

Territorial Bancorp Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 07, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period ended June 30, 2015

or

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

For transition period from to

Commission File Number 1-34403

TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

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Maryland
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

26-4674701
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1132 Bishop Street, Suite 2200, Honolulu, Hawaii
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

96813
(Zip Code)

(808) 946-1400
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes 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 No .

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

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the Issuer's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date:

9,719,600 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, were issued and outstanding as of July 31, 2015.

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TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC.

Form 10-Q Quarterly Report

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Table of Contents**PART I****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)****(Dollars in thousands, except share data)**

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,250	\$ 75,060
Investment securities held to maturity, at amortized cost (fair value of \$530,136 and \$586,710 at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively)	525,708	572,922
Loans receivable, net	1,110,823	968,212
Loans held for sale	455	1,048
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	4,310	11,234
Federal Reserve Bank stock, at cost	2,971	2,925
Accrued interest receivable	4,587	4,436
Premises and equipment, net	5,314	5,629
Real estate owned	192	
Bank-owned life insurance	41,814	41,303
Deferred income taxes receivable	8,568	7,254
Prepaid expenses and other assets	2,086	1,874
Total assets	\$ 1,743,078	\$ 1,691,897
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits	\$ 1,373,379	\$ 1,359,679
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	57,000	15,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	60,000	72,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	27,011	24,098
Current income taxes payable	2,647	826
Advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	4,677	3,916
Total liabilities	1,524,714	1,475,519
Stockholders Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; authorized 50,000,000 shares, no shares issued or outstanding		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 9,719,600 and 9,919,064 shares at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	97	99
Additional paid-in capital	72,528	75,229
Unearned ESOP shares	(6,606)	(6,851)
Retained earnings	157,673	153,289

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5,328)	(5,388)
Total stockholders' equity	218,364	216,378
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,743,078	\$ 1,691,897

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)****(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest and dividend income:				
Loans	\$ 11,266	\$ 9,760	\$ 21,952	\$ 19,300
Investment securities	4,274	5,086	8,797	10,160
Other investments	70	35	149	78
Total interest and dividend income	15,610	14,881	30,898	29,538
Interest expense:				
Deposits	1,154	1,103	2,288	2,194
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	157	66	227	132
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	243	343	555	686
Total interest expense	1,554	1,512	3,070	3,012
Net interest income	14,056	13,369	27,828	26,526
Provision for loan losses	101	156	295	165
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	13,955	13,213	27,533	26,361
Noninterest income:				
Service fees on loan and deposit accounts	527	524	987	1,023
Income on bank-owned life insurance	256	264	511	532
Gain on sale of investment securities	240	309	476	655
Gain on sale of loans	110	86	239	165
Other	115	96	281	262
Total noninterest income	1,248	1,279	2,494	2,637
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	5,064	5,297	10,163	10,660
Occupancy	1,428	1,409	2,865	2,831
Equipment	953	905	1,898	1,819
Federal deposit insurance premiums	211	201	420	400
Other general and administrative expenses	1,187	935	2,401	1,901
Total noninterest expense	8,843	8,747	17,747	17,611
Income before income taxes	6,360	5,745	12,280	11,387
Income taxes	2,523	2,026	4,917	4,206
Net income	\$ 3,837	\$ 3,719	\$ 7,363	\$ 7,181
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.78
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.77
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.29
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	9,053,383	9,164,801	9,086,865	9,176,108
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	9,307,988	9,346,872	9,314,776	9,363,631

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)****(Dollars in thousands)**

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended					
	2015	June 30,	2014	June 30,				
Net income	\$	3,837	\$	3,719	\$	7,363	\$	7,181
Change in unfunded pension liability		(64)				(64)		
Change in unrealized loss on securities		7		1		16		4
Change in noncredit related loss on trust preferred securities		77				108		72
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		20		1		60		76
Comprehensive income	\$	3,857	\$	3,720	\$	7,423	\$	7,257

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity (Unaudited)**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Unearned ESOP Shares	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss)/Income	Total Stockholders Equity
Balances at December 31, 2013	\$ 101	\$ 77,340	\$ (7,340)	\$ 145,826	\$ (3,787)	\$ 212,140
Net income				7,181		7,181
Other comprehensive income					76	76
Cash dividends declared (\$0.29 per share)				(2,752)		(2,752)
Share-based compensation		1,327				1,327
Allocation of 24,466 ESOP shares		282	245			527
Repurchase of 170,994 shares of company common stock	(2)	(3,885)				(3,887)
Balances at June 30, 2014	\$ 99	\$ 75,064	\$ (7,095)	\$ 150,255	\$ (3,711)	\$ 214,612
Balances at December 31, 2014	\$ 99	\$ 75,229	\$ (6,851)	\$ 153,289	\$ (5,388)	\$ 216,378
Net income				7,363		7,363
Other comprehensive income					60	60
Cash dividends declared (\$0.32 per share)				(2,979)		(2,979)
Share-based compensation		1,328				1,328
Allocation of 24,466 ESOP shares		308	245			553
Repurchase of 199,464 shares of company common stock	(2)	(4,337)				(4,339)
Balances at June 30, 2015	\$ 97	\$ 72,528	\$ (6,606)	\$ 157,673	\$ (5,328)	\$ 218,364

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)**

(Dollars in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 7,363	\$ 7,181
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	295	165
Depreciation and amortization	666	677
Deferred income tax benefit	(1,354)	(1,457)
Amortization of fees, discounts, and premiums	(204)	(208)
Origination of loans held for sale	(28,108)	(16,086)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	28,684	16,957
Gain on sale of loans, net	(239)	(165)
Purchases of investment securities held for trading		(5,041)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities held for trading		5,071
Gain on sale of investment securities held for trading		(30)
Gain on sale of investment securities held to maturity	(476)	(625)
ESOP expense	553	527
Share-based compensation expense	1,328	1,327
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(151)	(137)
Net increase in bank-owned life insurance	(511)	(531)
Net increase in prepaid expenses and other assets	(212)	(303)
Net increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,197	(960)
Net increase in advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	761	10
Net increase in income taxes payable	1,821	679
Net cash from operating activities	13,413	7,051
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investment securities held to maturity	(6,671)	(34,831)
Principal repayments on investment securities held to maturity	49,390	28,479
Proceeds from sale of investment securities held to maturity	5,083	7,199
Loan originations, net of principal repayments on loans receivable	(142,545)	(46,313)
Purchases of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(1,600)	
Proceeds from redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	8,524	222
Purchases of Federal Reserve Bank stock	(46)	
Purchases of premises and equipment	(351)	(560)
Net cash from investing activities	(88,216)	(45,804)

(Continued)

Table of Contents**TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands)**

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in deposits	\$ 13,700	\$ 29,238
Proceeds from advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	82,000	
Repayments of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	(40,000)	
Proceeds from securities sold under agreements to repurchase	30,000	
Repayments of securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(42,000)	
Repurchases of common stock	(4,728)	(4,412)
Cash dividends paid	(2,979)	(2,752)
Net cash from financing activities	35,993	22,074
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(38,810)	(16,679)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	75,060	75,365
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 36,250	\$ 58,686
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for:		
Interest on deposits and borrowings	\$ 3,149	\$ 2,953
Income taxes	4,450	4,984
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:		
Loans transferred to real estate owned	\$ 192	\$

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

(1) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Territorial Bancorp Inc. (the Company) have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with Territorial Bancorp Inc. 's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto filed as part of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation have been made and consist only of normal recurring adjustments. Interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year.

(2) Organization

On November 4, 2008, the Board of Directors of Territorial Mutual Holding Company (MHC) approved a plan of conversion and reorganization under which the MHC would convert from a mutual holding company to a stock holding company. The conversion to a stock holding company was approved by the depositors and borrowers of Territorial Savings Bank and the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) and included the filing of a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Upon the completion of the conversion and reorganization on July 10, 2009, Territorial Mutual Holding Company and Territorial Savings Group, Inc. ceased to exist as separate legal entities and Territorial Bancorp Inc. became the holding company for Territorial Savings Bank.

Upon completion of the conversion and reorganization, a special liquidation account was established in an amount equal to the total equity of Territorial Mutual Holding Company as of December 31, 2008. The liquidation account is to provide eligible account holders and supplemental eligible account holders who maintain their deposit accounts with Territorial Savings Bank after the conversion with a liquidation interest in the unlikely event of the complete liquidation of Territorial Savings Bank after the conversion. The balance of the liquidation account at December 31, 2014 was \$15.2 million.

On June 25, 2014, Territorial Savings Bank converted from a federal savings bank to a Hawaii state-chartered savings bank. On July 10, 2014, Territorial Savings Bank became a member of the Federal Reserve System.

(3) Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

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In January 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) amended the Receivables topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC). The amendment clarifies when an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs and when a mortgage loan should be derecognized and the related real property recognized. The amendment also requires disclosures about the amount of foreclosed residential real property held and the recorded investment in mortgage loans collateralized by residential real property in the process of foreclosure. The amendment was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014. The Company adopted this amendment on January 1, 2015, and the adoption did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

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In May 2014, the FASB amended the Revenue Recognition topic of the FASB ASC. The amendment seeks to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue as well as to develop common revenue standards for U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early application is not permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB amended the Transfers and Servicing topic of the FASB ASC. The amendment modifies the accounting for certain types of repurchase transactions as well as adds new disclosure requirements for repurchase transactions. The amendment was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, with early adoption prohibited. The Company adopted this amendment on January 1, 2015, and the adoption did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements. See Footnote 9, Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase.

In August 2014, the FASB amended the Receivables topic of the FASB ASC. The amendment seeks to clarify the classification of foreclosed mortgage loans that are either fully or partially guaranteed under government programs, such as from the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The amendment was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014. The Company adopted this amendment on January 1, 2015, and the adoption did not have any effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB amended the Intangibles – Goodwill and Other topic of the FASB ASC. The amendment adds guidance to help entities evaluate the accounting for fees paid in cloud computing arrangements. The amendment is effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

(4) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The table below presents the balances of cash and cash equivalents:

(Dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash and due from banks	\$ 11,020	\$ 10,803
Interest-earning deposits in other banks	25,230	64,257
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,250	\$ 75,060

Interest-earning deposits in other banks consist primarily of deposits at the Federal Reserve Bank.

Table of Contents**(5) Investment Securities**

The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
June 30, 2015:				
Held to maturity:				
U.S. government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities	\$ 524,840	\$ 12,061	\$ (7,633)	\$ 529,268
Trust preferred securities	868			868
Total	\$ 525,708	\$ 12,061	\$ (7,633)	\$ 530,136
December 31, 2014:				
Held to maturity:				
U.S. government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities	\$ 572,232	\$ 18,078	\$ (4,290)	\$ 586,020
Trust preferred securities	690			690
Total	\$ 572,922	\$ 18,078	\$ (4,290)	\$ 586,710

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities at June 30, 2015 are shown below. Incorporated in the maturity schedule are mortgage-backed and trust preferred securities, which are allocated using the contractual maturity as a basis. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Held to maturity:		
Due within 5 years	\$ 41	\$ 43
Due after 5 years through 10 years	8	9
Due after 10 years	525,659	530,084
Total	\$ 525,708	\$ 530,136

Realized gains and losses and the proceeds from sales of securities held to maturity and trading are shown in the table below. All sales of securities were U.S. government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities.

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Proceeds from sales	\$ 2,503	\$ 3,475	\$ 5,083	\$ 12,270
Gross gains	240	309	476	655
Gross losses				

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During the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company received proceeds of \$2.4 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, from the sale of \$2.3 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, of held-to-maturity mortgage-backed securities, resulting in gross realized gains of \$179,000 and \$309,000, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company received proceeds of \$5.0 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, from the sale of \$4.6 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, of held-to-maturity mortgage-backed securities, resulting in gross realized gains of \$415,000 and \$625,000, respectively. The sale of these mortgage-backed securities, for which the Company had already collected a substantial portion of the original purchased principal (at least 85%), is in accordance with the Investments – Debt and Equity Securities topic of the FASB ASC and does not taint management’s assertion of intent to hold remaining securities in the held-to-maturity portfolio to maturity.

During the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company received proceeds of \$61,000 from the sale of one of the trust preferred securities the Company owned, PreTSL XXIV. The Company previously wrote off the entire book value of this security when it incurred an other-than-temporary impairment charge in prior years. The trust preferred security sold was classified in the held-to-maturity portfolio. Since the credit rating of this security was downgraded, in accordance with the Investments – Debt and Equity Securities topic of the FASB ASC, the sale of this security does not taint management’s assertion of intent to hold remaining securities in the held-to-maturity portfolio to maturity.

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company received proceeds of \$5.0 million from the sale of a held-for-trading security and recognized a gain of \$30,000.

Investment securities with amortized costs of \$256.3 million and \$270.2 million at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and transaction clearing accounts.

Provided below is a summary of investment securities which were in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The Company does not intend to sell these securities until such time as the value recovers or the securities mature and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the securities prior to recovery of value or the securities mature.

Description of Securities (Dollars in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Number of Securities	Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses		Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
June 30, 2015:							
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 166,679	\$ 5,022	\$ 54,835	\$ 2,611	45	\$ 221,514	\$ 7,633
December 31, 2014:							
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 12,717	\$ 65	\$ 183,349	\$ 4,225	37	\$ 196,066	\$ 4,290

Mortgage-Backed Securities. The unrealized losses on the Company’s investment in mortgage-backed securities were caused by increases in market interest rates. All of the mortgage-backed securities are guaranteed by Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae, which are U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, or Ginnie Mae, which is a U.S. government agency. Since the decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and the Company does not intend to sell these investments until maturity and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell such investments prior to recovery of its cost basis, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

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Trust Preferred Securities. At June 30, 2015, the Company owns one trust preferred security, PreTSL XXIII. The trust preferred security represents an investment in a pool of debt obligations issued primarily by holding companies for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-insured financial institutions. This security is classified in the Company's held-to-maturity investment portfolio.

The trust preferred securities market is considered to be inactive as only six transactions have occurred over the past 45 months in the same tranche of securities owned by the Company. The Company uses a discounted cash flow model to determine whether this security is other-than-temporarily impaired. The assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model include the following: estimated discount rates, estimated deferral and default rates on collateral, and estimated cash flows.

Based on the Company's review, the Company's investment in PreTSL XXIII did not incur additional impairment during the quarter ended June 30, 2015.

PreTSL XXIII has an amortized cost of \$868,000 at June 30, 2015. The difference between the amortized cost of \$868,000 and the remaining cost basis of \$1.1 million is reported as other comprehensive loss and is related to noncredit factors.

It is reasonably possible that the fair value of the trust preferred security could decline in the near term if the overall economy and the financial condition of some of the issuers continue to deteriorate and the liquidity of this security remains low. As a result, there is a risk that the Company's remaining cost basis of \$1.1 million on its trust preferred security could be credit-related other-than-temporarily impaired in the near term. The impairment, if any, could be material to the Company's consolidated statements of income.

The table below provides a cumulative roll forward of credit losses recognized in earnings for debt securities held and not intended to be sold:

(Dollars in thousands)	2015		2014	
Balance at January 1,	\$	5,885	\$	5,885
Credit losses on debt securities for which other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized				
Credit losses on debt securities which were sold		(3,482)		
Balance at June 30,	\$	2,403	\$	5,885

The table below shows the components of comprehensive loss, net of taxes, resulting from other-than-temporarily impaired securities:

(Dollars in thousands)	2015		June 30, 2014	
Noncredit losses on other-than-temporarily impaired securities, net of taxes	\$	176	\$	304

Table of Contents**(6) Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses**

The components of loans receivable are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Real estate loans:		
First mortgages:		
One- to four-family residential	\$ 1,069,243	\$ 926,074
Multi-family residential	9,840	8,920
Construction, commercial, and other	17,129	18,415
Home equity loans and lines of credit	16,200	15,992
Total real estate loans	1,112,412	969,401
Other loans:		
Loans on deposit accounts	269	441
Consumer and other loans	4,214	4,173
Total other loans	4,483	4,614
Less:		
Net unearned fees and discounts	(4,078)	(4,112)
Allowance for loan losses	(1,994)	(1,691)
Total unearned fees, discounts and allowance for loan losses	(6,072)	(5,803)
Loans receivable, net	\$ 1,110,823	\$ 968,212

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The table below presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment:

(Dollars in thousands)	Residential Mortgage	Construction, Commercial and Other Mortgage Loans	Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit	Consumer and Other	Unallocated	Totals
Three months ended June 30, 2015:						
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,111	\$ 543	\$ 4	\$ 149	\$ 65	\$ 1,872
Provision (reversal of allowance) for loan losses	129	(142)	(16)	(45)	175	101
	1,240	401	(12)	104	240	1,973
Charge-offs				(6)		(6)
Recoveries	3	6	15	3		27
Net charge-offs	3	6	15	(3)		21
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,243	\$ 407	\$ 3	\$ 101	\$ 240	\$ 1,994
Six months ended June 30, 2015:						
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 413	\$ 977	\$ 5	\$ 263	\$ 33	\$ 1,691
Provision (reversal of allowance) for loan losses	827	(577)	(18)	(144)	207	295
	1,240	400	(13)	119	240	1,986
Charge-offs				(25)		(25)
Recoveries	3	7	16	7		33
Net charge-offs	3	7	16	(18)		8
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,243	\$ 407	\$ 3	\$ 101	\$ 240	\$ 1,994

(Dollars in thousands)	Residential Mortgage	Construction, Commercial and Other Mortgage Loans	Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit	Consumer and Other	Unallocated	Totals
Three months ended June 30, 2014:						
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 434	\$ 823	\$ 7	\$ 153	\$ 68	\$ 1,485
Provision for loan losses	28	109	9	10		156
	462	932	16	163	68	1,641
Charge-offs	(118)		(10)	(8)		(136)
Recoveries			1	4		5
Net charge-offs	(118)		(9)	(4)		(131)
Balance, end of period	\$ 344	\$ 932	\$ 7	\$ 159	\$ 68	\$ 1,510
Six months ended June 30, 2014:						
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 376	\$ 799	\$ 10	\$ 229	\$ 72	\$ 1,486
Provision (reversal of allowance) for loan losses	86	133	5	(55)	(4)	165
	462	932	15	174	68	1,651
Charge-offs	(118)		(10)	(25)		(153)
Recoveries			2	10		12
Net charge-offs	(118)		(8)	(15)		(141)
Balance, end of period	\$ 344	\$ 932	\$ 7	\$ 159	\$ 68	\$ 1,510

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During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company increased the loan loss provisions for residential mortgage loans based on the growth of this segment of the loan portfolio and the concentration of loans in Hawaii. The Company also reduced the loan loss provisions on construction, commercial and other mortgage loans, home equity loans and lines of credit and consumer and other loans based on a continued limited loss experience. The allocation of a portion of the allowance from one category of loans does not preclude its availability to absorb losses in other loan categories.

Management considers the allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2015 to be at an appropriate level to provide for probable losses that can be reasonably estimated based on general and specific conditions at that date. While the Company uses the best information it has available to make evaluations, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if conditions differ substantially from the information used in making the evaluations. To the extent actual outcomes differ from the estimates, additional provisions for credit losses may be required that would reduce future earnings. In addition, as an integral part of their examination process, the bank regulators and the Hawaii Department of Financial Institutions periodically review the allowance for loan losses and may require the Company to increase the allowance based on their analysis of information available at the time of their examination.

The table below presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method:

(Dollars in thousands)	Residential Mortgage	Construction, Commercial and Other Mortgage Loans	Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit	Consumer and Other	Unallocated	Totals
June 30, 2015:						
Allowance for loan losses:						
Ending allowance balance:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,243	407	3	101	240	1,994
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 1,243	\$ 407	\$ 3	\$ 101	\$ 240	\$ 1,994
Loans:						
Ending loan balance:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 6,294	\$	\$ 129	\$	\$	\$ 6,423
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,068,734	17,086	16,077	4,497		1,106,394
Total ending loan balance	\$ 1,075,028	\$ 17,086	\$ 16,206	\$ 4,497	\$	\$ 1,112,817
December 31, 2014:						
Allowance for loan losses:						
Ending allowance balance:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Collectively evaluated for impairment	413	977	5	263	33	1,691
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 413	\$ 977	\$ 5	\$ 263	\$ 33	\$ 1,691

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Loans:

Ending loan balance:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	6,158	\$		\$	296	\$	4	\$	6,458
Collectively evaluated for impairment		924,732		18,399		15,702		4,612		963,445
Total ending loan balance	\$	930,890	\$	18,399	\$	15,998	\$	4,616	\$	969,903

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The table below presents the balance of impaired loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans:

(Dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance
June 30, 2015:		
With no related allowance recorded:		
One- to four-family residential mortgages	\$ 6,294	\$ 6,994
Home equity loans and lines of credit	129	161
Total	\$ 6,423	\$ 7,155
December 31, 2014:		
With no related allowance recorded:		
One- to four-family residential mortgages	\$ 6,158	\$ 6,775
Home equity loans and lines of credit	296	324
Consumer and other	4	4
Total	\$ 6,458	\$ 7,103

The table below presents the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on impaired loans by class of loans:

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
2015:				
With no related allowance recorded:				
One- to four-family residential mortgages	\$ 6,331	\$ 17	\$ 6,366	\$ 36
Home equity loans and lines of credit	131		132	
Total	\$ 6,462	\$ 17	\$ 6,498	\$ 36
2014:				
With no related allowance recorded:				
One- to four-family residential mortgages	\$ 7,106	\$ 29	\$ 7,141	\$ 60
Home equity loans and lines of credit	149		151	
Total	\$ 7,255	\$ 29	\$ 7,292	\$ 60

There were no loans individually evaluated for impairment with a related allowance for loan loss as of June 30, 2015 or December 31, 2014. Loans individually evaluated for impairment do not have an allocated allowance for loan loss because they are written down to fair value.

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The table below presents the aging of loans and accrual status by class of loans:

(Dollars in thousands)	30 Days Past Due	59 Days Past Due	60 Days Past Due	89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total Loans	Nonaccrual Loans	Loans More Than 90 Days Past Due and Still Accruing					
June 30, 2015:															
One- to four-family residential mortgages	\$	618	\$	287	\$	1,805	\$	2,710	\$	1,062,504	\$	1,065,214	\$	5,082	\$
Multi-family residential mortgages							9,814	9,814							
Construction, commercial and other mortgages							17,086	17,086							
Home equity loans and lines of credit		43				43	16,163	16,206	129						
Loans on deposit accounts							269	269							
Consumer and other		6				6	4,222	4,228							
Total	\$	667	\$	287	\$	1,805	\$	2,759	\$	1,110,058	\$	1,112,817	\$	5,211	\$
December 31, 2014:															
One- to four-family residential mortgages	\$	1,040	\$	736	\$	593	\$	2,369	\$	919,624	\$	921,993	\$	4,153	\$
Multi-family residential mortgages							8,897	8,897							
Construction, commercial and other mortgages							18,399	18,399							
Home equity loans and lines of credit					161	161	15,837	15,998	296						
Loans on deposit accounts							440	440							
Consumer and other		7		1	4	12	4,164	4,176	4						
Total	\$	1,047	\$	737	\$	758	\$	2,542	\$	967,361	\$	969,903	\$	4,453	\$

The Company primarily uses the aging of loans and accrual status to monitor the credit quality of its loan portfolio. When a mortgage loan becomes seriously delinquent (90 days or more contractually past due), it displays weaknesses that may result in a loss. As a loan becomes more delinquent, the likelihood of the borrower repaying the loan decreases and the loan becomes more collateral-dependent. A mortgage loan becomes collateral-dependent when the proceeds for repayment can be expected to come only from the sale or operation of the collateral and not from borrower repayments. Generally, appraisals are obtained after a loan becomes collateral-dependent or is five months delinquent. The carrying value of collateral-dependent loans is adjusted to the fair value of the collateral less selling costs. Any commercial real estate, commercial, construction or equity loan that has a loan balance in excess of a specified amount is also periodically reviewed to determine whether the loan exhibits any weaknesses and is performing in accordance with its contractual terms.

The Company had 18 nonaccrual loans with a book value of \$5.2 million at June 30, 2015 and 18 nonaccrual loans with a book value of \$4.5 million as of December 31, 2014. The Company collected interest on nonaccrual loans of \$105,000 and \$135,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, but due to regulatory requirements, the Company recorded the interest as a reduction

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of principal. The Company would have recognized additional interest income of \$151,000 and \$96,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, had the loans been accruing interest. The Company did not have any loans more than 90 days past due and still accruing interest as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

There were no loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring during the six months ended June 30, 2015 or 2014. There were no new troubled debt restructurings within the past 12 months that subsequently defaulted.

The Company had 15 troubled debt restructurings totaling \$3.5 million as of June 30, 2015 that were considered to be impaired. This total included 14 one- to four-family residential mortgage loans totaling \$3.4 million and one home equity loan for \$129,000. Five of the loans, totaling \$1.2 million, are performing in accordance with their restructured terms and accruing interest at June 30, 2015. Nine of the loans, totaling \$2.1 million, are performing in accordance with their restructured terms but not accruing interest at June 30, 2015. One of the loans, for \$149,000, was more than 149 days delinquent and not accruing interest as of June 30, 2015. The Company had 17 troubled debt restructurings totaling \$4.6 million as of December 31, 2014 that were considered to be impaired. This total included 16 one- to four-family residential mortgage loans totaling \$4.4 million and one home equity loan for \$135,000. Six of the loans, totaling \$2.0 million, were performing in accordance with their restructured terms and accruing interest at December 31, 2014. Nine of the loans, totaling \$2.2 million, were performing in accordance with their restructured terms but not accruing interest at December 31, 2014. Two of the loans, totaling \$343,000, were delinquent and not accruing interest at December 31, 2014. Restructurings include deferrals of interest and/or principal payments and temporary or permanent reductions in interest rates due to the financial difficulties of the borrowers. At June 30, 2015, we had no commitments to lend any additional funds to these borrowers.

The Company had \$192,000 and \$0 of real estate owned as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. There were two one-to four-family residential mortgage loans totaling \$499,000 in process of foreclosure as of June 30, 2015, and two one- to four-family residential mortgage loans totaling \$367,000 in process of foreclosure as of June 30, 2014.

Nearly all of our real estate loans are collateralized by real estate located in the State of Hawaii. Loan-to-value ratios on these real estate loans generally do not exceed 80% at the time of origination.

During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company sold \$28.6 million and \$16.9 million, respectively, of mortgage loans held for sale and recognized gains of \$239,000 and \$165,000, respectively. During the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company sold \$15.3 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, of mortgage loans held for sale and recognized gains of \$110,000 and \$86,000, respectively. The Company had one loan held for sale for \$455,000 at June 30, 2015 and six loans held for sale totaling \$1.0 million at December 31, 2014.

The Company serviced loans for others of \$55.9 million at June 30, 2015 and \$60.5 million at December 31, 2014. Of these amounts, \$2.8 million and \$3.0 million relate to securitizations for which the Company continues to hold the related mortgage-backed securities at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The amount of contractually specified servicing fees earned for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$80,000 and \$93,000, respectively. The amount of contractually specified servicing fees earned for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$39,000 and \$46,000, respectively. The fees are reported in service fees on loan and deposit accounts in the consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents**(7) Federal Home Loan Bank Stock**

On June 1, 2015, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle (FHLB Seattle) completed its merger with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines (FHLB Des Moines). After the merger, the FHLB Des Moines repurchased all outstanding excess capital stock, resulting in the repurchase of \$7.2 million of capital stock we held in the FHLB Des Moines. Combined with \$279,000 of additional net stock purchases related to collateral on new advances, this resulted in a decrease in our investment in FHLB stock from \$11.2 million at December 31, 2014 to \$4.3 million at June 30, 2015.

(8) Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank

Federal Home Loan Bank advances are secured by a blanket pledge on the Bank's assets not otherwise pledged. Our credit line with the FHLB Seattle was equal to 25% of Territorial Savings Bank's total assets and as of December 31, 2014, we had the capacity to borrow an additional \$399.0 million. After the FHLB Seattle merged with the FHLB Des Moines, our credit line was raised to 35% of Territorial Savings Bank's total assets and as of June 30, 2015, we had the capacity to borrow an additional \$543.3 million.

Advances outstanding consisted of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate
Due within one year	\$ 10,000	0.29%	\$ 10,000	2.06%
Due over 2 years to 3 years	15,000	1.26		
Due over 3 years to 4 years	22,000	1.66	5,000	1.20
Due over 4 years to 5 years	10,000	1.66		
Total	\$ 57,000	1.31%	\$ 15,000	1.77%

(9) Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are treated as financings and the obligations to repurchase the identical securities sold are reflected as a liability with the dollar amount of securities underlying the agreements remaining in the asset accounts. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are summarized as follows:

June 30, 2015

December 31, 2014

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(Dollars in thousands)		Repurchase Liability	Weighted Average Rate		Repurchase Liability	Weighted Average Rate
Maturing:						
1 year or less	\$	5,000	1.90%	\$	47,000	2.11%
Over 2 years to 3 years		25,000	1.46		25,000	1.46
Over 3 years to 4 years		20,000	1.66			
Over 4 years to 5 years		10,000	1.65			
Total	\$	60,000	1.60%	\$	72,000	1.88%

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Below is a summary comparing the carrying value and fair value of securities pledged to secure repurchase agreements, the repurchase liability, and the amount at risk at June 30, 2015. The amount at risk is the greater of the carrying value or fair value over the repurchase liability and refers to the potential loss to the Company if the secured lender fails to return the security at the maturity date of the agreement. All the agreements to repurchase are with JP Morgan Securities and the securities pledged are mortgage-backed securities issued and guaranteed by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises. The repurchase liability cannot exceed 90% of the fair value of securities pledged. In the event of a decline in the fair value of securities pledged to less than the required amount due to market conditions or principal repayments, the Company is obligated to pledge additional securities or other suitable collateral to cure the deficiency.

(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying Value of Securities	Fair Value of Securities	Repurchase Liability	Amount at Risk	Weighted Average Months to Maturity
Maturing:					
Over 90 days	\$ 73,743	\$ 73,780	\$ 60,000	\$ 13,780	35

(10) Offsetting of Financial Liabilities

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are subject to a right of offset in the event of default. See Footnote 9, Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase, for additional information.

(Dollars in thousands)	Gross Amount of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amount Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amount of Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Gross Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount
June 30, 2015:						
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 60,000	\$	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$	\$
December 31, 2014:						
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 72,000	\$	\$ 72,000	\$ 72,000	\$	\$

(11) Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (Pension Plan) that covers most employees with at least one year of service. Effective December 31, 2008, under approved changes to the Pension Plan, there were no further accruals of benefits for any participants and benefits will not increase with any additional years of service. Net periodic benefit cost, subsequent to December 31, 2008, has not been significant and is not disclosed in the table below.

In addition, the Company sponsors a Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan (SERP), a noncontributory supplemental retirement benefit plan, which covers certain current and former employees of the Company for amounts in addition to those provided under the Pension Plan.

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The components of net periodic benefit cost were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	SERP Three Months Ended June 30,		SERP Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net periodic benefit cost for the period				
Service cost	\$ 21	\$ 25	\$ 42	\$ 50
Interest cost	31	29	62	59
Expected return on plan assets				
Amortization of prior service cost				
Recognized actuarial loss				
Recognized curtailment loss				
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 52	\$ 54	\$ 104	\$ 109

(12) Employee Stock Ownership Plan

Effective January 1, 2009, Territorial Savings Bank adopted an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) for eligible employees. The ESOP borrowed \$9.8 million from the Company and used those funds to acquire 978,650 shares, or 8%, of the total number of shares issued by the Company in its initial public offering. The shares were acquired at a price of \$10.00 per share.

The loan is secured by the shares purchased with the loan proceeds and will be repaid by the ESOP over the 20-year term of the loan with funds from Territorial Savings Bank's contributions to the ESOP and dividends payable on the shares. The interest rate on the ESOP loan is an adjustable rate equal to the prime rate, as published in The Wall Street Journal. The interest rate adjusts annually and will be the prime rate on the first business day of the calendar year.

Shares purchased by the ESOP are held by a trustee in an unallocated suspense account, and shares are released annually from the suspense account on a pro-rata basis as principal and interest payments are made by the ESOP to the Company. The trustee allocates the shares released among participants on the basis of each participant's proportional share of compensation relative to all participants. As shares are committed to be released from the suspense account, Territorial Savings Bank reports compensation expense based on the average fair value of shares released with a corresponding credit to stockholders' equity. The shares committed to be released are considered outstanding for earnings per share computations. Compensation expense recognized for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$241,000 and \$217,000, respectively. Compensation expense recognized for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$463,000 and \$458,000, respectively.

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Shares held by the ESOP trust were as follows:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Allocated shares	303,036	283,381
Unearned shares	660,591	685,057
Total ESOP shares	963,627	968,438
Fair value of unearned shares, in thousands	\$ 16,026	\$ 14,763

The ESOP restoration plan is a nonqualified plan that provides supplemental benefits to certain executives who are prevented from receiving the full benefits contemplated by the ESOP's benefit formula. The supplemental cash payments consist of payments representing shares that cannot be allocated to the participants under the ESOP due to IRS limitations imposed on tax-qualified plans. We accrue for these benefits over the period during which employees provide services to earn these benefits. For the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, we accrued \$40,000 and \$19,000, respectively, for the ESOP restoration plan. For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, we accrued \$104,000 and \$93,000, respectively, for the ESOP restoration plan.

(13) **Share-Based Compensation**

On August 19, 2010, Territorial Bancorp Inc. adopted the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan, which provides for awards of stock options and restricted stock to key officers and outside directors. In accordance with the Compensation - Stock Compensation topic of the FASB ASC, the cost of the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan is based on the fair value of the awards on the grant date. The fair value of restricted stock is based on the closing price of the Company's stock on the grant date. The fair value of stock options is estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model using assumptions for dividend yield, stock price volatility, risk-free interest rate and option term. These assumptions are based on our judgments regarding future events, are subjective in nature, and cannot be determined with precision. The cost of the awards will be recognized on a straight-line basis over the five- to six-year vesting period during which participants are required to provide services in exchange for the awards.

The Company recognized compensation expense, measured as the fair value of the share-based award on the date of grant, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Share-based compensation is recorded in the statement of income as a component of salaries and employee benefits with a corresponding increase in shareholders' equity. The table below presents information on compensation expense and the related tax benefit for all share-based awards:

(In thousands)	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Compensation expense	\$ 667	\$ 667	\$ 1,328	\$ 1,327
Income tax benefit	268	299	533	612

Shares of our common stock issued under the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan shall be authorized but unissued shares. The maximum number of shares that will be awarded under the plan will be 1,712,637 shares.

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Stock Options

The table below presents the stock option activity for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price		Remaining Contractual Life (Years)		Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in Thousands)
Options outstanding at December 31, 2014	832,954	\$	17.38		5.68	\$	3,471
Granted							
Exercised							
Forfeited							
Expired							
Options outstanding at June 30, 2015	832,954	\$	17.38		5.18	\$	5,728
Options outstanding at December 31, 2013	832,954	\$	17.38		6.68	\$	4,845
Granted							
Exercised							
Forfeited							
Expired							
Options outstanding at June 30, 2014	832,954	\$	17.38		6.18	\$	2,913
Options vested and exercisable at June 30, 2015	555,097	\$	17.38		5.18	\$	3,818

There were no stock options exercised or vested during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

As of June 30, 2015, the Company had \$831,000 of unrecognized compensation costs related to the stock options. The cost of the stock options is being amortized over the five- to six-year vesting period.

There were no options granted in the three or six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock awards are accounted for as fixed grants using the fair value of the Company's stock at the time of grant. Unvested restricted stock awards may not be disposed of or transferred during the vesting period. Restricted stock awards carry with them the right to receive dividends.

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The table below presents the restricted stock award activity:

	Restricted Stock Awards	\$	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at December 31, 2014	226,733	\$	17.39
Granted			
Vested			
Forfeited			
Nonvested at June 30, 2015	226,733	\$	17.39
Nonvested at December 31, 2013	340,065	\$	17.39
Granted			
Vested			
Forfeited			
Nonvested at June 30, 2014	340,065	\$	17.39

As of June 30, 2015, the Company had \$2.3 million of unrecognized compensation costs related to restricted stock awards. The cost of the restricted stock awards is being amortized over the five- or six-year vesting period.

(14) Earnings Per Share

The table below presents the information used to compute basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Dollars in thousands, except share data)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income	\$ 3,837	\$ 3,719	\$ 7,363	\$ 7,181
Weighted-average number of shares used in:				
Basic earnings per share	9,053,383	9,164,801	9,086,865	9,176,108
Dilutive common stock equivalents:				
Stock options and restricted stock units	254,605	182,071	227,911	187,523
Diluted earnings per share	9,307,988	9,346,872	9,314,776	9,363,631
Net income per common share, basic	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.78
Net income per common share, diluted	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.77

We have two forms of our outstanding common stock: common stock and unvested restricted stock awards. Holders of unvested restricted stock awards receive nonforfeitable dividends at the same rate as common shareholders and they both share equally in undistributed earnings. The computed basic and diluted earnings per share presented are substantially equivalent using both the two-class and the treasury stock methods of calculating earnings per share.

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The table below presents the changes in the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes:

(Dollars in thousands)	Unfunded Pension Liability	Noncredit Related Loss on Trust Preferred Securities	Unrealized Loss on Securities	Total
Three months ended June 30, 2015				
Balances at beginning of period	\$ 5,032	\$ 253	\$ 63	\$ 5,348
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	64	(77)	(7)	(20)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss				
Net current period other comprehensive income	64	(77)	(7)	(20)
Balances at end of period	\$ 5,096	\$ 176	\$ 56	\$ 5,328
Three months ended June 30, 2014				
Balances at beginning of period	\$ 3,338	\$ 304	\$ 70	\$ 3,712
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes			(1)	(1)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss				
Net current period other comprehensive income			(1)	(1)
Balances at end of period	\$ 3,338	\$ 304	\$ 69	\$ 3,711
Six months ended June 30, 2015				
Balances at beginning of period	\$ 5,032	\$ 284	\$ 72	\$ 5,388
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	64	(108)	(16)	(60)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss				
Net current period other comprehensive income	64	(108)	(16)	(60)
Balances at end of period	\$ 5,096	\$ 176	\$ 56	\$ 5,328
Six months ended June 30, 2014				
Balances at beginning of period	\$ 3,338	\$ 376	\$ 73	\$ 3,787
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes		(72)	(4)	(76)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss				
Net current period other comprehensive income		(72)	(4)	(76)
Balances at end of period	\$ 3,338	\$ 304	\$ 69	\$ 3,711

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The table below presents the tax effect on each component of other comprehensive loss:

(Dollars in thousands)	Pretax Amount	Three Months Ended June 30,				
		2015 Tax	After Tax Amount	Pretax Amount	2014 Tax	After Tax Amount
Unfunded pension liability	\$ 106	\$ (42)	\$ 64	\$	\$	\$
Noncredit related loss on trust preferred securities	(128)	51	(77)	(1)	1	
Unrealized loss on securities	(12)	5	(7)	(2)	1	(1)
Total	\$ (34)	\$ 14	\$ (20)	\$ (3)	\$ 2	\$ (1)

(Dollars in thousands)	Pretax Amount	Six Months Ended June 30,				
		2015 Tax	After Tax Amount	Pretax Amount	2014 Tax	After Tax Amount
Unfunded pension liability	\$ 106	\$ (42)	\$ 64	\$	\$	\$
Noncredit related loss on trust preferred securities	(179)	71	(108)	(119)	47	(72)
Unrealized loss on securities	(27)	11	(16)	(7)	3	(4)
Total	\$ (100)	\$ 40	\$ (60)	\$ (126)	\$ 50	\$ (76)

(16) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In accordance with the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures topic of the FASB ASC, the Company groups its financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value into three levels based on the markets in which the financial assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value as follows:

- **Level 1** Valuation is based upon quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used to measure fair value whenever available.
- **Level 2** Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.
- **Level 3** Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect management's own estimates of assumptions that market

participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques include use of discounted cash flow models and similar techniques that require the use of significant judgment or estimation.

In accordance with the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures topic, the Company bases its fair values on the price that it would expect to receive if an asset were sold or the price that it would expect to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Also as required, the Company maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements.

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The Company uses fair value measurements to determine fair value disclosures. Investment securities held for sale and derivatives are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. From time to time, the Company may be required to record other financial assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, such as loans held for sale, impaired loans and investments, and mortgage servicing assets. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of the lower of cost or fair value accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Accrued Interest Receivable, Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses, Current Income Taxes Payable, and Advance Payments by Borrowers for Taxes and Insurance. The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Investment Securities. The estimated fair values of U.S. government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities are considered Level 2 inputs because the valuation for investment securities utilized pricing models that varied based on asset class and included trade, bid and other observable market information.

The trust preferred securities represent investments in a pool of debt obligations issued primarily by holding companies for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-insured financial institutions. The trust preferred securities market is considered to be inactive as only six transactions have occurred over the past 45 months in the same tranche of securities we own and no new issues of pooled trust preferred securities have occurred since 2007. The fair value of our trust preferred securities was determined using a discounted cash flow model. Our model used a discount rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 20.00% and provided a fair value estimate of \$24.51 per \$100 of par value for PreTSL XXIII.

The discounted cash flow analysis included a review of all issuers within the pool. The fair value of the trust preferred securities are classified as Level 3 inputs because they are based on discounted cash flow models.

FHLB Stock. FHLB stock, which is redeemable for cash at par value, is reported at its par value.

FRB Stock. FRB stock, which is redeemable for cash at par value, is reported at its par value.

Loans. The fair value of loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities. The fair value of loans is not based on the concept of exit price.

Loans Held for Sale. The fair value of loans held for sale is determined based on the prices quoted in the secondary market for similar loans.

Deposits. The fair value of checking and Super NOW savings accounts, passbook accounts, and certain money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is estimated by discounting future cash flows using the rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities.

Advances From the FHLB and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase. Fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows using the rates currently offered to the Company for debt with similar remaining maturities.

Interest Rate Contracts. The Company may enter into interest rate lock commitments with borrowers on loans intended to be sold. To manage interest rate risk on the lock commitments, the Company may also enter into forward loan sale commitments. The interest rate lock commitments and forward loan sale commitments are treated as derivatives and are recorded at their fair value determined by referring to prices quoted in the secondary market for similar contracts. Interest rate contracts that are classified as assets are included with prepaid expenses and other assets on the consolidated balance sheet while interest rate contracts that are classified as liabilities are included with accounts payable and accrued expenses.

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The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
June 30, 2015					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,250	\$ 36,250	\$ 36,250	\$	\$
Investment securities held to maturity	525,708	530,136		529,268	868
Loans receivable, net	1,110,823	1,140,423			1,140,423
Loans held for sale	455	458		458	
FHLB stock	4,310	4,310		4,310	
FRB stock	2,971	2,971		2,971	
Accrued interest receivable	4,587	4,587	4,587		
Interest rate contracts	71	71		71	
Liabilities					
Deposits	1,373,379	1,373,623	1,156,090		217,533
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	57,000	57,096			57,096
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	60,000	60,300			60,300
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding interest rate contracts)	26,933	26,933	26,933		
Interest rate contracts	78	78		78	
Current income taxes payable	2,647	2,647	2,647		
Advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	4,677	4,677	4,677		
December 31, 2014					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 75,060	\$ 75,060	\$ 75,060	\$	\$
Investment securities held to maturity	572,922	586,710		586,020	690
Loans receivable, net	968,212	998,183			998,183
Loans held for sale	1,048	1,079		1,079	
FHLB stock	11,234	11,234		11,234	
FRB stock	2,925	2,925		2,925	
Accrued interest receivable	4,436	4,436	4,436		
Interest rate contracts	62	62		62	
Liabilities					
Deposits	1,359,679	1,360,074	1,137,942		222,132
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	15,000	14,977			14,977
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	72,000	72,334			72,334
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding interest rate contracts)	24,044	24,044	24,044		
Interest rate contracts	54	54		54	
Current income taxes payable	826	826	826		
Advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	3,916	3,916	3,916		

At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, neither the commitment fees received on commitments to extend credit nor the fair value thereof was material to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

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The table below presents the balance of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(Dollars in thousands)		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
June 30, 2015:					
Interest rate contracts	assets	\$	\$	71	\$ 71
Interest rate contracts	liabilities		(78)		(78)
December 31, 2014:					
Interest rate contracts	assets	\$	\$	62	\$ 62
Interest rate contracts	liabilities		(54)		(54)

The fair value of interest rate contracts was determined by referring to prices quoted in the secondary market for similar contracts.

The table below presents the balance of assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and the related gains and losses for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014:

(Dollars in thousands)		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Total Gains/ (Losses)
June 30, 2015:						
Trust preferred securities		\$	\$	\$ 868	\$ 868	\$ 179
Real estate owned				192	192	
December 31, 2014:						
Impaired loans		\$	\$	\$ 327	\$ 327	\$ (4)
Trust preferred securities				690	690	153
Mortgage servicing assets				505	505	(15)

The fair values of real estate owned and impaired loans that are considered to be collateral-dependent are determined using the value of collateral less estimated selling costs. The fair value of impaired loans not considered to be collateral-dependent is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. Assumptions used in the analysis include the discount rate and projected cash flows. Gains and losses on real estate owned are included in other general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of income. Changes in the measurement of impaired loans are included in the provision for loan losses in the consolidated statements of income. The fair value of trust preferred securities is determined using a discounted cash flow model. The assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model are discussed above. Gains and losses on trust preferred securities that are credit related are included in net other-than-temporary impairment losses in the consolidated statements of income. Gains and losses on trust preferred securities that are not credit related are included in other comprehensive

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income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Mortgage servicing assets are valued using a discounted cash flow model. Assumptions used in the model include mortgage prepayment speeds, discount rates and cost of servicing. Losses on mortgage servicing assets are included in service fees on loan and deposit accounts in the consolidated statements of income.

The table below presents the significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 nonrecurring fair value measurements:

June 30, 2015:					
Impaired loans					
non-collateral dependent	\$	327	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate (1)	6.10%
Trust preferred securities		690	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	Three-month LIBOR plus 20%
Mortgage servicing assets		505	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	10.50%
				Prepayment speed (PSA)	164.8 262.5
				Annual cost to service (per loan)	\$55

(1) Represents the yield on contractual cash flows prior to modification in troubled debt restructurings.

(17) Subsequent Events

On July 30, 2015, the Board of Directors of Territorial Bancorp Inc. declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.17 per share of common stock. The dividend is expected to be paid on August 27, 2015 to stockholders of record as of August 13, 2015.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Quarterly Report contains forward-looking statements, which can be identified by the use of words such as estimate, project, believe, intend, anticipate, plan, seek, expect, will, may and words of similar meaning. These forward-looking statements include, but are not

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- statements of our goals, intentions and expectations;
- statements regarding our business plans, prospects, growth and operating strategies;
- statements regarding the asset quality of our loan and investment portfolios; and

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- estimates of our risks and future costs and benefits.

These forward-looking statements are based on our current beliefs and expectations and are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, these forward-looking statements are subject to assumptions with respect to future business strategies and decisions that are subject to change. We are under no duty to and do not take any obligation to update any forward-looking statements after the date of this Quarterly Report.

The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements:

- general economic conditions, either internationally, nationally or in our market areas, that are worse than expected;
- competition among depository and other financial institutions;
- inflation and changes in the interest rate environment that reduce our margins or reduce the fair value of financial instruments;
- adverse changes in the securities markets;
- changes in laws or government regulations or policies affecting financial institutions, including changes in regulatory fees and capital requirements;
- our ability to enter new markets successfully and capitalize on growth opportunities;
- our ability to successfully integrate acquired entities, if any;
- changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;

- changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the bank regulatory agencies, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;
- changes in our organization, compensation and benefit plans;
- changes in our financial condition or results of operations that reduce capital available to pay dividends; and
- changes in the financial condition or future prospects of issuers of securities that we own.

Because of these and a wide variety of other uncertainties, our actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements.

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Overview

We have historically operated as a traditional thrift institution. The significant majority of our assets consist of long-term, fixed-rate residential mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities, which we have funded primarily with deposit accounts, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and Federal Home Loan Bank advances. This has resulted in our being particularly vulnerable to increases in interest rates, as our interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice more quickly than our interest-earning assets.

We have continued our focus on originating one- to four-family residential real estate loans. Our emphasis on conservative loan underwriting has resulted in continued low levels of nonperforming assets. Our nonperforming assets totaled \$5.4 million, or 0.31% of total assets at June 30, 2015, compared to \$4.5 million, or 0.26% of total assets at December 31, 2014. As of June 30, 2015, nonperforming assets consisted primarily of 18 mortgage loans totaling \$5.2 million. Our nonperforming loans and loss experience has enabled us to maintain a relatively low allowance for loan losses in relation to other peer institutions and correspondingly resulted in low levels of provisions for loan losses. Our provisions for loan losses were \$295,000 and \$165,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Other than our loans for the construction of one- to four-family residential homes, we do not offer interest only mortgage loans (where the borrower pays interest for an initial period, after which the loan converts to a fully amortizing loan) on one- to four-family residential properties. We also do not offer loans that provide for negative amortization of principal, such as Option ARM loans, where the borrower can pay less than the interest owed on their loan, resulting in an increased principal balance during the life of the loan. We do not offer subprime loans (loans that generally target borrowers with weakened credit histories typically characterized by payment delinquencies, previous charge-offs, judgments, bankruptcies, or borrowers with questionable repayment capacity as evidenced by low credit scores or high debt-burden ratios) or Alt-A loans (traditionally defined as nonconforming loans having less than full documentation). We also do not own any private label mortgage-backed securities that are collateralized by Alt-A, low or no documentation or subprime mortgage loans.

Our operations in recent years have been affected by our efforts to manage our interest rate risk position. For the six months ended June 30, 2015, we sold \$28.6 million of fixed-rate mortgage loans and obtained \$30.0 million of long-term, fixed-rate borrowings. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, we sold \$16.9 million of fixed-rate mortgage loans while long-term, fixed-rate borrowings remained constant.

Territorial Savings Bank's investments in mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations have been issued by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae or Ginnie Mae, U.S. government-sponsored enterprises. These agencies guarantee the payment of principal and interest on the Bank's mortgage-backed securities. We do not own any preferred stock issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. As of June 30, 2015, our borrowing capacity at the Federal Home Loan Bank was \$543.3 million compared to \$399.0 million at December 31, 2014.

Critical Accounting Policies

There are no material changes to the critical accounting policies disclosed in Territorial Bancorp Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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Comparison of Financial Condition at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

Assets. At June 30, 2015, our assets were \$1.743 billion, an increase of \$51.2 million, or 3.0%, from \$1.692 billion at December 31, 2014. The increase in assets was primarily the result of a \$142.0 million increase in total loans that was partially offset by a \$38.8 million decrease in cash and a \$47.2 million decrease in investment securities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents were \$36.3 million at June 30, 2015, a decrease of \$38.8 million since December 31, 2014. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was primarily caused by funding a \$142.0 million increase in total loans, the payoff of \$12.0 million of securities sold under agreements to repurchase, the repurchase of \$4.3 million of common stock and the payment of \$3.0 million of common stock dividends. This was partially offset by funds received from a \$47.2 million decrease in investment securities, \$42.0 million of new FHLB advances, a \$13.7 million increase in deposits, \$7.4 million of net income and \$6.9 million of net FHLB stock redemptions.

Loans. Total loans, including \$455,000 of loans held for sale, were \$1.111 billion at June 30, 2015, or 63.8% of total assets. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the loan portfolio, including loans held for sale, increased by \$142.0 million, or 14.7%. The increase in the loan portfolio primarily occurred as the production of new one- to four-family residential loans exceeded principal repayments and loan sales.

Securities. At June 30, 2015, our securities portfolio totaled \$525.7 million, or 30.2% of total assets. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the securities portfolio decreased by \$47.2 million, or 8.2%. The decrease in the securities portfolio occurred as repayments and the amount of securities sold exceeded the amount of securities purchased.

At June 30, 2015, all of such securities were classified as held-to-maturity and none of the underlying collateral consisted of subprime or Alt-A (traditionally defined as nonconforming loans having less than full documentation) loans.

At June 30, 2015, we owned a trust preferred security with an amortized cost of \$868,000. This security represents an investment in a pool of debt obligations primarily issued by holding companies of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-insured financial institutions.

The trust preferred securities market is considered to be inactive as only six transactions have occurred over the past 45 months in the same tranche of securities that we own and no new issues of pooled trust preferred securities have occurred since 2007. We use a discounted cash flow model to determine whether this security is other-than-temporarily impaired. The assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model include the following: estimated discount rates, estimated deferral and default rates on collateral, and estimated cash flows. We used a discount rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 20.00% and provided a fair value estimate of \$24.51 per \$100 of par value for PreTSL XXIII.

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Based on the Company's review, the Company's investment in the trust preferred security did not incur additional impairment during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

It is reasonably possible that the fair value of the trust preferred security could decline in the near term if the overall economy and the financial condition of some of the issuers continue to deteriorate and the liquidity of this security remains low. As a result, there is a risk that the Company's remaining cost basis of \$1.1 million on its trust preferred security could be credit-related other-than-temporarily impaired in the near term. The impairment, if any, could be material to the Company's consolidated statements of income.

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Deposits. Deposits were \$1.373 billion at June 30, 2015, an increase of \$13.7 million, or 1.0%, since December 31, 2014. The growth in deposits occurred primarily in savings and checking accounts, which increased by \$18.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2015. This was offset by a \$4.4 million decrease in certificates of deposit.

Borrowings. Our borrowings consist of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank and funds borrowed under securities sold under agreements to repurchase. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, total borrowing increased to \$117.0 million as Federal Home Loan Bank advances rose by \$42.0 million while securities sold under agreements to repurchase decreased by \$12.0 million. We have not required any other borrowings to fund our operations. Instead, we have primarily funded our operations with additional deposits, proceeds from loan sales and principal repayments on loans and mortgage-backed securities.

Average Balances and Yields

The following tables set forth average balance sheets, average yields and rates, and certain other information at and for the periods indicated. No tax-equivalent yield adjustments were made, as the effect thereof was not material. All average balances are daily average balances. Nonaccrual loans were included in the computation of average balances, but have been reflected in the table as loans carrying a zero yield. The yields set forth below include the effect of net deferred costs, discounts and premiums that are amortized or accreted to interest income.

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	For the Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2015			2014		
	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate (1) (Dollars in thousands)	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate (1)
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans:						
Real estate loans:						
First mortgage:						
One- to four-family residential (2)	\$ 1,023,897	\$ 10,706	4.18%	\$ 844,303	\$ 9,208	4.36%
Multi-family residential	9,818	115	4.69	4,739	67	5.66
Construction, commercial and other	17,891	203	4.54	17,895	226	5.05
Home equity loans and lines of credit	16,125	182	4.51	15,588	192	4.93
Other loans	4,349	60	5.52	4,691	67	5.71
Total loans	1,072,080	11,266	4.20	887,216	9,760	4.40
Investment securities:						
U.S. government sponsored mortgage-backed securities (2)	539,712	4,274	3.17	620,848	5,086	3.28
Trust preferred securities	744			655		
Total securities	540,456	4,274	3.16	621,503	5,086	3.27
Other	54,082	70	0.52	70,428	35	0.20
Total interest-earning assets	1,666,618	15,610	3.75	1,579,147	14,881	3.77
Non-interest-earning assets	66,135			64,470		
Total assets	\$ 1,732,753			\$ 1,643,617		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings accounts	\$ 958,379	\$ 892	0.37%	\$ 923,491	\$ 834	0.36%
Certificates of deposit	219,437	253	0.46	209,269	261	0.50
Money market accounts	876	1	0.46	850		
Checking and Super NOW accounts	154,842	8	0.02	143,120	8	0.02
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,333,534	1,154	0.35	1,276,730	1,103	0.35
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	41,615	157	1.51	15,000	66	1.76
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	60,001	243	1.62	72,000	343	1.91
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,435,150	1,554	0.43	1,363,730	1,512	0.44
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	79,547			65,964		
Total liabilities	1,514,697			1,429,694		
Stockholders equity	218,056			213,923		
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 1,732,753			\$ 1,643,617		
Net interest income		\$ 14,056			\$ 13,369	
Net interest rate spread (3)			3.32%			3.33%
Net interest-earning assets (4)	\$ 231,468			\$ 215,417		
Net interest margin (5)			3.37%			3.39%
Interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities	116.13%			115.80%		

(1) Annualized

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- (2) Average balance includes loans or investments available for sale, as applicable.
- (3) Net interest rate spread represents the difference between the yield on average interest-earning assets and the cost of average interest-bearing liabilities.
- (4) Net interest-earning assets represent total interest-earning assets less total interest-bearing liabilities.
- (5) Net interest margin represents net interest income divided by average total interest-earning assets.

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	For the Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2015		2014			
	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate (1)	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate (1)
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans:						
Real estate loans:						
First mortgage:						
One- to four-family residential						
(2)	\$ 988,225	\$ 20,806	4.21%	\$ 833,656	\$ 18,218	4.37%
Multi-family residential	9,496	227	4.78	4,795	135	5.63
Construction, commercial and other	18,617	427	4.59	16,617	422	5.08
Home equity loans and lines of credit	16,018	373	4.66	15,967	391	4.90
Other loans	4,374	119	5.44	4,646	134	5.77
Total loans	1,036,730	21,952	4.23	875,681	19,300	4.41
Investment securities:						
U.S. government sponsored mortgage-backed securities (2)						
	551,452	8,797	3.19	619,290	10,160	3.28
Trust preferred securities	717			597		
Total securities	552,169	8,797	3.19	619,887	10,160	3.28
Other	64,149	149	0.46	76,879	78	0.20
Total interest-earning assets	1,653,048	30,898	3.74	1,572,447	29,538	3.76
Non-interest-earning assets	66,409			64,958		
Total assets	\$ 1,719,457			\$ 1,637,405		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings accounts	\$ 955,967	\$ 1,758	0.37%	\$ 919,571	\$ 1,639	0.36%
Certificates of deposit	220,808	513	0.46	211,370	539	0.51
Money market accounts	856	1	0.23	838	1	0.24
Checking and Super NOW accounts	152,007	16	0.02	140,748	15	0.02
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,329,638	2,288	0.34	1,272,527	2,194	0.34
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	30,105	227	1.51	15,000	132	1.76
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	64,945	555	1.71	72,000	686	1.91
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,424,688	3,070	0.43	1,359,527	3,012	0.44
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	77,258			65,096		
Total liabilities	1,501,946			1,424,623		
Stockholders equity	217,511			212,782		
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 1,719,457			\$ 1,637,405		
Net interest income						
		\$ 27,828			\$ 26,526	
Net interest rate spread (3)						
			3.31%			3.32%
Net interest-earning assets (4)						
\$ 228,360				\$ 212,920		
Net interest margin (5)						
			3.37%			3.37%
Interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities						
	116.03%			115.66%		

(1) Annualized

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- (2) Average balance includes loans or investments available for sale, as applicable.
- (3) Net interest rate spread represents the difference between the yield on average interest-earning assets and the cost of average interest-bearing liabilities.
- (4) Net interest-earning assets represent total interest-earning assets less total interest-bearing liabilities.
- (5) Net interest margin represents net interest income divided by average total interest-earning assets.

Table of Contents**Comparison of Operating Results for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014**

General. Net income increased by \$118,000, or 3.2%, from \$3.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014 to \$3.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase in net income was primarily due to a \$729,000 increase in interest and dividend income and a \$55,000 decrease in the provision for loan losses. This was partially offset by a \$497,000 increase in income taxes, a \$96,000 increase in noninterest expense, a \$42,000 increase in interest expense and a \$31,000 decrease in noninterest income.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income increased by \$687,000, or 5.1%, to \$14.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$13.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014. Interest and dividend income increased by \$729,000, or 4.9%, due to an \$87.5 million increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets that was partially offset by a two basis point decrease in the average yield on interest earning assets. Interest expense increased by \$42,000, or 2.8%, due to a \$71.4 million increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities that was partially offset by a one basis point decrease in the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities. The interest rate spread and net interest margin were 3.32% and 3.37%, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2015, compared to 3.33% and 3.39%, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2014.

Interest and Dividend Income. Interest and dividend income increased by \$729,000, or 4.9%, to \$15.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015 from \$14.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014. Interest income on loans increased by \$1.5 million, or 15.4%, to \$11.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015 from \$9.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014. The increase in interest income on loans occurred because the average balance of loans grew by \$184.9 million, or 20.8%, as new loan originations exceeded loan repayments and loan sales. The increase in interest income that occurred because of growth in the loan portfolio was partially offset by a 20 basis point decline in the average loan yield to 4.20% for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The decline in the average yield on loans occurred because of repayments on higher-yielding loans and additions of new loans with lower yields to the loan portfolio. Interest income on investment securities decreased by \$812,000, or 16.0%, to \$4.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015 from \$5.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in interest income on securities occurred because of an \$81.0 million decrease in the average securities balance and an 11 basis point decrease in the average securities yield. The decrease in the securities yield occurred as higher yielding securities were paid off and new securities with lower yields were added to the investment portfolio.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased by \$42,000, or 2.8% from \$1.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014 to \$1.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. Interest expense on FHLB advances increased by \$91,000, or 137.9%, during the three months ended June 30, 2015 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2014. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to a \$26.6 million, or 177.4%, increase in the average balance of FHLB advances. This was partially offset by a 25 basis point decrease in the average interest rate to 1.51% for the three months ended June 30, 2015 compared to 1.76% for the three months ended June 30, 2014. Interest expense on deposits increased by \$51,000, or 4.6%, from \$1.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014 to \$1.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The average outstanding balance of deposits increased by \$56.8 million, or

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4.4%, to \$1.334 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$1.277 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2014. The average interest rate on deposits remained constant at 0.35% during the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. Interest expense on securities sold under agreements to repurchase decreased by \$100,000, or 29.2%, during the three months ended June 30, 2015 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in interest expense was

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caused by a \$12.0 million, or 16.7%, decrease in the average outstanding balance of securities sold under agreements to repurchase. The decrease in the average balance was augmented by a 29 basis point decrease in the interest rate to 1.62% for the three months ended June 30, 2015 from 1.91% for the three months ended June 30, 2014.

Provision for Loan Losses. We recorded provisions for loan losses of \$101,000 and \$156,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The provisions for loan losses included net recoveries of \$21,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and net charge-offs of \$131,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2014. The provisions recorded resulted in ratios of the allowance for loan losses to total loans of 0.18% and 0.17% at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Nonaccrual loans totaled \$5.2 million at June 30, 2015, or 0.47% of total loans at that date, compared to \$5.1 million of nonaccrual loans at June 30, 2014, or 0.56% of total loans at that date. Nonaccrual loans as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 consisted primarily of one- to four-family residential real estate loans. To the best of our knowledge, we have provided for all losses that are both probable and reasonable to estimate at June 30, 2015 and 2014. For additional information see footnote (6), Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Noninterest Income. The following table summarizes changes in noninterest income between the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		\$ Change	Change	
	2015	2014 (Dollars in thousands)			% Change
Service fees on loan and deposit accounts	\$ 527	\$ 524	\$ 3	0.6%	
Income on bank-owned life insurance	256	264	(8)	(3.0)%	
Gain on sale of investment securities	240	309	(69)	(22.3)%	
Gain on sale of loans	110	86	24	27.9%	
Other	115	96	19	19.8%	
Total	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,279	\$ (31)	(2.4)%	

Noninterest income decreased by \$31,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2014. During the three months ended June 30, 2015, we sold \$2.3 million of held-to-maturity mortgage-backed securities and recognized a gain of \$179,000. During the three months ended June 30, 2014, we sold \$3.2 million of held-to-maturity mortgage-backed securities and recognized a gain of \$309,000. The sale of held-to-maturity securities, for which the Company had already received a substantial portion of the outstanding principal (at least 85%), is in accordance with the Investments - Debt and Equity Securities topic of the FASB ASC and does not taint management's assertion of intent to hold remaining securities in the held-to-maturity portfolio to maturity. In addition, during the three months ended June 30, 2015, we sold a trust preferred security that was previously written off and recognized a gain of \$61,000.

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Noninterest Expense. The following table summarizes changes in noninterest expense between the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2015	2014	\$ Change	% Change
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 5,064	\$ 5,297	\$ (233)	(4.4)%
Occupancy	1,428	1,409	19	1.3%
Equipment	953	905	48	5.3%
Federal deposit insurance premiums	211	201	10	5.0%
Other general and administrative expenses	1,187	935	252	27.0%
Total	\$ 8,843	\$ 8,747	\$ 96	1.1%

Noninterest expense rose by \$96,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2014. Other general and administrative expenses increased by \$252,000 to \$1.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015 from \$935,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2014. The increase in expenses was primarily due to increases in advertising expenses and other professional fees. This was partially offset by a decrease in legal expenses and supervisory examination fees. Salaries and employee benefits expense decreased by \$233,000 to \$5.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015 from \$5.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014. The Company recognized a \$555,000 increase in the credit to compensation expense for the cost of originating new mortgage loans because of an increase in new loan originations. The Receivables topic of the FASB ASC allows financial institutions to take a credit against compensation expense for the direct cost of originating loans. This was partially offset by a bank-wide budgeted salary increase of approximately 2.0%, which was effective July 1, 2014, and higher loan officer compensation that occurred primarily because of the increase in new loan originations.

Income Tax Expense. Income taxes were \$2.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015, reflecting an effective tax rate of 39.7%, compared to \$2.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014, reflecting an effective tax rate of 35.3%. The increase in the effective tax rate is primarily due to a decrease in permanent tax benefits related to our share-based compensation plans and an increase in deferred tax rates.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

General. Net income increased by \$182,000, or 2.5%, from \$7.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 to \$7.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The increase in net income was primarily due to a \$1.4 million increase in interest and dividend income. This was partially offset by a \$711,000 increase in income taxes, a \$143,000 decrease in noninterest income, a \$136,000 increase in noninterest expense, a \$130,000 increase in the provision for loan losses and a \$58,000 increase in interest expense.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income increased by \$1.3 million, or 4.9%, to \$27.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$26.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. Interest and dividend income increased by \$1.4 million, or 4.6%, due to an \$80.6 million increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets that was partially offset by a two basis point decline in the average yield on interest earning assets. Interest expense increased by \$58,000, or 1.9%, due to a \$65.2 million increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities that was partially offset by a one basis point decrease in the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities. The interest rate spread and net interest margin were 3.31% and 3.37%, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to 3.32% and 3.37%, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

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Interest and Dividend Income. Interest and dividend income increased by \$1.4 million, or 4.6%, to \$30.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from \$29.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. Interest income on loans increased by \$2.7 million, or 13.7%, to \$22.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from \$19.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The increase in interest income on loans occurred because the average balance of loans grew by \$161.0 million, or 18.4%, as new loan originations exceeded loan repayments and loan sales. The increase in interest income that occurred because of growth in the loan portfolio was partially offset by an 18 basis point decline in the average loan yield to 4.23% for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The decline in the average yield on loans occurred because of repayments on higher-yielding loans and additions of new loans with lower yields to the loan portfolio. Interest income on investment securities decreased by \$1.4 million, or 13.4%, to \$8.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from \$10.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in interest income on securities occurred because of a \$67.8 million decrease in the average securities balance and a nine basis point decrease in the average securities yield.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased by \$58,000, or 1.9% from \$3.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 to \$3.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. Interest expense on FHLB advances increased by \$95,000, or 72.0%, during the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2014. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to a \$15.1 million, or 100.7%, increase in the average balance of FHLB advances. This was partially offset by a 25 basis point decrease in the average interest rate to 1.51% for the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to 1.76% for the six months ended June 30, 2014. Interest expense on deposits increased by \$94,000, or 4.3%, from \$2.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 to \$2.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The average outstanding balance of deposits increased by \$57.1 million, or 4.5%, to \$1.330 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$1.273 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The average interest rate on deposits remained constant at 0.34% during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. Interest expense on securities sold under agreements to repurchase decreased by \$131,000, or 19.1%, during the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in interest expense was caused by a \$7.1 million, or 9.8%, decrease in the average outstanding balance of securities sold under agreements to repurchase. The decrease in the average balance was augmented by a 20 basis point decrease in the interest rate to 1.71% for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from 1.91% for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Provision for Loan Losses. We recorded provisions for loan losses of \$295,000 and \$165,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The provisions for loan losses included net recoveries of \$8,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and net charge-offs of \$141,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The provisions recorded resulted in ratios of the allowance for loan losses to total loans of 0.18% and 0.17% at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Nonaccrual loans totaled \$5.2 million at June 30, 2015, or 0.47% of total loans at that date, compared to \$5.1 million of nonaccrual loans at June 30, 2014, or 0.56% of total loans at that date. Nonaccrual loans as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 consisted primarily of one- to four-family residential real estate loans. To the best of our knowledge, we have provided for all losses that are both probable and reasonable to estimate at June 30, 2015 and 2014. For additional information see footnote (6), Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Noninterest Income. The following table summarizes changes in noninterest income between the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		\$ Change	Change % Change
	2015	2014 (Dollars in thousands)		
Service fees on loan and deposit accounts	\$ 987	\$ 1,023	\$ (36)	(3.5)%
Income on bank-owned life insurance	511	532	(21)	(3.9)%
Gain on sale of investment securities	476	655	(179)	(27.3)%
Gain on sale of loans	239	165	74	44.8%
Other	281	262	19	7.3%
Total	\$ 2,494	\$ 2,637	\$ (143)	(5.4)%

Noninterest income decreased by \$143,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2014. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, we sold \$4.6 million of held-to-maturity mortgage-backed securities and recognized a gain of \$415,000. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, we sold \$6.6 million of held-to-maturity mortgage-backed securities and recognized a gain of \$625,000. The sale of held-to-maturity securities, for which the Company had already received a substantial portion of the outstanding principal (at least 85%), is in accordance with the Investments - Debt and Equity Securities topic of the FASB ASC and does not taint management's assertion of intent to hold remaining securities in the held-to-maturity portfolio to maturity. In addition, during the six months ended June 30, 2015, we sold a trust preferred security that was previously written off and recognized a gain of \$61,000, and during the six months ended June 30, 2014, we sold a \$5.0 million held-for-trading investment security and recognized a gain of \$30,000.

Noninterest Expense. The following table summarizes changes in noninterest expense between the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		\$ Change	Change % Change
	2015	2014 (Dollars in thousands)		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 10,163	\$ 10,660	\$ (497)	(4.7)%
Occupancy	2,865	2,831	34	1.2%
Equipment	1,898	1,819	79	4.3%
Federal deposit insurance premiums	420	400	20	5.0%
Other general and administrative expenses	2,401	1,901	500	26.3%
Total	\$ 17,747	\$ 17,611	\$ 136	0.8%

Noninterest expense rose by \$136,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2014. Other general and administrative expenses increased by \$500,000 to \$2.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from \$1.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The increase was primarily due to increases in advertising expenses, auditing expenses, other loan expenses, and other

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professional fees. This was partially offset by a decrease in legal expenses and supervisory examination fees. Salaries and employee benefits expense decreased by \$497,000 to \$10.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from \$10.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. The Company recognized a \$1.0 million increase in the credit to compensation expense for the cost of originating new mortgage loans because of an increase in new loan originations. The Receivables topic of the FASB ASC allows financial institutions to take a credit against compensation expense for the direct cost of originating loans. This was partially offset by a bank-wide budgeted salary increase of approximately 2.0%, which was effective July 1, 2014, and higher loan officer compensation and bonuses that occurred primarily because of the increase in new loan originations.

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Income Tax Expense. Income taxes were \$4.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, reflecting an effective tax rate of 40.0%, compared to \$4.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014, reflecting an effective tax rate of 36.9%. The increase in the effective tax rate is primarily due to a decrease in permanent tax benefits related to our share-based compensation plans and an increase in deferred tax rates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability to meet current and future financial obligations. Our primary sources of funds consist of deposit inflows, cash balances at the Federal Reserve Bank, loan repayments, advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, proceeds from loan sales and principal repayments on securities. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans and securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition. We have established an Asset/Liability Management Committee, consisting of our President and Chief Executive Officer, our Vice Chairman and Co-Chief Operating Officer, our Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and our Vice President and Controller, which is responsible for establishing and monitoring our liquidity targets and strategies in order to ensure that sufficient liquidity exists for meeting the borrowing needs and deposit withdrawals of our customers as well as unanticipated contingencies. We believe that we have enough sources of liquidity to satisfy our short- and long-term liquidity needs as of June 30, 2015.

We regularly monitor and adjust our investments in liquid assets based upon our assessment of:

- (i) expected loan demand;
- (ii) purchases and sales of investment securities;
- (iii) expected deposit flows and borrowing maturities;
- (iv) yields available on interest-earning deposits and securities; and
- (v) the objectives of our asset/liability management program.

Excess liquid assets are invested generally in interest-earning deposits or securities and may also be used to pay off short-term borrowings.

Our most liquid asset is cash. The amount of this asset is dependent on our operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. At June 30, 2015, our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$36.3 million. On that date, we had \$60.0 million in securities sold under agreements to repurchase outstanding and \$57.0 million of Federal Home Loan Bank advances outstanding, with the ability to borrow an additional \$543.3 million under Federal Home Loan Bank advances.

Our cash flows are derived from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities as reported in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows included in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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At June 30, 2015, we had \$34.6 million in loan commitments outstanding, most of which were for fixed-rate loans, and had \$25.9 million in unused lines of credit to borrowers. Certificates of deposit due within one year at June 30, 2015 totaled \$168.3 million, or 12.3% of total deposits. If these deposits

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do not remain with us, we may be required to seek other sources of funds, including loan sales, brokered deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and Federal Home Loan Bank advances. 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 June 30, 2016. We believe, however, based on past experience that a significant portion of such deposits will remain with us. We have the ability to attract and retain deposits by adjusting the interest rates offered.

Our primary investing activities are originating loans and purchasing mortgage-backed securities. During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, we originated \$248.9 million and \$106.6 million of loans, respectively, and purchased \$6.7 million and \$34.8 million of securities, respectively.

Financing activities consist primarily of activity in deposit accounts, Federal Home Loan Bank advances, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, stock repurchases and dividend payments. We experienced a net increase in deposits of \$13.7 million and \$29.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Deposit flows are affected by the overall level of interest rates, the interest rates and products offered by us and our local competitors, and by other factors.

Liquidity management is both a daily and long-term function of business management. If we require funds beyond our ability to generate them internally, borrowing agreements exist with the Federal Home Loan Bank, which provide an additional source of funds. Federal Home Loan Bank advances increased by \$42.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2015 to \$57.0 million and remained constant at \$15.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2014. We had the ability to borrow up to an additional \$543.3 million and \$399.0 million from the Federal Home Loan Bank as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The increase in our borrowing capacity is due to a higher credit line at the Federal Home Loan Bank. We also utilize securities sold under agreements to repurchase as another borrowing source. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase decreased by \$12.0 million to \$60.0 million at June 30, 2015 and remained constant at \$72.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Territorial Bancorp Inc. is a separate legal entity from Territorial Savings Bank and must provide for its own liquidity to pay dividends, repurchase shares of its common stock and for other corporate purposes. Territorial Bancorp Inc.'s primary source of liquidity is dividend payments from Territorial Savings Bank. The ability of Territorial Savings Bank to pay dividends to Territorial Bancorp Inc. is subject to regulatory requirements. At June 30, 2015, Territorial Bancorp Inc. (on an unconsolidated, stand-alone basis) had liquid assets of \$10.2 million.

Territorial Savings Bank and the Company are subject to various regulatory capital requirements, 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. On July 10, 2014, Territorial Savings Bank became a member of the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve requires that Territorial Savings Bank maintain a Tier 1 Leverage Capital ratio of 9.0% for the next three years as a condition of membership. Effective January 1, 2015, the well capitalized threshold for Tier 1 risk-based capital was increased from 6.0% to 8.0% and a new capital standard, common equity tier 1 risk-based capital, was implemented with a 6.5% ratio requirement for a financial institution to be considered well capitalized. Additionally, effective January 1, 2015, consolidated regulatory capital requirements identical to those applicable to the subsidiary depository institutions became applicable to savings and loan holding companies over \$1.0 billion in assets, such as the Company. At June 30, 2015, Territorial Savings Bank and the Company exceeded all regulatory capital requirements and are considered to be well capitalized under regulatory guidelines. The tables below present the capital required to be considered

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well-capitalized as a percentage of total and risk-weighted assets and the percentage and the total amount of capital maintained for both Territorial Savings Bank and the Company at June 30, 2015 and for Territorial Savings Bank at December 31, 2014:

As of June 30, 2015

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Required Ratio	Actual Amount	Actual Ratio
Tier 1 Leverage Capital			
Territorial Savings Bank (1)	9.00%	\$ 212,768	12.32%
Territorial Bancorp Inc.	5.00%	\$ 223,692	12.95%
Common Equity Tier 1 Risk- Based Capital (2)			
Territorial Savings Bank	9.00%	\$ 212,768	27.67%
Territorial Bancorp Inc.	9.00%	\$ 223,692	29.08%
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital (2)			
Territorial Savings Bank	10.50%	\$ 212,768	27.67%
Territorial Bancorp Inc.	10.50%	\$ 223,692	29.08%
Total Risk-Based Capital (2)			
Territorial Savings Bank	12.50%	\$ 214,823	27.93%
Territorial Bancorp Inc.	12.50%	\$ 225,747	29.35%

(1) As a condition of membership in the Federal Reserve System, Territorial Savings Bank is required to maintain a Tier 1 Leverage Capital ratio of 9.00% for three years beginning on July 10, 2014.

(2) The required Common Equity Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital, Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital and Total Risk-Based Capital ratios are based on the fully-phased in capital ratios in the Basel III capital regulations plus the 2.50% capital conservation buffer that becomes effective on January 1, 2019.

As of December 31, 2014

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Required Ratio	Actual Amount	Actual Ratio
Tier 1 Leverage Capital			
Territorial Savings Bank (1)	9.00%	\$ 203,708	12.10%
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital			
Territorial Savings Bank	4.00%	\$ 203,708	29.68%
Total Risk-Based Capital			
Territorial Savings Bank	8.00%	\$ 205,403	29.93%

(1) As a condition of membership in the Federal Reserve System, Territorial Savings Bank is required to maintain a Tier 1 Leverage Capital ratio of 9.00% for three years beginning on July 10, 2014.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Aggregate Contractual Obligations

Commitments. As a financial services provider, we routinely are a party to various financial instruments with off-balance sheet risks, such as commitments to extend credit and unused lines of credit. While these contractual obligations represent our potential future cash requirements, a significant portion of commitments to extend credit may expire without being drawn upon. Such commitments are subject to the same credit policies and approval process accorded to loans we make. In addition, we enter into commitments to sell mortgage loans.

Contractual Obligations. In the ordinary course of our operations, we enter into certain contractual obligations. Such obligations include operating leases for premises and equipment, agreements with respect to borrowed funds and deposit liabilities and agreements with respect to investments. Except for a decrease of \$4.4 million in certificates of deposit and an increase of \$16.5 million in loan commitments between December 31, 2014 and June 30, 2015, there have not been any material changes in contractual obligations and funding needs since December 31, 2014.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

General. Our most significant form of market risk is interest rate risk because, as a financial institution, the majority of our assets and liabilities are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Therefore, a principal part of our operations is to manage interest rate risk and limit the exposure of our net interest income to changes in market interest rates. Our Board of Directors has established an Asset/Liability Management Committee, which is responsible for evaluating the interest rate risk inherent in our assets and liabilities, for determining the level of risk that is appropriate, given our business strategy, operating environment, capital, liquidity and performance objectives, and for managing this risk consistent with the guidelines approved by the Board of Directors.

Because we have historically operated as a traditional thrift institution, the significant majority of our assets consist of long-term, fixed-rate residential mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities, which we have funded primarily with checking and savings accounts and short-term borrowings. In addition, there is little demand for adjustable-rate mortgage loans in the Hawaii market area. This has resulted in our being particularly vulnerable to increases in interest rates, as our interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice more quickly than our interest-earning assets.

Our policies do not permit hedging activities, such as engaging in futures, options or swap transactions, or investing in high-risk mortgage derivatives, such as collateralized mortgage obligation residual interests, real estate mortgage investment conduit residual interests or stripped mortgage-backed securities.

Economic Value of Equity. We use an interest rate sensitivity analysis that computes changes in the economic value of equity (EVE) of our cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the event of a range of assumed changes in market interest rates. EVE represents the market value of portfolio equity and is equal to the present value of assets minus the present value of liabilities, with adjustments made for off-balance sheet items. This analysis assesses the risk of loss in market-risk-sensitive instruments in the event of an instantaneous and sustained 100 to 400 basis point increase or a 100 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. A basis point equals one-hundredth of one percent, and 100 basis points equals one percent. An increase in interest rates from 3% to 4% would mean, for example, a 100 basis point increase in the *Change in Interest Rates* column below. Given the current relatively low level of market interest rates, an EVE calculation for an interest rate decrease of greater than 100 basis points has not been prepared.

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The following table presents our internal calculations of the estimated changes in our EVE as of March 31, 2015 that would result from the designated instantaneous changes in the interest rate yield curve.

Change in Interest Rates (bp) (1)	Estimated EVE (2)	Estimated Increase (Decrease) in EVE (Dollars in thousands)	Percentage Change in EVE	EVE Ratio as a Percent of Present Value of Assets (3)(4)	Increase (Decrease) in EVE Ratio as a Percent of Present Value of Assets (3)(4)
+400	\$ 176,630	\$ (73,937)	(29.51)%	10.57%	(3.64)%
+300	\$ 206,715	\$ (43,852)	(17.50)%	12.12%	(2.09)%
+200	\$ 234,085	\$ (16,482)	(6.58)%	13.47%	(0.74)%
+100	\$ 251,904	\$ 1,337	0.53%	14.31%	0.10%
0	\$ 250,567	\$	%	14.21%	%
-100	\$ 217,403	\$ (33,164)	(13.24)%	12.53%	(1.68)%

-
- (1) Assumes an instantaneous uniform change in interest rates at all maturities.
 - (2) EVE is the difference between the present value of an institution's assets and liabilities.
 - (3) Present value of assets represents the discounted present value of incoming cash flows on interest-earning assets.
 - (4) EVE Ratio represents EVE divided by the present value of assets.

Interest rates on mortgage-backed securities rose by approximately 38 basis points between March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015. The increase in interest rates has likely decreased our EVE. However, we do not believe that the decrease in EVE is material.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the methodologies used in determining interest rate risk through changes in EVE. Modeling changes in EVE requires making certain assumptions that may or may not reflect the manner in which actual yields and costs respond to changes in market interest rates. In this regard, the EVE table presented assumes that the composition of our interest-sensitive assets and liabilities existing at the beginning of a period remains constant over the period being measured and assumes that a particular change in interest rates is reflected uniformly across the yield curve regardless of the duration or repricing of specific assets and liabilities. Accordingly, although the EVE table provides an indication of our interest rate risk exposure at a particular point in time, such measurements are not intended to and do not provide a precise forecast of the effect of changes in market interest rates on our EVE and net interest income and will differ from actual results.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and

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operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of June 30, 2015. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

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During the quarter ended June 30, 2015, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to various legal actions that are considered ordinary, routine litigation incidental to the business of the Company, and no claim for money damages exceeds ten percent of the Company's consolidated assets. In the opinion of management, based on currently available information, the resolution of these legal actions is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes from Risk Factors as previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the period ended December 31, 2014.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Stock Repurchases. The following table sets forth information in connection with repurchases of our shares of common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
April 1, 2015 through April 30, 2015	1,359	\$ 23.06	1,359	

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May 1, 2015 through May 31, 2015

June 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015

Total	1,359	\$	23.06	1,359
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- (1) On December 4, 2014, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 400,000 shares of our common stock. The Company may initially repurchase up to a total of 250,000 shares. Further repurchases would be subject to the receipt of regulatory approvals or non-objections for the employee stock ownership plan to own 10% or more of the Company's outstanding shares of common stock. In accordance with this authorization, we had repurchased 250,000 shares of our common stock as of June 30, 2015. This repurchase authorization expires on February 17, 2016. We have entered into a Rule 10b5-1 plan with respect to our stock repurchase plan.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

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ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K are included with this Form 10-Q and are listed on the [Index to Exhibits](#) immediately following the Signatures.

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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.

TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC.
(Registrant)

Date: August 7, 2015

/s/ Allan S. Kitagawa
Allan S. Kitagawa
Chairman of the Board, President and
Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 7, 2015

/s/ Melvin M. Miyamoto
Melvin M. Miyamoto
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification of Allan S. Kitagawa, Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a).
31.2	Certification of Melvin M. Miyamoto, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a).
32	Certification of Allan S. Kitagawa, Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Melvin M. Miyamoto, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	Interactive datafile XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Interactive datafile XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Interactive datafile XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Interactive datafile XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Interactive datafile XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	Interactive datafile XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document