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Eagle Bancorp Montana, Inc.  
Form 10-K  
March 18, 2015  
UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year  
ended

or

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

For the transition period July 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014  
from

Commission file number 1-34682

Eagle Bancorp Montana, Inc.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 27-1449820  
State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer  
incorporation or organization Identification No.)

1400 Prospect Avenue, Helena, MT 59601  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code 406-442-3080

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, par value \$0.01	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: None

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes  No

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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 Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes  No

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of Eagle, computed by reference to the closing price at which the stock was sold as of June 30, 2014 was \$34,410,000. The outstanding number of shares of common stock of Eagle as of February 1, 2015, was 3,878,781.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Company's definitive Proxy Statement relating to its 2015 annual meeting of stockholders ("2015 Proxy Statement") are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K. The 2015 Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the Company's fiscal year end to which this report relates.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>ITEM 1.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.</u> 2
<u>ITEM 1A.</u>	<u>RISK FACTORS</u> 14
<u>ITEM 1B.</u>	<u>UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.</u> 18
<u>ITEM 2.</u>	<u>PROPERTIES.</u> 19
<u>ITEM 3.</u>	<u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.</u> 19
<u>ITEM 4.</u>	<u>MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.</u> 19
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>ITEM 5.</u>	<u>MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.</u> 20
<u>ITEM 6.</u>	<u>SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.</u> 21
<u>ITEM 7.</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.</u> 21
<u>ITEM 7A.</u>	<u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.</u> 46
<u>ITEM 8.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.</u> 46
<u>ITEM 9.</u>	<u>CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.</u> 47
<u>ITEM 9A.</u>	<u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.</u> 47
<u>ITEM 9B.</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION.</u> 47
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>ITEM 10.</u>	<u>DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.</u> 48
<u>ITEM 11.</u>	<u>EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.</u> 49
<u>ITEM 12.</u>	<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.</u> 49

<u>ITEM 13.</u>	<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.</u>	49
<u>ITEM 14.</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.</u>	49
	<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>ITEM 15.</u>	<u>EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.</u>	49

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## CAUTIONARY LANGUAGE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning and protections of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be forward-looking statements. You can identify these forward-looking statements through our use of words such as “may,” “will,” “anticipate,” “assume,” “should,” “indicate,” “would,” “believe,” “contemplate,” “expect,” “estimate,” “plan,” “project,” “could,” “intend,” “target” and other similar words and expressions of the future. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (i) statements of our goals, intentions and expectations; (ii) statements regarding our business plans, prospects, growth and operating strategies; (iii) statements regarding the asset quality of our loan and investment portfolios; and (iv) estimates of our risks and future costs and benefits.

These forward-looking statements are based on current beliefs and expectations of our management 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. 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:

changes in laws or government regulations or policies affecting financial institutions, including changes in regulatory fees and capital requirements;

general economic conditions, either nationally or in our market areas, that are worse than expected;

competition among depository and other financial institutions;

changes in the prices, values and sales volume of residential and commercial real estate in Montana;

inflation and changes in the interest rate environment that reduce our margins or reduce the fair value of financial instruments;

adverse changes or volatility in the securities markets;

our ability to enter new markets successfully and capitalize on growth opportunities;

our ability to successfully integrate acquired businesses;

changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;

our ability to continue to increase and manage our commercial and residential real estate, multi-family, and commercial business loans;

possible impairments of securities held by us, including those issued by government entities and government sponsored enterprises;

the level of future deposit premium assessments;

the impact of a recurring recession on our loan portfolio (including cash flow and collateral values), investment portfolio, customers and capital market activities;

the Company's ability to develop and maintain secure and reliable information technology systems;

the impact of the current restructuring of the U.S. financial and regulatory system;

the failure of assumptions underlying the establishment of allowance for possible loan losses and other estimates;

changes in the financial performance and/or condition of our borrowers and their ability to repay their loans when due; and

the effect of changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the regulatory agencies, as well as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the Financial Accounting Standards Board and other accounting standard setters.

Because of these and other uncertainties, our actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements. For a further list and description of various risks, relevant factors and uncertainties that could cause future results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements, see the Item 1A, "Risk Factors" and Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" sections contained elsewhere in this report, as well as other reports that we file with the SEC.

## PART I

### ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.

#### Overview

Eagle Bancorp Montana, Inc. (“Eagle” or “the Company”), is a Delaware corporation that holds 100.0% of the capital stock of Opportunity Bank of Montana (“the Bank”), formerly American Federal Savings Bank (“AFSB”). In 2014, the Board of Directors (“the Board”) determined that it was in the Company’s best interests to adopt a Montana community bank charter and the Company applied to the State of Montana to form an interim bank for the purpose of facilitating the conversion of AFSB from a federally chartered savings bank to a Montana-chartered commercial bank. Upon receiving required approvals of the Montana Division of Banking and Financial Institutions and the federal banking agencies for the conversion the conversion became effective on October 14, 2014. Concurrent with the conversion, the Bank applied, and was approved, for membership in the Federal Reserve System of the Board of Governors. In connection with the conversion, AFSB changed its name to Opportunity Bank of Montana. As a result of the conversion, the Bank is now regulated by the Montana Division of Banking and Financial Institutions. As a Federal Reserve Board (“FRB”) member bank, its primary federal regulator is the FRB, and the Company is a registered bank holding company regulated by the FRB. The Bank is headquartered at 1400 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana, 59601. Investor information for the Company may be found at [www.opportunitybank.com](http://www.opportunitybank.com). The contents on or accessible through, our website are not incorporated into this report.

The Bank was founded in 1922 as a Montana-chartered building and loan association and has conducted operations in Helena since that time. In 1975, the Bank adopted a federal thrift charter and in October 2014 converted to a Montana-chartered commercial bank. On November 30, 2012, the Company completed a significant transaction with Sterling Financial Corporation (“Sterling”) of Spokane, Washington in which the Company purchased all of Sterling’s retail bank branches in Montana. As a result of this transaction, the Bank’s assets grew to over \$500 million and the retail branch network grew from six to 13 full service branches, with six branches in new markets. The acquisition also included the addition of a wealth management division with over \$100 million in managed assets and a mortgage banking operation that should increase opportunities for additional origination and fee income. The Bank currently has 15 automated teller machines located in our market areas and we participate in the Money Pass® ATM network. As of December 31, 2014, the Bank was the 6th largest commercial bank headquartered in Montana in terms of deposits.

The Bank has equity investments in Certified Development Entities which have received allocations of New Markets Tax Credits (“NMTC”). Administered by the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the NMTC program is aimed at stimulating economic and community development and job creation in low-income communities.

#### Recent Developments

In August 2014, the Board of Eagle approved a change in the Company’s fiscal year end from June 30 to December 31 of each year. The year-end change is effective beginning with the Company’s 2015 fiscal year (“FY”), which began on January 1, 2015 and will end on December 31, 2015. As a result of this change, this form 10-K includes presentation of the transition six month period from July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

The Bank also received approval to open a Loan Production Office in Great Falls, Montana during the six months ended December 31, 2014. The Great Falls Office opened in January 2015.

#### Business Strategy



The Company's principal strategy is to manage its principal asset, the Bank, in a profitable manner. The Company seeks to continue profitable operations through building a diversified loan portfolio and positioning the Bank as a full-service community bank that offers both retail and commercial loan and deposit products in all of its markets. We believe that this focus will enable us to continue to grow our franchise, while maintaining our commitment to customer service, high asset quality, and sustained net earnings.

The following are the key elements of our business strategy:

Continue to diversify our portfolio through growth in commercial real estate and commercial business loans as a complement to our traditional single family residential real estate lending. As of December 31, 2014, such loans constituted approximately 48.6% of total loans;

Continue to emphasize the attraction and retention of lower cost long-term core deposits;

Seek opportunities where presented to acquire other institutions or expand our branch structure;

Maintain our high asset quality levels; and

Operate as a community-oriented independent financial institution that offers a broad array of financial services with high levels of customer service.

Our results of operations may be significantly affected by our ability to effectively implement our business strategy including our plans for expansion through strategic acquisitions. If we are unable to effectively integrate and manage acquired or merged businesses or attract significant new business through our branching efforts, our financial performance may be negatively affected.

#### Market Areas

From our headquarters in Helena, Montana, we operate thirteen full service retail banking offices, including our main office. Our other full service branches are located in Helena – Neill (opened 1987), Helena – Skyway (opened 2009), Bozeman – Oak (opened 1980, relocated 2009), Butte (opened 1979) and Townsend (opened 1979), Montana. The Sterling Montana branch acquisition that was completed November 30, 2012 included retail banking offices in: Bozeman, Big Timber, Livingston, Billings, Missoula and Hamilton. The acquisition also included three mortgage loan origination locations in Bozeman, Missoula and Kalispell. The Kalispell location was closed in FY 2014. The Bank received approval to open a Loan Production Office in Great Falls, Montana during the six months ended December 31, 2014. The Great Falls Office opened in January 2015.

Montana is one of the largest states in terms of land mass but ranks as one of the least populated states. According to U.S. Census Bureau data for 2010, it had a population of 989,415 (1,023,579 estimated for 2014). Helena, where we are headquartered, is Montana's state capital. It is also the county seat of Lewis and Clark County, which has a population of approximately 65,338 and is located within 120 miles of four of Montana's other five largest cities: Missoula, Great Falls, Bozeman and Butte. Helena is approximately midway between Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks. Its economy has shown moderate growth, in terms of both employment and income. State government and the numerous offices of the federal government comprise the largest employment sector. Helena also has significant employment in the service industries. Specifically, it has evolved into a central health care center with employment in the medical and the supporting professions as well as the medical insurance industry. The local economy is also dependent to a lesser extent upon ranching and agriculture. These have been more cyclical in nature and remain vulnerable to severe weather conditions, increased competition, both domestic and international, as well as commodity prices.

Bozeman is approximately 95 miles southeast of Helena. It is located in Gallatin County, which has a population of approximately 94,720. Bozeman is home to Montana State University and experienced fairly significant growth from 1990 to 2007, in part due to the growth of the University as well as the increased tourism for resort areas in and near Bozeman. Agriculture, however, remains an important part of Bozeman's economy. Bozeman has also become an attractive location for retirees, primarily from the West Coast, owing to its many winter and summer recreational

opportunities and the presence of the University.

Butte, Montana is approximately 64 miles southwest of Helena. Butte and the surrounding Silver-Bow County have a population of approximately 34,523. Butte's economy was historically reliant on the mining industry and fluctuations in metal and mineral commodity prices have had a corresponding impact on the local economy.

Townsend, Montana is approximately 34 miles southeast of Helena. It has a population of approximately 1,970. Townsend is located in Broadwater County which has a population of approximately 5,692. Many of its residents commute to other Montana locations for work, particularly Helena. Other employment in Townsend is primarily in agriculture and services.

Billings, Montana is approximately 239 miles east of Helena. Billings and the surrounding Yellowstone County have a population of approximately 154,162. Billings is a significant trade center for eastern Montana. Select manufacturing is also a significant contributing portion of its economy.

Missoula, Montana is approximately 116 miles west of Helena. Missoula and the surrounding Missoula County have a population of approximately 111,807. The University of Montana is located in Missoula and the local economy is reliant on the University and the corresponding trade and services resulting from the University's presence.

Hamilton, Montana is approximately 161 miles southwest of Helena in Ravalli County. Ravalli County has a population of approximately 40,823. Hamilton is a relatively short distance from Missoula with a number of persons working in Missoula, residing in Hamilton. Medical research and the wood products industry are significant contributors to Ravalli County's economy.

Livingston, Montana is approximately 124 miles east of Helena. Livingston and the surrounding Park County have a population of approximately 15,682. Livingston's economy is somewhat reliant on the wood products and tourism industry.

Big Timber, Montana is approximately 158 miles east of Helena. Big Timber and the surrounding Sweet Grass County have a population of approximately 3,669. Big Timber's economy is somewhat reliant on the wood products, agriculture and tourism industries.

#### Competition

We face strong competition in our primary market areas for retail deposits and the origination of loans. Historically, Montana was a unit banking state. This means that the ability of Montana state banks to create branches was either prohibited or significantly restricted. As a result of unit banking, Montana has a significant number of independent financial institutions serving a single community in a single location. While the state's population is approximately 1,024,000 people, there are 55 credit unions in Montana as well as 2 national thrift institutions and 59 commercial banks as of December 31, 2014. Our most direct competition for depositors has historically come from locally owned and out-of-state commercial banks, thrift institutions and credit unions operating in our primary market areas. The number of such competitor locations has increased significantly in recent years. Our competition for loans also comes from banks, thrifts and credit unions in addition to mortgage bankers and brokers. Our principal market areas can be characterized as markets with moderately increasing incomes, relatively low unemployment, increasing wealth (particularly in the growing resort areas such as Bozeman), and moderate population growth.

#### Lending Activities

##### General

The Bank primarily originates residential mortgages (1-4 family) and, to a lesser extent, commercial real estate loans, real estate construction loans, home equity loans, consumer loans and commercial loans. Commercial real estate loans include loans on multi-family dwellings, loans on nonresidential property and loans on developed and undeveloped land. Home equity loans include loans secured by the borrower's primary residence. Typically, the property securing such loans is subject to a prior lien. Consumer loans consist of loans secured by collateral other than real estate, such as automobiles, recreational vehicles and boats. Personal loans and lines of credit are made on deposits held by the Bank and on an unsecured basis. Commercial business loans consist of business loans and lines of credit on a secured and unsecured basis.

##### Fee Income

The Bank receives lending related fee income from a variety of sources. Its principal source of this income is from the origination and servicing of sold mortgage loans. Fees generated from mortgage loan servicing, which generally consists of collecting mortgage payments, maintaining escrow accounts, disbursing payments to investors and

foreclosure processing for loans held by others, were \$767,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2014 and \$1.37 million and \$1.02 million for FY 2014 and FY 2013, respectively. Other loan related fee income for contract collections, late charges, credit life commissions and credit card fees were \$64,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2014 and \$164,000 and \$95,000 for FY 2014 and FY 2013, respectively.

## Residential Lending

The Bank originates residential mortgage (1-4 family) loans secured by property located in the Bank's market areas. Approximately 32.1% of the Bank's loans as of December 31, 2014 were comprised of such loans. The Bank generally originates residential mortgage (1-4 family) loans in amounts of up to 80.0% of the lesser of the appraised value or the selling price of the mortgaged property without requiring private mortgage insurance. A mortgage loan originated by the Bank, whether fixed rate or adjustable rate, can have a term of up to 30 years. The Bank holds substantially all of its adjustable rate and its 8, 10 and 12-year fixed rate loans in portfolio. Adjustable rate loans limit the periodic interest rate adjustment and the minimum and maximum rates that may be charged over the term of the loan. The Bank's fixed rate 15-year and 20-year loans are held in portfolio or sold in the secondary market depending on market conditions. Generally, all 30-year fixed rate loans are sold in the secondary market. The volume of loan sales is dependent on the volume, type and term of loan originations.

The Bank obtains a significant portion of its noninterest income from servicing of loans that it has sold. The Bank offers many of the fixed rate loans it originates for sale in the secondary market on a servicing retained basis. This means that we process the borrower's payments and send them to the purchaser of the loan. This retention of servicing enables the Bank to increase fee income and maintain a relationship with the borrower. At December 31, 2014, the Bank had \$594.13 million in residential mortgage (1-4 family) loans and \$13.67 million in commercial real estate loans sold with servicing retained. The Bank does not ordinarily purchase home mortgage loans from other financial institutions.

Property appraisals on real estate securing the Bank's single-family residential loans are made by state certified and licensed independent appraisers who are approved annually by the Board. Appraisals are performed in accordance with applicable regulations and policies. The Bank generally obtains title insurance policies on all first mortgage real estate loans originated. On occasion, refinancing of mortgage loans are approved using title reports instead of title insurance. Title reports are also allowed on home equity loans. Borrowers generally remit funds with each monthly payment of principal and interest, to a loan escrow account from which the Bank makes disbursements for such items as real estate taxes and hazard and mortgage insurance premiums as they become due.

## Home Equity Loans

The Bank also originates home equity loans. These loans are secured by the borrowers' primary residence, but are typically subject to a prior lien, which may or may not be held by the Bank. At December 31, 2014, \$39.67 million or 12.4% of our total loans were home equity loans. Borrowers may use the proceeds from the Bank's home equity loans for many purposes, including home improvement, debt consolidation or other purchasing needs. The Bank offers fixed rate, fixed payment home equity loans as well as variable and fixed rate home equity lines of credit. Fixed rate home equity loans typically have terms of no longer than 15 years.

Home equity loans are secured by real estate but they have historically carried a greater risk than first lien residential mortgages because of the existence of a prior lien on the property securing the loan, as well as the flexibility the borrower has with respect to the loan proceeds. The Bank attempts to minimize this risk by maintaining conservative underwriting policies on such loans. We generally make home equity loans for not more than 85.0% of appraised value of the underlying real estate collateral, less the amount of any existing prior liens on the property securing the loan.

## Commercial Real Estate and Land Loans

The Bank originates commercial real estate mortgage and land loans, including both developed and undeveloped land loans, and loans on multi-family dwellings. Commercial real estate and land loans made up 36.9% of the Bank's total

loan portfolio, or \$117.63 million at December 31, 2014. The majority of these loans are non-residential commercial real estate loans. The Bank's commercial real estate mortgage loans are primarily permanent loans secured by improved property such as office buildings, retail stores, commercial warehouses and apartment buildings. The terms and conditions of each loan are tailored to the needs of the borrower and based on the financial strength of the project and any guarantors. Generally, commercial real estate loans originated by the Bank will not exceed 75.0% of the appraised value or the selling price of the property, whichever is less. The average loan size is approximately \$430,000 and is typically made with fixed rates of interest and 5- to 15-year maturities. Upon maturity, the loan is repaid or the terms and conditions are renegotiated. Generally, all commercial real estate loans that we originate are secured by property located in the state of Montana and within the market areas of the Bank. The Bank's largest single commercial real estate loan had a balance of approximately \$10.64 million (\$9.58 million is guaranteed by Rural Development of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, leaving approximately \$1.06 million unguaranteed) on December 31, 2014, and is secured by a detention facility.

### Real Estate Construction Lending

The Bank also lends funds for the construction of one-to-four family homes and commercial real estate. Real estate construction loans are made both to individual homeowners for the construction of their primary residence and, to a lesser extent, to local builders for the construction of pre-sold houses or houses that are being built for sale in the future. Real estate construction loans accounted for \$8.00 million or 2.5% of the Bank's loan portfolio at December 31, 2014.

### Consumer Loans

As part of its strategy to invest in higher yielding shorter term loans, the Bank emphasized growth of its consumer lending portfolio in recent years. This portfolio includes personal loans secured by collateral other than real estate, unsecured personal loans and lines of credit and loans secured by deposits held by the Bank. As of December 31, 2014, consumer loans totaled \$13.83 million or 4.3% of the Bank's total loan portfolio. These loans consist primarily of auto loans, RV loans, boat loans, personal loans and credit lines and deposit account loans. Consumer loans are originated in the Bank's market areas and generally have maturities of up to 7 years. For loans secured by savings accounts, the Bank will lend up to 90.0% of the account balance on single payment loans and up to 100.0% for monthly payment loans.

Consumer loans have a shorter term and generally provide higher interest rates than residential loans. Consumer loans can be helpful in improving the spread between average loan yield and cost of funds and at the same time improve the matching of the maturities of rate sensitive assets and liabilities. Increasing consumer loans continues to be a part of the Bank's strategy of operating more like a commercial bank than a traditional savings bank.

The underwriting standards employed by the Bank for consumer loans include a determination of the applicant's credit history and an assessment of the applicant's ability to meet existing obligations and payments on the proposed loan. The stability of the applicant's monthly income may be determined by verification of gross monthly income from primary employment, and additionally from any verifiable secondary income. Creditworthiness of the applicant is of primary consideration; however, the underwriting process also includes a comparison of the value of the collateral in relation to the proposed loan amount.

### Commercial Business Loans

Commercial business loans amounted to \$37.54 million, or 11.8% of the Bank's total loan portfolio at December 31, 2014. The Bank's commercial business loans are traditional business loans and are not secured by real estate. Such loans may be structured as unsecured lines of credit or may be secured by inventory, accounts receivable or other business assets. Within the commercial loan category, \$3.70 million were in loans originated through a syndication program where the business resides outside of Montana, at December 31, 2014.

The commercial business loan portfolio was 11.8% of the total portfolio at December 31, 2014, the Bank intends to continue to increase such lending by focusing on market segments which it has not previously emphasized, such as business loans to doctors, lawyers, architects and other professionals, as well as, to small businesses within its market areas. Our management believes that this strategy provides opportunities for growth, without significant additional cost outlays for staff and infrastructure.

Commercial business loans of this nature usually involve greater credit risk than residential mortgage (1-4 family) loans. The collateral we receive is typically related directly to the performance of the borrower's business which means that repayment of commercial business loans is dependent on the successful operations and income stream of the borrower's business. Such risks can be significantly affected by economic conditions. In addition, commercial



lending generally requires substantially greater oversight efforts compared to residential real estate lending.

#### Loans to One Borrower

Under Montana law, commercial banks such as the Bank, are subject to certain exemptions and are allowed to select the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”) formula used to determine limits on credit concentrations to single borrowers to an amount equal to the greater of \$500,000 or 15.0% of the institution’s unimpaired capital and surplus. As of December 31, 2014, the Bank’s limit to a single borrower was \$7.40 million. Our largest aggregation of loans to one borrower was approximately \$19.88 million at December 31, 2014. This consisted of three loans: two commercial real estate loans secured by two separate detention facilities and a commercial real estate loan secured by a chemical dependency treatment facility. The first commercial real estate loan had a principal balance of \$4.98 million. However, 90.0% of that amount, or \$4.48 million was sold to the Montana Board of Investments, leaving a net principal balance payable to the Bank of \$498,000. As of December 31, 2014, the principal balance on the second commercial real estate loan was \$10.64 million. However, 90.0% of this loan is guaranteed by the USDA Rural Development.

Thus, 90.0% of the loan, or \$9.58 million, is not required to be included in the Bank's limitations to a single borrower under applicable banking regulations. This leaves approximately \$1.06 million subject to the lending limit described above. The Bank entered into an interest rate swap with a third party to change the underlying cash flows of the second loan to be a variable market rate tied to one-month LIBOR. The third commercial real estate loan had a principal balance of \$4.26 million as of December 31, 2014. As a result, the total amount subject to the lending limit at December 31, 2014 was \$5.83 million. At December 31, 2014, these loans were performing in accordance with their terms. The Bank maintains the servicing for these loans.

#### Loan Solicitation and Processing

Our customary sources of mortgage loan applications include repeat customers, walk-ins and referrals from home builders and real estate brokers. We also advertise in local newspapers and on local radio and television. We currently have the ability to accept online mortgage loan applications and provide pre-approvals through our website. Our branch managers and loan officers located at our headquarters and in branches, have authority to approve certain types of loans when presented with a completed application. Other loans must be approved at our main offices as disclosed below. No loan consultants or loan brokers are currently utilized for either residential or commercial lending activities.

After receiving a loan application from a prospective borrower, a credit report and verifications are obtained to confirm specific information relating to the loan applicant's employment, income and credit standing. When required by our policies, an appraisal of the real estate intended to secure the proposed loan is undertaken by an independent fee appraiser. In connection with the loan approval process, our staff analyzes the loan applications and the property involved. Officers and branch managers are granted lending authority based on the nature of the loan and the managers' level of experience. We have established a series of loan committees to approve any loans which may exceed the lending authority of particular officers or branch managers. A quorum (four directors) of the Board is required for approval of any loan, or aggregation of loans to a single borrower, that exceeds \$1,250,000.

Loan applicants are promptly notified of the decision by a letter setting forth the terms and conditions of the decision. If approved, these terms and conditions include the amount of the loan, interest rate basis, amortization term, a brief description of real estate to be mortgaged, tax escrow and the notice of requirement of insurance coverage to be maintained. We generally require title insurance on first mortgage loans and fire and casualty insurance on all properties securing loans, which insurance must be maintained during the entire term of the loan.

#### Loan Commitments

We generally provide commitments to fund fixed and adjustable-rate single-family mortgage loans for periods up to 60 days at a specified term and interest rate, and other loan categories for shorter time periods. The total amount of our commitments to extend credit as of December 31, 2014, was approximately \$4.22 million, all of which was for residential mortgage loans.

#### Investment Activities

##### General

State-chartered commercial banks such as the Bank have the authority to invest in various types of investment securities, including United States Treasury obligations, securities of various Federal agencies (including securities collateralized by mortgages), certificates of deposits of insured banks and savings institutions, municipal securities, corporate debt securities and loans to other banking institutions.

Eagle maintains liquid assets that may be invested in specified short-term securities and other investments. Liquidity levels may be increased or decreased depending on the yields on investment alternatives. They may also be increased based on management's judgment as to the attractiveness of yields available in relation to other opportunities. Liquidity levels can also change based on management's expectation of future yield levels, as well as management's projections as to the short-term demand for funds to be used in the Bank's loan origination and other activities. Eagle maintains an investment securities portfolio and a mortgage-backed securities ("MBSs") portfolio as part of its investment portfolio.

#### Investment Policies

The investment policy of Eagle, which is established by the Board, is designed to foster earnings and liquidity within prudent interest rate risk guidelines, while complementing the Bank's lending activities. The policy provides for available-for-sale (including those accounted for under ASC Topic 825), held-to-maturity and trading classifications.

However, Eagle currently does not hold any securities for purposes of trading or held-to-maturity. The policy permits investments in high credit quality instruments with diversified cash flows while permitting us to maximize total return within the guidelines set forth in our interest rate risk and liquidity management policies. Permitted investments include but are not limited to U.S. government obligations, government agency or government-sponsored agency obligations, state, county and municipal obligations and mortgage-backed securities. Collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), investment grade corporate debt securities and commercial paper are also included. We also invest in Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) overnight deposits and federal funds, but these instruments are not considered part of the investment portfolio.

Our investment policy also includes several specific guidelines and restrictions to ensure adherence with safe and sound activities. The policy prohibits investments in high-risk mortgage derivative products (as defined within the policy) without prior approval from the Board. To secure such approval, management must demonstrate the business advantage of such investments.

We do not participate in the use of off-balance sheet derivative financial instruments, except interest rate caps and certain financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges related to loans committed to be sold in the secondary market and interest rate swaps designated as fair-value hedges. Further, Eagle does not invest in securities which are not rated investment grade at time of purchase.

The Board, through its asset liability committee, has charged the President and CEO with implementation of the investment policy. All transactions are reported to the Board monthly, as well as the current composition of the portfolio, including market values and unrealized gains and losses.

## Sources of Funds

### General

Deposits are the major source of our funds for lending and other investment purposes. Borrowings (principally from the FHLB of Seattle) are also used to compensate for reductions in the availability of funds from other sources. In addition to deposits and borrowings, we derive funds from loans and investment securities principal payments. Funds are also derived from proceeds for the maturity, call and sale of investment securities and from the sale of loans. Loan and investment securities principal payments are a relatively stable source of funds, while loan prepayments and deposit inflows are significantly influenced by general interest rates and financial market conditions.

### Deposits

We offer a variety of deposit accounts. Deposit account terms vary, primarily as to the required minimum balance amount, the amount of time that the funds must remain on deposit and the applicable interest rate.

Our current deposit products include certificates of deposit accounts ranging in terms from 90 days to five years, as well as, checking, savings and money market accounts. Individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”) are included in certificates of deposit.

Deposits are obtained primarily from residents of Helena, Bozeman, Butte, Townsend, Billings, Missoula, Livingston, Big Timber and Hamilton. We believe we are able to attract deposit accounts by offering outstanding service, competitive interest rates, convenient locations and service hours. We use traditional methods of advertising to attract new customers and deposits, including radio, television, print media advertising and sales training and incentive programs for employees. Management believes that non-residents of Montana hold an insignificant number and amount of deposit accounts.

We pay interest rates on deposits which are competitive in our market. Interest rates on deposits are set by senior management, based on a number of factors, including: projected cash flow; a current survey of a selected group of competitors' rates for similar products; external data which may influence interest rates; investment opportunities and loan demand; and scheduled certificate maturities and loan and investment repayments.

#### Borrowings

Deposits are the primary source of funds for our lending and investment activities and for general business purposes. However, as the need arises, or in order to take advantage of funding opportunities, we also borrow funds in the form of advances from FHLB of Seattle to supplement our supply of lendable funds and to meet deposit withdrawal requirements. We also have Federal funds line of credits with PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. ("PNC"), Zions Bank and Stockman Bank.

During FY 2006, our predecessor entity formed a special purpose subsidiary, Eagle Bancorp Statutory Trust I (the “Trust”), for the purpose of issuing trust preferred securities in the amount of \$5.0 million. Our predecessor entity has issued subordinated debentures to the Trust, and the coupon on the debentures matches the dividend payment on the trust preferred securities. Upon the closing of the second-step conversion and reorganization, we assumed the obligations of our predecessor in connection with the subordinated debentures and trust preferred securities. For regulatory purposes, the securities qualify as Tier 1 Capital, while for accounting purposes they are recorded as long term debt. The securities have a 30 year maturity and carried a fixed coupon of 6.02% for the first five years, at which time the coupon became variable, at a spread of 142 basis points over 3 month LIBOR. At December 31, 2014 the rate was 1.676%.

#### Other Activities

The Company offers wealth management services in its locations through four financial advisors employed by the Bank. Assets under management total approximately \$140.00 million at December 31, 2014.

#### Subsidiary Activity

We are permitted to invest in the capital stock of, or originate secured or unsecured loans to, subsidiary corporations. The following are subsidiaries of the Company: Opportunity Bank of Montana, Eagle Bancorp Statutory Trust I, and AFSB NMTC Investment Fund, LLC, which is a subsidiary of the Bank.

#### Personnel

As of December 31, 2014, we had 164 full-time employees and 11 part-time employees. The employees are not represented by a collective bargaining unit. We believe our relationship with our employees to be good.

#### Regulation

Set forth below is a brief description of certain laws and regulations applicable to Eagle and the Bank. These descriptions of laws and regulations as well as those contained elsewhere do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to applicable laws and regulations. Legislative or regulatory changes in the future could adversely affect our operations or financial condition.

#### General

As a state-chartered commercial bank, the Bank is subject to extensive regulation, examination and supervision by the Montana Division of Banking and Financial Institutions and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), as the insurer of its deposits. The Bank is a member of the FRB System and its deposit accounts are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund, which is administered by the FDIC. There are periodic examinations to evaluate the Bank’s safety and soundness and compliance with various regulatory requirements. Under certain circumstances, the FDIC may also examine the Bank. This regulatory structure is intended primarily for the protection of the insurance fund and depositors. The regulatory structure also gives the regulatory authorities extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities and examination policies, including policies with respect to the classification of assets and the establishment of adequate allowance for loan losses for regulatory purposes. Eagle, as a bank holding company, is required to file certain reports with, and is subject to examination by, and must otherwise comply with the rules and regulations of the FRB. Eagle is also subject to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under the federal securities laws. See “—Holding Company Regulation.”

Dodd-Frank Act

On July 21, 2010, the President signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The Dodd-Frank Act has significantly changed the bank regulatory structure and affected the lending, investment, trading and operating activities of financial institutions and their holding companies. Many of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act are subject to delayed effective dates and/or require the issuance of implementing regulations. This effect on operations cannot yet be assessed fully. However, there is a significant possibility that the Dodd-Frank Act will, in the long run, increase regulatory burden, compliance cost and interest expense for Eagle and the Bank.

The Dodd-Frank Act will require the FRB to set minimum capital levels for depository institution holding companies that are as stringent as those required for the insured depository subsidiaries, and the components of Tier 1 capital would be restricted to capital instruments that are currently considered to be Tier 1 capital for insured depository institutions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the proceeds of trust preferred securities are excluded from Tier 1 capital unless such securities were issued prior to May 19, 2010 by bank or savings and loan holding companies with less than \$15 billion of assets.

The Dodd-Frank Act also created a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau with broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has broad rule-making authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that apply to all banks such as the Bank, including the authority to prohibit “unfair, deceptive or abusive” acts and practices. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has examination and enforcement authority over all banks with more than \$10 billion in assets. Banks with \$10 billion or less in assets will continue to be examined by their applicable bank regulators.

The legislation also broadened the base for FDIC insurance assessments. Assessments will now be based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution. The Dodd-Frank Act also permanently increases the maximum amount of deposit insurance for banks, savings institutions and credit unions to \$250,000 per depositor, retroactive to January 1, 2009, and non-interest bearing transaction accounts had unlimited deposit insurance through December 31, 2012. Lastly, the Dodd-Frank Act directs the FRB to promulgate rules prohibiting excessive compensation paid to bank holding company executives, regardless of whether the company is publicly traded or not.

## Federal Regulation of Commercial Banks

### General

Deposits in the Bank, a Montana state-chartered commercial bank are insured by the FDIC. The bank has no branches in any other state. The Bank is subject to regulation and supervision by the Montana Department of Administration’s Banking and Financial Institutions Divisions and the FRB. The federal laws that apply to the Bank regulate, among other things, the scope of its business, its investments, its reserves against deposits, the timing of the availability of deposited funds, and the nature, amount of, and collateral for loans. Federal laws also regulate community reinvestment and insider credit transactions and impose safety and soundness standards.

The Bank’s general permissible lending limit for loans-to-one-borrower is equal to the greater of \$500,000 or 15.0% of unimpaired capital and surplus. An additional amount may be lent, equal to 10.0% of unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus, if the loan is fully secured by certain readily marketable collateral, which is defined to include certain financial instruments and bullion, but generally does not include real estate.

The federal banking agencies, have adopted guidelines establishing safety and soundness standards on such matters as loan underwriting and documentation, asset quality, earnings standards, internal controls and audit systems, interest rate risk exposure and compensation and other employee benefits. If the appropriate federal banking agency determines that an institution fails to meet any standard prescribed by the guidelines, the agency may require the institution to submit to the agency an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard. If an institution fails to submit or implement an acceptable plan, the appropriate federal banking agency may issue an enforceable order requiring correction of the deficiencies.



### Federal Home Loan Bank System

The Bank is a member of the FHLB of Seattle, which is one of 12 regional FHLBs that administer the home financing credit function of banks, credit unions and savings institutions. Each FHLB serves as a reserve or central bank for its members within its assigned region. It is funded primarily from proceeds derived from the sale of consolidated obligations of the FHLB System. It makes loans or advances to members in accordance with policies and procedures, established by the Board of Directors of the FHLB, which are subject to the oversight of the Federal Housing Finance Board. All advances from the FHLB are required to be fully secured by sufficient collateral as determined by the FHLB. In addition, all long-term advances are required to provide funds for residential home financing. As a member, the Bank is required to purchase and maintain a specified amount of shares of capital stock in the FHLB of Seattle.

The FHLBs have continued and continue to contribute to low- and moderately-priced housing programs through direct loans or interest subsidies on advances targeted for community investment and low- and moderate-income housing projects. These contributions have affected adversely the level of FHLB dividends paid and could continue to do so in the future. These contributions could also have an adverse effect on the value of FHLB stock in the future. A reduction in value of the Bank's FHLB stock may result in a corresponding reduction in the Bank's capital.

### Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve System requires all depository institutions to maintain noninterest-bearing reserves at specified levels against their checking and non-personal time deposits. The balances maintained to meet the reserve requirements imposed by the Federal Reserve System may be used to satisfy liquidity requirements.

The Bank has authority to borrow from the Federal Reserve System "discount window". The Bank maintains a "primary credit" facility at the Federal Reserve's discount window.

As a new member of the Federal Reserve System, the Company is required to maintain a minimum level of investment in FRB stock based on a specific percentage of its capital and surplus. A reduction in value of the Bank's FRB stock may result in a corresponding reduction in the Bank's capital.

### Insurance of Deposit Accounts

Deposit accounts at the Bank are insured by the FDIC, generally up to a maximum of \$250,000 per separately insured depositor and up to a maximum of \$250,000 for self-directed retirement accounts. The Bank's deposits, therefore, are subject to FDIC deposit insurance assessments. Assessments paid to the FDIC by the Bank and other banking institutions are used to fund the FDIC's Federal Deposit Insurance Fund.

### Insurance of Accounts and Regulation by the FDIC

As insurer of deposits in banks, the FDIC imposes deposit insurance premiums and is authorized to conduct examinations of and to require reporting by FDIC-insured institutions. It also may prohibit any FDIC-insured institution from engaging in any activity the FDIC determines by regulation or order to pose a serious risk to the fund. The FDIC also has the authority to initiate enforcement actions against savings institutions, after giving FRB an opportunity to take such action. Insurance of deposits may be terminated by the FDIC upon a finding that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or condition imposed by the FDIC or written agreement with the FDIC. We are not aware of any practice, condition or violation that might lead to the termination of the Bank's deposit insurance.

### New Assessments Under Dodd-Frank

The FDIC assesses deposit insurance premiums on each insured institution quarterly based on annualized rates for one of four risk categories. As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC adopted rules effective April 1, 2011, under which insurance premium assessments are based on an institution's total assets minus its tangible equity (defined as Tier I capital) instead of its deposits. Under these rules, an institution with total assets of less than \$10 billion is assigned to a Risk Category and a range of initial base assessment rates applies to each category, subject to adjustment downward based on unsecured debt issued by the institution and, except for an institution in Risk Category I, adjustment upward if the institution's brokered deposits exceed 10.0% of its domestic deposits, to produce total base assessment rates. Effective April 1, 2011, total base assessment rates will range from 2.5 to 9 basis points for Risk Category I, 9 to 24 basis points for Risk Category II, 18 to 33 basis points for Risk Category III, and 30 to 45 basis points for Risk Category IV, all subject to further adjustment upward if the institution holds more than a de minimis amount of unsecured debt issued by another FDIC-insured institution. The FDIC may increase or decrease its rates for each quarter by 2.0 basis points without further rulemaking. In an emergency, the FDIC may also impose a special assessment.

### Minimum Reserve Ratios

The Dodd-Frank Act establishes 1.35% as the minimum reserve ratio for the Deposit Insurance Fund. The FDIC has adopted a plan under which it will meet this ratio by September 30, 2020, the deadline imposed by the Dodd-Frank Act. The Dodd-Frank Act requires the FDIC to offset the effect on institutions with assets less than \$10 billion of the increase in the statutory minimum reserve ratio to 1.35% from the former statutory minimum of 1.15%. The FDIC has not yet announced how it will implement this offset. In addition to the statutory minimum ratio, the FDIC must designate a reserve ratio, known as the designated reserve ratio, or DRR, which may exceed the statutory minimum. The FDIC has established 2.0% as the DRR.

The FDIC has authority to increase insurance assessments. A significant increase in insurance premiums would likely have an adverse effect on the operating expenses and results of operations of the Bank. There can be no prediction as to what insurance assessment rates will be in the future.

In addition to the assessment for deposit insurance, through 2019, institutions are required to make payments on bonds issued in the late 1980s by the Financing Corporation to recapitalize a predecessor deposit insurance fund.

### Capital Requirements

Federally insured savings institutions, such as the Bank, are required by the FRB to maintain minimum levels of regulatory capital. These minimum capital standards include: a 1.5% tangible capital to total assets ratio, a 4.0% leverage ratio (3.0% for institutions receiving the highest rating on the CAMELS examination rating system) and an 8.0% risk-based capital ratio. In addition, the prompt corrective action standards, discussed below, also establish, in effect, a minimum 2.0% tangible capital standard, a 4.0% leverage ratio (3.0% for institutions receiving the highest rating on the CAMELS system) and, together with the risk-based capital standard itself, a 4.0% Tier 1 risk-based capital standard. The regulations also require that, in meeting the tangible, leverage and risk-based capital standards, institutions must generally deduct investments in and loans to subsidiaries engaged in activities as principal that are not permissible for a national bank.

The risk-based capital standard requires state chartered commercial banks to maintain Tier 1 (core) and total capital (which is defined as core capital and supplementary capital) to risk-weighted assets of at least 4.0% and 8.0%, respectively. In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet assets, recourse obligations, residual interests and direct credit substitutes, are multiplied by a risk-weight factor of 0.0% to 100.0%, assigned by the FRB capital regulation based on the risks believed inherent in the type of asset. Tier 1 (core) capital is defined as common stockholders' equity (including retained earnings), certain noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less intangibles other than certain mortgage servicing rights and credit card relationships. The components of supplementary capital currently include cumulative preferred stock, long-term perpetual preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, subordinated debt and intermediate preferred stock, the allowance for loan and lease losses limited to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets. Overall, the amount of supplementary capital included as part of total capital cannot exceed 100.0% of core capital. The FRB also has authority to establish individual minimum capital requirements for financial institutions.

Beginning January 1, 2015, community banking organizations became subject to a new regulatory rule recently adopted by federal banking agencies (commonly referred to as Basel III). The new rule establishes a new regulatory capital framework that incorporates revisions to the Basel capital framework, strengthens the definition of regulatory capital, increases risk-based capital requirements, and amends the methodologies for determining risk-weighted assets. These changes are expected to increase the amount of capital required by community banking organizations. Basel III includes a multiyear transition period from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2019.

Management believes that, as of December 31, 2014, the Company and the Bank would meet all capital adequacy requirements under the Basel III Capital rules on a fully phased-in basis as if such requirements were currently in effect; however, final rules are subject to regulatory discretion and could result in the need for additional capital levels in the future.

### Prompt Corrective Action

Federal bank regulatory agencies are required to take certain supervisory actions against undercapitalized institutions, the severity of which depends upon the institution's degree of undercapitalization. Generally, an institution that has a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of less than 8.0%, a ratio of Tier 1 (core) capital to risk-weighted assets of less than 4.0%, or a ratio of core capital to total assets of less than 4.0% (3.0% or less for institutions with the highest examination rating) is considered to be "undercapitalized." An institution that has a total risk-based capital ratio less than 6.0%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of less than 3.0% or a leverage ratio that is less than 3.0% is considered to be

“significantly undercapitalized” and an institution that has a tangible capital to assets ratio equal to or less than 2.0% is deemed to be “critically undercapitalized.” Subject to a narrow exception, the FRB is required to appoint a receiver or conservator for a savings institution that is “critically undercapitalized.” Regulations also require that a capital restoration plan be filed with the FRB within 45 days of the date a savings institution receives notice that it is “undercapitalized,” “significantly undercapitalized” or “critically undercapitalized.” In addition, numerous mandatory supervisory actions become immediately applicable to an undercapitalized institution, including, but not limited to, increased monitoring by regulators and restrictions on growth, capital distributions and expansion. “Significantly undercapitalized” and “critically undercapitalized” institutions are subject to more extensive mandatory regulatory actions. The FRB also could take any one of a number of discretionary supervisory actions, including the issuance of a capital directive and the replacement of senior executive officers and directors. At December 31, 2014, the Bank’s capital ratios met the “well capitalized” standards.

## Limitations on Capital Distributions

A principal source of the parent holding company's cash is from dividends received from the Bank, which are subject to government regulation and limitation. Regulatory authorities may prohibit banks and bank holding companies from paying dividends in a manner that would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice. In addition, a bank may not pay cash dividends if that payment could reduce the amount of its capital below that necessary to meet minimum applicable regulatory capital requirements. The Bank is subject to Montana state law and cannot declare a dividend greater than the previous two years' net earnings without providing notice to the state. Additionally, current guidance from the FRB provides, among other things, that dividends per share on the Company's common stock generally should not exceed earnings per share, measured over the previous four fiscal quarters. Basel III also introduces additional limitations on banks' ability to issue dividends by imposing a capital conservation buffer requirement.

## Transactions with Affiliates

The Bank's authority to engage in transactions with "affiliates" is limited by regulations and by Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act as implemented by the FRB's Regulation W. The term "affiliates" for these purposes generally means any company that controls or is under common control with an institution. Eagle is an affiliate of the Bank. In general, transactions with affiliates must be on terms that are as favorable to the institution as comparable transactions with non-affiliates. In addition, certain types of transactions, i.e. "covered transactions", are restricted to an aggregate percentage of the institution's capital. Collateral in specified amounts must be provided by affiliates in order to receive loans from an institution. In addition, savings institutions are prohibited from lending to any affiliate that is engaged in activities that are not permissible for bank holding companies and no savings institution may purchase the securities of any affiliate other than a subsidiary.

Our authority to extend credit to executive officers, directors and 10.0% or greater shareholders ("insiders"), as well as entities controlled by these persons, is governed by Sections 22(g) and 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act and its implementing regulation, FRB Regulation O. Among other things, loans to insiders must be made on terms substantially the same as those offered to unaffiliated individuals and not involve more than the normal risk of repayment. There is an exception for bank-wide lending programs that do not discriminate in favor of insiders. Regulation O also places individual and aggregate limits on the amount of loans that may be made to insiders based, in part, on the institution's capital position, and requires that certain prior board approval procedures be followed. Extensions of credit to executive officers are subject to additional restrictions on the types and amounts of loans that may be made. At December 31, 2014, we were in compliance with these regulations.

## Holding Company Regulation

### General

Eagle is a bank holding company subject to regulatory oversight of the FRB. Eagle is required to register and file reports with the FRB and is subject to regulation and examination by the FRB. In addition, the FRB has enforcement authority over Eagle and its non-bank institution subsidiaries which also permits the FRB to restrict or prohibit activities that are determined to present a serious risk to the Bank.

### Mergers and Acquisitions

Eagle must obtain approval from the FRB before acquiring more than 5.0% of the voting stock of another bank or bank holding company or acquiring such an institution or holding company by merger, consolidation or purchase of its assets. In evaluating an application for Eagle to acquire control of a bank, the FRB would consider the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Eagle and the target institution, the effect of the acquisition on the

risk to the Deposit Insurance Fund, the convenience and the needs of the community and competitive factors.

#### Acquisition of Eagle

Under the Bank Holding Company Act and the Change in Bank Control Act, a notice or application must be submitted to the FRB if any person (including a company), or a group acting in concert, seeks to acquire 10.0% or more of Eagle's outstanding voting stock, unless the FRB has found that the acquisition will not result in a change in control of Eagle. In acting on such a notice or application, the FRB must take into consideration certain factors, including the financial and managerial resources of the acquirer and the anti-trust effect of the acquisition. Any company that acquires control will be subject to regulation as a bank holding company.

## Federal Securities Laws

Eagle's common stock is registered with the SEC under the Exchange Act. We are subject to the information, proxy solicitation, insider trading restrictions and other requirements under the Exchange Act. Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports, filed with or furnished to the SEC, are available free of charge through our Internet website, [www.opportunitybank.com](http://www.opportunitybank.com), as soon as reasonably practical after we have electronically filed such material with, or furnished it to, the SEC. The public may read and copy any materials filed by us with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). The contents on or accessible through, these websites are not incorporated into this filing. Further, our references to the URLs for these websites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

## Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act addresses, among other issues, corporate governance, auditing and accounting, executive compensation and enhanced and timely disclosure of corporate information. As directed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are required to certify that our quarterly and annual reports do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact. The rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act have several requirements, including having these officers certify that: they are responsible for establishing, maintaining and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting; they have made certain disclosures to our auditors and the audit committee of the board of directors about our internal control over financial reporting; and they have included information in our quarterly and annual reports about their evaluation and whether there have been changes in our internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that could materially affect internal control over financial reporting.

## ITEM 1A.

## RISK FACTORS

We may not successfully integrate the assets, operations and customers of Sterling in a manner which proves profitable in the near term.

Although we believe we carefully evaluated the acquisition of the seven branches of Sterling in FY 2013, we may not be able to achieve reasonable returns on our investment as quickly as we desire or at projected levels. In addition, although we have made every effort to ensure that our new customers who were formerly customers of Sterling continue banking relationships with us, we may not be able to retain all of these customers. We also may have acquired loans which, despite current levels of acceptable performance, may not continue to perform in this manner in the future. Further, the assumption of a significant amount of assets and liabilities, which resulted in a level of growth significantly greater than we have been historically able to achieve through organic means, may provide challenges in the areas of compliance and risk management that will require additional staff or outside advisors which could increase operating expense.

We hold certain intangible assets that could be classified as impaired in the future. If these assets are considered to be either partially or fully impaired in the future, our earnings and the book values of these assets would decrease.

As a result of the branch acquisition from Sterling in FY 2013, we recorded goodwill in the amount of \$6.89 million in the second quarter of 2013. Final valuation adjustments were recorded in the second quarter of 2014 for \$144,000 and impacted goodwill. The final goodwill recorded related to the acquisition was \$7.03 million. We are required to test our goodwill for impairment on a periodic basis. The impairment testing process considers a variety of factors,

including the current market price of our common shares, the estimated net present value of our assets and liabilities and information concerning the terminal valuation of similarly situated insured depository institutions. It is possible that future impairment testing could result in a partial or full impairment of the value of our goodwill. If an impairment determination is made in a future reporting period, our earnings and the book value of goodwill will be reduced by the amount of the impairment.

Risks associated with system failures, interruptions, or breaches of security could negatively affect our earnings.

Information technology systems are critical to our business. We use various technology systems to manage our customer relationships, general ledger, securities, deposits, and loans. We have established policies and procedures to prevent or limit the impact of system failures, interruptions, and security breaches, but such events may still occur or may not be adequately addressed if they do occur. In addition, any compromise of our systems could deter customers from using our products and services. Although we rely on security systems to provide security and authentication necessary to effect the secure transmission of data, these precautions may not protect our systems from compromises or breaches of security.



In addition, we outsource a majority of our data processing to certain third-party providers. If these third-party providers encounter difficulties, or if we have difficulty communicating with them, our ability to adequately process and account for transactions could be affected, and our business operations could be adversely affected. Threats to information security also exist in the processing of customer information through various other vendors and their personnel.

The occurrence of any system failures, interruption, or breach of security could damage our reputation and result in a loss of customers and business thereby subjecting us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or could expose us to litigation and possible financial liability. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in the structure of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (“GSEs”) and the relationship among the GSEs, the federal government and the private markets, or the conversion of the current conservatorship of the GSEs into receivership, could result in significant changes to our securities portfolio.

The GSEs are currently in conservatorship, with their primary regulator, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, acting as conservator. We cannot predict if, when or how the conservatorships will end, or any associated changes to the GSEs’ business structure that could result. There are several proposed approaches, including possible legislative changes in discussion in both the House Financial Services Committee and the Senate Banking Committee which, if enacted, could change the nature of government participation in the private mortgage market or alternatively the structure of the GSEs, the relationship among the GSEs, the government and the private markets, including the trading markets for agency conforming mortgage loans and markets for mortgage-related securities in which we participate. We cannot predict the prospects for the enactment, timing or content of legislative or rulemaking proposals regarding the future status of any of these approaches. Accordingly, there continues to be uncertainty regarding the future of the GSEs, including whether they will continue to exist in their current form. GSE reform, if enacted, could result in a significant change and adversely impact our business operations, particularly as to our residential mortgage lending activities.

We cannot accurately predict the effect of the recent economic downturn on our future results of operations or market price of our stock.

The national economy and the financial services sector, while improving somewhat, continue to face challenges. We cannot accurately predict whether the economic downturn, which adversely impacted the markets we serve, will continue to abate or whether further downturns may occur. Any renewed deterioration in the economies of the nation as a whole or in our markets would have an adverse effect, which could be material, on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, and could also cause the market price of our stock to decline. A fragile recovery or another recession could continue to present risks for some time for the financial services industry and our company.

If the allowance for credit losses is not sufficient to cover actual loan losses, our earnings could decrease.

Our customers may not repay their loans according to the original terms, and the collateral, if any, securing the payment of these loans may be insufficient to pay any remaining loan balance. We may experience significant loan losses, which may have a material adverse effect on operating results. We make various assumptions and judgments about the collectability of the loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of borrowers and the value of the real estate and other assets serving as collateral for the repayment of loans. If the assumptions prove to be incorrect, the allowance for credit losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in our loan portfolio, resulting in additions to the allowance. Material additions to the allowance would materially decrease net income.

Our emphasis on the origination of consumer, commercial real estate and commercial business loans is one of the more significant factors in evaluating the allowance for loan losses. As we continue to increase the amount of such loans, additional or increased provisions for loan losses may be necessary and would decrease earnings.

Bank regulators periodically review our allowance for loan losses and may require an increase to the provision for loan losses or further loan charge-offs. Any increase in our allowance for loan losses or loan charge-offs as required by these regulatory authorities may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

We could record future losses on our securities portfolio.

A number of factors or combinations of factors could require us to conclude in one or more future reporting periods that an unrealized loss exists with respect to our investment securities portfolio that constitutes an impairment that is other than temporary, which could result in material losses to us. These factors include, but are not limited to, continued failure by the issuer to make scheduled interest payments, an increase in the severity of the unrealized loss on a particular security, an increase in the continuous duration of the unrealized loss without an improvement in value or changes in market conditions and/or industry or issuer specific factors that would render us unable to forecast a full recovery in value. In addition, the fair values of securities could decline if the overall economy and the financial condition of some of the issuers deteriorates and there is limited liquidity for these securities.

Changes in our accounting policies or in accounting standards could materially affect how we report our financial condition and results of operations.

Our accounting policies are essential to understanding our financial results and condition. Some of these policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the value of our assets or liabilities and financial results. Some of our accounting policies are critical because they require management to make difficult, subjective, and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because it is likely that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. If such estimates or assumptions underlying our financial statements are incorrect, we may experience material losses.

From time to time, the Financial Accounting Standards Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission change the financial accounting and reporting standards or the interpretation of those standards that govern the preparation of our financial statements. These changes are beyond our control, can be hard to predict and could materially impact how we report our results of operations and financial condition. We could also be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in our restating prior period financial statements in material amounts.

A prolonged economic downturn, especially one affecting our geographic market areas, will adversely affect our business and financial results.

The United States and many industrial nations are experiencing adverse economic conditions and slow recovery which are expected to continue in 2015. Loan portfolio quality has improved at many institutions, reflecting in part, the improving U.S. economy and rising employment. In addition, the values of real estate collateral supporting many commercial loans and home mortgages appear to have stabilized but may continue to decline. The continuing stagnation in the real estate market also has resulted in reduced demand for the construction of new housing and increased delinquencies in construction, residential and commercial mortgage loans. Financial institution stock prices have declined substantially, and it is significantly more difficult for financial institutions to raise capital or borrow in the debt markets.

Continued negative developments in the financial services industry and the domestic and international credit markets may significantly affect the markets in which we do business, the market for and value of our loans and investments, and our ongoing operations, costs and profitability. Moreover, continued volatility or declines in the stock market in general, or stock values of financial institutions and their holding companies, could adversely affect our stock performance.

Because we intend to increase our commercial real estate and commercial business loan originations, our credit risk will increase and continued downturns in the local real estate market or economy could adversely affect our earnings.

We intend to continue our recent emphasis on originating commercial real estate and commercial business loans. Commercial real estate and commercial business loans generally have more risk than the residential real estate (1-4 family) loans we originate. Because the repayment of commercial real estate and commercial business loans depends on the successful management and operation of the borrower's properties or related businesses, repayment of such loans can be affected by adverse conditions in the local real estate market or economy. Commercial real estate and commercial business loans may also involve relatively large loan balances to individual borrowers or groups of related borrowers. A downturn in the real estate market or the local economy could adversely affect the value of properties securing the loan or the revenues from the borrower's business, thereby increasing the risk of nonperforming loans. As our commercial real estate and commercial business loan portfolios increase, the corresponding risks and potential for losses from these loans may also increase.

Declines in home values could decrease our loan originations and increase delinquencies and defaults.

Declines in home values in our markets could adversely impact results from operations. Like all financial institutions, we are subject to the effects of any economic downturn, and in particular, a significant decline in home values would likely lead to a decrease in new home equity loan originations and increased delinquencies and defaults in both the consumer home equity loan and residential real estate loan portfolios and result in increased losses in these portfolios. Declines in the average sale prices of homes in our primary markets could lead to higher loan losses.

We depend on the services of our executive officers and other key employees.

Our success depends upon the continued employment of certain members of our senior management team. We also depend upon the continued employment of the individuals that manage several of our key functional areas. The departure of any member of our senior management team may adversely affect our operations.

Changes in interest rates could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our results of operations and financial condition are significantly affected by changes in interest rates. Our results of operations depend substantially on our net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income we earn on our interest-earning assets, such as loans and securities, and the interest expense we pay on our interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits, borrowings and trust preferred securities. Because our interest-bearing liabilities generally reprice or mature more quickly than our interest-earning assets, an increase in interest rates generally would tend to result in a decrease in net interest income.

Changes in interest rates may also affect the average life of loans and mortgage-related securities. Decreases in interest rates can result in increased prepayments of loans and mortgage-related securities, as borrowers refinance to reduce their borrowing costs. Under these circumstances, we are subject to reinvestment risk to the extent that we are unable to reinvest the cash received from such prepayments at rates that are comparable to the rates on existing loans and securities. Additionally, increases in interest rates may decrease loan demand and make it more difficult for borrowers to repay adjustable rate loans. Also, increases in interest rates may extend the life of fixed rate assets, which would restrict our ability to reinvest in higher yielding alternatives, and may result in customers withdrawing certificates of deposit early so long as the early withdrawal penalty is less than the interest they could receive as a result of the higher interest rates.

Changes in interest rates also affect the current fair value of our interest-earning securities portfolio. Generally, the value of securities moves inversely with changes in interest rates.

Strong competition may limit growth and profitability.

Competition in the banking and financial services industry is intense. We compete with commercial banks, savings institutions, mortgage brokerage firms, credit unions, finance companies, mutual funds, insurance companies, and brokerage and investment banking firms operating locally and elsewhere. Many of these competitors (whether regional or national institutions) have substantially greater resources and lending limits than we have and may offer certain services that we do not or cannot provide. Our profitability depends upon our ability to successfully compete in our market areas.

We operate in a highly regulated environment and may be adversely affected by changes in laws and regulations.

We are subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board and the Montana Division of Banking and Financial Institutions. The federal banking laws and regulations govern the activities in which we may engage, and are primarily for the protection of depositors and the Deposit Insurance Fund at the FDIC. These regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities, including the ability to impose restrictions on a bank's operations, reclassify assets, determine the adequacy of a bank's allowance for loan losses and determine the level of deposit insurance premiums assessed. Any change in such regulation and oversight, whether in the form of regulatory policy, new regulations or legislation or additional deposit insurance premiums could have a material impact on our operations. Because our business is highly regulated, the laws and applicable regulations are subject to frequent change. Any new laws, rules and regulations could make compliance more difficult or expensive or otherwise

adversely affect our business, financial condition or prospects.

Financial reform legislation enacted by Congress will, among other things, tighten capital standards, create a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and result in new laws and regulations that are expected to increase our costs of operations.

Congress enacted the Dodd-Frank Act in July 2010. This new law has significantly changed the bank regulatory structure and affected the lending, deposit, investment, trading and operating activities of financial institutions and their holding companies. The Dodd-Frank Act requires various federal agencies to adopt a broad range of new implementing rules and regulations, and to prepare numerous studies and reports for Congress. The federal agencies are given significant discretion in drafting the implementing rules and regulations, and consequently, many of the details and much of the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act may not be known for many months or years.

The Dodd-Frank Act created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau with broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has broad rule-making authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that apply to all banks and savings institutions, including the authority to prohibit “unfair, deceptive or abusive” acts and practices. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has examination and enforcement authority over all banks and savings institutions with more than \$10 billion in assets. Banks with \$10 billion or less in assets will continue to be examined for compliance with the consumer laws by their primary bank regulators, which in the case of the Bank is the FRB.

It is difficult to predict at this time what impact the Dodd-Frank Act and its implementing rules will have on community banks like the Bank. However, it is expected that at a minimum they will increase our operating and compliance costs and could increase our interest expense.

If our investment in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle becomes impaired, our earnings and shareholders’ equity could decrease.

We are required to own common stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle (“FHLB”) to qualify for membership in the FHLB System and to be eligible to borrow funds under the FHLB’s advance program. The aggregate cost of our FHLB common stock as of December 31, 2014 was \$1.97 million. FHLB common stock is not a marketable security and can only be redeemed by the FHLB.

FHLB’s may be subject to accounting rules and asset quality risks that could materially lower their regulatory capital. In an extreme situation, it is possible that the capitalization of a FHLB, including the FHLB of Seattle, could be substantially diminished or reduced to zero. Consequently, we believe that there is a risk that our investment in FHLB of Seattle common stock could be deemed impaired at some time in the future, and if this occurs, it would cause our earnings and shareholders’ equity to decrease by the amount of the impairment charge.

Future legislative or regulatory actions responding to perceived financial and market problems could impair our ability to foreclose on collateral.

There have been proposals made by members of Congress and others that would reduce the amount distressed borrowers are otherwise contractually obligated to pay under their mortgage loans and limit an institution’s ability to foreclose on mortgage collateral. Were proposals such as these, or other proposals limiting our rights as a creditor, to be adopted, we could experience increased credit losses or increased expense in pursuing our remedies as a creditor.

ITEM 1B.

UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

## ITEM 2.

## PROPERTIES.

Eagle's and the Bank's executive office is located at 1400 Prospect Avenue in Helena, Montana. The Bank conducts its business through 16 offices, which are located in Helena, Bozeman, Butte, Billings, Big Timber, Livingston, Missoula, Hamilton and Townsend, Montana, and one operation center located in Helena. The Bank received approval to open a Loan Production Office in Great Falls, Montana during the six months ended December 31, 2014. The Great Falls Office will open in January 2015. The principal banking office in Helena also serves as the executive headquarters. This headquarters houses approximately 30.0% of the Bank's full-time employees. The following table includes the location of each of the Bank's offices, the year the office was opened and the net book value including land, buildings, computer software and equipment and furniture. The square footage at each location is also presented.

Location	Address	Opened	Value At December 31, 2014 (In Thousands)	Square Footage
Helena Main Office	1400 Prospect Ave. Helena, MT 59601	1997	\$ 3,495	32,304
Helena Neill Avenue Branch	28 Neill Ave. Helena, MT 59601	1987	\$ 921	1,391
Helena Skyway Branch	2090 Cromwell Dixon Helena, MT 59602	2009	\$ 2,062	4,643
Butte Office	3401 Harrison Ave. Butte, MT 59701	1979	\$ 430	3,890
Bozeman - Oak Office	1455 Oak St Bozeman, MT 59715	2009	\$ 7,094	19,818
Townsend Office	416 Broadway Townsend, MT 59644	1979	\$ 171	1,973
Bozeman - Mendenhall Branch	5 W Mendenhall St. Bozeman, MT 59715	2012	\$ 1,177	7,109
Livingston Office	123 S Main St Livingston, MT 59047	2012	* \$ 885	11,072
Big Timber Office	101 McLeod St. Big Timber, MT 59011	2012	\$ 858	2,004
Billings Office	455 S 24th St. West Billings, MT 59102	2012	* \$ 169	3,778
Missoula - Higgins Branch	200 N Higgins - Missoula, MT 59802	2012	* \$ 235	3,079
Missoula - Reserve Office	1510 S Reserve St Missoula, MT 59801	2012	* \$ 100	4,320
Hamilton Office	711 S First Street Hamilton, MT 59840	2012	\$ 1,839	4,870
Helena Operations Center	3210 Euclid Ave 3203 Broadwater Ave.	2012	\$ 435	6,758
Bozeman Home Loan Office	1006 W Main St Bozeman, MT 59715	2012	* \$ 48	2,981
Missoula Home Loan Office	2800 S Reserve St Missoula, MT 59801	2012	* \$ 45	2,965



\* Leased location

As of December 31, 2014, the net book value of land, buildings, furniture and equipment owned by the Bank, less accumulated depreciation, totaled \$19.96 million.

ITEM 3.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Bank, from time to time, is a party to routine litigation, which arises in the normal course of business, such as claims to enforce liens, condemnation proceedings on properties in which the Bank holds security interests, claims involving the making and servicing of real property loans, and other issues incident to the business of the Bank. There were no lawsuits pending or known to be contemplated against Eagle or the Bank as of December 31, 2014.

ITEM 4.

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

## PART II

ITEM MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND  
5. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "EBMT." At the close of business on December 31, 2014, there were 3,878,781 shares of common stock outstanding, held by approximately 900 shareholders of record. The closing price of the common stock on December 31, 2014, was \$10.97 per share. The following table includes the range of high and low closing prices for our common stock during each quarter of the six months ended December 31, 2014 and of the two fiscal years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013:

Quarter Ended	High Close	Low Close	Dividends Paid
Six Months Ended December 31, 2014			
December 31, 2014	\$ 11.34	\$ 10.50	\$ 0.75000
September 30, 2014	\$ 10.90	\$ 10.50	\$ 0.75000
Fiscal Year 2014:			
June 30, 2014	\$ 11.37	\$ 10.45	\$ 0.07250
March 31, 2014	\$ 11.15	\$ 10.60	\$ 0.07250
December 31, 2013	\$ 11.05	\$ 10.75	\$ 0.07250
September 30, 2013	\$ 12.03	\$ 10.66	\$ 0.07250
Fiscal Year 2013:			
June 30, 2013	\$ 11.07	\$ 10.52	\$ 0.07250
March 31, 2013	\$ 10.99	\$ 10.26	\$ 0.07125
December 31, 2012	\$ 10.79	\$ 10.11	\$ 0.07125
September 30, 2012	\$ 10.85	\$ 10.00	\$ 0.07125

Payment of dividends on our shares of common stock is subject to determination and declaration by the Board of Directors (the "Board") and will depend upon a number of factors, including capital requirements, regulatory limitations on the payment of dividends, our results of operations and financial condition, tax considerations and general economic conditions. No assurance can be given that dividends will be declared or, if declared, what the amount of dividends will be, or whether such dividends, once declared, will continue.

On July 1, 2014, the Company announced that its Board authorized the repurchase of up to 200,000 shares of its common stock. Under this plan, shares may be purchased by the company on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The extent to which the company repurchases its shares and the timing of such repurchase will depend upon market conditions and other corporate considerations. This repurchase plan expires on June 30, 2015.

On July 1, 2013, the Company announced that its Board authorized a common stock repurchase program for 150,000 shares of common stock, effective July 1, 2013. The Company did not purchase any shares of its common stock during FY 2014. This repurchase program expired on June 30, 2014.

The following table summarizes the Company's purchase of its common stock for the six months ended December 31, 2014:

	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
July 1, 2014 through July 31, 2014	-	\$-	-	200,000
August 1, 2014 through August 31, 2014	50,000	10.65	50,000	150,000
September 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014	-	-	-	150,000