- and six-month periods ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

The table below indicates the length of time individual investment securities and mortgage-backed securities have been in a continuous loss position at December 31, 2013:


Securities available for sale are reviewed for possible other-than-temporary impairment on a quarterly basis. During this review, management considers the severity and duration of the unrealized losses as well as its intent and ability to hold the securities until recovery, taking into account balance sheet management strategies and its market view and outlook. Management also assesses the nature of the unrealized losses taking into consideration factors such as changes in risk-free interest rates, general credit spread widening, market supply and demand, creditworthiness of the issuer or any credit enhancement providers, and the quality of the underlying collateral. Management does not intend to sell these securities in the foreseeable future, and does not believe that it is more likely than not that the Bank will be required to sell a security in an unrealized loss position prior to a recovery in its value. The decline in market value is due to changes in market interest rates. The fair values are expected to recover as the securities approach maturity dates.

## 9. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSET

In June 2010, old United Community Bancorp acquired three branches from Integra Bank National Association ("Integra"), which was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method, the Company is required to allocate the cost of an acquired company to the assets acquired, including identified intangible assets, and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The excess cost over the value of net assets acquired represents goodwill, which is not subject to amortization.

Goodwill arising from business combinations represents the value attributable to unidentifiable intangible elements in the business acquired. Goodwill recorded by the Company in connection with its acquisition relates to the inherent value in the business acquired and this value is dependent upon the Company's ability to provide quality, cost-effective services in a competitive market place. As such, goodwill value is supported ultimately by revenue that is driven by the volume of business transacted. A decline in earnings as a result of a lack of growth or the inability to deliver cost-effective services over sustained periods can lead to impairment of goodwill that could adversely impact earnings in future periods.

11

As permitted by current accounting rules, the Company completed its qualitative assessment to determine whether current events or changes in circumstances lead to a determination that it is more likely than not, as defined, that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Based upon the Company's assessment, there was no such determination that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Accordingly, the Company did not apply the traditional two-step goodwill impairment test.

The following table indicates changes to the core deposit intangible asset and goodwill balances for the six-month period ended December 31, 2013:

| Balance at June 30, 2013 | $\$$ | 690 | $\$$ | 2,522 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Amortization |  | $(75)$ | - |  |
| Balance at December 31, 2013 | $\$$ | 615 | $\$$ | 2,522 |

The core deposit intangible is being amortized using the double declining balance method over its estimated useful life of 8.75 years. Remaining amortization of the core deposit intangible is as follows (dollars in thousands) as of December 31, 2013:
January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014 ..... \$ 68
2015 ..... 118
2016 ..... 117
2017 ..... 117
2018 ..... 117
2019 ..... 78

## 10. DISCLOSURES ABOUT THE CREDIT QUALITY OF LOANS RECEIVABLE AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (IN THOUSANDS)

The following tables illustrate certain disclosures required by ASC $310-10-50-11 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{c})$, (g) and (h), the changes to the allowance for loan losses, for the three and six months ended December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

Allowance for Credit Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans Receivable

| One- to | One- to Multi- |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Four- Family | Four-familyfamily NonNon- | Commercial |  |
| Owner- | Consumer | Non-owner owner | Residential Constructiband | and Total

Allowance for Credit Losses:
Balance,

| October 1, | $\$ 978$ | $\$ 582$ | $\$ 219$ | $\$ 1,254$ | $\$ 2,395$ | $\$ 4$ | $\$ 17$ | $\$ 29$ | $\$ 5,478$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2013: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Allowance
for Credit
Losses:

| Balance, July $1,2013:$ | \$ 942 | \$ 553 | \$ 215 | \$ 1,286 | \$ 2,386 | \$ 10 | \$ 17 | \$ 34 | \$ 5,443 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charge offs | (457) | (78) | - | - | (30) | - | (3) | - | (568) |
| Recoveries | 367 | 54 | 1 | 401 | 27 | - | 12 | 1 | 863 |
| Provision (credit) | 155 | 109 | (7) | (526) | (89) | 2 | (9) | (2) | (367) |
| Ending <br> Balance: | \$ 1,007 | \$ 638 | \$ 209 | \$ 1,161 | \$ 2,294 | \$ 12 | \$ 17 | \$ 33 | \$ 5,371 |
| Balance, <br> Individually <br> Evaluated | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 205 | \$ 120 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 325 |

Balance,
Collectively $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\$ 1,007 & \$ 638 & \$ 209 & \$ 956 & \$ 2,174 & \$ 12 & \$ 17 & \$ 33 & \$ 5,046\end{array}$
Evaluated
Financing
receivables:
Ending
balance
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\$ 108,846 & \$ 34,897 & \$ 15,548 & \$ 29,180 & \$ 49,230 & \$ 4,281 & \$ 3,268 & \$ 8,285 & \$ 253,535\end{array}$

Ending
Balance:
individually evaluated
for
impairment
Ending
Balance:
collectively evaluated \$ 95,252 \$ 29,850 \$ 13,846 for
impairment
Ending
Balance:
loans $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { acquired }\end{array} \$ 9,484 \quad \$ 4,407 \quad \$ 602 \quad \$-\quad \$ 3,253 \quad \$-\quad \$ 105 \quad \$ 1,234 \quad \$ 19,085$
with
deteriorated credit
quality

13

For the year ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands):
Allowance for Credit Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans Receivable

|  | One- to <br> Four- Family |  | One- to Multi- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Four-familyfamily Non-Non- |  |  |  |  | Commercial |  |
|  | Owner- | Consumer | Non-owner | rowner | Residential Constructiband Real estate |  |  |  | Total |
|  | Occupied |  | Occupied | Occupied |  |  |  | Agricultural |  |
|  | Mortgage |  | Mortgage | Mortgage |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allowance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| for Credit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Losses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning balance: | \$ 666 | \$ 477 | \$ 236 | \$ 1,915 | \$ 2,282 | \$ 3 | \$ 11 | \$ 24 | \$ 5,614 |
| Charge offs | (254) | (165) | (68) | - | (457) | - | - | - | (944) |
| Recoveries | 34 | 75 | 63 | 660 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 839 |
| Provision (credit) | 496 | 166 | (16) | $(1,289)$ | 557 | 7 | 6 | 7 | (66) |
| Ending Balance: | \$ 942 | \$ 553 | \$ 215 | \$ 1,286 | \$ 2,386 | \$ 10 | \$ 17 | \$ 34 | \$ 5,443 |
| Balance, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individually | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 7 | \$ 205 | \$ 120 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 332 |
| Evaluated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collectively | \$ 942 | \$ 553 | \$ 208 | \$ 1,081 | \$ 2,266 | \$ 10 | \$ 17 | \$ 34 | \$ 5,111 |
| Evaluated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financing receivables: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ending balance | \$ 111,404 | \$ 35,699 | \$ 16,655 | \$ 32,306 | \$ 51,902 | \$ 2,200 | \$ 3,435 | \$ 7,115 | \$ 260,716 |
| Ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance: individually evaluated | \$ 5,121 | \$ 535 | \$ 1,370 | \$ 9,951 | \$ 7,251 | \$ - | \$ 24 | \$ - | \$ 24,252 |
| impairment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance: collectively |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| impairment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ending | \$ 10,504 | \$ 4,758 | \$ 657 | \$ - | \$ 3,386 | \$ - | \$ 107 | \$ 1,299 | \$ 20,711 |
| Balance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

loans
acquired
with
deteriorated credit
quality

14

The following tables illustrate certain disclosures required by ASC 310-10-50-29(b).
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade At December 31, 2013
(in thousands)

|  | One- to <br> Four- <br> Family <br> Owner- <br> Occupied <br> Mortgage | Consumer | One- to <br> Four-family <br> Non-owner <br> Occupied <br> Mortgage | Multi-fam <br> Non-owne <br> Occupied <br> Mortgage | Non- <br> Residentia <br> Real <br> estate | Construc | tiband | Commer and Agricult | ial Total ral |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pass | \$ 98,732 | \$ 33,026 | \$ 8,668 | \$ 16,112 | \$ 27,872 | \$ 4,281 | \$ 2,353 | \$ 6,331 | \$ 197,375 |
| Watch | 5,290 | 1,049 | 5,317 | 5,147 | 10,627 |  | 712 | 1,951 | 30,093 |
| Special mention | 714 | 77 | 377 | 347 | 2,086 |  | 168 |  | 3,769 |
| Substandard | 4,110 | 745 | 1,186 | 7,574 | 8,645 |  | 35 | 3 | 22,298 |
| Total: | \$ 108,846 | \$ 34,897 | \$ 15,548 | \$ 29,180 | \$ 49,230 | \$ 4,281 | \$ 3,268 | \$ 8,285 | \$ 253,535 |

Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade
At June 30, 2013
(in thousands)

| Grade: | One- to <br> Four- <br> Family <br> Owner- <br> Occupied <br> Mortgage | Consumer | One- to <br> Four-family <br> Non-owner <br> Occupied <br> Mortgage | Non-owne Occupied Mortgage | Residential Constructibrand Real estate |  |  | $\text { and } \quad \text { Total }$Agricultural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pass | \$ 99,494 | \$ 34,506 | \$ 10,909 | \$ 16,900 | \$ 26,340 | \$ 2,200 | \$ 2,364 | \$ 5,691 | \$ 198,404 |
| Watch | 6,033 | 641 | 3,988 | 5,102 | 14,866 |  | 861 | 1,414 | 32,905 |
| Special mention | 756 | 17 | 388 | 353 | 3,343 |  | 186 |  | 5,043 |
| Substandard | 5,121 | 535 | 1,370 | 9,951 | 7,353 |  | 24 | 10 | 24,364 |
| Total: | \$ 111,404 | \$ 35,699 | \$ 16,655 | \$ 32,306 | \$ 51,902 | \$ 2,200 | \$ 3,435 | \$ 7,115 | \$ 260,716 |

The following tables illustrate certain disclosures required by ASC 310-10-50-7A for gross loans.
Age Analysis of Past Due Loans Receivable
At December 31, 2013
(in thousands)

|  | 30-59 days <br> past due | $60-89$ days <br> past due | Greater than <br> 90 days | Total <br> past <br> due | Total <br> current | Total loans <br> receivable |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mortgage One- to <br> Four- Family - <br> Owner-Occupied | $\$ 1,673$ | $\$ 728$ | $\$ 8842$ | $\$$ | 3,243 | $\$ 105,603$ | $\$$ | 108,846 |

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$\left.\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Consumer } \\ \text { One- to Four- Family } \\ \text { Non-Owner Occupied }\end{array} & 333 & 668 & 377 & 1 & 411 & 34,486\end{array}\right) 34,897$

15

Age Analysis of Past Due Loans Receivable
At June 30, 2013
(in thousands)

|  | 30-59 days <br> past due |  | 60-89 days past due |  | Greater than 90 days |  | Total past due |  | Total current |  | Total loans receivable |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortgage One- to Four- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family - | \$ | 1,748 | \$ | 706 | \$ | 889 | \$ | 3,343 | \$ | 108,061 | \$ | 111,404 |
| Owner-Occupied |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer |  | 202 |  | 68 |  | 8 |  | 278 |  | 35,421 |  | 35,699 |
| One- to Four- Family |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Owner-Occupied |  | 54 |  | 388 |  |  |  | 442 |  | 16,213 |  | 16,655 |
| Mortgage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multi-family Residential Real Estate Mortgage |  | 110 |  |  |  | 2,263 |  | 2,373 |  | 29,933 |  | 32,306 |
| Nonresidential Real |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estate |  | 286 |  | 18 |  | 719 |  | 1,023 |  | 50,879 |  | 51,902 |
| Construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,200 |  | 2,200 |
| Land |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,435 |  | 3,435 |
| Commercial and |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  | 7.108 |  | 7.115 |
| Agricultural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | \$ | 2,407 | \$ | 1,180 | \$ | 3,879 | \$ | 7,466 | \$ | 253.250 | \$ | 260,716 |

The following table illustrates certain disclosures required by ASC 310-10-50-15.
Impaired Loans

|  |  |  | For the three months <br> ended December 31, <br> 2013 | For the six months <br> ended December 31, <br> Recorded <br> investment | Unpaid <br> principal <br> balance | Specific <br> allowance | Interest <br> income <br> recognized | Average <br> Recorded <br> investment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | | Interest |
| :--- |
| income |
| recognized | | Average |
| :--- |
| Recorded |
| investment |

Commercial and Agricultural Total
$\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}\$ & 5,041 & \$ & 5,366 & \$ & (325) & \$ & 36 & \$ & 5,242 & \$ & 83 & \$ \\ 5,773\end{array}$

Impaired Loans


Impaired Loans

Total:

| Mortgage One- to | $\$ 4,110$ | $\$ 4,866$ | $\$-$ | $\$ 15$ | $\$ 4,198$ | $\$$ | 35 | $\$ 4,460$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Four- Family - <br> Owner-Occupied <br> Consumer | 640 | 1,176 | - | 7 | 577 | 13 | 550 |  |  |
| One- to Four- Family | 1,100 | 1,162 | - | 7 | 1,229 | 20 | 1,295 |  |  |
| Non-Owner Occupied <br> Mortgage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multifamily <br> Residential Real Estate <br> Mortgage | 7,369 | 8,865 | $(205)$ | 93 | 7,398 | 175 | 8,227 |  |  |
| Non-Residential Real <br> Estate <br> Construction | 6,006 | 9,917 | $(120)$ | 28 | 6,531 | 68 | 6,985 |  |  |
| Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |

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| Commercial and Agricultural |  | 3 |  | 10 |  |  |  | - |  | 2 |  | - |  | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | \$ | 19,263 | \$ | 26,042 | \$ | (325) | \$ | 150 | \$ | 19,964 | \$ | 311 |  | 21,544 |

Impaired Loans

|  |  | For the year ended <br> June 30, 2013 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Recorded <br> investment | Unpaid <br> principal <br> balance | Specific <br> allowance | Interest income <br> recognized | Average <br> recorded <br> investment |
| (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |

With an allowance recorded:

| One- to Four- Family -Owner-Occupied | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ | 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One- to Four- Family |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Owner Occupied |  | 334 |  | 341 |  | (7) |  | 21 |  | 405 |
| Mortgage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multi-family Residential |  | 3,283 |  | 3,488 |  | (205) |  | 103 |  | 3,775 |
| Real Estate Mortgage |  | 3,283 |  | 3,488 |  | (205) |  |  |  |  |
| Nonresidential Real Estate |  | 1,880 |  | 2,000 |  | (120) |  | 71 |  | 3,397 |
| Construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | \$ | 5,497 | \$ | 5,829 | \$ | (332) | \$ | 195 | \$ | 7,597 |


|  | Recorded investment |  | Unpaid principal balance |  | Specific allowance |  | For the year ended June 30, 2013 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | rest <br> me <br> gnnized |  |  |  | erage <br> orded <br> estment |
| Without an allowance recorded: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage One- to Four- Family -Owner-Occupied | \$ | 5,121 |  |  | \$ | 5,876 |  | \$ | \$ | 65 | \$ | 5,799 |
| Consumer |  | 535 |  | 1,116 |  |  |  | 26 |  | 521 |
| One- to Four- Family <br> Non-Owner Occupied Mortgage |  | 1,029 |  | 1,114 |  |  |  | 26 |  | 657 |
| Multi-family Residential Real Estate Mortgage |  | 6,463 |  | 8,570 |  |  |  | 219 |  | 7,855 |
| Non-residential Real Estate |  | 5,251 |  | 9,239 |  |  |  | 2,118 |  | 3,480 |
| Construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land |  | 24 |  | 45 |  |  |  | 27 |  | 26 |
| Commercial and AgriculturalTotal |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  | 195 |  | 120 |
|  | \$ | 18,423 | \$ | 25,967 |  | \$ | \$ | 2,676 | \$ | 18,458 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | For the year ended June 30, 2013 |  |  |  |
|  | Recorded investment |  | Unpaid principal balance |  | Specific allowance |  | Interest income recognized |  | Average recorded investment |  |
| Total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage One- to Four- Family <br> - Owner-Occupied | \$ | 5,121 | \$ | 5,876 | \$ | \$ | \$ | 65 | \$ | 5,819 |
| Consumer |  | 535 |  | 1,116 |  |  |  | 26 |  | 521 |
| One- to Four- Family <br> Non-Owner Occupied Mortgage |  | 1,363 |  | 1,455 |  | (7) |  | 47 |  | 1,062 |
| Multifamily Residential Real Estate Mortgage |  | 9,746 |  | 12,058 |  | (205) |  | 322 |  | 11,630 |
| Nonresidential Real Estate |  | 7,131 |  | 11,239 |  | (120) |  | 2,189 |  | 6,877 |
| Construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land |  | 24 |  | 45 |  |  |  | 27 |  | 26 |
| Commercial and Agricultural |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  | 195 |  | 120 |
| Total | \$ | 23,920 | \$ | 31,796 |  | \$ (332) | \$ | 2,871 | \$ | 26,055 |

The Bank did not have any investments in subprime loans at December 31, 2013. Impaired loans at December 31, 2013 included troubled debt restructurings with an aggregate principal balance of $\$ 14.4$ million and a recorded investment of $\$ 14.2$ million. See Note 11 for a discussion on troubled debt restructurings.
11. TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURINGS - From time to time, as part of our loss mitigation process, loans may be renegotiated in a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") when we determine that greater economic value will ultimately be recovered under the new restructured terms than through foreclosure, liquidation, or bankruptcy. We may consider the borrower's payment status and history, the borrower's ability to pay upon a rate reset on an adjustable rate mortgage, size of the payment increase upon a rate reset, period of time remaining prior to the rate reset, and other relevant factors in determining whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. TDRs are accounted for as set forth in ASC 310-40 Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors ("ASC 310-40"). A TDR may be on nonaccrual or it may accrue interest. A TDR is typically on non-accrual until the borrower successfully performs under the new terms for at least six consecutive months. However, a TDR may be placed on accrual immediately following the restructuring in those instances where a borrower's payments are current prior to the modification, the loan is restructured at a market rate and management determines that principal and interest under the new terms are fully collectible. All TDRs are considered to be impaired loans. A TDR will be removed from TDR classification if it is restructured at a market rate, is not impaired under restructured terms and has been performing for at least twelve consecutive months.

Existing performing loan customers who request a loan (non-TDR) modification and who meet the Bank's underwriting standards may, usually for a fee, modify their original loan terms to terms currently offered. The modified terms of these loans are similar to the terms offered to new customers with similar credit risk. The fee assessed for modifying the loan is deferred and amortized over the life of the modified loan using the level-yield method and is reflected as an adjustment to interest income. Each modification is examined on a loan-by-loan basis and if the modification of terms represents more than a minor change to the loan, then the unamortized balance of the pre-modification deferred fees or costs associated with the mortgage loan are recognized in interest income at the time of the modification. If the modification of terms does not represent more than a minor change to the loan, then the unamortized balance of the pre-modification deferred fees or costs continue to be deferred.

The following tables summarize TDRs by loan type and accrual status.


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| (In thousands) | Accrual | Nonaccrual | Principal <br> Balance | Allowance | Investment | Loans | Investment |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One- to <br> Four-Family <br> residential <br> real estate | $\$ 2,061$ | $\$ 2,554$ | $\$ 4,615$ | $\$ 7$ | $\$ 4,608$ | 27 | $\$ 4,779$ |
| Multi-family <br> residential real <br> estate | 5,827 | 2,263 | 8,090 | 20 | 8,070 | 12 | 9,935 |
| Nonresidential real <br> estate | 3,656 | 2,701 | 6,357 | 120 | 6,237 | 13 | 5,941 |
| Total | $\$ 11,544$ | $\$ 7,518$ | $\$ 19,062$ | $\$ 147$ | $\$ 18,915$ | 52 | $\$ 20,655$ |

19

Interest income recognized on TDRs is as follows:

|  | For the three months ended December 31, |  |  |  | For the six months ended December 31, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One-to-Four Family residential real estate | \$ | 14 | \$ | 18 | \$ | 34 | \$ | 35 |
| Multifamily residential real estate |  | 92 |  | 83 |  | 174 |  | 169 |
| Nonresidential real estate |  | 28 |  | 28 |  | 67 |  | 48 |
| Construction |  | - |  |  |  | - |  | - |
| Commercial |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| Consumer |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| Total | \$ | 134 | \$ | 129 | \$ | 275 | \$ | 252 |

At December 31, 2013, the Bank had 47 loans totaling $\$ 14.3$ million that qualified as TDRs, and has established an allowance for losses on these loans of $\$ 140,000$. With respect to the $\$ 14.3$ million in TDRs, the Bank charged off $\$ 5.1$ million with respect to these loans at the time these loans were restructured into the Note A/B format. At June 30, 2013, the Bank had 52 loans totaling $\$ 19.1$ million that qualified as TDRs, and had an allowance for losses on these loans of $\$ 147,000$. With respect to the $\$ 19.1$ million in TDRs, the Bank charged off $\$ 5.1$ million with respect to these loans at the time these loans were restructured into the Note A/B format. At December 31, 2013, the Bank had no other commitments to lend on its TDRs. Management continues to monitor the performance of loans classified as TDRs on a monthly basis.

Loans that were included in TDRs at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013 were generally given concessions of interest rate reductions of between 25 and 300 basis points, and/or structured as interest only payment loans for periods of one to three years. Many of these loans also have balloon payments due at the end of their lowered interest rate period, requiring the borrower to refinance at market interest rates at that time. At December 31, 2013, there were 43 loans with required principal and interest payments and four loans with required interest only payments. At June 30, 2013, there were 47 loans with required principal and interest payments and five loans with required interest only payments.

The following table is a roll forward of activity in our TDRs:

|  | Three Months Ended <br> December 31, 2013 |  | Six Months Ended <br> Recorded <br> December 31, 2013 | Number <br> Recorded <br> of Loans |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Investment |  |  |  |  |$\quad$| Number |
| :--- |
| of Loans |

${ }^{(1)}$ The removal of these loans from TDR was due to the payoff of the loans during the six months ended December 31, 2013.

## 12. EFFECT OF RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-04, Receivables Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40), which clarifies when an in substance repossession or foreclosure has occurred and the creditor should be considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan such that the loan receivable should be derecognized and the real estate property recognized. A creditor is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan either when legal title to the residential real estate property is obtained upon completion of a foreclosure or when the borrower has conveyed all interest in the residential real property to the creditor to satisfy the loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or similar arrangement. The ASU also require disclosure of both the amount of foreclosed residential real estate property held by the creditor and the recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property that are in the process of foreclosure. The guidance is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15,2014 . We do not expect the adoption of these provisions to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists, which amends ASC 740, Income Taxes. The amendments provide guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit, as either a reduction of a deferred tax asset or as a liability, when a net operating loss carryforward, similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. The amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013 and may be applied on either a prospective or retrospective basis. We do not expect the adoption of these provisions to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## 13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT STOCK REPURCHASE PLAN

On February 3, 2014 the Company's board of directors approved the repurchase of up to 514,956 shares of the Company's outstanding common stock, which is approximately $10 \%$ of outstanding shares. Purchases will be conducted solely through and based upon the parameters of a Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plan.

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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 that are based on assumptions and may describe future plans, strategies and expectations of the Company. These forward-looking statements are generally identified by use of the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "project" or similar expressions. The Company's ability to predi results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Factors which could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries include, but are not limited to, general economic conditions, changes in the interest rate environment, legislative or regulatory changes that may adversely affect our business, changes in accounting policies and practices, changes in competition and demand for financial services, adverse changes in the securities markets, changes in deposit flows, and changes in the quality or composition of the Company's loan or investment portfolios. Additionally, other risks and uncertainties may be described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 27, 2013, which is available through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and in Part II, Item 1A, 'Risk Factors" of this Form $10-\mathrm{Q}$. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Except as required by applicable law or regulation, the Company does not undertake the responsibility, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to release publicly the result of any revisions that may be made to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

## Critical Accounting Policies

We consider accounting policies involving significant judgments and assumptions by management that have, or could have, a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets or on income to be critical accounting policies. We consider the following to be our critical accounting policies: the allowance for loan losses and the valuation of deferred income taxes.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES - The allowance for loan losses is the amount estimated by management as necessary to cover probable credit losses in the loan portfolio at the statement of financial condition date. The allowance is established through the provision for loan losses, which is charged to income. Determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses necessarily involves a high degree of judgment. Among the material estimates required to establish the allowance are: loss exposure at default; the amount and timing of future cash flows on affected loans; and the value of collateral. Inherent loss factors based upon environmental and other economic factors are then applied to the remaining loan portfolio. All of these estimates are susceptible to significant change. Management reviews the level of the allowance at least quarterly and establishes the provision for loan losses based upon an evaluation of the portfolio, past loss experience, current economic conditions and other factors related to the collectibility of the loan portfolio. Although we believe that we use the best information available to establish the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the evaluation. In addition, the OCC, as an integral part of its examination process, periodically reviews our allowance for loan losses. Such agency may require us to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on its judgments about information available to it at the time of its examination. A large loss could deplete the allowance and require increased provisions to replenish the allowance, which would negatively affect earnings. For additional discussion, see notes 1 and 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 27, 2013.

DEFERRED INCOME TAXES - We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes as prescribed in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740-10-50. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying
amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. If current available information raises doubt as to the realization of the deferred tax assets, a valuation allowance is established. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We exercise significant judgment in evaluating the amount and timing of recognition of the resulting tax liabilities and assets. These judgments require us to make projections of future taxable income. The judgments and estimates we make in determining our deferred tax assets, which are inherently subjective, are reviewed on a continual basis as regulatory and business factors change. Any reduction in estimated future taxable income may require us to record a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance would result in additional income tax expense in the period, which would negatively affect earnings. United Community Bancorp referred to as the Company, accounts for income taxes under the provisions of ASC 275-10-50-8 to account for uncertainty in income taxes. The Company had no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. The Company recognized no interest and penalties on the underpayment of income taxes during the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, and had no accrued interest and penalties on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. The Company has no tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase within the next fiscal year. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for tax years ending on or before June 30, 2009.

## Comparison of Financial Condition at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013

## Balance Sheet Analysis

Total assets were $\$ 512.2$ million at December 31, 2013, compared to $\$ 512.6$ million at June 30, 2013. A $\$ 7.4$ million decrease in loans was partially offset by a $\$ 4.8$ million increase in cash and cash equivalents, and a $\$ 2.1$ million increase in investment securities. The decrease in loans was primarily the result of net payoffs totaling $\$ 5.8$ million in one- to four-family real estate loans and $\$ 2.3$ million in commercial real estate loans during the six months ended December 31, 2013. The increase in cash and cash equivalents and investment securities was the result of the payoff of loans with a portion of the proceeds redeployed into purchases of mortgage-backed securities and available for sale securities.

Total liabilities were $\$ 438.0$ million at December 31, 2013, compared to $\$ 439.1$ million at June 30, 2013.
Total stockholders' equity was $\$ 74.2$ million at December 31, 2013, compared to $\$ 73.5$ million at June 30, 2013. The increase was primarily the result of net income of $\$ 1.3$ million for the six months ended December 31, 2013, partially offset by dividends paid of $\$ 504,000$ and a $\$ 441,000$ after-tax decrease in unrealized loss on investments.

Loans. At December 31, 2013, one- to four- family residential loans totaled $\$ 124.4$ million, or $49.0 \%$ of total gross loans, compared to $\$ 128.1$ million, or $49.1 \%$ of total gross loans, at June 30,2013 . The reduction in the one- to four-family residential portfolio was primarily due to net payoffs totaling $\$ 5.8$ million in one- to four-family real estate loans during the current year period.

Multi-family and nonresidential real estate loans totaled $\$ 78.4$ million and represented $30.9 \%$ of total loans at December 31, 2013, compared to $\$ 84.2$ million, or $32.3 \%$ of total loans, at June 30, 2013. The decrease was primarily attributable to payoffs totaling $\$ 4.7$ million and payments totaling $\$ 2.5$ million, partially offset by new loans of $\$ 1.4$ million.

The following table sets forth the composition of our loan portfolio at the dates indicated.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At December 31, } \\ & 2013 \end{aligned}$ | December <br> 3 <br> ount <br> llars in tho | Percen <br> ds) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At June 30, } \\ & 2013 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One- to four-family | \$ | 124,394 | 49.0 | \% | \$ | 128,059 | 49.1 | \% |
| Multi-family |  | 29,180 | 11.5 |  |  | 32,306 | 12.4 |  |
| Construction |  | 4,281 | 1.7 |  |  | 2,200 | 0.8 |  |
| Nonresidential real estate |  | 49,230 | 19.4 |  |  | 51,902 | 19.9 |  |
| Land |  | 3,268 | 1.3 |  |  | 3,435 | 1.3 |  |
| Commercial business |  | 4,026 | 1.6 |  |  | 3,556 | 1.4 |  |
| Agricultural |  | 4,259 | 1.7 |  |  | 3,559 | 1.4 |  |
| Consumer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home equity |  | 30,958 | 12.2 |  |  | 31,411 | 12.0 |  |
| Auto |  | 1,508 | 0.6 |  |  | 1,468 | 0.6 |  |
| Share loans |  | 1,258 | 0.5 |  |  | 1,625 | 0.6 |  |
| Other |  | 1,173 | 0.5 |  |  | 1,195 | 0.5 |  |
| Total consumer loans |  | 34,897 | 13.8 |  |  | 35,699 | 13.7 |  |
| Total loans | \$ | 253,535 | 100.0 | \% | \$ | 260,716 | 100.0 | \% |
| Less (plus): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred loan costs, net |  | $(1,043)$ |  |  |  | $(1,025)$ |  |  |
| Undisbursed portion of loans in process |  | 2,042 |  |  |  | 1,720 |  |  |
| Allowance for loan losses |  | 5,371 |  |  |  | 5,443 |  |  |
| Loans, net | \$ | 247,165 |  |  | \$ | 254,578 |  |  |

## Loan Maturity

The following table sets forth certain information at December 31, 2013 regarding the dollar amount of loan principal repayments becoming due during the periods indicated. The table does not include any estimate of prepayments, which significantly shorten the average life of all loans and may cause our actual repayment experience to differ from the contractual requirements shown below. Demand loans having no stated schedule of repayments and no stated maturity is reported as due in one year or less.

|  | Less Than One Year (in thousands) |  | More Than <br> One Year to | Than Year to Years | More Than Five Years |  | Total <br> Loans |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One- to four-family residential real estate | \$ | 8,063 | \$ | 30,604 | \$ | 85,727 | \$ | 124,394 |
| Multi-family real estate |  | 866 |  | 6,322 |  | 21,992 |  | 29,180 |
| Construction |  | 1,367 |  | - |  | 2,914 |  | 4,281 |
| Nonresidential real estate |  | 3,273 |  | 18,771 |  | 27,186 |  | 49,230 |
| Land |  | 1,064 |  | 1,201 |  | 1,003 |  | 3,268 |
| Commercial |  | 1,358 |  | 1,733 |  | 935 |  | 4,026 |
| Agricultural |  | 363 |  | 3,253 |  | 643 |  | 4,259 |
| Consumer |  | 1,593 |  | 3,107 |  | 30,197 |  | 34,897 |
| Total | \$ | 17,947 | \$ | 64,991 | \$ | 170,597 | \$ | 253,535 |

The following table sets forth the dollar amount of all loans at December 31, 2013 due after December 31, 2014 that have either fixed interest rates or adjustable interest rates. The amounts shown below exclude unearned interest on consumer loans and deferred loan fees.

|  | Fixed <br> Rates <br> (in thousands) | Floating or <br> Adjustable Rates | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Loan Activity

The following table shows loan origination, repayment and sale activity during the periods indicated.

|  | Six Months Ended December 31, 2013 |  | 2012 |  | Three Months Ended <br> December 31, <br> 2013 <br> (in thousands) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total loans at beginning of period | \$ | 260,716 | \$ | 288,199 | \$ | 254,602 | \$ | 277,169 |
| Loans originated (1): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One- to four-family residential real estate |  | 11,608 |  | 18,522 |  | 6,153 |  | 8,886 |
| Multi-family residential real estate |  |  |  | 88 |  |  |  | 88 |
| Construction |  | 1,039 |  | 471 |  | 1,039 |  |  |
| Nonresidential real estate |  | 1,327 |  | 3,482 |  | 815 |  | 3,430 |
| Land |  | 190 |  | 640 |  | 164 |  | 640 |
| Commercial business |  | 574 |  | 524 |  | 557 |  | 133 |
| Consumer |  | 1,139 |  | 4,602 |  | 585 |  | 1,470 |
| Total loans originated |  | 15,877 |  | 28,329 |  | 9,313 |  | 14,647 |
| Deduct: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loan principal repayments |  | 14,039 |  | 31,583 |  | 8,579 |  | 13,410 |
| Loans originated for sale |  | 9,019 |  | 13,377 |  | 1,801 |  | 6,838 |
| Net loan activity |  | $(7,181)$ |  | $(16,631)$ |  | $(1,067)$ |  | $(5,601)$ |
| Total loans at end of period | \$ | 253,535 | \$ | 271,568 | \$ | 253,535 | \$ | 271,568 |

(1) Includes loan renewals, loan refinancings and restructured loans.

## Results of Operations for the Three and Six Months Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Overview. Net income decreased $\$ 114,000$ to $\$ 582,000$ for the quarter ended December 31, 2013, compared to net income of $\$ 696,000$ for the quarter ended December 31, 2012. Net income for the six months ended December 31, 2013 was $\$ 1.3$ million compared to net income of $\$ 1.2$ million for the six months ended December 31, 2012.

Net Interest Income. The following table summarizes changes in interest income and interest expense for the three and six months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

|  | Three Months Ended <br> December 31, <br> 20132012 <br> (Dollars in thousands) |  |  |  | \% Change |  | Six Months Ended December 31, 2013$2012$ |  |  |  | \% Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest income: <br> Loans | \$ | 2,972 | \$ | 3,323 | (10.6) | \% | \$ | 6,069 | \$ | 6,773 | (10.4) | \% |
| Investment and mortgage backed securities |  | 791 |  | 776 | 1.9 |  |  | 1,448 |  | 1,548 | (6.5) |  |
| Other interest-earning assets |  | 5 |  | 4 | 25.0 |  |  | 10 |  | 7 | 42.9 |  |
| Total interest income |  | 3,768 |  | 4,103 | (8.2) |  |  | 7,527 |  | 8,328 | (9.6) |  |

Interest expense:

| NOW and money market | 50 | 70 | $(28.6)$ | 190 | 197 | $(3.6)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| deposit accounts |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Net interest income decreased $\$ 84,000$, or $2.6 \%$, to $\$ 3.1$ million for the quarter ended December 31, 2013 as compared to $\$ 3.2$ million for the quarter ended December 31, 2012. A decrease of $\$ 335,000$ in interest income was partially offset by a $\$ 251,000$ decrease in interest expense. The decrease in interest income was the result of a $\$ 22.4$ million decrease in the average balance of loans, a decrease in the average rate earned on loans from $4.94 \%$ for the quarter ended December 31, 2012 to $4.82 \%$ for the quarter ended December 31, 2013, and a decrease in the average rate earned on investments from $1.81 \%$ for the quarter ended December 31, 2012 to $1.53 \%$ for the quarter ended December 31, 2013, partially offset by a $\$ 35.2$ million increase in the average balance of investments. The decrease in average loans was due primarily to a reduction of $\$ 10.6$ million in one- to four-family commercial loan payoffs of $\$ 9.8$ million and $\$ 946,000$ transferred to OREO. The decrease in interest expense was primarily the result of a decrease in the average interest rate paid on deposits from $0.78 \%$ for the quarter ended December 31, 2012 to $0.55 \%$ for the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Net interest income decreased $\$ 295,000$, or $4.6 \%$, to $\$ 6.1$ million for the six months ended December 31, 2013 as compared to $\$ 6.4$ million for the six months ended December 31, 2012. A decrease of $\$ 801,000$ in interest income was partially offset by a $\$ 506,000$ decrease in interest expense. The decrease in interest income was the result of a $\$ 24.4$ million decrease in the average balance of loans, a decrease in the average rate earned on loans from $4.96 \%$ for the six months ended December 31, 2012 to $4.88 \%$ for the six months ended December 31, 2013, and a decrease in the average rate earned on investments from $1.90 \%$ for the six months ended December 31, 2012 to $1.40 \%$ for the six

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months ended December 31, 2013, partially offset by a $\$ 43.7$ million increase in the average balance of investments. The decrease in interest expense was primarily the result of a decrease in the average interest rate paid on deposits from $0.84 \%$ for the six months ended December 31, 2012 to $0.60 \%$ for the six months ended December 31, 2013. Changes in interest rates are reflective of decreases in overall market rates.

The following table summarizes average balances and average yields and costs of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for the three and six months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. For the purposes of this table, average balances have been calculated using month-end balances, and nonaccrual loans are included in average balances only. Yields are not presented on a tax equivalent basis.

Three Months Ended December 31, 20132012

|  | Interest |  | Interest |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Average | and Yield/ | Average | and Yield/ |
| Balance | DividendsCost |  |  |
| (Dollars in thousands) |  |  |  |

Six Months Ended December 31, 2013
Average $\begin{aligned} & \text { Interest } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ Yield/
Balance DividendsCost

Assets:
Interest-earning assets:
Loans $\quad \$ 246,711$ \$ 2,972 4.82 \% $\quad \$ 269,073$ \$ 3,323 4.94

Investment and mortgage backed securities
Other

| interest-earning | 24,424 | 5 | 0.08 | 27,502 | 4 | 0.06 | 21,901 | 10 | 0.09 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 477,593 | 3,768 | 3.16 | 467,845 | 4,103 | 3.51 | 476,969 | 7,527 | 3.16 |
| Noninterest-earning | 38,528 |  |  | 37,078 |  |  | 38,520 |  |  |
| assets | $\$ 516,121$ |  |  | $\$ 504,923$ |  |  | $\$ 515,489$ |  |  |
| Total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Liabilities and
stockholders' equity:
Interest-bearing
liabilities:
NOW and money
market deposit
accounts (1)
Passbook accounts
(1)

Certificates of
deposit (1)
Total interest-bearing
deposits
FHLB advances
Total
interest-bearing
163,175 $50 \quad 0.12$
$\begin{array}{llllll}160,754 & 70 & 0.17 & 160,387 & 190 & 0.24\end{array}$
liabilities
Noninterest bearing liabilities,
commitments and
3,101
8,818
3,164
contingencies
Total liabilities,
commitments and
contingencies

| Stockholders' equity | 74,103 | 55,443 | 73,657 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total liabilities and | $\$ 516,121$ | $\$ 504,923$ | $\$ 515,489$ |
| stockholders' equity |  |  |  |



Provision for (Recovery of) Loan Losses. The provision of loan losses was $\$ 75,000$ for the quarter ended December 31,2013 , compared to $\$ 225,000$ for the same quarter in the prior year. The recovery of loan losses was $\$ 367,000$ for the six months ended December 31, 2013, compared to a provision for loan losses of $\$ 475,000$ for the same period in the prior year. The decrease in the provision for loan losses was primarily due to a $\$ 379,000$ recovery of a commercial loan and a $\$ 124,000$ recovery from two one- to four-family loans during the six months ended December 31, 2013. The decrease in the provision for loan losses is also reflective of continued improvement in our asset quality. Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total assets decreased from 2.98\% at December 31, 2012 to $1.88 \%$ at December 31, 2013.

Other Income. The following table summarizes other income for the three and months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

| Service charges | $\$ 644$ | $\$ 629$ | 2.4 | $\%$ | $\$$ | 1,295 | $\$$ | 1,250 | 3.6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gain on sale of loans | 39 |  | 284 | $(86.3)$ |  | 126 | 532 | $(76.3)$ |  |

Other income decreased $\$ 356,000$, or $26.0 \%$, to $\$ 1.0$ million for the quarter ended December 31, 2013 compared to $\$ 1.4$ million for the prior year quarter. The decrease is primarily due to a $\$ 245,000$ decrease in gain on sale of loans and a $\$ 263,000$ decrease in gain on sale of investments, partially offset by a $\$ 147,000$ increase in other income. Other income decreased $\$ 371,000$, or $15.2 \%$, to $\$ 2.1$ million for the six months ended December 31, 2013 compared to $\$ 2.4$ million for the prior year period. The decrease is primarily due to a $\$ 406,000$ decrease in gain on sale of loans and a $\$ 263,000$ decrease in gain on sale of investments, partially offset by a $\$ 136,000$ increase in gain on sale of fixed assets and a $\$ 162,000$ increase in other income.

The decrease in gain on sale of loans is the result of a higher level of refinancing activity during the quarter and six month periods ended December 31, 2012 as compared to the current year quarter and six month periods due to higher loan rates in the current year. The decrease in gain on sale of investments is due to the sale of mortgage-backed securities in the prior year period with no such sales in the current year period. The increase in other income is primarily due to an increase in the value of mortgage servicing rights during the quarter and six month periods ended December 31, 2013. The increase in income from mortgage servicing rights is primarily due to the year over year decrease in the prepayment of mortgages.

Noninterest Expense. The following table shows the components of noninterest expense and the percentage changes for the three and six months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

|  | Three Months Ended <br> December 31, <br> 20132012 <br> (Dollars in thousands) |  |  |  | \% Change |  | Six Months Ended December 31, 2013 <br> 2012 |  |  |  | \% Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compensation and employee benefits | \$ | 1,817 | \$ | 1,785 | 1.8 | \% | \$ | 3,620 | \$ | 3,594 | 0.7 | \% |
| Premises and occupancy expense |  | 293 |  | 372 | (21.2) |  |  | 597 |  | 711 | (16.0) |  |
| Deposit insurance premium |  | 79 |  | 104 | (24.0) |  |  | 176 |  | 281 | (37.4) |  |
| Advertising expense |  | 72 |  | 85 | (15.3) |  |  | 178 |  | 181 | (1.7) |  |
| Data processing expense |  | 339 |  | 346 | (2.0) |  |  | 745 |  | 719 | 3.6 |  |
| Provision for loss on real estate owned |  | - |  | 96 | (100.0) |  |  | 1 |  | 105 | (99.0) |  |
| Intangible amortization |  | 36 |  | 40 | (10.0) |  |  | 75 |  | 80 | (6.3) |  |
| Professional fees |  | 227 |  | 100 | 127.0 |  |  | 516 |  | 402 | 28.4 |  |
| Other operating expenses |  | 431 |  | 442 | (2.5) |  |  | 834 |  | 714 | 16.8 |  |
| Total | \$ | 3,294 | \$ | 3,370 | (2.3) |  | \$ | 6,742 | \$ | 6,787 | (0.7) |  |

Noninterest expense decreased $\$ 76,000$ to $\$ 3.3$ million for the quarter ended December 31, 2013 compared to $\$ 3.4$ million for the prior year quarter. Decreases of $\$ 79,000$ in premises and occupancy expense and $\$ 96,000$ in provision for loss on real estate owned were partially offset by an increase of $\$ 127,000$ in professional fees. Noninterest expense decreased $\$ 45,000$ to $\$ 6.7$ million for the six months ended December 31, 2013 compared to $\$ 6.8$ million for the prior year period. Decreases of $\$ 114,000$ in premises and occupancy expense, $\$ 105,000$ in deposit insurance premium and $\$ 104,000$ in provision for loss on real estate owned were partially offset by increases of $\$ 114,000$ in professional fees and $\$ 120,000$ in other operating expenses.

The decrease in premises and occupancy expense was primarily the result of non-recurring expenses for data processing upgrades in the prior year. The decrease in provision for loss on real estate owned is due to write-downs on two commercial OREO properties in the prior year period with no such write-downs during the current period. The increase in professional fees is primarily the result of acquiring outside resources for internal audit and planning in the current year. The increase in other operating expenses is primarily the result of a $\$ 94,000$ increase in loan related expense short-term associated with a promotion during the current year period.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense for the three months ended December 31, 2013 was $\$ 190,000$ compared to $\$ 290,000$ for the three months ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in income tax expense for the current year quarter is primarily due to a decrease in income before income taxes. Income tax expense for the six months ended December 31, 2013 was $\$ 485,000$ compared to $\$ 418,000$ for the six months ended December 31, 2012. The increase in income tax expense during the current year six month period compared to the prior year six month period is primarily the result of an increase in income before income taxes.

Analysis of Nonperforming Assets. We consider foreclosed real estate, repossessed assets, nonaccrual loans, and TDRs that are delinquent or have not been performing in accordance with their restructured terms for a specified period of time to be nonperforming assets.

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All of the TDRs at December 31, 2013 represented loan relationships with long-time borrowers. In measuring impairment, management considered the results of independent property appraisals, together with estimated selling expenses, and/or detailed cash flow analyses. At December 31, 2013, 47 loans were considered to be TDRs (with a recorded investment of $\$ 14.2$ million) of which 28 loans (with a recorded investment of $\$ 3.6$ million) were included in nonperforming assets.

The following table provides information with respect to our nonperforming assets at the dates indicated.
$\left.\begin{array}{lll} & \begin{array}{l}\text { At } \\ \text { December 31, } \\ 2013\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { At } \\ \text { June 30, } \\ \text { (Unaudited) }\end{array} \\ \text { 2013 }\end{array}\right]$

The decrease in nonperforming loans is primarily due to the payoff of a multifamily loan with a carrying value of \$2.3 million and of a payoff of two one- to four-family loans with a total carrying value of $\$ 887,000$ during the six months ended December 31, 2013.

Interest income that would have been recorded for the three and six months ended December 31, 2013 had nonaccruing loans been current according to their original terms was $\$ 113,000$ and $\$ 224,000$, respectively. Interest recognized on the cash basis with regard to nonaccrual restructured loans was $\$ 50,000$ and $\$ 110,000$ for the respective three and six months ended December 31, 2013.

At December 31, 2013, the percentage of nonperforming assets to total assets decreased by $0.72 \%$, or $27.7 \%$, to $1.88 \%$ as compared to $2.60 \%$ at June 30, 2013. A discussion of United Community Bank's largest loans that were reported as nonperforming at either December 31, 2013 or June 30, 2013 are described below in the narratives regarding the "Loan Relationships". As reflected below, some of the Loan Relationships include loans that were restructured using the "Note A/B split note strategy" for which the amount of the Note B loan has been charged-off, with the borrower remaining responsible for that charged off amount.

For purposes of this discussion, only the Note A loans are identified by a Loan number within each Loan Relationship (such as "Loan A-1", "Loan A-2", and "Loan A-3").

The four largest nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2013 were comprised of the loans in Loan Relationships B, G, J and L. Loan Relationship I, which was reported as a nonaccrual loan at September 30, 2013, was paid off in full as of December 31, 2013 with no additional loss to the Bank. Therefore, Loan Relationship I has been removed from the narratives below. No additional loan relationships were added to the narratives below as none were considered

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material. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, the five largest charge-offs were comprised of loans in Loan Relationships B, E, F, H and K. Management monitors the performance of all of these loans and reviews all options available to keep the loans current, including further restructuring of the loans. If restructuring efforts ultimately are not successful, management will initiate foreclosure proceedings.

Loan Relationship A. At December 31, 2013, this Loan Relationship consisted of one loan (Loan A-2) that had an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 1.6$ million. Loan A-2 is secured by a first mortgage on two mobile home parks. At December 31, 2013 and at June 30, 2013, Loan A-2 is included in the above table in "Accruing restructured loans" due to its restructuring described in the paragraph that follows, and was classified as "Multi-Family Residential Real Estate, Substandard" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At June 30, 2013, this Loan Relationship consisted of two loans (Loans A-1 and A-2) which had an aggregate carrying value of \$3.9 million. At June 30, 2013, Loan A-1 is included in the above table in "Nonaccrual restructured loans, Multi-family real estate." During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, Loans A-1 and A-2 reverted to the interest rate required by the terms of the original adjustable rate loan. At December 31, 2013, Loan A-2 was performing in accordance with its original terms. Loan A-1 was not included in the above table at December 31, 2013 because the loan was paid off during that quarter, with its full carrying value of $\$ 2.3$ million, plus the $\$ 379,000$ charge off related to the loan, being recovered. As described below, the Loan Relationship had previously included a third loan, Loan A-3, which had also previously been restructured using the Note A/B split note strategy. Loan A-3, was paid off during the quarter ended June 30, 2013, with the full carrying value of Note A and Note B loans, \$994,000 and \$651,000, respectively, being recovered. Accordingly, Loan A-3 is not included in the above table at December 31, 2013 or at June 30, 2013. A more detailed history of Loan Relationship A follows.

The loans comprising Loan Relationship A were originally restructured in October and November, 2010. At the time of the first restructuring in 2010, Loan A-1, had a carrying value of $\$ 3.0$ million, was 180 days delinquent, and Loans A-2 and A-3 were performing in accordance with their original terms. Management performed a global analysis of the borrowers and restructured each of the three loans by reducing the original loan rates by 125 to 225 basis points to a rate that was 25 basis points below market rate. Foregone interest income amounted to $\$ 51,000$ on the two performing loans that were restructured. The borrowers paid a loan modification fee of $\$ 3,000$ for this restructuring. After the effect of restating the June 30, 2010 financial statements, management established a specific allocation on these three loans through a charge-off to the general allowance for loan losses of $\$ 1.1$ million at June 30, 2010. On each of the three loans, one of the borrowers is a corporate entity. Also, each of the principals of the corporate borrowers on the three loans individually signed as co-borrowers. At the time of the restructuring, the Bank analyzed the personal net worth, liquid net worth, debt to income ratios and credit scores of the co-borrowers. While the co-borrowers were not expected to cover a total loss on the loans, management believed the co-borrowers would mitigate the amount of the potential future losses. In March 2011, Loan A-3 was again restructured through a troubled debt restructuring as a result of the borrower experiencing cash flow problems during the quarter ended March 31, 2011. The cash flow problems experienced were the combined effect of decreased rental income and the failure to pay real estate property taxes. However, due to certain financial difficulties experienced by the co-borrowers, including the cash flow problems of the subject properties and a decrease in other outside sources of income, the co-borrowers were unable to mitigate the losses on the loan. Based upon a cash flow analysis of the properties performed by management, $\$ 651,000$ of the $\$ 6.4$ million in loans was charged-off when the loan was restructured using the Note A/B split note strategy. This split was done for one loan that had a balance of $\$ 1.6$ million before the split. After the split, the Note A loan, Loan A-3, had a balance of $\$ 994,000$ and Note B loan had a balance of $\$ 651,000$. Prior to the loan being restructured in March 2011, the restructured loan carried a $\$ 650,000$ specific reserve as restated on the Company's Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended June 30, 2011 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 2012 that was included in Note B loan and charged-off.

- Loan Relationship B. At December 31, 2013, this Loan Relationship consisted of four loans (two Note A loans, Loan B-1 and Loan B-2, and two Note B loans) having an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 1.4$ million. At June 30, 2013, the aggregate carrying value of the loans was $\$ 1.4$ million. At December 31, 2013, Loan B-1 which, as described in further detail below, was previously restructured using the Note A/B split note strategy, had an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 1.2$ million, and is secured by a first mortgage on two separate retail strip shopping centers. At December 31, 2013, Loan B-2 which, as described in further detail below was previously structured using the Note A/B split note strategy, had an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 175,000$ and is secured by a single purpose commercial use property. The two Note A Loans (Loans B-1 and B-2) in this Loan Relationship are


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included in the above table as "Nonaccrual restructured loans, Nonresidential real estate" at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. In the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40, Loans B-1 and B-2 are classified as "Nonresidential real estate, Substandard" at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. Loans B-1 and B-2 were performing in accordance with their restructured terms at December 31, 2013. A more detailed history of Loan Relationship B follows.

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The loans comprising Loan Relationship B were originally restructured in June 2010, with an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 4.1$ million until their restructurings in the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and in the quarter ended March 31, 2013. At the time of the original restructuring, the property value was based primarily on the collateral's cash flow, including required personal cash infusions from the co-borrowers. Management believed that the lower debt service would improve the borrowers' cash flow, and in turn, the performance of the loans. One of the borrowers is a corporate entity. The principals of the corporate borrower are also co-borrowers on the note. At the time of the restructuring, the Bank analyzed the personal net worth, liquid net worth, debt to income ratios and credit scores of the co- borrowers. While the co-borrowers were not expected to cover a total loss on the loans, management believed the co-borrowers would mitigate the amount of potential future losses. The restructured loans were considered impaired at June 30, 2010 with an allowance for loan loss of $\$ 600,000$ to reflect the reduction in carrying value resulting from the exclusion of the required personal cash infusions from the co-borrowers from the calculation of the carrying value. In March 2011, the loans comprising Loan Relationship B again were experiencing cash flow problems. The cash flow problems experienced were the combined effect of the level of the required monthly loan payments, decreases in rental revenue from the properties, and the failure to pay real estate property taxes. Due to certain financial difficulties experienced by the co-borrowers, including the cash flow problems of the subject properties and a decrease in other outside sources of income, the co-borrowers were unable to mitigate the losses on the loan. Therefore, in March 2011, the two loans secured by the two separate retail strip shopping centers were combined and refinanced into two loans, using the Note A/B split note strategy. The first loan (Loan B-1, a Note A loan) had a balance of $\$ 2.4$ million and was classified as substandard, reported as a troubled debt restructuring because of its below market interest rate, and placed on nonaccrual. The second loan (a Note B loan) had a balance of $\$ 1.3$ million and was charged-off (inclusive of the $\$ 600,000$ specific allowance recorded for this Loan Relationship in the quarter ended June 30, 2010).

In March 2011, Loan B-2 was refinanced into two loans, using the Note A/B split note strategy. The first loan (Loan B-2, a Note A loan) was for $\$ 238,000$ and was classified as substandard and was a troubled debt restructuring because of a below market interest rate. The second loan (a Note B loan) was for $\$ 169,000$ and was charged-off. The restructured loans had interest rates 275 basis points lower than their 2010 restructured rates for a period of two years, and 500 basis points below their original rates.

In May 2012, one of the two retail strip shopping centers that secured Loan B-1 experienced the loss of a major tenant. As a result of the decrease in cash flow, the Bank had the two retail strip shopping centers securing the loan appraised in June 2012. The appraisal reflected that the value of the properties had declined to $\$ 1.45$ million from the previous appraisal of $\$ 2.95$ million in February 2011. Management determined that this loan will ultimately be settled through the sale of the property. A charge-off of $\$ 956,000$ was established in the quarter ended June 30, 2012 based on the then most recent appraisal indicating a known loss, together with an additional impairment of $\$ 189,000$ based on the Bank's experience in settling foreclosed property. The carrying value of this loan was classified as substandard, and reported as a troubled debt restructuring. The Bank also appraised the single purpose commercial use property in June 2012. The value of this property declined to $\$ 225,000$ from $\$ 325,000$ in February 2011 due to decreased cash flow from the then current tenant. Management determined that this loan would also be settled from the sale of the property. A charge-off in the amount of $\$ 22,000$ was established based on the then most recent appraisal indicating a known loss, together with an additional impairment of $\$ 29,000$ based on the Bank's experience in settling foreclosed property. The carrying value of this loan was classified as substandard, and the loan reported as a troubled debt restructuring. During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the balloon payment for the two loans secured by the two separate retail strip shopping centers became due. An independent appraisal was performed in March 2013 on the properties reflecting that the appraised value of the properties had increased to $\$ 1.8$ million from $\$ 1.45$ million in June 2012. The loan was restructured in the March 2013 quarter using the Note A/B split note strategy. The first loan (Loan B-1, a Note A loan) was refinanced for $\$ 1.3$ million, with a market interest rate of $5.50 \%$ based on a 30 year loan term, and a three year balloon payment. As stated above, the carrying value of this loan was put on nonaccrual, classified as substandard, and reported as a troubled debt restructuring. The second loan (a Note B loan) was for $\$ 2.3$ million was charged off. This charged off amount equaled the amount of the Note B loan balance in March 2011 $\$ 1.3$ million) plus that portion Note A loan balance in March 2011 that was charged off during the period ended June 30,

2012 (\$1.0 million).

33

The balloon payment for Loan B-2 also came due during the quarter ended March 31, 2013. The Note A loan and the Note B loan secured by the single purpose commercial use property were modified again using the Note A/B split note strategy. The first loan (Loan B-2, a Note A loan) was modified to a balance of $\$ 185,000$, with a market interest rate of $5.50 \%$, for a 30 -year term, and a three year balloon payment. As stated above, the carrying value of this loan was put on nonaccrual, classified as substandard, and reported as a troubled debt restructuring. The second loan (a Note B loan) was modified at its then current balance of $\$ 191,000$ was charged off. This charged off amount equaled the amount of the Note B loan balance in March $2011(\$ 169,000)$ plus that portion of the Note A loan having a balance in March 2011 that was charged off during the period ended June 30, 2012 ( $\$ 22,000$ ).

Loan Relationship D. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan Relationship D was comprised of two loans (a Note A loan and a Note B loan ) which had an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 1.3$ million. The loans are secured by a first mortgage on a 62 -unit apartment complex near a college campus. As described below, this loan was previously restructured, using the Note A/B split note strategy. As of December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, the - first loan (a Note A loan) is included in "Accruing restructured loans" in the above table. In the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40, the first loan (a Note A loan) is classified as "Multi-family residential real estate, Substandard," at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. There are no personal guarantees or co-borrowers on these loans. The Note A loan in Loan Relationship D was performing in accordance with its restructured terms at December 31, 2013. A more detailed history of Loan Relationship D follows.

Loan Relationship D was originally comprised of one loan that was restructured in December 2008. The loan was made in 2008 to a seasoned property manager who made major improvements to the property. The property was purchased in December 2008 from a Bank borrower who was delinquent at the time of acquisition. At the time the loan was acquired from the delinquent borrower in 2008, it was restructured with a new borrower, in lieu of foreclosure, pursuant to which the Bank loaned the borrower funds to purchase and renovate the property. At the time of the restructuring, management established a specific reserve through a charge-off to the general allowance for loan losses of $\$ 113,000$. There was no personal guarantee or co-borrower on this loan. The loan required interest only payments through December 2011. At the time of the acquisition, management believed that the new borrower would be able to renovate the property with a view toward improving the property's cash flow, and in turn, the performance of the loan. After the closing of the loan, the borrower completed renovations to the property and the cash flow of the property improved. At the time the loan was made, an independent appraisal was performed on the collateral underlying the loan. This appraisal supported the $\$ 1.6$ million carrying value of the loan. In January 2012, the interest rate on the loan was to be adjusted to the prime interest rate as published by The Wall Street Journal, plus a spread, and converted to principal and interest payments. In November 2011, the borrower approached the Bank and expressed concern about being able to pay the principal and interest payment that would go into effect in January 2012. The internal cash flow analysis completed by the Bank indicated that the payment could be made based on the higher monthly occupancy rates after the renovations were completed. An appraisal was ordered to provide the "as is" value of the property. The Bank obtained the appraisal in December 2011, and the appraised value of the property had decreased to $\$ 1.4$ million. Therefore, this loan was restructured into two loans using the Note A/B split note strategy. Based on the cash flows supported by the property, the first loan (a Note A loan) had a balance of $\$ 1.3$ million at a market interest rate with a two year balloon payment. This loan was put on nonaccrual, classified as substandard, and reported as a troubled debt restructuring. The second loan (a Note B loan) had a balance of $\$ 393,000$ and was charged-off in December 2011. During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, in anticipation of the balloon payment becoming due in the December 31, 2013 quarter, the borrower approached the Bank about refinancing the property based on improved cash flows. The Bank had been reviewing the cash flow of the property on a monthly basis and agreed with the borrower that its cash flows had improved. An appraisal was ordered to provide the "as is" value of the property. The independent appraisal obtained in June 2013 reflected that the value of the property had increased to $\$ 1.7$ million from $\$ 1.4$ million in December 2011, and the two loans were refinanced again using the Note A/B split note strategy. Because of the increased cash flow from the property underlying the loan, the first loan (a Note A loan) had a net carrying value of $\$ 1.3$ million, with a market interest rate of $5.50 \%$, for a 20 year loan term and a three year balloon payment. This loan was put on accrual (because of its sufficient payment history), classified as substandard,
and reported as a troubled debt restructuring. The second loan (a Note B loan) balance was $\$ 310,000$ and was charged off. This charged off amount included the $\$ 393,000$ in the Note B Loan from December 2011, less $\$ 83,000$ resultant of the improved cash flow of the property.

Loan Relationship E. At December 31, 2013, this Loan Relationship was comprised of two loans (a Note A loan and a Note B loan) having an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 286,000$. At June 30, 2013, this Loan Relationship was comprised of two loans having an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 516,000$. The loans are secured by nonresidential properties (warehouses). There are no personal guarantees or co-borrowers on these loans. As described below, these loans were previously restructured using the Note A/B split note strategy. The first loan (a Note A loan) is included in the above table in "Accruing restructured loans" at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. In the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40, the Note A loan was classified as "Nonresidential real estate, Substandard" at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. The Note A loan in Loan Relationship E was performing in accordance with its restructured terms at December 31, 2013. A more detailed history of Loan Relationship E follows.

Originally, Loan Relationship E was comprised of one loan. The loan was restructured in April 2010. At June 30, 2010, the charge-off to the general allowance for loan losses, based upon a then current independent appraisal, was $\$ 308,000$. The restructured loan had payments deferred for one year, while accruing interest at a market rate. This loan was scheduled to undergo an interest rate and payment reset in February 2011, pursuant to the terms of the note. There were no personal guarantees or co-borrowers on this loan. At the time of the loan adjustment period, it became apparent that the borrower would have difficulty making the required monthly payments beginning in February 2011. As a result, management completed a detailed analysis of this loan and determined to again restructure the loan utilizing the Note A/B split note strategy in March 2011. The terms of Note A were calculated using the borrower's then current financial information to determine the amount of the payment at which the borrower would have a debt service coverage ratio of approximately $1.5 x$, which was more stringent than the Bank's normal underwriting standards. A restructuring fee of $\$ 9,000$ was charged and included in Note B at March 31, 2011. After the restructuring in March 2011, the Note A loan had a balance of $\$ 569,000$. This loan was put on nonaccrual, classified as substandard and was reported as a troubled debt restructuring. The Note B loan had a balance of $\$ 508,000$. The full amount of the Note B loan was charged-off in the quarter ended March 31, 2011, inclusive of the previous specific reserve of $\$ 308,000$ recorded during the period ended June 30, 2010. During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the balloon payments for these loans became due. At that time, the Bank had been reviewing the cash flow of the property on a monthly basis and knew that the cash flows had not changed. An independent appraisal was ordered to provide the "as is" value of the property. The Bank obtained the appraisal in February 2013, and the appraised value of the property had decreased to $\$ 910,000$ from $\$ 997,000$ in February 2011. The loans were refinanced into two loans, again using the Note A/B split note strategy. The first loan (a Note A loan) had a balance of $\$ 519,000$ with a market interest rate of $5.50 \%$, for a $30-$ year term and a three year balloon payment. This loan was put on accrual (because of its sufficient payment history), classified as substandard, and reported as a troubled debt restructuring. The second loan (a Note B loan) had a balance of $\$ 507,000$ and was charged off. This charged off amount equaled the amount of the Note B loan originated in March 2011. In the quarter ended December 31, 2013, the borrower sold one of the four nonresidential properties securing the Note A loan and the Note B loan. The Bank received the net proceeds of $\$ 227,000$ from this sale and applied these net proceeds to the balance of the Note A loan. As stated above, as of December 31, 2013, the net carrying value for this Loan Relationship is $\$ 286,000$.

Loan Relationship F. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan Relationship F was comprised of two loans (a Note A and a Note B) having an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 443,000$ and $\$ 444,000$, respectively. These loans are secured by a multi-family residential real estate property and a single-family real estate property. The borrower is a corporate entity, with three principals, each of whom individually are co-borrowers of the loan. As described below, these loans were previously restructured using the Note A/B split note strategy. The first loan (a Note A loan) is included in the above table as "Accruing restructured loans" at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. In the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40, the Note A loan is classified as "Multi-family real estate, Substandard" at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. The Note A loan in Loan Relationship F was performing in accordance with its restructured terms at December 31, 2013. A more detailed history of Loan Relationship F follows.

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The original loan was initially restructured using the Note A/B split note strategy in June 2010 based on an $80 \%$ loan-to-value ratio derived from an April 2010 independent appraisal. The first loan (Note A) had a balance of $\$ 631,000$ with a market interest rate of $5.50 \%$, for a 25 -year term, based on a $3 / 1$ ARM. This loan was put on nonaccrual and classified as substandard. The second loan (a Note B loan) had a balance of $\$ 216,800$ and there was a specific reserve established for the entire amount of the loan. The borrower was a corporate entity, with two principals, who also individually signed the loan as co-borrowers. At December 31, 2010, the first loan was 160 days delinquent. The delinquency was a result of personal problems between the borrowers affecting their ability to manage the multi-family residential real estate and the single-family real estate. The personal problems between the borrowers also resulted in the borrowers' inability to make the required personal cash infusions. In the latter part of 2010 and into early 2011, one of the borrowers effectively took control of the multi-family residential real estate and the single-family real estate, and brought the business current with respect to property taxes, refunds to former tenants, and made required monthly loan payments in January and February 2011. Other than the January and February 2011 loan payments, the borrowers were unable to make payments to bring the loan current. Based upon those developments, management completed a detailed analysis of the total lending relationship with the borrowers. As a result of this analysis, these loans were again restructured, using the Note A/B split note strategy in March 2011. The terms of first loan (Note A) were calculated using current financial information to determine the amount of the payment at which the borrowers would have a debt service coverage ratio of approximately 1.5 x , which was more stringent than the Bank's underwriting standards. A restructuring fee of $\$ 7,000$ was charged and included in the second loan (a Note B loan) at March 31, 2011. After the restructuring in March 2011, the Note A loan had a balance of $\$ 475,000$, was put on nonaccrual, classified as substandard and reported as a troubled debt restructuring. The Note B loan had balance of $\$ 405,000$. The full amount of the Note B loan was charged-off in the quarter ended March 31, 2011, inclusive of the previous specific reserve of $\$ 216,800$ from December 31, 2010. A two year balloon payment was due in March 31, 2013 on the loans unless the borrower refinanced into a market rate loan at that time. During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, as a result of the continued personal problems of the co-borrowers, the two loans were modified and only the borrower that had taken control of the two properties in early 2011 was left on the loan. The other borrower relinquished all of its interest in the two properties. However, in addition to the one borrower retained on the loan, two other borrowers were added to the loans to provide managerial strength to the relationship and in turn increase the income potential of the property. The Bank was reviewing the cash flow of the property on a monthly basis and determined that the cash flows had improved because of the improved managerial ability of the original borrower that was retained on the loan. An independent appraisal was ordered to provide the "as is" value of the properties. The Bank obtained the appraisal in December 2012, and the appraised value of the properties had decreased to $\$ 730,000$ from $\$ 774,000$ in February 2011. During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, the two loans were modified, again using the Note A/B split note strategy, with both loans having three year balloon payments. The Note A loan was modified to a market interest rate of $5.50 \%$, with no increase in the principal balance $(\$ 453,000)$. The term of the loan was also reduced to 324 months from the remaining term of 339 months. Even with the higher market interest rate and the shorter term of the loan, the debt service coverage ratio is above 1.20 x , which is in compliance with the Bank's current loan underwriting standards. This loan was put on accrual (because of its sufficient payment history), classified as substandard, and reported as a troubled debt restructuring. There was no increase in the principal balance $(\$ 405,000)$ of the Note B loan from that loan's prior restructuring in March 2011, and therefore, the charge off amount $(\$ 405,000)$ remained the same as in March 2011. However, the interest rate was reduced to $0 \%$, as the loan had been charged off.

- Loan Relationship G. At December 31, 2013, the loan in Loan Relationship G had a carrying value of $\$ 1.8$ million. At June 30, 2013, the loan in Loan Relationship G had a carrying value of $\$ 1.9$ million. This loan is secured by a 93 -pad mobile home park and an 87 -pad mobile home park. The borrowers are two limited liability corporations and the two co-borrowers are the principals of the corporations. This loan is a participation loan with another financial institution. The Bank is the lead lender and has a $79 \%$ interest in the loan. This loan is included in the above table in "Nonaccrual Loans, Multi-family real estate" at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. In the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40, this loan is classified as "Multi-family residential real estate, Substandard," at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. At December 31, 2013, the loan was performing in
accordance with its original terms. A more detailed history of Loan Relationship G follows.


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The borrowers approached the Bank in May 2011 and stated they were having cash flow problems even though the loan was current. The Bank received updated financial information from the borrowers after being advised of these cash flow problems. The financial information showed there were cash flow problems, but that the co-borrowers had been infusing their personal funds. An independent appraisal was ordered to provide the "as is" value of the properties. The Bank obtained the appraisal in July 2011, and the appraised value of the properties had decreased to $\$ 2.13$ million from $\$ 3.6$ million in September 2010. Based on the cash flow of the properties, the Bank established impairment in the amount of $\$ 400,000$, effective June 30, 2011, based on the information available when the June 30, 2011 financial statements were issued. At June 30, 2011, the Bank's portion of the loan balance was $\$ 2.1$ million, and the carrying value of the Bank's portion of the loan was $\$ 1.7$ million. At January 31, 2012, the loan was 39 days delinquent and the Bank was not receiving current financial information. Accordingly, new appraisals were ordered and received in March 2012, reflecting an aggregate appraised value of $\$ 2.8$ million which was an increase from the $\$ 2.13$ million appraised value from July 2011. The borrower brought the loan current by June 30, 2012. The borrower has recently hired a management company and the Bank has been receiving the borrower's financial statements on a timely basis.

Loan Relationship H. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan Relationship H was comprised of three loans having an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 1.0$ million. At December 31, 2013, Loan H-1, which as described in further detail below, was previously restructured using the Note A/B split note strategy, had an aggregate carrying value $\$ 729,000$. At June 30, 2013, Loan H-1 had an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 734,000$. Loan $\mathrm{H}-1$ is secured by a first lien on an 18-unit apartment complex, a single-family dwelling, a 6.3 acre tract of land, and a second lien on a single-family owner occupied dwelling on 11.36 acres. The borrower is a limited liability corporation and the two co-borrowers are principals of the limited liability corporation. Loan $\mathrm{H}-1$ is included in the above table as "Accruing restructured loans," at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. In the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40, Loan H-1 is classified as "Multi-family residential real estate, Substandard" at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. Additionally, during the quarter ended June 30, 2013 the Bank refinanced the principal residence of the co-borrowers (the single-family owner occupied dwelling on 11.36 acres mentioned above). This loan, Loan $\mathrm{H}-2$, had an original balance of $\$ 280,000$ at a market rate of interest for a ten year term. At December 31, 2013, the balance of Loan H-2 was $\$ 270,000$. At June 30, 2013, the balance for Loan H-2 was $\$ 276,000$. Loan H-2 is not included in the above table as "Accruing restructured loans" at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan H-2 was classified as "One- to Four-Family Owner-Occupied Mortgage, Watch" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At December 31, 2013, Loan H-1 was performing in accordance with its restructured terms and Loan $\mathrm{H}-2$ was performing in accordance with its original terms. A more detailed history of Loan Relationship H follows.

Originally, Loan Relationship H was comprised of one loan. The interest rate was to reset to 5.75\% on June 1, 2012. The borrowers indicated the cash flow of the property could not sustain the increase in interest rate. Independent appraisals were ordered in the June 30, 2012 quarter and received in June 2012, and indicated a collateral value of $\$ 978,000$ on properties for which UCB has a first lien. The Bank recorded a charge-off, as of June 30, 2012, of $\$ 481,000$, to reflect the carrying value of the loan at $\$ 744,000$. Prior to the establishment of the $\$ 481,000$ charge-off in the June 30, 2012 quarter, management had established a specific allocation on this loan through a charge-off to the general allowance beginning in the June 30, 2009 quarter. The amount of the specific allocation as of March 31, 2012 was $\$ 639,000$. The one loan was performing in accordance with its restructured terms at June 30, 2012. In the September 30, 2012 quarter, the borrowers again indicated the cash flow of the property could not sustain the loan. Therefore, the one loan was restructured, using the Note A/B split note strategy. The first loan (a Note A loan) was for $\$ 748,000$, with a market rate of interest of $5.00 \%$, for a 30 -year term and a three year balloon payment. The carrying value of this loan was placed on nonaccrual, classified as substandard, and considered a troubled debt restructuring. The second loan (a Note B loan) was for $\$ 515,000$ (inclusive of the $\$ 481,000$ that was charged off in the June 30, 2012 quarter) and was charged off.

Loan Relationship J. At December 31, 2013, there were four loans comprising this relationship with an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 1.8$ million. At June 30, 2013, the aggregate carrying value of the loan was $\$ 1.9$ million. Loan J-1 is secured by a first mortgage on a nonresidential real estate property located on 2.17 acres of land and an additional 1.753 acre tract of land that is contiguous to the nonresidential real estate and is zoned for commercial development. Loan J-2 is secured by a first mortgage on six one-to four-family non owner-occupied residential properties and an 80 acre tract of land. Loan J-3 is secured by a first mortgage on the principal residence of the co-borrower who has co-signed on each of the loans in loan relationship J. Loan J-4 is a home equity line of credit secured by a second mortgage on the principal residence of the co-borrower who is signed on each of the loans in Loan Relationship J. Two of the Loan J-1 borrowers are corporate entities and each of the principals of the corporate borrowers individually signed as co-borrowers. One of the Loan J-2 borrowers is a corporate entity and the principal of the corporate borrower individually signed as a co-borrower. The Loan J-3 and Loan J-4 borrower is an individual borrower on each of the loans in Loan Relationship J. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan J-1 is included in the above table in "Nonaccrual, Nonresidential Real Estate". At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan J-2, J-3, and J-4, are not included in the Nonaccrual table. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan J-1 was classified as "Nonresidential Real Estate, Substandard" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan J-2 was classified as "One-to Four-Family Non Owner-Occupied Mortgage, Watch" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loans J-3 and J-4 were classified as "One-to Four-Family Owner-Occupied Mortgage, Watch" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, the co-borrowers of Loan J-1 approached the Bank and stated the entity that had been buying the nonresidential real estate portion of this property on land contract, was vacating the premises. The contract buyers also stated they would not be able to make the contract loan payments. The co-borrowers had been using the payments from this land contract to make the payments to the Bank. The Bank ordered an independent appraisal of the nonresidential real estate and the contiguous 1.753 acre tract of land. The appraised value, received in June 2013, totaled $\$ 1.1$ million, $\$ 720,000$ for the nonresidential real estate property, and $\$ 390,000$ for the 1.753 acres tract of land. This was a decrease from the April 2007 aggregate appraised value of $\$ 1.6$ million. The April 2007 appraisal was completed as nonresidential real estate located on a 3.923 acre tract of land. The co-borrowers are able to pay $\$ 5,000$ per month. Half of the $\$ 5,000$ pays for the monthly real estate taxes and the other half is paid on Loan J-1. Therefore, in the June 30, 2013 quarter, Loan J-1, with a carrying value of $\$ 869,000$, net of the charge off amount of $\$ 161,000$, was put on nonaccrual and classified as substandard and was reported as a troubled debt restructuring. The carrying value and the charge off amount were determined by an impairment analysis using $80 \%$ of the appraised value of the nonresidential real estate plus $75 \%$ of the appraised value of the 1.753 acre tract of land. Subsequent to June 30, 2013, the borrowers signed a purchase agreement with an unrelated third party for the nonresidential real estate property at a sales price that would enable any unpaid principal balance to be fully collateralized by the remaining collateral. At December 31, 2013, Loan J-1 was performing in accordance with its restructured terms, and $\mathrm{J}-2, \mathrm{~J}-3$, and $\mathrm{J}-4$ were performing in accordance with their original terms.

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Loan Relationship K. At December 31, 2013, this Loan Relationship was comprised of seven loans (including one loan that was restructured using the Note A/B split note strategy) having an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 1.60$ million. At June 30, 2013, this Loan Relationship was comprised of eight loans (including one loan that was restructured using the Note $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}$ split note strategy) having an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 1.6$ million. During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, Loan K-4 which had a carrying value of $\$ 1,000$ at September 30, 2013 was paid in full. Loan K-1, which had previously been restructured in the Note A/B split note strategy, is secured by 12 one-to four-family non-owner occupied properties and one multi-family property, for a total of 13 rental properties. Loan K-2 is secured by a first mortgage on the principal residence of two of the individual co-borrowers. Loan K-3 is a home equity line of credit secured by a second mortgage on the principal residence of two of the individual co-borrowers. Loan K-4 was secured by a vehicle title for an automobile of two of the individual co-borrowers. Loan K-5 is secured by a first mortgage on the principal residence of two of the individual co-borrowers. Loan K-6 is secured by a UCC-1 filing and a second mortgage on the principal residence of two of the individual co-borrowers. Loan K-7 is secured by a first mortgage on a nonresidential property and a third mortgage on the principal residence of two of the individual co-borrowers. One of the Loan K-1 co-borrowers is a corporate entity and each of the principals, along with their spouses, have individually signed as co-borrowers. Two of the Loan K-2 and K-3 co-borrowers are individual co-signors. Two of the Loan K-4 co-borrowers were individually signed. Two of the Loan K-5 co-borrowers are individually signed. One of the Loan K-6 and K-7 co-borrowers is a corporate entity and the principal, along with their spouse, individually signed as a co-borrower. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Note A of Loan K-1 is included in the above table in "Accruing Restructured Loans." At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loans K-2, K-3, K-5, K-6, and K-7, are not included in the above nonaccrual table because these loans were performing in accordance with their original terms. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, the Note A loan of Loan K-1 was classified as "Multi-Family, Substandard" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan K-2 was classified as "One-to Four-Family Owner-Occupied Mortgage, Watch" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan K-3 was classified as "Consumer, Pass" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At December 31, 2013, Loan K-4 was not included in the classification table on page 40 because, as mentioned above, Loan K-4 was paid in full. At June 30, 2013, Loan K-4 was classified as "Consumer, Pass" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan K-5 was classified as "One-to Four-Family Owner-Occupied Mortgage, Pass" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan K-6 was classified as "Commercial and Agricultural, Pass" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, Loan K-7 was classified as "Nonresidential Real Estate, Pass" in the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40. At December 31, 2013, the Note A loan of Loan K-1 was performing in accordance with its restructured terms, and Loan K-2, K-3, K-5, K-6, and K-7, were performing in accordance with their terms. A more detailed history of Loan Relationship K follows.

In November 2011, a charge-off in the amount of $\$ 406,000$ was established for Loan K-1 because of cash flow issues of the rental properties securing this relationship. At that time independent appraisals were ordered. The new appraisals, received in December 2011, reflected that the values of the properties had decreased to $\$ 1,262,000$ from $\$ 1,998,500$ as of May 2007. The Bank determined to restructure the loan utilizing the Note A/B split note strategy. The first loan (Loan K-1, a Note A loan) was for $\$ 1,128,000$ with the market rate of interest of $5.50 \%$ and a two year balloon payment. This loan was put on nonaccrual, classified as substandard, and reported as a troubled debt restructuring. The second loan (a Note B loan) had a balance of $\$ 415,000$ and was charged-off. This charge-off amount was $\$ 9,000$ more than the charge-off amount established in November 2011. In July 2012, the borrowers sold four of the rental properties and the net proceeds of $\$ 301,000$ were applied to Loan K-1, reducing the principal to $\$ 823,000$ from $\$ 1,125,000$. Also, a fifth rental property was released because of the condition of the property. Therefore, in July 2012, there were a total of eight rental properties remaining as collateral for this loan. As mentioned above, in the December 31, 2013 quarter, Loan K-4 was paid in full.

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Loan Relationship L. At December 31, 2013, this Loan Relationship was comprised of one loan having an aggregate carrying value of $\$ 489,000$. At June 30, 2013, this loan had a carrying value of $\$ 547,000$. This loan is secured by a first mortgage on two one-to four-family non-owner occupied properties and three nonresidential properties. The borrowers are husband and wife who jointly own these properties. Each of the borrowers is also a co-borrower on the loan. The loan is included in the above table in "Nonaccrual loans nonresidential real estate" as of - December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013. In the "Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade" table on page 40, this loan is classified as "Nonresidential real estate, Substandard" at December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, and is reported as a troubled debt restructuring. Originally, there were two loans comprising this relationship. Those loans were originated in the first quarter of 2008 and had an aggregate net carrying value of $\$ 743,000$ at March 31, 2008. This loan was performing in accordance with its restructured terms at December 31, 2013. A more detailed history of Loan Relationship L follows.

39

During the early part of 2011, the borrowers began to experience cash flow problems because a major tenant in one of the nonresidential properties was making sporadic rental payments. At June 30, 2011, the two loans were not 30 days delinquent. Nevertheless, the Bank ordered independent appraisals on the properties relating to the loan due to the sporadic rental payments the borrowers were receiving from their major tenant. The appraisals were received in June 2011 and reflected a total value of $\$ 676,000$ compared to the original November 2007 appraised value of $\$ 1.2$ million. At September 30, 2011, one of the loans was 30 days delinquent because of the reoccurrence of the problem with rental payments from the major tenant discussed above. At September 30, 2011, management determined to establish an impairment of $\$ 93,000$ based on the borrowers' recurring cash flow problems. Based on the then most recent appraisal indicating a known loss and the borrowers' cash flow problems created by the major tenant's sporadic rental payments, in the quarter ending December 31, 2011, management determined to refinance the two loans into one loan at a below market interest rate. A charge off of $\$ 124,000$, inclusive of the impairment established in the September 30, 2011 quarter, was also recorded. As part of the Bank's ongoing monitoring and impairment analysis, the Bank obtained new appraisals on all five properties relating to Loan Relationship L, in the June 30, 2013 quarter. The total value of these new appraisals was $\$ 680,000$, reflecting an increase of $\$ 4,000$ from the appraisals completed in June 2011. In the quarter ended September 30, 2013, the borrowers received an offer from a qualified buyer to purchase one of the nonresidential properties for $\$ 182,000$. This particular nonresidential property appraised for $\$ 185,000$ in June 2013. As of the date of this filing, the sale of the property was expected to close by December 31, 2013. This sale did not occur by December 31, 2013 but did occur subsequent to December 31, 2013. Also, before December 31, 2013, the bank reviewed a copy of the closing statement, showing the net proceeds from the sale that the Bank would receive to be applied on the principal balance of the loan compared to the values of the remaining four properties, based on the appraisals received in June 2013. Because of this loan to value that would be applicable when the sale occurred, the Bank increased the charge off amount on this loan to $\$ 154,000$, an increase of $\$ 30,000$.

The following table summarizes all Note A/B format loans at December 31, 2013:

| (Dollars in thousands) | Loan Balances |  |  |  | Total |  | Number of Loans |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A |  |  |  |  | Note A | Note B |
| Nonresidential real estate | \$ | 2,790 | \$ | 3,476 | \$ | 6,266 | 5 | 5 |
| Multi-family residential real estate |  | 3,316 |  | 1,645 |  | 4,961 | 4 | 4 |
| One- to four-family residential real estate |  | 502 |  | 61 |  | 563 | 1 | 1 |
| Total (1) | \$ | 6,608 | \$ | 5,182 | \$ | 11,790 | 10 | 10 |

(1) Included in this total are an aggregate of $\$ 5.0$ million comprised of Note A loans and $\$ 4.6$ million comprised of Note B loans that are included in the discussion of Loan Relationships B, D, E, F, H and K.

The following table provides information with respect to all of our loans that are classified as troubled debt restructurings. For additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings on nonaccrual status, see the table of nonperforming assets above.

At December 31, 2013

| (in thousands) | Loan Status | Nonaccrual |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Unpaid |  |  |  | Recorded |  | Number of Loans | Average Recorded Investment |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | incipal |  | elated |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One- to four-family residential real estate | \$ 1,578 | \$ | 1,709 | \$ | 3,287 | \$ | - | \$ | 3,287 | 24 | \$ | 3,476 |
|  | 5,799 |  | - |  | 5,799 |  | 20 |  | 5,779 | 11 |  | 5,779 |

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Multi-family

residential real estate Nonresidential real estate | Total | $\$ 10,770$ | $\$$ | 3,583 | $\$$ | 14,353 | $\$$ | 140 | $\$$ | 14,213 | 47 | $\$$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The following table is a roll forward of activity in our TDRs:

|  | Three Months Ended <br> December 31, 2013 <br> Recorded <br> Investment |  | Number of Loans | Six Months Ended December 31, 2013 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Dollar amounts in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning balance | \$ | 15,617 |  | 49 | \$ | 18,915 | 52 |
| Additions to TDR |  | 20 | - |  | 20 | - |
| Charge-offs |  | (30) | - |  | (54) | - |
| Removal of TDRs ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | $(1,051)$ | (2) |  | $(4,202)$ | (5) |
| Payments |  | (343) | - |  | (466) | - |
| Ending balance | \$ | 14,213 | 47 | \$ | 14,213 | 47 |

(1) The removal of these loans from TDR was due to the payoff of the loans during the six months ended December 31, 2013.

Loans that were included in TDRs at December 31, 2013 were generally given concessions of interest rate reductions of between 25 and 300 basis points, and/or structured as interest only payment loans for periods of one to three years. Many of these loans also have balloon payments due at the end of their lowered rate period, requiring the borrower to refinance at market rates at that time. At December 31, 2013, there were 33 loans that required payments of principal and interest, and four loans that required interest payments only.

The following table shows the aggregate amounts of our classified assets at the dates indicated.

|  | At December 31, <br> 2013 |  | 2012 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (In thousands) |  |  |  |

The following tables illustrate certain disclosures required by ASC 310-10-50-29(b) at December 31, 2013 and at June 30, 2013.

At December 31, 2013:

| Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One- to |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One- to |  | Four- | Multi- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Four- |  | Family | family |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family |  | Non- | Non- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner- |  | Owner | Owner- | Non- |  |  | Commer |  |
| Occupied |  | Occupied | Occupied | Residential |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage (In thousan | Consumer <br> ds) | Mortgage | Mortgage | Real estate | Construct | imrand | Agricult | ralotal |
| \$ 98,732 | \$ 33,026 | \$ 8,668 | \$ 16,112 | \$ 27,872 | \$ 4,281 | \$ 2,353 | \$ 6,331 | \$ 197,375 |
| 5,290 | 1,049 | 5,317 | 5,147 | 10,627 |  | 712 | 1,951 | 30,093 |
| 714 | 77 | 377 | 347 | 2,086 |  | 168 |  | 3,769 |

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Special mention

| Substandard | 4,110 | 745 | 1,186 | 7,574 | 8,645 | 35 | 3 | 22,298 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Total $\quad \$ 108,846 \quad \$ 34,897 \quad \$ 15,548 \quad \$ 29,180 \quad \$ 49,230 \quad \$ 4,281 \quad \$ 3,268 \quad \$ 8,285 \quad \$ 253,535$

41

At June 30, 2013:
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade
One- to
One- to Four- Multi-
Four- Family family
Family Non- Non-
Owner- Owner Owner- Non- Commercial
Occupied Occupied Occupied Residential
Mortgage Consumer Mortgage Mortgage Real estate Constructiban (In thousands)
Grade:

| Pass | $\$ 99,494$ | $\$ 34,506$ | $\$ 10,909$ | $\$ 16,900$ | $\$ 26,340$ | $\$ 2,200$ | $\$ 2,364$ | $\$ 5,691$ | $\$ 198,404$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Watch | 6,033 | 641 | 3,988 | 5,102 | 14,866 | - | 861 | 1,414 | 32,905 |
| Special | 756 | 17 | 388 | 353 | 3,343 | - | 186 | - | 5,043 |
| mention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Substandard | 5,121 | 535 | 1,370 | 9,951 | 7,353 | - | 24 | 10 | 24,364 |
| Total | $\$ 111,404$ | $\$ 35,699$ | $\$ 16,655$ | $\$ 32,306$ | $\$ 51,902$ | $\$ 2,200$ | $\$ 3,435$ | $\$ 7,115$ | $\$ 260,716$ |

42

The following table illustrates certain disclosures required by ASC 310-10-50-7A for gross loans.

|  |  | At December 31, 2013 |  |  | At June 30, 2013 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 30-59 | 60-89 |  | 30-59 |  | 60-89 |  |
|  |  | Days | Days |  | Days |  | Days |  |
|  |  | Past Due (in thousands) | Past Due |  | Past Due |  | Past Due |  |
| One- to four-family mortgage owner-occupied | \$ | 1,673 | \$ | 728 | \$ | 1,748 | \$ | 706 |
| Consumer |  | 333 |  | 77 |  | 202 |  | 68 |
| One- to four-family mortgage nonowner-occupied |  | 668 |  | 377 |  | 54 |  | 388 |
| Multi-family mortgage |  |  |  |  |  | 110 |  |  |
| Nonresidential real estate mortgage commercial and office buildings |  | 2,418 |  | 117 |  | 286 |  | 18 |
| Construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land |  | 190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and agricultural |  | 6 |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |
| Total | \$ | 5,288 | \$ | 1,299 | \$ | 2,407 | \$ | 1,180 |

The following table illustrates the changes to the allowance for loan losses for the three and six months ended December 31, 2013:


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Ending $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & \$ 1,007 & \$ 638 & \$ 209 & \$ 1,161 & \$ 2,294 & \$ 12 & \$ 17 & \$ 33\end{array}$

Balance,
Individually \$ - \$ - \$
Evaluated

Balance,
Collectively $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & \$ 1,007 & \$ 638\end{array} \$ 209 \quad \$ 956 \quad \$ 2,174 \quad \$ 12 \quad \$ 17 \quad \$ 33 \quad \$ 5,046$
Evaluated
Financing
receivables:
Ending
balance

Ending
Balance:
individually
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { evaluated for } \\ \text { impairment }\end{array} & \$ 4,110 & \$ 640 & \$ 1,100 & \$ 7,574 & \$ 6,126 & \$- & \$ 35 & \$ 3\end{array} \$ 19,588$
Ending
Balance:
collectively


Ending
Balance: loans
acquired with
deteriorated
credit quality $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\$ 9,484 & \$ 4,407 & \$ 602 & \$- & \$ 3,253 & \$- & \$ 105 & \$ 1,234 & \$ 19,085\end{array}$

43

The following table sets forth the allocation of the allowance for loan losses by loan category at the dates indicated.

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ded } \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & t \text { June } \\ & 013 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \% of |  |  |  |  |  | \% of |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Loans |  |  |  |  |  | Loans in |  |
|  |  |  | \% of |  | Cate |  |  |  | \% of |  | Category |  |
|  |  |  | Allowance |  | to |  |  |  | Allowance |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | to Total |  | Total |  |  |  | to Total |  | Total |  |
|  |  | mount | Allowance |  | Loans |  |  | mount | Allowance |  | Loans |  |
|  |  | ollars | ousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One- to four-family residential real estate |  | 1,216 | 22.7 | \% | 49.0 | \% | \$ | 1,157 | 21.3 | \% | 49.1 | \% |
| Multi-family real estate |  | 1,161 | 21.6 |  | 11.5 |  |  | 1,286 | 23.6 |  | 12.4 |  |
| Nonresidential real estate |  | 2,294 | 42.7 |  | 19.4 |  |  | 2,386 | 43.8 |  | 19.9 |  |
| Land |  | 17 | 0.3 |  | 1.3 |  |  | 17 | 0.3 |  | 1.3 |  |
| Agricultural |  |  | - |  | 1.7 |  |  | - | - |  | 1.4 |  |
| Commercial |  | 33 | 0.6 |  | 1.6 |  |  | 34 | 0.6 |  | 1.4 |  |
| Consumer |  | 638 | 11.9 |  | 13.8 |  |  | 553 | 10.2 |  | 13.7 |  |
| Construction |  | 12 | 0.2 |  | 1.7 |  |  | 10 | 0.2 |  | 0.8 |  |
| Total allowance for loan losses | \$ | 5,371 | 100.0 | \% | 100.0 | \% | \$ | 5,443 | 100.0 | \% | 100.0 | \% |
| Total loans |  | 253,5 |  |  |  |  |  | 260,71 |  |  |  |  |

Liquidity Management. Liquidity is the ability to meet current and future financial obligations of a short-term nature. Our primary sources of funds consist of deposit inflows, loan repayments, maturities and sales of securities and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans and securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

We regularly adjust our investments in liquid assets based upon our assessment of: (1) expected loan demands; (2) expected deposit flows, in particular municipal deposit flows; (3) yields available on interest-earning deposits and securities; and (4) the objectives of our asset/liability management policy.

Our most liquid assets are cash and cash equivalents. The levels of these assets depend on our operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. Cash and cash equivalents totaled $\$ 21.6$ million at December 31, 2013 and $\$ 16.8$ million at June 30, 2013. Securities classified as available-for-sale whose market value exceeds our cost, which provide additional sources of liquidity, totaled $\$ 56.2$ million at December 31, 2013. Total securities classified as available-for-sale were $\$ 204.3$ million at December 31, 2013. In addition, at December 31, 2013, we had the ability to borrow a total of approximately $\$ 117.0$ million from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis.

At December 31, 2013, we had $\$ 29.5$ million in loan commitments outstanding, consisting of $\$ 685,000$ in mortgage loan commitments, $\$ 24.0$ million in unused home equity lines of credit, $\$ 4.7$ million in commercial lines of credit, and $\$ 112,000$ in letters of credit outstanding. Certificates of deposit due within one year of December 31, 2013 totaled $\$ 100.6$ million. This represented $60.2 \%$ of certificates of deposit at December 31, 2013. We believe that the large percentage of certificates of deposit that mature within one year reflects customers' hesitancy to invest their funds for longer periods in the current low interest rate environment. If these maturing deposits do not remain with us, we will be required to seek other sources of funding, including other certificates of deposit and borrowings. Depending on market conditions, we may be required to pay higher rates on such deposits or other borrowings than we currently pay on the certificates of deposit due on or before December 31, 2013. However, based on past experience, we believe that

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a significant portion of our certificates of deposit will remain with us. We have the ability to attract and retain deposits by adjusting the interest rates offered.

Our primary investing activities are the origination and purchase of loans and the purchase of securities. Our primary financing activities consist of activity in deposit accounts and Federal Home Loan Bank advances. Deposit flows are affected by the overall level of interest rates, the interest rates and products offered by us and our local competitors and other factors. We generally manage the pricing of our deposits to be competitive and to increase core deposit relationships. Occasionally, we offer promotional rates on certain deposit products to attract deposits.

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Capital Management. United Community Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the OCC, including a risk-based capital measure. The risk-based capital guidelines include both a definition of capital and a framework for calculating risk-weighted assets by assigning balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items to broad risk categories. At December 31, 2013, we exceeded all of our regulatory capital requirements. We are considered "well capitalized" under regulatory guidelines. See "Regulation and Supervision Regulation of Federal Savings Associations Capital Requirements," and Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 27, 2013.

The following table summarizes the Bank's capital amounts and the ratios required at December 31, 2013:

|  |  | To be well <br> capitalized under <br> prompt corrective |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Actual | For capital | action |  |  |
| Amount <br> (in thousands) | Ratio | adequacy purposes | Amount | Ratio |

December 31, 2013
(unaudited)
$\left.\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Tier 1 capital to } & \$ & 62,041 & 26.07 & \% & \$ & 9,519 & 4 & \% & \$ & 14,279 & 6\end{array}\right) \%$

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. In the normal course of operations, we engage in a variety of financial transactions that, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, are not recorded in our financial statements. These transactions involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, interest rate and liquidity risk. Such transactions are used primarily to manage customers' requests for funding and take the form of loan commitments, letters of credit and lines of credit. We currently have no plans to engage in hedging activities in the future.

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2013, we engaged in no off-balance sheet transactions reasonably likely to have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

## Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

For a discussion of the Company's asset and liability management policies as well as the potential impact of interest rate changes upon the market value of the Company's portfolio equity, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 27, 2013. The main components of market risk for the Company are interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Company manages interest rate risk and liquidity risk by establishing and monitoring the volume, maturities, pricing and mix of assets and funding sources with the objective of managing assets and funding sources to provide results that are consistent with liquidity, growth, risk limits and profitability goals. Model simulation is used to measure earnings volatility under both rising and falling rate scenarios.

We use an economic value of equity analysis prepared by a consulting firm to review our level of interest rate risk. This analysis measures interest rate risk by computing changes in net economic value of our cash flows from assets,

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liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the event of a range of assumed changes in market interest rates. Economic value of equity represents the market value of portfolio equity and is equal to the market value of assets minus the market value of liabilities, with adjustments made for off-balance sheet items. These analyses assess the risk of loss in market risk-sensitive instruments in the event of a sudden and sustained 100 to 300 basis point increase or 100 and 200 basis point decrease in market interest rates with no effect given to any steps that we might take to counter the effect of that interest rate movement. Because of the low level of market interest rates, these analyses are not performed for decreases of more than 200 basis points.

The following table presents the change in our net economic value of equity at September 30, 2013, the most recently completed date, that would occur in the event of an immediate change in interest rates, with no effect given to any steps that we might take to counteract that change.

45


The model uses various assumptions in assessing interest rate risk. These assumptions relate to interest rates, loan prepayment rates, deposit decay rates and the market values of certain assets under differing interest rate scenarios, among others. As with any method of measuring interest rate risk, certain shortcomings are inherent in the methods of analyses presented in the foregoing tables. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in market rates. Additionally, certain assets, such as adjustable-rate mortgage loans, have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. Further, in the event of a change in interest rates, expected rates of prepayments on loans and early withdrawals from certificates could deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the table. Prepayment rates can have a significant impact on interest income. Because of the large percentage of loans and mortgage-backed securities we hold, rising or falling interest rates have a significant impact on the prepayment speeds of our earning assets that in turn affect the rate sensitivity position. When interest rates rise, prepayments tend to slow. When interest rates fall, prepayments tend to rise. Our asset sensitivity would be reduced if prepayments slow and vice versa. While we believe these assumptions to be reasonable, there can be no assurance that assumed prepayment rates will approximate actual future mortgage-backed security and loan repayment activity.

## Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act"). Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective for the purpose of ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") (1) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. During the quarterly period ended December 31, 2013, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting which materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

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## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

## Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Periodically, there have been various claims and lawsuits against us, such as claims to enforce liens and contracts, condemnation proceedings on properties in which we hold security interests, claims involving the making and servicing of real property loans and other issues incident to our business. We are not party to any pending legal proceedings that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

## Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our multi-family and nonresidential real estate loans expose us to increased credit risks.
At December 31, 2013, our nonresidential real estate and multi-family real estate loans totaled $\$ 49.2$ million and $\$ 29.2$ million, respectively, or $19.4 \%$ and $11.5 \%$, respectively, of our total loans outstanding. Nonresidential and multi-family real estate loans represented $28.9 \%$ and $22.6 \%$, respectively, of our total nonperforming assets of \$9.6 million at December 31, 2013. Prior to the quarter ended December 31, 2013, our strategy had been to control the growth of multi-family residential and nonresidential real estate loans, particularly those involving properties outside of our local market area until the local economy materially improved and the level of our nonperforming assets in these loan portfolios materially declined. We have reviewed the local economic environment and the level of our nonperforming assets and have determined to seek opportunities to grow our nonresidential real estate and multi-family real estate loan portfolios. These types of loans generally expose a lender to greater risk of non-payment and loss than one- to four-family mortgage loans because repayment of the loans often depends on the successful operation of the property and the income stream of the borrowers. Such loans typically involve larger loan balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers compared to one- to four-family mortgage loans. Also, some of our multi-family and nonresidential real estate and land borrowers have more than one loan outstanding with us. Consequently, an adverse development with respect to one loan or one credit relationship can expose us to a significantly greater risk of loss compared to an adverse development with respect to a one- to four-family mortgage loan. As of December 31, 2013, we have experienced aggregate net charge-offs of $\$ 3,000$ of nonresidential real estate loans and $\$ 401,000$ of multi-family real estate loans, which is net of a $\$ 379,000$ recovery on one previously charged off loan during the current year.

In the quarter ended December 31, 2013, we determined to terminate our previous strategy to de-emphasize the origination of multi-family and nonresidential loans which caused us to invest in lower interest earning assets which decreased earnings. We cannot predict whether our current lending strategy will enable us to successfully grow these portfolios, increase our weighted average yield on interest-earning assets, increase interest income or result in increased losses due to increased credit risk.

Prior to the quarter ended December 31, 2013, we deemphasized the origination of nonresidential and multi-family real estate loans as a strategic focus, particularly outside of Dearborn and Ripley Counties in Indiana. From June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2010, we experienced asset growth in excess of $38 \%$ in large part due to a determination to increase the size of our nonresidential and multi-family real estate portfolios and expand our lending efforts to southwestern Ohio and northern Kentucky. While these lending areas are geographically proximate to the southeastern Indiana marketplace, the southwestern Ohio and northern Kentucky real estate markets were negatively impacted by the economic downturn. As a result, our loan relationships in these markets exhibited disproportionate loan losses and required an extraordinary investment of managerial time to monitor and mitigate the losses on these credits. In response, management elected to deemphasize multi-family and nonresidential lending in those markets until the local economy materially improved and the level of our nonperforming assets in these segments of our loan portfolio materially declined. As a result, our one- to four-family residential mortgage loan portfolio and our investment

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securities portfolio comprise a greater percentage of our interest-earning assets. At December 31, 2013, our nonresidential real estate and multi-family real estate loan portfolios totaled $\$ 78.4$ million, or $15.3 \%$ of total assets, compared to $\$ 124.3$ million, or $25.3 \%$ of total assets at June 30, 2010. Because one- to four-family mortgage loans and investment securities generally yield less than nonresidential and multi-family real estate loans, our weighted average yield on interest earning assets has declined, and we are more reliant on our non-interest income in order to generate net income.

We have reviewed the local economic environment and the level of our nonperforming assets and have determined to seek opportunities to grow our nonresidential real estate and multi-family real estate loan portfolios to generate more interest income. We cannot predict whether this lending strategy will enable us to successfully grow these portfolios, increase our weighted average yield on interest-earning assets, increase interest income or result in increased losses due to increased credit risk. See "Item 1A. Risk Factors Our multi-family and nonresidential real estate loans expose us to increased credit risks".

In addition to the risk factors and other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2013, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

## Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

There were no repurchases of the Company's common stock during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

## Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable

## Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

## Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable

48

## Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of United Community Bancorp (1)
Exhibit 3.2 Bylaws of United Community Bancorp (2)
Exhibit 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
Exhibit $31.2 \quad$ Certification of Chief Financial Officer
Exhibit 32 Section 1305 Certifications
Exhibit 101.0 The following materials from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2013, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.
(1) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended, initially filed on March 15, 2011.
(2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended, initially filed on March 15, 2011.

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

## UNITED COMMUNITY BANCORP

Date: February 12, 2014

Date: February 12, 2014

By: /s/ William F. Ritzmann<br>William F. Ritzmann<br>President and Chief Executive Officer<br>By: /s/ Vicki A. March<br>Vicki A. March<br>Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

