GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2002
FORM 10-Q

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

For Quarter ended June 30, 2002 Commission File Number 0-14289

GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)
Tennessee
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporated or organization)

Yes X No _-

Indicate the number or shares outstanding of each of the Issuers classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date: 6,820,540.

1

PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Registrant and its wholly owned subsidiaries are as follows:

[^0]
## Edgar Filing: GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

the three and six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity - For the six months ended June 30, 2002.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - For the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

2

```
GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS JUNE 30, 2002 AND DECEMBER 31, 2001 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)
```

|  | ( UN | NAUDITED) <br> JNE 30, <br> 2002 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CEMBER 31, } \\ & 2001 * \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and due from banks | \$ | 24,647 | \$ | 22,432 |
| Federal funds sold |  | 0 |  | 25,621 |
| Interest bearing deposits in other banks |  | 0 |  | 1,100 |
| Securities available-for-sale ("AFS") |  | 38,691 |  | 28,567 |
| Securities held-to-maturity (with a market value of $\$ 528$ on June 30, 2002 and $\$ 840$ on December 31, 2001) |  | 523 |  | 833 |
| FHLB and Bankers Bank stock, at cost |  | 4,639 |  | 4,538 |
| Loans held for sale |  | 3,106 |  | 7,945 |
| Loans |  | 719,864 |  | 682,547 |
| Less: allowance for loan losses |  | $(11,695)$ |  | $(11,221)$ |
| NET LOANS |  | 708,169 |  | 671,326 |
| Bank premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation 25,594 25,611 |  |  |  |  |
| Other assets |  | 23,512 |  | 23,639 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 828,881 | \$ | 811,612 |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits | \$ | 648,865 | \$ | 653,913 |
| Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements |  | 29,966 |  | 10,375 |
| Notes payable |  | 67,801 |  | 67,978 |

```
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities
```

    TOTAL LIABILITIES
    
## SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock: par value $\$ 2,15,000,000$ shares authorized; $6,818,890$ shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001
Paid in Capital
Retained Earnings
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
TOTAL LIABILITIES \& SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

| 9,931 | 10,719 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 756,563 | 742,985 |


| 13,638 | 13,638 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4,854 | 4,854 |
| 53,670 | 50,071 |
| 156 | 64 |
| 72,318 | 68,627 |
| \$ 828,881 | \$ 811,612 |

* Condensed from Audited Financial Statements.

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

```
3
    GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.
    CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
        THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002 AND 2001
                        (UNAUDITED)
        (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)
```



SIX

2002

INTEREST INCOME:
Interest and Fees on Loans
Interest on Investment Securities
Interest on Federal Funds Sold and Interest-Earning
Deposits

```
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES
```

8,993


NONINTEREST INCOME:


See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

4

GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002
(UNAUDITED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)




See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1-PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Greene County Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") and its wholly owned subsidiary, Greene County Bank (the "Bank"), have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation $S-X$ as promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30,2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2002. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001. Certain amounts from prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

2-ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Transactions in the Allowance for Loan Losses for the six months ended June 30 , 2002 and twelve months ended December 31, 2001 were as follows:

| JUNE 30, | DECEMBER 31, |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2002 | 2001 |

(IN THOUSANDS)

| Balance at beginning of year | $\$ 1,221$ | $\$ 1,728$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Add (Deduct): | $(3,240)$ | $(7,830)$ |
| Charge-offs | 1,038 | 1,364 |
| Recoveries | 2,676 | 5,959 |

# Edgar Filing: GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q 

11,695

$=============$ | \$ 11,221 |
| :--- |
| $==========$ |


| JUNE 30, 2002 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DECEMBER 31, } \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (IN THOUSANDS) |  |  |  |
| \$ | 326 | \$ | 871 |
|  | 6,516 |  | 5,857 |
| \$ | 6,842 | \$ | 6,728 |

8

3-EARNINGS PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK

Basic earnings per share (EPS) of common stock is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share of common stock is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding during the period. Stock options are regarded as potential common shares. Potential common shares are computed using the treasury stock method. For the three and six month periods ending June 30, 2002, 155,935 options are excluded from the effect of dilutive securities because they are anti-dilutive. 72,190 options are similarly excluded from the effect of dilutive securities for the three months ended June 30, 2001.

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001:
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHAR THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,

| 2002 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INCOME (NUMERATOR) | SHARES (DENOMINATOR) | INCOME (NUMERATOR) |

## BASIC EPS

Income available to
common shareholders
\$2, 667
$6,818,890$
\$2,441

EFFECT OF DILUTIVE SECURITIES
Stock options outstanding
16,019

## DILUTED EPS

Income available to common shareholders plus assumed conversions
$6,834,909$
\$2, 441

Edgar Filing: GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

| 2002 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INCOME (NUMERATOR) | SHARES (DENOMINATOR) | INCOME (NUMERATOR) |
| \$5,236 | 6,818,890 | \$5,349 |
| - | 16,019 | - |

BASIC EPS
Income available to
common shareholders
EFFECT OF DILUTIVE SECURITIES
Stock options outstanding

```
DILUTED EPS
```

DILUTED EPS
Income available to common
Income available to common
shareholders plus assumed
shareholders plus assumed
conversions

```
    conversions
```

4-SEGMENT INFORMATION
---------------------

The Company's operating segments include banking, mortgage banking, consumer finance, subprime automobile lending and title insurance. The reportable segments are determined by the products and services offered, and internal reporting. Loans, investments, and deposits provide the revenues in the banking operation, loans and fees provide the revenues in consumer finance, mortgage banking, and subprime lending and insurance commissions provide revenues for the title insurance company. Mortgage banking, consumer finance, subprime automobile lending and title insurance do not meet the quantitative threshold on an individual basis, and are therefore shown below in "other". All operations are domestic.

Segment performance is evaluated using net interest income and noninterest income. Income taxes are allocated based on income before income taxes and indirect expenses (includes management fees) are allocated based on time spent for each segment. Transactions among segments are made at fair value. Information reported internally for performance assessment follows.
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)
SEGMENT INFORMATION:

| THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002 |  | BANK |  | OTHER | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net interest income | \$ | 8,738 | \$ | 1,624 | \$ | 10,362 |
| Provision for loan losses |  | 215 |  | 1,154 |  | 1,369 |
| Noninterest income |  | 2,230 |  | 342 |  | 2,572 |
| Noninterest expense |  | 6,097 |  | 1,176 |  | 7,273 |
| Income tax expense |  | 1,760 |  | (135) |  | 1,625 |
| SEGMENT PROFIT | \$ | 2,896 | \$ | (229) | \$ | 2,667 |
| SEGMENT ASSETS AT JUNE 30, 2002 | \$ | 91,287 | \$ | 37,594 | \$ | 28,881 |
| THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 |  | BANK |  | OTHER |  | TOTAL |

Edgar Filing: GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

| Net interest income | \$ | 8,369 | \$ | 1,425 | \$ | 9,794 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provision for loan losses |  | (53) |  | 1,221 |  | 1,168 |
| Noninterest income |  | 1,973 |  | 418 |  | 2,391 |
| Noninterest expense |  | 5,724 |  | 1,228 |  | 6,952 |
| Income tax expense |  | 1,806 |  | (182) |  | 1,624 |
| SEGMENT PROFIT | \$ | 2,865 | \$ | (424) | \$ | 2,441 |
| SEGMENT ASSETS AT JUNE 30, 2001 | \$ | 725,123 | \$ | 39,839 | \$ | 764,962 |
| SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002 |  | BANK |  | THER |  | TOTAL |
| Net interest income | \$ | 16,862 | \$ | 3,314 | \$ | 20,176 |
| Provision for loan losses |  | 633 |  | 2,043 |  | 2,676 |
| Noninterest income |  | 4,435 |  | 724 |  | 5,159 |
| Noninterest expense |  | 12,046 |  | 2,262 |  | 14,308 |
| Income tax expense |  | 3,275 |  | (160) |  | 3,115 |
| SEGMENT PROFIT | \$ | 5,343 | \$ | (107) | \$ | 5,236 |
| SEGMENT ASSETS AT JUNE 30, 2002 | \$ | 791,287 | \$ | 37,594 | \$ | 28,881 |
| SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 |  | BANK |  | OTHER |  | TOTAL |
| Net interest income | \$ | 17,027 | \$ | 3,027 | \$ | 20,054 |
| Provision for loan losses |  | (140) |  | 2,747 |  | 2,607 |
| Noninterest income |  | 3,618 |  | 1,089 |  | 4,707 |
| Noninterest expense |  | 11,074 |  | 2,413 |  | 13,487 |
| Income tax expense |  | 3,751 |  | (433) |  | 3,318 |
| SEGMENT PROFIT | \$ | 5,960 | \$ | (611) | \$ | 5,349 |
| SEGMENT ASSETS AT JUNE 30, 2001 | \$ | 725,123 | \$ | 39,839 | \$ | 764,962 |
|  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |

## 5-INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Core deposit intangible of $\$ 2,325$, net of amortization, is being amortized over ten years. Related amortization expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002 was $\$ 80$ and $\$ 164$, respectively. Annual estimated amortization expense for the next five years is:

| 2002 | \$ | 325 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2003 |  | 322 |
| 2004 |  | 322 |
| 2005 |  | 322 |
| 2006 |  | 212 |
| TOTAL | \$ | 1,503 |

Non-amortizable goodwill of $\$ 424$ is periodically evaluated for impairment. There were no impairment losses recognized during the second quarter of 2002.

Information about the impact on net income of non-amortizable goodwill is as follows:

|  | THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, |  |  |  |  | SIX MO <br> JU |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2002 |  | 2001 |  | 2002 |  |
| Reported net income | \$ | 2,667 | \$ | 2,441 | \$ | 5,236 |
| Add back: goodwill amortization |  | 0 |  | 26 |  | 0 |
| ADJUSTED NET INCOME | \$ | 2,667 | \$ | 2,467 | \$ | 5,236 |
| Reported basic earnings per share | \$ | 0.39 | \$ | 0.36 | \$ | 0.77 |
| Add back: goodwill amortization per share |  | 0.00 |  | 0.00 |  | 0.00 |
| ADJUSTED BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE | \$ | 0.39 | \$ | 0.36 | \$ | 0.77 |
| Reported diluted earnings per share | \$ | 0.39 | \$ | 0.36 | \$ | 0.77 |
| Add back: goodwill amortization per share |  | 0.00 |  | 0.00 |  | 0.00 |
| ADJUSTED DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE | \$ | 0.39 | \$ | 0.36 | \$ | 0.77 |

11

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q, INCLUDING ALL DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE, CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. ADDITIONAL WRITTEN OR ORAL FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS MAY BE MADE BY THE COMPANY FROM TIME TO TIME IN FILINGS WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR OTHERWISE. THE WORDS "BELIEVE", "EXPECT", "SEEK", AND "INTEND" AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS IDENTIFY FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, WHICH SPEAK ONLY AS OF THE DATE THE STATEMENT IS MADE. SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE WITHIN THE MEANING OF THAT TERM IN SECTION 27A OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, AND SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED. SUCH STATEMENTS MAY INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, PROJECTIONS OF INCOME OR LOSS, EXPENDITURES, ACQUISITIONS, PLANS FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS, FINANCING NEEDS OR PLANS RELATING TO SERVICES OF THE COMPANY, AS WELL AS ASSUMPTIONS RELATING TO THE FOREGOING. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE INHERENTLY SUBJECT TO RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, SOME OF WHICH CANNOT BE PREDICTED OR QUANTIFIED. FUTURE EVENTS AND ACTUAL RESULTS COULD DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE SET FORTH IN, CONTEMPLATED BY OR UNDERLYING THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.

ALL DOLLAR AMOUNTS SET FORTH BELOW, OTHER THAN PER-SHARE AMOUNTS AND PERCENTAGES, ARE IN THOUSANDS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. DURING MAY 2001, THE COMPANY EFFECTED A FIVE-FOR-ONE STOCK SPLIT IN THE FORM OF A DIVIDEND. EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS PER SHARE ARE RESTATED FOR ALL STOCK SPLITS AND DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL

Greene County Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") is the bank holding company for Greene County Bank ("the Bank"), a Tennessee-chartered commercial bank that

## Edgar Filing: GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

conducts the principal business of the Company. In addition to its commercial banking operations, the Bank conducts separate businesses through its three wholly-owned subsidiaries: Superior Financial Services, Inc. ("Superior Financial"), a consumer finance company; GCB Acceptance Corporation ("GCB Acceptance"), a subprime automobile lending company; and Fairway Title Co., a title company formed in 1998. The Bank also operates a mortgage banking operation through its main office in Knox County, Tennessee and it also has representatives located through out the Company's branch system.

## NASDAQ LISTING

On July 19, 2002, the Company announced its intent to make application to list its common shares on the NASDAQ National Market System during the third quarter of 2002. The Company expects this listing will provide greater liquidity and marketability to the trading of its common shares and, accordingly, will facilitate its growth strategy which includes acquisitions of other institutions, selected branch acquisitions, de novo branching and internal growth.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

LIQUIDITY. Liquidity refers to the ability or the financial flexibility to manage future cash flows to meet the needs of depositors and borrowers and fund operations. Maintaining appropriate levels of liquidity allows the Company to have sufficient funds available for reserve requirements, customer demand for loans, withdrawal of deposit balances and maturities of deposits and other liabilities. The Company's liquid assets include investment securities, federal funds sold and other interest-earning deposits, and cash and due from banks. Including securities pledged to collateralize municipal deposits, these assets represented $9.2 \%$ of the total liquidity base at June 30, 2002, as compared to $11.3 \%$ at December 31, 2001. The liquidity base is generally defined to include deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements and short-term borrowed funds and other borrowings. In addition, the Company maintains lines of credit totaling $\$ 40$ million with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati ("FHLB"), of which $\$ 14$ million was available at June 30,2002 . The Company also maintains federal funds lines of credit totaling $\$ 70.9$ million at seven correspondent banks of which $\$ 49.8$ was available at June 30,2002 . The Company believes it has sufficient liquidity to satisfy its current operating needs.

For the six months ended June 30,2002 , operating activities of the Company provided $\$ 12,494$ of cash flows. Net income of $\$ 5,236$ adjusted for non-cash operating activities, including $\$ 5,038$ in net proceeds from loans originated for sale, $\$ 2,676$ in provision for loan losses and depreciation and amortization, including premium amortization on securities, net of accretion of $\$ 930$, comprised the majority of the cash generated from operations. These increases in cash flows were offset, in part, by the $\$ 1,161$ in cash flows used from the net change in interest receivable and other assets, net of intangibles and accrued interest payable and other liabilities.

The Company's increase in investment securities and other interest-earning investments used $\$ 9,639$ in cash flows, while the net increase in held-to-maturity loans originated, net of principal collected, used $\$ 41,868$ in cash flows.

The net decrease in deposits and securities sold under repurchase agreements used $\$ 5,048$ and $\$ 1,574$ in cash flows, respectively. Quarterly dividends paid in the amount of $\$ 1,637$ and the $\$ 177$ decrease in notes payable, net further added to the reductions in cash flows. These reductions in cash flows were more than offset by the increase in federal funds purchased of

# Edgar Filing: GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q 

$\$ 21,165$.

CAPITAL RESOURCES. The Company's capital position is reflected in its shareholders' equity, subject to certain adjustments for regulatory purposes. Shareholders' equity, or capital, is a measure of the Company's net worth, soundness and viability. The Company continues to exhibit a strong capital position while consistently paying dividends to its stockholders. Further, the capital base of the company allows it to take advantage of business opportunities while maintaining the level of resources deemed appropriate by management of the Company to address business risks inherent in the Company's daily operations.

Shareholders' equity on June 30,2002 was $\$ 72,318$, an increase of $\$ 3,691$, or $5.38 \%$, from $\$ 68,627$ on December 31, 2001. The increase in shareholders' equity primarily reflects net income for the six months ended June 30 , 2002 of $\$ 5,236$ ( $\$ 0.77$ per share, assuming dilution). This increase was offset by quarterly dividend payments during the six months ended June 30, 2002 totaling $\$ 1,637$ (\$0.24 per share).

The Company's primary source of liquidity is dividends paid by the Bank. Applicable Tennessee statutes and regulations impose restrictions on the amount of dividends that may be declared by the Bank. Further, any dividend payments are subject to the continuing ability of the Bank to maintain its compliance with minimum federal regulatory capital requirements and to retain its characterization under federal regulations as a "well-capitalized" institution.

Risk-based capital regulations adopted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board (the "FRB") and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation require bank holding companies and banks, respectively, to achieve and maintain specified ratios of capital to risk-weighted assets. The risk-based capital rules are designed to measure Tier 1 Capital and Total Capital in relation to the credit risk of both on- and off-balance sheet items. Under the guidelines, one of four risk weights is applied to the different on-balance sheet items. Off-balance sheet items, such as loan commitments, are also subject to risk-weighting after conversion to balance sheet equivalent amounts. All bank holding companies and banks must maintain a minimum total capital to total risk-weighted assets ratio of $8.00 \%$, at least half of which must be in the form of core, or Tier 1, capital (consisting of stockholders' equity, less goodwill). At June 30, 2002, the Company and the Bank each satisfied their respective minimum regulatory capital requirements, and the Bank was "well-capitalized" within the meaning of federal regulatory requirements. The capital ratios of the Bank contained within the table below do not differ materially from those of the Company.

| Capital Ratios at June 30, 2002 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Required Minimum Ratio | Bank |
| Tier 1 risk-based capital | $4.00 \%$ | 10.08\% |
| Total risk-based capital | $8.00 \%$ | 11.33\% |
| Leverage Ratio | $4.00 \%$ | 8. $57 \%$ |

# Edgar Filing: GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q 

CHANGES IN RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

NET INCOME. Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2002 was $\$ 2,667$ as compared to $\$ 2,441$ for the same period in 2001 . This increase of $\$ 226$, or $9.3 \%$ resulted primarily from a $\$ 568$, or $5.8 \%$, increase in net interest income from $\$ 9,794$ for the three months ended June 30, 2001 to $\$ 10,362$ for the same period of 2002. This increase resulted principally from an increase in average balances of interest-earning assets and a decline in
average balances of interest-bearing liabilities. The $\$ 226$ increase in net income also reflected a $\$ 222$, or $55.5 \%$ increase in other income from $\$ 400$ for the three months ended June 30,2001 to $\$ 622$ for the same period of 2002 . This increase resulted primarily from additional fees associated with the company's third-party annuity sales program. Offsetting these increases, in part, was a $\$ 321$, or $4.6 \%$ increase in total noninterest expense from $\$ 6,952$ for the three months ended June 30, 2001 to $\$ 7,273$ for the same period of 2002 . All three categories of noninterest expense increased, reflecting additional branches and employees compared to the same period of the prior year. Finally, the Company's provision for loan losses increased $\$ 201$, or $17.2 \%$, to $\$ 1,369$ for the three months ended June 30,2002 from $\$ 1,168$ for the same period of 2001 , reflecting primarily additional provisions in the Bank due to increases in average loan balances.

Net income for the six months ended June 30,2002 was $\$ 5,236$ as compared to $\$ 5,349$ for the same period in 2001 . This decrease of $\$ 113$, or $2.1 \%$ is primarily reflective of an increase in total noninterest expense of $\$ 821$, or $6.1 \%$, to $\$ 14,308$ for the six months ended June 30,2002 from $\$ 13,487$ for the same period in the prior year. All components of total noninterest expense increased for the six months ended June 30,2002 as compared to the same period of 2001 , primarily for the same reasons as set forth above with respect to the three months ended June 30, 2002. In addition, the Company incurred additional amortization of intangibles associated with recent branch acquisitions and had a non-recurring reduction in other operating expenses in the second half of 2001 , both of which increased other expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2002 as compared to the same period of 2001 .

NET INTEREST INCOME. The largest source of earnings for the Company is net interest income, which is the difference between interest income on interest-earning assets and interest paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. The primary factors which affect net interest income are changes in volume and yields of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, which are affected in part by management's responses to changes in interest rates through asset/liability management. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2002, net interest income was $\$ 10,362$ and $\$ 20,176$, respectively, as compared to $\$ 9,794$ and $\$ 20,054$, respectively, for the same periods in 2001 , representing an increase of $5.8 \%$ and. $6 \%$, respectively. With respect to the three months ended June 30 , 2002, most of the increase in net interest income resulted from an increase in average balances of interest-earning assets and a decline in average balances of interest-bearing liabilities, with the decline in yield on average balances of interest-earning assets more than offsetting the decline in cost of average balances of interest-bearing liabilities. As a result, the Company's net interest margin declined slightly in the three months ended June 30 , 2002 as compared to the same period in 2001 , reflecting the Company's slightly asset-sensitive interest rate risk position in a declining interest rate environment. However, the Company's net interest margin did increase sequentially from the quarter ended March 31, 2002 , primarily due to the cost decline of interest-bearing liabilities in the low rate environment, and marks the end of a trend which existed throughout 2001 and into the first quarter of 2002. The Company believes its net interest margin has stabilized and
will continue in an upward trend if interest rates begin to rise, based on the current mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

15

As to the six months ended June 30, 2002, the slight increase in net interest income, as compared to the same period in the prior year, primarily reflected an increase and decrease in volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, respectively, offset by rate declines on interest-earning assets which exceeded such declines on interest-bearing liabilities.

PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES. During the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2002, loan charge-offs were $\$ 1,459$ and $\$ 3,240$, respectively, and recoveries of charged-off loans were $\$ 374$ and $\$ 1,038$, respectively. The Company's provision for loan losses increased by $\$ 201$, or $17.2 \%$, and $\$ 69$, or $2.6 \%$ to $\$ 1,369$ and $\$ 2,676$ for the three and six months ended June 30,2002 , as compared to $\$ 1,168$ and $\$ 2,607$ for the same periods in 2001. In accordance with this trend, the Company's allowance for loan losses increased by $\$ 474$ to $\$ 11,695$ at June 30, 2002 from $\$ 11,221$ at December 31, 2001 , with the ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans remaining essentially constant from period to period. As of June 30, 2002, indicators of credit quality, as discussed below, appear favorable compared to December 31, 2001. The ratio of allowance for loan losses to nonperforming assets was $118.37 \%$ and $112.89 \%$ at June 30,2002 and December 31, 2001 , respectively, and the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets was $1.19 \%$ and $1.22 \%$ at June 30 , 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively. The ratio of nonperforming loans to total loans, excluding loans held for sale, was. 95\% and. 98\% at June 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively.

The Company's annualized net charge-offs for the six months ended June 30 , 2002 were $\$ 4,404$ compared to actual net charge-offs of $\$ 6,466$ for the year ended December 31, 2001. Annualized net charge-offs in Superior Financial for the six months ended June 30,2002 were $\$ 1,990$ compared to actual net charge-offs of $\$ 2,818$ for the year ended December 31, 2001. Annualized net charge-offs in the Bank for the six months ended June 30,2002 were $\$ 1,132$ compared to actual net charge-offs of $\$ 2,610$ for the year ended December 31, 2001. Annualized net charge-offs in GCB Acceptance for the six months ended June 30, 2002 were $\$ 1,282$ compared to actual net charge-offs of $\$ 1,038$ for the year ended December 31, 2001. At this point, management is unable to predict whether these overall favorable trends will continue during the remainder of 2002 . If such trends do not continue, net charge-offs in the Bank, Superior Financial and/or GCB Acceptance could increase.

NON-INTEREST INCOME. Income that is not related to interest-earning assets, consisting primarily of service charges, commissions and fees, has become an important supplement to the traditional method of earning income through interest rate spreads.

Total non-interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002 was $\$ 2,572$ and $\$ 5,159$, as compared to $\$ 2,391$ and $\$ 4,707$ for the same period in 2001. Service charges, commissions and fees remain the largest component of total non-interest income and decreased only slightly from $\$ 1,991$ for the three months ended June 30,2001 to $\$ 1,950$ for the same period in 2002 . However, other income increased $\$ 222$, or $55.5 \%$, from $\$ 400$ for the three months ended June 30 , 2001 to $\$ 622$ for the same period of 2002 . This increase

# Edgar Filing: GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q 

third-party annuity sales program.

Service charges, commissions and fees increased $\$ 147$, or $4.0 \%$ to $\$ 3,868$ for the six months ended June 30,2002 from $\$ 3,721$ for the same period in 2001. This increase primarily reflects growth in service charges associated with the Company's checking account programs principally as a result of increases in volume. Other income increased by $\$ 305$, or $30.9 \%$, to $\$ 1,291$ for the six months ended June 30,2002 from $\$ 986$ for the same period in 2001 . Most of this increase resulted from commissions generated from the sale of annuity products and gains on sales of fixed assets, offset, in part, by lower revenue from insurance activities.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE. Control of non-interest expense also is an important aspect in enhancing income. Non-interest expense includes personnel, occupancy, and other expenses such as data processing, printing and supplies, legal and professional fees, postage, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessment, etc. Total non-interest expense was $\$ 7,273$ and $\$ 14,308$ for the three and six months ended June 30,2002 compared to $\$ 6,952$ and $\$ 13,487$ for the same periods in 2001. The $\$ 321$, or $4.6 \%$, increase in total non-interest expense for the three months ended June 30,2002 compared to the same period of 2001 resulted from increases in all three categories of noninterest expense and primarily reflected additional branches and employees compared to the same period of the prior year. The $\$ 821$, or $6.1 \%$ increase in total non-interest expense to $\$ 14,308$ for the six months ended June 30, 2002 from $\$ 13,487$ for the same period in the prior year again reflected increases in all components of total noninterest expense, primarily for the same reasons as set forth above with respect to the three months ended June 30, 2002. In addition, the Company incurred additional amortization of intangibles associated with recent branch acquisitions and had an non-recurring reduction in other operating expenses in the second half of 2001, both of which increased other expenses for the six months ended June 30 , 2002 as compared to the same period of 2001.

Personnel costs are the primary element of the Company's non-interest expenses. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2002, salaries and benefits represented $\$ 4,312$, or $59.3 \%$ and $\$ 8,540$, or $59.7 \%$, respectively, of total non-interest expense. This was an increase of $\$ 112$, or $2.7 \%$, and $\$ 216$, or $2.7 \%$, over the $\$ 4,200$ and $\$ 8,324$ for the three and six months, respectively, ended June 30,2001 . As the Company increased its size to 41 branches at June 30,2002 from 39 branches at June 30,2001 , the number of full-time equivalent employees increased 7.3\% from 358 at June 30, 2001 to 384 at June 30, 2002.

Primarily as a result of this overall increase in non-interest expense, the Company's efficiency ratio was negatively affected, as the ratio increased from $54.47 \%$ at June 30, 2001 to $56.48 \%$ at June 30, 2002. The efficiency ratio illustrates how much it cost the Company to generate revenue; for example, it cost the Company 56.48 cents to generate one dollar of revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2002.

## CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

Total assets at June 30,2002 were $\$ 828,881$, an increase of $\$ 17,269$, or $2.1 \%$ from total assets of $\$ 811,612$ at December 31,2001 . The increase in assets was primarily reflective of the $\$ 36,843$ increase in net loans, excluding loans held for sale, and the $\$ 9,915$ net increase in securities, as set forth on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet, which were funded, in part, by the $\$ 25,621$ and $\$ 1,100$ decline in federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits in other banks, respectively. The remaining funding for this increase in assets came primarily from the $\$ 19,591$ increase in federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements, as deposits actually declined $\$ 5,048$, or $.8 \%$ to $\$ 648,865$ at June

30, 2002 from $\$ 653,913$ at December 31, 2001. The deposit decline consisted primarily of decreases in higher costing certificates of deposits and money market and savings accounts, offset, in part, by increases in lower costing transaction accounts.

At June 30, 2002, loans, net of unearned income and allowance for loan losses, were $\$ 708,169$ compared to $\$ 671,326$ at December 31, 2001, an increase of $\$ 36,843$, or $5.5 \%$ from December 31, 2001. The increase in loans during the first six months of 2002 primarily reflects an increase in commercial real estate loans and residential real estate loans. While management believes that this annualized loan growth rate of $11 \%$ is attainable for 2002 , it is highly dependent upon current national events including, but not limited to, terrorism threats and financial market turmoil, and the attendant effects on the national, regional and local economies. Non-performing loans include non-accrual loans and loans 90 or more days past due. All loans that are 90 days past due are considered non-accrual unless they are adequately secured and there is reasonable assurance of full collection of principal and interest. Non-accrual loans that 120 days past due without assurance of repayment are charged off against the allowance for loan losses. The Company has aggressive collection practices in which senior management is heavily involved. While the favorable trend in nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days and still accruing which existed at March 31, 2002 proved to be expectedly unsustainable, such loans only increased by $\$ 114$, or $1.7 \%$, during the six months ended June 30 , 2002 to $\$ 6,842$ with the mix among loan classifications substantially unchanged from December 31, 2001. Management believes that this level of nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days and still accruing has stabilized and will not increase significantly. However, the condition of the regional and local economies can materially affect the level of these nonperforming loans and such level could increase if economic conditions worsen. At June 30, 2002, the ratio of the Company's allowance for loan losses to non-performing assets (which include non-accrual loans) was $118.37 \%$.

The Company maintains an investment portfolio to provide liquidity and earnings. Investments at June 30, 2002 with an amortized cost of $\$ 38,961$ had a market value of $\$ 39,219$. At year-end 2001 , investments with an amortized cost of $\$ 29,297$ had a market value of $\$ 29,407$. This increase consists primarily of short-term agency securities.

## EFFECT OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

A new accounting standard dealing with asset retirement obligations will apply for 2003. The Company does not believe this standard will have a material affect on its financial position or results of operations.

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted a new standard on impairment and disposal of long-lived assets. The effect of this on the financial position and results of operations of the Company is not material.

## ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

A comprehensive qualitative and quantitative analysis regarding market risk was disclosed in the Company's December 31, 2001 Form $10-\mathrm{K}$. No material changes in the assumptions used or results obtained from the model have occurred since December 31, 2001.

# Edgar Filing: GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q 

Actual results for the year ending December 31, 2002 will differ from simulated results due to timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes, as well as changes in market conditions and management strategies.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings
The Company and its subsidiaries are involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Management currently is not aware of any material legal proceedings to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or to which any of their property is subject.

Item 2. Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders
(a) The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company was held on April 24, 2002.
(b) Not Applicable
(c) The following proposals were considered by shareholders at the Annual Meeting:

Proposal 1 - Election of Directors
---------------------------------------
The following directors were re-elected:

|  | Votes |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For | Against | Abstain | Broker <br> Non-Votes |
| Bruce Campbell | 4,481,156 | 0 | 9,790 | 0 |
| Jerald K. Jaynes | 4,480,256 | 0 | 10,690 | 0 |
| R. Stan Puckett | 4,484,126 | 0 | 6,820 | 0 |

Proposal 2 - Amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated Charter to
decrease the par value of the Common Stock to $\$ 2.00$ per share.


Votes


```
                                    4,153,216
                                    199,670
                                    138,060
                                    0
Item 5. Other Information
None.
Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K
(a)Exhibits
None
(b) Reports on Form 8-K
The Company filed a Form 8-K on June 21, 2002 for the purpose of
reporting that Kent Vaught had been named as President, Chief
Operating Officer and Director of both the Company and its wholly
owned subsidiary, Greene County Bank, a Tennessee state-chartered
bank. No financial statements were filed with the Form 8-K.
```

21

## SIGNATURES

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

Greene County Bancshares, Inc.
$\qquad$
Registrant

```
Date: 08/09/02
```

$\qquad$

Date: 08/09/02

By: /s/ R. Stan Puckett
R. Stan Puckett

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (Duly authorized representative)
/s/ William F. Richmond William F. Richmond Sr. Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal financial and accounting officer)


[^0]:    Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets - June 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001.

    Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income - For

