

CAMCO FINANCIAL CORP
Form 10-Q
November 08, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-25196

CAMCO FINANCIAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

51-0110823
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

814 Wheeling Avenue, Cambridge, Ohio 43725-9757
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (740) 435-2020

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

As of November 6, 2013, the latest practicable date, 14,167,698 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$1.00 par value, were outstanding.

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Camco Financial Corporation

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Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

ITEM 1. Financial Statements

Camco Financial Corporation**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION**

(In thousands, except share data)

	September 30,	December 31,
	2013 (unaudited)	2012
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 15,022	\$ 13,815
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	2,163	44,564
Cash and cash equivalents	17,185	58,379
Securities available for sale, at market	101,211	85,298
Securities held to maturity, at cost	725	903
Loans held for sale at lower of cost or market	1,831	6,544
Loans receivable net	577,003	554,575
Office premises and equipment net	7,813	8,105
Real estate acquired through foreclosure	5,632	10,581
Federal Home Loan Bank stock at cost	9,888	9,888
Accrued interest receivable	2,471	2,631
Mortgage servicing rights at lower of cost or market	4,106	3,245
Prepaid expenses and other assets	11,668	3,525
Cash surrender value of life insurance	21,066	20,585
Total assets	\$ 760,599	\$ 764,259
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits	\$ 609,012	\$ 627,224
Other Borrowings	11,931	10,923
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	59,477	53,297
Advances by borrowers for taxes and insurance	1,718	2,635
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,181	10,453
Total liabilities	693,319	704,532
Commitments	\$ 0	\$ 0
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock \$1 par value; authorized 100,000 shares; no shares outstanding	0	0
Common stock \$1 par value; authorized 29,900,000 shares; 15,282,352 and 14,911,949 shares issued at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively	15,282	14,912
Additional paid-in capital	64,095	63,310
Warrants 2,601,468 at September 30, 2013 and 2,857,107 at December 31, 2012	1,285	1,411
Retained earnings	11,893	4,513
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(871)	100
Unearned compensation	(290)	(405)
Treasury stock 1,678,913 shares at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, at cost	(24,114)	(24,114)
Total stockholders' equity	67,280	59,727

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 760,599	\$ 764,259
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Table of Contents**Camco Financial Corporation****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS**

For the nine and three months ended September 30,

(In thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)	Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest and dividend income				
Loans	\$ 19,905	\$ 23,434	\$ 6,724	\$ 7,522
Investment securities	483	350	194	131
Other interest-earning accounts	379	330	108	112
Total interest and dividend income	20,767	24,114	7,026	7,765
Interest Expense				
Deposits	3,012	4,191	979	1,235
Borrowings	1,241	1,836	386	545
Total interest expense	4,253	6,027	1,365	1,780
Net interest income	16,514	18,087	5,661	5,985
Provision for losses on loans	(509)	1,599	(609)	457
Net interest income after provision for losses on loans	17,023	16,488	6,270	5,528
Other income				
Late charges, rent and other	692	872	223	321
Loan servicing fees	836	849	287	283
Service charges and other fees on deposits	1,480	1,513	501	515
Gain on sale of loans	1,486	1,714	251	633
Mortgage servicing rights net	861	(78)	405	(117)
Gain on sale of investments	61	1	0	0
Loss on sale of fixed assets	(7)	(3)	0	0
Income on cash surrender value of life insurance	633	642	214	216
Total other income	6,042	5,510	1,881	1,851
General, administrative and other expenses				
Employee compensation and benefits	10,804	9,392	3,777	2,996
Occupancy and equipment	2,182	2,192	718	725
Federal deposit insurance premiums	1,310	1,380	428	457
Data and transaction processing	1,377	1,449	427	479
Advertising	405	296	133	101
Franchise taxes	675	583	218	199
Postage, supplies and office expenses	714	755	235	248
Travel, training and insurance	229	207	95	86
Professional services	1,089	1,357	372	468
Real estate owned and other expenses	2,153	2,195	704	959
Loan expenses	450	891	146	230
Total general, administrative and other expense	21,388	20,697	7,253	6,948
Earnings before federal income taxes	1,677	1,301	898	431

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Federal income taxes	(5,703)	(78)	171	(53)
NET EARNINGS	\$ 7,380	\$ 1,379	\$ 727	\$ 484
EARNINGS PER SHARE				
Basic	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07
Diluted	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07

Table of Contents**Camco Financial Corporation****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

For the nine and three months ended September 30,

(In thousands)

	Nine months ended		Three months ended	
	September 30, 2013	2012	September 30, 2013	2012
(unaudited)				
Net earnings	\$ 7,380	\$ 1,379	\$ 727	\$ 484
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities during the period, net of tax effects of \$(479) and \$78, \$161 and \$53 for the respective periods	(931)	152	312	102
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains included in net earnings, net of taxes of \$(21) and \$0, and \$0 and \$0 for the respective periods	(40)	(1)	0	0
Comprehensive income	\$ 6,409	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,039	\$ 586

Table of Contents**Camco Financial Corporation****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

For the nine months ended September 30,

(In thousands)

(unaudited)	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings for the period	\$ 7,380	\$ 1,379
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Amortization of deferred loan origination fees	(137)	(115)
Amortization of premiums and discounts on investment and mortgage-backed securities net	(19)	21
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	102	868
Change in valuation of capitalized mortgage servicing rights	(861)	78
Depreciation and amortization	941	1,042
Provision for losses on loans	(509)	1,599
Deferred taxes	165	(57)
Net stock based compensation expense	607	287
Provisions for losses on REO	526	910
(Gain)/loss on sale of real estate acquired through foreclosure	405	(99)
Gain on sale of investments	(61)	(1)
Gain on sale of loans	(1,486)	(1,714)
Loss on sale of assets	7	3
Loans originated for sale in the secondary market	(78,622)	(77,424)
Proceeds from sale of loans in the secondary market	84,821	80,887
Net increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(481)	(504)
Increase (decrease) in cash due to changes in:		
Accrued interest receivable	160	203
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(2,104)	259
Accrued other liabilities	(4,975)	728
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,859	8,350
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities:		
Principal repayments, maturities on securities held to maturity	176	2,141
Principal repayments, maturities on securities available for sale	31,130	14,506
Purchases of investment securities designated as available for sale	(72,464)	(76,166)
Proceeds from sale of investments	24,031	8
Loan principal repayments	158,633	207,291
Loan disbursements	(179,960)	(154,659)
Proceeds from sale of office premises and equipment	0	19
Additions to office premises and equipment	(953)	(485)
Proceeds from sale of real estate acquired through foreclosure	3,758	2,862
Net cash used in investing activities	(35,649)	(4,483)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating and investing activities (balance carried forward)	(29,790)	3,867

Table of Contents**Camco Financial Corporation****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)**

For the nine months ended September 30,

(In thousands)

(unaudited)	2013	2012
Net cash provided by (used in) operating and investing activities (balance brought forward)	\$ (29,790)	\$ 3,867
Cash flows used in financing activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	(18,212)	1,045
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	106,537	113,401
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	(99,349)	(129,220)
Net proceeds from exercised warrants	537	0
Decrease in advances by borrowers for taxes and insurance	(917)	(547)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,404)	(15,321)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(41,194)	(11,454)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	58,379	38,374
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 17,185	\$ 26,920
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest on deposits and borrowings	\$ 4,123	\$ 6,015
Income taxes paid	25	25
Transfers from loans to real estate acquired through foreclosure	2,360	4,671

Table of Contents**Camco Financial Corporation****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

(In thousands, except share data)

	Shares outstanding	Common Stock	Additional paid-in capital	Warrants	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Unearned compensation	Treasury stock	Total stockholders equity
Balance at December 31, 2011	7,205,595	\$ 8,885	\$ 60,528	\$ 0	\$ 350	\$ (13)	\$ (31)	\$ (24,114)	\$ 45,605
Stock Option Expense	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	75
Net earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2012	0	0	0	0	1,379	0	0	0	1,379
Restricted shares granted (less forfeits)	259,968	259	379	0	0	0	(623)	0	15
Restricted shares expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	197
Other comprehensive income (loss)	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	151
Balance at September 30, 2012	7,465,563	\$ 9,144	\$ 60,982	\$ 0	\$ 1,729	\$ 138	\$ (457)	\$ (24,114)	\$ 47,422
Balance at December 31, 2012	13,233,036	\$ 14,912	\$ 63,310	\$ 1,411	\$ 4,513	\$ 100	\$ (405)	\$ (24,114)	\$ 59,727
Stock Option Expense	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	93
Stock issued related to exercise of warrants	255,639	255	408	(126)	0	0	0	0	537
Net earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2013	0	0	0	0	7,380	0	0	0	7,380
Restricted shares granted (less forfeits)	114,763	115	284	0	0	0	(361)	0	38
Restricted shares expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	0	476
Other comprehensive income (loss)	0	0	0	0	0	(971)	0	0	(971)
Balance at September 30, 2013	13,603,438	\$ 15,282	\$ 64,095	\$ 1,285	\$ 11,893	\$ (871)	\$ (290)	\$ (24,114)	\$ 67,280

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with instructions for Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all the information or footnotes necessary for a complete presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP). Accordingly, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of Camco Financial Corporation (Camco or the Corporation) included in Camco s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. However, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements have been included. The results of operations for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013, are not necessarily indicative of the results which may be expected for the entire year.

2. Plan of Merger

On October 9, 2013, Camco and Huntington Bancshares Incorporated (Huntington) entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (Merger Agreement) pursuant to which Camco will merge into Huntington. Immediately following the merger of Camco into Huntington, Advantage Bank, an Ohio bank wholly-owned by Camco (Advantage or the Bank), will be merged into The Huntington National Bank, a national bank wholly-owned by Huntington, with The Huntington National Bank as the surviving institution.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Camco stockholders will be entitled to receive either 0.7264 shares of Huntington common stock or \$6.00 in cash for each share of Camco common stock, subject to proration provisions specified in the Merger Agreement that provide for targeted aggregate split of total consideration of 80% common stock and 20% cash.

The transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2014, subject to the satisfaction of customary closing conditions, including regulatory approvals and the approval of Camco stockholders.

3. Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Camco and Advantage. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

4. Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of these financial statements requires Camco to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of mortgage servicing rights, the valuation of deferred tax assets and other real estate owned.

Several factors are considered in determining whether or not a policy is critical in the preparation of financial statements. These factors include, among other things, whether the estimates are significant to the financial statements, the nature of the estimates, the ability to readily validate the estimates with other information including third parties or available prices, and sensitivity of the estimates to changes in economic conditions and whether alternative accounting methods may be utilized under US GAAP.

We believe the accounting estimates related to the allowance for loan losses, the capitalization, amortization, and valuation of mortgage servicing rights, deferred income taxes and other real estate owned are critical accounting estimates because: (1) the estimates are highly susceptible to change from period to period because they require us to make assumptions concerning the changes in the types and volumes of the portfolios, rates of future prepayments, and anticipated economic conditions, and (2) the impact of recognizing an impairment or loan loss could have a material effect on Camco s assets reported on the balance sheet as well as its net earnings.

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Allowance for Loan Losses

The procedures for assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses reflect management's evaluation of credit risk after careful consideration of all information available to management. In developing this assessment, management must rely on estimates and exercise judgment regarding matters where the ultimate outcome is unknown such as economic factors, developments affecting companies in specific industries and issues with respect to single borrowers. Depending on changes in circumstances, future assessments of credit risk may yield materially different results, which may require an increase or a decrease in the allowance for loan losses.

Each quarter, management analyzes the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses based on a review of the loans in the portfolio along with an analysis of external factors (including current housing price depreciation and homeowners' loss of equity,) and historical delinquency and loss trends. The allowance is developed through specific components: 1) the specific allowance for loans subject to individual analysis, 2) the allowance for classified loans not otherwise subject to individual analysis and 3) the allowance for non-classified loans (primarily homogenous).

Classified loans with indication or acknowledgment of deterioration are subject to individual analysis. Loan classifications are those used by regulators consisting of Special Mention, Substandard, Doubtful and Loss. In evaluating these loans for impairment, the measure of expected loss is based on the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, a loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. All other classified assets and non-classified assets are combined with the homogenous loan pools and segregated into loan segments. The segmentation is based on grouping loans with similar risk characteristics (one-to-four family, home equity, etc.). Loss rate factors are developed for each loan segment which is used to estimate losses and determine an allowance. The loss factors for each segment are derived from historical delinquency, classification, and charge-off rates and adjusted for economic factors and an estimated loss scenario.

The allowance is reviewed by management to determine whether the amount is considered adequate to absorb probable, incurred losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Management's evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance is an estimate based on management's current judgment about the credit quality of the loan portfolio. This evaluation includes specific loss estimates on certain individually reviewed loans, statistical loss estimates for loan pools that are based on historical loss experience, and general loss estimates that are based upon the size, quality, and concentration characteristics of the various loan portfolios, adverse situations that may affect a borrower's ability to repay, and current economic and industry conditions. Also considered as part of that judgment is a review of the Bank's trends in delinquencies and loan losses, as well as trends in delinquencies and losses for the region and nationally, and economic factors. While the Corporation strives to reflect all known risk factors in its evaluations, judgment errors may occur.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

To determine the fair value of its mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) each reporting quarter, the Corporation provides information to a third party valuation firm, representing loan information in each pooling period accompanied by escrow amounts. The third party then evaluates the possible impairment of MSRs as described below.

MSRs are recognized as separate assets or liabilities when loans are sold with servicing retained. A pooling methodology, in which loans with similar characteristics are pooled together, is utilized. Once pooled, each grouping of loans is evaluated on a discounted earnings basis to determine the present value of future earnings that the Bank could expect to realize from the portfolio. Earnings are projected from a variety of sources including loan service fees, net interest earned on escrow balances, miscellaneous income and costs to service the loans. The present value of future earnings is the estimated fair value for the pool, calculated using consensus assumptions that a third party purchaser would utilize in evaluating a potential acquisition of the MSRs.

Events that may significantly affect the estimates used are changes in interest rates and the related impact on mortgage loan prepayment speeds and the payment performance of the underlying loans. The interest rate for net interest earned on escrow balances, which is supplied by management, takes into consideration the investment portfolio average yield as well as current short duration investment yields. Management believes this methodology provides a reasonable estimate. Mortgage loan prepayment speeds are calculated by the third party provider utilizing the Economic Outlook as published by the Office of Chief Economist of Freddie Mac in estimating prepayment speeds and provides a specific scenario with each evaluation. Based on the assumptions discussed, pre-tax projections are prepared for each pool of loans serviced. These earnings are used to calculate the approximate cash flow that could be received from the servicing portfolio. Valuation results are presented quarterly to management. At that time, management reviews the information and MSRs are marked to lower of amortized cost or fair value for the current quarter.

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Deferred Income Taxes

Camco recognizes expense for federal income taxes currently payable as well as for deferred federal taxes for estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets. Realization of a deferred tax asset is dependent upon generating sufficient taxable income in either the carry forward or carry back periods to cover future tax deductions generated by the reversal of temporary differences. A valuation allowance is provided by way of a charge to income tax expense if it is determined that it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. If different assumptions and conditions were to prevail, the valuation allowance may not be adequate to absorb unrealized deferred taxes and the amount of income taxes payable may need to be adjusted by way of a charge to expense. Accrual of income taxes payable and valuation allowances against deferred tax assets are estimates subject to change based upon the outcome of future events.

The Corporation reversed a \$5.9 million valuation allowance on its deferred tax asset (DTA) in the second quarter of 2013. This reversal was the result of an analysis performed to determine the extent to which realization of future tax benefits could be considered more likely than not . The analysis considered projected future core earnings under various scenarios, possible tax planning strategies, and consideration of the expected timing of the reversal of existing temporary differences. As a result of the assessment, management decided to eliminate the entire valuation allowance. The difference from the Corporation s effective tax benefits for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2013, as compared to the Corporation s statutory tax rate of 34% is primarily due to the release of the valuation allowance on the deferred tax asset.

Income tax returns are subject to audit by the IRS. Income tax expense for current and prior periods is subject to adjustment based upon the outcome of such audits. During 2011, the IRS began an examination of the Corporation s tax returns for the year ended December 31, 2009. The IRS has taken the position the Corporation took bad debt deductions prematurely. The Corporation disagrees. The matter was not resolved at the examination level, therefore, the Corporation contested the matter to the IRS Office of Appeals. Management believes it is more likely than not that the Corporation will be successful in the appeals process. If the IRS prevails, the Corporation may be required to repay approximately \$1.57 million of tax refunds it had received as a result of a carryback of a net operating loss and the Corporation will increase its net operating loss tax carry forward by the same amount as the disallowed deduction.

Other Real Estate

Assets acquired through or instead of foreclosure, primarily other real estate owned, are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. New real estate appraisals are generally obtained at the time of foreclosure and are used to establish fair value. If fair value declines, a valuation allowance is recorded through expense. Estimating the initial and ongoing fair value of these properties involves a number of factors and judgments including holding time, costs to complete, holding costs, discount rate, absorption and other factors.

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Basic earnings per common share is computed based upon the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per common share is computed including the dilutive effect of additional potential common shares issuable under outstanding stock options and warrants. Diluted earnings per share is not computed for periods in which an operating loss is sustained. The computations were as follows for the periods ended September 30:

(In thousands except earnings per share)	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
BASIC:				
Net Earnings	\$ 7,380	\$ 1,379	\$ 727	\$ 484
Weighted average common shares outstanding	13,506	7,385	13,584	7,467
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07
DILUTED:				
Net Earnings	\$ 7,380	\$ 1,379	\$ 727	\$ 484
Weighted average common shares outstanding	13,506	7,385	13,584	7,467
Dilutive effect of warrants	1,059	0	1,251	0
Dilutive effect of stock options	153	3	193	16
Total common shares and dilutive potential common shares	14,718	7,388	15,028	7,473
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07

Anti-dilutive options to purchase 94,683 and 424,480 shares of common stock with respective weighted-average exercise prices of \$13.73 and \$5.54 were outstanding at September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, but were excluded from the computation of common share equivalents for each of the three and nine month periods, because the exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares.

6. Stock Based Compensation

The Corporation follows a fair-value based method for valuing stock-based compensation that measures compensation cost at the grant date based on the fair value of the award.

The fair value of each option granted was estimated on the date of grant using the modified Black-Scholes options-pricing model.

In 2012 and 2013, no options were granted as the Corporation awarded restricted shares in lieu of options related to goals achieved within the 2011 and 2012 officer incentive plan.

A summary of the status of the Corporation's stock option plans as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, and changes during the periods ending on those dates is presented below:

	Nine Months ended		Year ended	
	September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Shares	Weighted-average exercise price	Shares	Weighted-average exercise price
Outstanding at beginning of period	581,888	\$ 4.62	587,342	\$ 4.68

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Granted	0	0	0	0
Exercised	0	0	0	0
Forfeited	(587)	2.40	(5,454)	10.63
Expired	(16,518)	16.13	0	0
Outstanding at end of period	564,783	\$ 4.29	581,888	\$ 4.62
Options exercisable at period end	456,473	\$ 4.76	395,233	\$ 5.70
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the period		\$ N/A		\$ N/A

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The following information applies to options outstanding at September 30, 2013:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable			
	Number Outstanding	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
\$1.90 \$2.51	470,100	6.6		\$ 2.39	361,790		\$ 2.41
\$8.92	18,877	4.3		8.92	18,877		8.92
\$11.36 \$12.35	43,473	2.6		13.69	43,473		13.69
\$16.51 \$17.17	32,333	1.2		16.60	32,333		16.60
	564,783	5.9	\$ 773,157	\$ 4.29	456,473	\$ 586,638	\$ 4.76

⁽¹⁾ The intrinsic value is based on the difference of Camco's stock price on the grant date and the stock price at September 30, 2013. A summary of unvested options as of, and changes during the period ended, September 30, 2013, were as follows:

	Number	Intrinsic Value
Unvested options:		
Beginning of period	186,655	\$ 193,447
Granted	0	
Forfeited	(271)	
Vested during the period	(78,074)	
Unvested options at September 30, 2013	108,310	\$ 186,519

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and for the year ended December 31, 2012, was \$0 as no options were exercised.

As of September 30, 2013, there was \$77,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options. The unrecognized compensation cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.25 years.

In 2009, Camco granted 50,000 restricted shares of stock out of the current authorized common stock related to an employment agreement. The issuance of restricted stock vested in four equal annual increments beginning in 2010.

In March 2012, Camco granted 262,492 shares of restricted stock with an impact to unearned/deferred compensation of \$625,000. The stock was granted under the Camco Financial Corporation 2010 Equity Plan to officers based on 2011 performance. The restricted stock vests over three years, 20% vested on the date of the award, 20% vested on the date that the Compensation Committee certified Camco's 2012 financial results and 60% will vest on the date that the Compensation Committee certifies Camco's 2013 financial results (such results are expected to be certified in the first quarter of 2014). However, if Camco's pre-tax earnings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 are not equal to or greater than the pre-tax earnings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, the participant will forfeit 25% of the equity award that is to vest on that date. The fair value per share of restricted stock is the stock price at close on the grant date, which value is expensed on a straight-line basis during the vesting period.

In October 2012, Camco granted 53,187 shares of restricted stock with an impact to unearned/deferred compensation of \$94,150. The stock was granted under the Camco Financial Corporation 2010 Equity Plan based on achievement of a 2012 performance goal. The restricted stock vested immediately.

In February 2013, Camco granted 90,428 shares of restricted stock with an impact to unearned/deferred compensation of \$313,785 of which \$62,760 was expensed in the prior year related to shares which immediately vested. The stock was granted under the Camco Financial

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Corporation 2010 Equity Plan to officers based on 2012 performance. Of the 90,428 shares granted, 7,378 shares were withheld for the payment of taxes. The restricted stock vests over three years, 20%, which equated to 10,700 shares, vested on the date of the award, 20% will vest on the date that the Compensation Committee certifies Camco's 2013 financial results and 60% will vest on the date that the Compensation Committee certifies Camco's 2014 financial results (such results are expected to be certified in the first quarter of 2014 and 2015, respectively). However, if Camco's pre-tax earnings for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013 or 2014 are not equal to or greater than the budgeted pre-tax earnings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the participant will forfeit 25% of the equity award that is to vest on such date. Additionally, the shares may not be transferred for one year after vesting except for settlement of taxes. The fair value per share of restricted stock is the stock price at close on the grant date, which value is expensed on a straight-line basis during the vesting period.

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In February 2013, Camco granted 81,391 shares of restricted stock with an impact to unearned/deferred compensation of \$282,427 of which \$141,212 was expensed in the prior year related to shares which immediately vested. The stock was granted under the Camco Financial Corporation 2010 Equity Plan based on 2012 performance and 29,331 shares of the 81,391 shares granted were withheld for tax purposes related to an 83B election. The restricted stock vested 50%, or 11,364 shares, on the date of the award and 50% on the date that the Compensation Committee certifies Camco's 2013 financial results.

The shares represented by restricted stock awards are considered outstanding at the grant date, as the recipients are entitled to voting rights and dividends, if declared. A summary of restricted stock award activity for the period is presented below:

	Non-vested Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested balance at December 31, 2012	219,989	\$ 2.39
Granted	171,819	\$ 3.47
Vested	(123,134)	\$ 2.91
Forfeited	(951)	\$ 3.09
Non-vested balance at September 30, 2013	267,723	\$ 2.84

At September 30, 2013, there was approximately \$276,000 of compensation cost that had not been recognized related to restricted stock awards. That cost is expected to be recognized over the next 15 months.

7. Fair Value

The fair value framework as disclosed in the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure Topic of FASB ASC Topic 825, Financial Instruments (Fair Value Topic) includes a hierarchy which focuses on prioritizing the inputs used in valuation techniques. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), a lower priority to observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 2), and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities, the Corporation looks to active markets to price identical assets or liabilities whenever possible and classifies such items in Level 1. When identical assets and liabilities are not traded in active markets, the Corporation looks to observable market data for similar assets and liabilities and classifies such items as Level 2. Certain assets and liabilities are not actively traded in observable markets and the Corporation must use alternative techniques, based on unobservable inputs, to determine the fair value and classifies such items as Level 3. The level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant in the fair value measurement.

As a financial services corporation, the carrying value of certain financial assets and liabilities is impacted by the application of fair value measurements, either directly or indirectly. In certain cases, an asset or liability is measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis, such as available-for-sale investment securities. In other cases, management must rely on estimates or judgments to determine if an asset or liability not measured at fair value warrants an impairment write-down or whether a valuation reserve should be established. Given the inherent volatility, the use of fair value measurements may have a significant impact on the carrying value of assets or liabilities, or result in material changes to the financial statements, from period to period.

Listed below are three levels of inputs that Camco uses to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Quoted prices on identical assets or liabilities that are not actively traded. Also consists of an observable market price for a similar asset or liability. This includes the use of matrix pricing used to value debt securities absent the exclusive use of quoted prices.

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Level 3: Consists of unobservable inputs that are used to measure fair value when observable market inputs are not available. This could include the use of internally developed models, financial forecasting, etc.

The following methods, assumptions, and valuation techniques were used by the Corporation to measure different financial assets and liabilities at fair value and in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The carrying amount reported in the consolidated statements of financial condition for cash and cash equivalents is deemed to approximate fair value and are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Investment Securities: Fair values for investment securities are determined by quoted market prices if available (Level 1). For securities where quoted prices are not available, fair values are calculated based on market prices of similar securities. For securities where quoted prices or market prices of similar securities are not available, fair values are calculated using matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value investment securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific investment securities but rather relying on the investment securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted investment securities (Level 2). Any investment securities not valued based upon the methods above is considered Level 3.

The Corporation utilizes information provided by a third-party investment securities portfolio manager in analyzing the investment securities portfolio in accordance with the fair value hierarchy of the Fair Value Topic. The portfolio manager's evaluation of investment security portfolio pricing is performed using a combination of prices and data from other sources, along with internally developed matrix pricing models. The third-party's month-end pricing process includes a series of quality assurance activities where prices are compared to recent market conditions, previous evaluation prices, and between the various pricing services. These processes produce a series of quality assurance reports on which price exceptions are identified, reviewed and where appropriate, securities are re-priced. In the event of a materially different price, the third party will report the variance and review the pricing methodology in detail. The results of the quality assurance process are incorporated into the selection of pricing providers by the third party.

Loans Held for Sale: Mortgage loans held for sale are classified as Level 2 and are estimated using fair value which is determined using quoted prices and if available the contracted sales price of loans committed for delivery, which is determined on the date of sale commitment. Gains and losses on the sale of loans are recorded as net gains from sales of loans within noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Loans Receivable: The loan portfolio has been segregated into categories with similar characteristics, such as one- to four-family residential real estate, multi-family residential real estate, installment and other. These loan categories were further delineated into fixed-rate and adjustable-rate loans. The fair values for the resultant loan categories were computed via discounted cash flow analysis, using current interest rates offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. The methods utilized to estimate the fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price and due to the significant judgment involved in evaluating credit quality, loans are classified within Level 3 classification.

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock: The carrying amount presented in the consolidated statements of financial condition is deemed to approximate fair value.

Accrued Interest Receivable: The fair value for accrued interest approximates its carrying amounts due. The valuation is a Level 3 classification that is consistent with its underlying asset or liability.

Deposits: The fair values of deposits with no stated maturity, such as money market demand deposits, savings and NOW accounts have been analyzed by management and assigned estimated maturities and cash flows which are then discounted to derive a value. The fair value of fixed-rate certificates of deposit is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities. The Corporation classifies the estimated fair value of deposit liabilities as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

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Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank: The fair value of these advances is estimated using the rates currently offered for similar advances of similar remaining maturities or, when available, quoted market prices.

Repurchase Agreements: The fair value of repurchase agreements is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows using rates currently offered for similar maturities. The Corporation classifies the estimated fair value of short-term borrowings as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Subordinated Debentures: The fair value of subordinated debentures is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows using rates currently offered for smaller maturities.

Advances by Borrowers for Taxes and Insurance: The fair value of advances by borrowers for taxes and insurance approximates its carrying amounts due to the short duration before collection. The valuation is a Level 3 classification which is consistent with its underlying asset.

Accrued interest payable: The fair value of accrued interest payable approximates its carrying amounts due. The valuation is a Level 3 classification which is consistent with its underlying asset.

Commitments to Extend Credit: For fixed-rate and adjustable-rate loan commitments, the fair value estimate considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and committed rates. At September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the fair value of loan commitments was not material.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability between market participants at the balance sheet date. When possible, the Corporation looks to active and observable markets to price identical assets or liabilities. When identical assets and liabilities are not traded in active markets, the Corporation looks to observable market data for similar assets and liabilities. However, certain assets and liabilities are not traded in observable markets and Camco must use other valuation methods to develop a fair value. The fair value of impaired loans is based on the fair value of the underlying collateral, which is estimated through third party appraisals or internal estimates of collateral values.

Based on the foregoing methods and assumptions, the carrying value and fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments are as follows:

	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1 (In thousands)	Level 2	Level 3
September 30, 2013					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,185	\$ 17,185	\$ 17,185	\$ 0	\$ 0
Investment securities available for sale	101,211	101,211	0	101,168	43
Investment securities held to maturity	725	760	0	760	0
Loans held for sale	1,831	1,903	0	1,903	0
Loans receivable	577,003	581,629	0	0	581,629
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	9,888	9,888	0	0	9,888
Accrued interest receivable	2,471	2,471	0	0	2,471
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 609,012	\$ 580,194	\$ 0	\$ 580,194	\$ 0
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	59,477	61,249	0	61,249	0
Repurchase agreements	6,931	6,931	0	6,931	0
Subordinated debentures	5,000	4,863	0	0	4,863
Advances by borrowers for taxes and insurance	1,718	1,718	0	0	1,718
Accrued interest payable	1,823	1,823	0	0	1,823

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	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1 (In thousands)	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2012					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 58,379	\$ 58,379	\$ 58,379	\$ 0	\$ 0
Investment securities available for sale	85,298	85,298	0	85,254	44
Investment securities held to maturity	903	957	0	957	0
Loans held for sale	6,544	6,759	0	6,759	0
Loans receivable	554,575	544,655	0	0	544,655
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	9,888	9,888	0	0	9,888
Accrued interest receivable	2,631	2,631	0	0	2,631
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 627,224	\$ 622,186	\$ 0	\$ 622,186	\$ 0
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	53,297	56,310	0	56,310	0
Repurchase agreements	5,923	5,923	0	5,923	0
Subordinated debentures	5,000	4,976	0	0	4,976
Advances by borrowers for taxes and insurance	2,635	2,635	0	0	2,635
Accrued interest payable	1,692	1,692	0	0	1,692

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis:

(in thousands)	Balance	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
September 30, 2013				
Securities available for sale:				
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	\$ 101,100	\$ 0	\$ 101,100	\$ 0
Corporate equity securities	43	0	0	43
Mortgage-backed securities	68	0	68	0
December 31, 2012				
Securities available for sale				
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	\$ 84,071	\$ 0	\$ 84,071	\$ 0
Corporate equity securities	44	0	0	44
Mortgage-backed securities	1,183	0	1,183	0

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities measured on a non-recurring basis:

(in thousands)	Balance	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
September 30, 2013				
Impaired loans				
Real estate acquired through foreclosure	\$ 22,262	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 22,262
Real estate acquired through foreclosure	5,632	0	0	5,632
December 31, 2012				
Impaired loans				
Real estate acquired through foreclosure	\$ 22,727	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 22,727
Real estate acquired through foreclosure	10,581	0	0	10,581

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable the Corporation will be unable to collect all amounts due (both principal and interest) according to the contractual terms of the original loan agreement. Loan impairment is measured using the present value of the loan's expected cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, using the loan's observable market value, or using the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell if the loan is collateral-dependent. Collateral may be in the form of real estate and/or business assets such as accounts receivable, inventory or business equipment. The majority of collateral is real estate. The value of real estate is based on observable market prices and market values provided by independent, licensed or certified appraisers. Collateral values may be discounted based on management's historical knowledge of the property and/or changes in market conditions from the time of valuation.

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Fair value for real estate acquired through foreclosure is generally determined by obtaining recent appraisals on the properties. Other types of valuing include broker price opinions and valuations pertaining to the current and anticipated deterioration in the regional economy and real estate market, as evidenced by, among other things, a net out migration of the local population, unemployment rates, increasing vacancy rates, borrower delinquencies, declining property values and rental prices, differences between foreclosure appraisals and real estate owned sales prices, and an increase in concessions and other forms of discounting or other items approved by our asset classification committee. The fair value under such appraisals is determined by using one of the following valuation techniques: income, cost or comparable sales. The fair value is then reduced by management's estimate for the direct costs expected to be incurred in order to sell the property. Holding costs or maintenance expenses are recorded as period costs when incurred and are not included in the fair value estimate.

8. Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is a reserve established through a provision that is charged to expense and represents management's best estimate of probable losses that could be incurred within the existing portfolio of loans. The allowance is necessary to reserve for estimated loan losses and risks inherent in the loan portfolio. The Corporation's allowance for possible loan loss methodology is based on historical loss experience by type of credit and internal risk grade, specific homogeneous risk pools and specific loss allocations, with adjustments for current events and conditions. The provision for possible loan losses reflects loan quality trends, including the levels of and trends related to non-accrual loans, past due loans, potential problem loans, criticized loans and net charge-offs or recoveries, among other factors. The amount of the provision reflects not only the necessary allowance for possible loan losses related to newly identified criticized loans, but it also reflects actions taken related to other loans including, among other things, any necessary increases or decreases in required allowances for specific loans or loan pools. While management utilizes its best judgment and information available, the ultimate adequacy of the allowance is dependent upon a variety of factors beyond the Corporation's control, including, among other things, changes in market interest rates and other factors in the local economies that we serve, such as unemployment rates and real estate market values.

The current level of the allowance is directionally consistent with classified assets, non-accrual and delinquency. While management utilizes its best judgment and information available, the ultimate adequacy of the allowance is dependent upon a variety of factors beyond the Corporation's control, including, among other things, the performance of the Corporation's loan portfolio, the economy, changes in interest rates and comments of the regulatory authorities toward loan classifications.

The Corporation's allowance for possible loan losses consists of three elements: (i) specific valuation allowances on probable losses on specific loans; (ii) historical valuation allowances based on historical loan loss experience for similar loans with similar characteristics and trends, adjusted, as necessary, to reflect the impact of current conditions; and (iii) general valuation allowances based on general economic conditions and other qualitative risk factors both internal and external to the Corporation.

Although we believe that the allowance for loan losses at September 30, 2013 is adequate to cover losses inherent in the loan portfolio at that date based upon the available facts and circumstances, there can be no assurance that additions to the allowance for loan losses will not be necessary in future periods, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Ohio in general has experienced higher unemployment and some decreases in home values over the past five years like many regions in the U.S., but has improved over the last year which should comparatively mitigate losses on loans. Nonetheless, these factors, compounded by a very uncertain national economic outlook, may continue to increase the level of future losses beyond our current expectations.

Loans identified as losses by management are charged-off. Furthermore, consumer loan accounts are charged-off automatically based on regulatory requirements.

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Allowance for loan losses for the three and nine months period ending of September 30, 2013 and 2012 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	Construction	Land, Farm & Ag Loans	Residential	Commercial & Non- Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Commercial & Industrial	Multi- Family	Total
Allowance for credit losses:								
Beginning balance December 31, 2012	\$ 115	\$ 373	\$ 6,980	\$ 2,011	\$ 162	\$ 1,075	\$ 1,431	\$ 12,147
Charge-offs	0	(9)	(1,854)	(293)	(394)	0	(5)	(2,555)
Recoveries	0	10	480	9	83	6	0	588
Provision	49	(77)	(220)	11	504	(667)	(109)	(509)
Ending balance September 30, 2013	\$ 164	\$ 297	\$ 5,386	\$ 1,738	\$ 355	\$ 414	\$ 1,317	\$ 9,671
Beginning balance June 30, 2013	\$ 86	\$ 585	\$ 5,880	\$ 2,063	\$ 299	\$ 379	\$ 1,264	\$ 10,556
Charge-offs	0	(9)	(425)	(2)	(99)	0	0	(535)
Recoveries	0	8	244	7	0	0	0	259
Provision	78	(287)	(313)	(330)	155	35	53	(609)
Ending balance September 30, 2013	\$ 164	\$ 297	\$ 5,386	\$ 1,738	\$ 355	\$ 414	\$ 1,317	\$ 9,671
Beginning balance December 31, 2011	\$ 35	\$ 554	\$ 8,277	\$ 2,565	\$ 80	\$ 537	\$ 2,484	\$ 14,532
Charge-offs	0	(358)	(1,931)	(79)	(130)	(58)	(11)	(2,567)
Recoveries	0	5	164	684	17	65	9	944
Provision	502	273	(168)	406	134	861	(409)	1,599
Ending balance September 30, 2012	\$ 537	\$ 474	\$ 6,342	\$ 3,576	\$ 101	\$ 1,405	\$ 2,073	\$ 14,508
Beginning balance June 30, 2012	\$ 554	\$ 768	\$ 6,396	\$ 4,118	\$ 49	\$ 612	\$ 1,688	\$ 14,185
Charge-offs	0	(2)	(704)	(14)	(128)	(7)	0	(855)
Recoveries	0	2	54	648	16	1	0	721
Provision	(17)	(294)	596	(1,176)	164	(799)	385	457
Ending balance September 30, 2012	\$ 537	\$ 474	\$ 6,342	\$ 3,576	\$ 101	\$ 1,405	\$ 2,073	\$ 14,508

Allocation of the allowance for loan loss by segment to loans individually and collectively evaluated for impairment as follows:

Ending balance September 30, 2013								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 0	\$ 32	\$ 608	\$ 246	\$ 113	\$ 8	\$ 708	\$ 1,715
Collectively evaluated for impairment	164	265	4,778	1,492	242	406	609	7,956
Portfolio balances:								
Individually evaluated for impairment								
With no related allowance	\$ 10	\$ 458	\$ 127	\$ 36	\$ 0	\$ 32	\$ 0	\$ 663
With related allowance	0	273	11,369	3,232	392	82	6,643	21,991
Collectively evaluated for impairment	22,255	16,377	257,773	136,270	4,979	54,756	71,610	564,020
Ending balance September 30, 2013	\$ 22,266	\$ 17,108	\$ 269,267	\$ 139,538	\$ 5,371	\$ 54,871	\$ 78,253	\$ 586,674
Ending balance September 30, 2012								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1	\$ 100	\$ 595	\$ 524	\$ 39	\$ 34	\$ 406	\$ 1,699

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Collectively evaluated for impairment	537	374	5,747	3,052	62	1,371	1,666	12,809
Portfolio balances:								
Individually evaluated for impairment								
With no related allowance	0	0	589	1,143	0	66	0	1,798
With related allowance	16	900	10,825	5,949	526	492	4,565	23,273
Collectively evaluated for impairment	29,635	13,241	272,680	143,589	3,550	38,092	68,172	568,959
Ending balance September 30, 2012	\$ 29,651	\$ 14,141	\$ 284,094	\$ 150,681	\$ 4,076	\$ 38,650	\$ 72,737	\$ 594,030

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Non-accrual and Past Due Loans. Loans are considered past due if the required principal and interest payments have not been received as of the date such payments were due. Loans are placed on non-accrual status when the loan is more than three payments past due, as well as when required by regulatory provisions. Loans may be placed on non-accrual status regardless of whether or not such loans are considered past due. When interest accrual is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed. Interest income is recognized when the loan is returned to accrual status and all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current (minimum of six months), or future payments are reasonably assured. Future payments interest income will be recognized while the previous payments of interest (during non-accrual status) will be recognized over the life of the loan.

The following table details non-accrual loans at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Construction	\$ 10	\$ 14
Land, Farmland, Agriculture	607	709
Residential / prime	6,215	7,152
Residential / subprime	6,519	9,195
Commercial and non-residential	1,080	1,967
Consumer	395	491
Commercial and industrial	34	66
Multi Family	0	0
Total	\$ 14,860	\$ 19,594

An age analysis of past due loans, segregated by class of loans were as follows:

September 30, 2013	Loans 30 - 59 Days Past Due	Loans 60 - 89 Days Past Due	Loans 90+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Accruing Loans 90 Days Past Due
(in thousands)							
Construction	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 22,266	\$ 22,266	\$ 0
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	31	0	0	31	17,077	17,108	0
Residential/prime	1,233	648	3,584	5,465	211,237	216,702	0
Residential/subprime	1,606	533	3,554	5,693	46,872	52,565	0
Commercial and non-residential	58	0	778	836	138,702	139,538	0
Consumer	36	1	7	44	5,327	5,371	0
Commercial and industrial	7	0	2	9	54,862	54,871	0
Multi Family	614	0	0	614	77,639	78,253	0
Total	\$ 3,585	\$ 1,182	\$ 7,925	\$ 12,692	\$ 573,982	\$ 586,674	\$ 0

December 31, 2012	Loans 30 - 59 Days Past Due	Loans 60 - 89 Days Past Due	Loans 90+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Accruing Loans 90 Days Past Due
(in thousands)							
Construction	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 13,815	\$ 13,815	\$ 0
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	65	32	119	216	13,786	14,002	0
Residential / prime	2,316	906	5,212	8,434	210,217	218,651	0
Residential / subprime	2,509	1,181	4,562	8,252	48,993	57,245	0

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Commercial and non-residential	0	0	1,095	1,095	135,784	136,879	0
Consumer	100	1	28	129	3,919	4,048	0
Commercial and industrial	0	0	66	66	42,028	42,094	0
Multi Family	227	0	0	227	79,761	79,988	0
Total	\$ 5,217	\$ 2,120	\$ 11,082	\$ 18,419	\$ 548,303	\$ 566,722	\$ 0

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Impaired loans. Loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable Advantage will be unable to collect all amounts due in accordance with the original contractual terms of the loan agreement, including scheduled principal and interest payments. Impairment is evaluated in total for smaller-balance loans of a similar nature and on an individual loan basis for other larger commercial credits. If a loan is impaired, a specific valuation allowance is allocated, if necessary, so that the loan is reported net, of collateral if payment is expected solely from the collateral or at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the loan's fair sale value. Interest payments on impaired loans are typically applied to principal unless collectability of the principal amount is reasonably assured in which case interest is recognized on an accrual basis. Impaired loans or portions of loans are charged off when deemed uncollectible.

We have included the following information with respect to impairment measurements relating to loans for better understanding of our process and procedures relating to fair value of financial instruments:

Based on policy, a loan is typically deemed impaired (non-performing) once it has gone over three payments or 90 days delinquent or is considered a Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR). See the **Modifications** section below. Our management of the troubled credit will vary as will the timing of valuations, loan loss provision and charge offs based on a multitude of factors such as, cash flow of the business/borrower, responsiveness of the borrower, communication with the commercial banker, property inspections, property deterioration, and delinquency. Typically, a nonperforming, non-homogeneous collateral dependent loan will be valued and adjusted (if needed) within a time frame as short as 30 days or as many as 180 days after determination of impairment. If impaired, the collateral is then evaluated and an updated appraisal is most typically ordered. Upon receipt of an appraisal or other valuation, we complete an analysis to determine if the impaired loan requires a specific reserve or to be charged down to estimated net realizable value. The time frame may be as short as 30 days or as much as 180 days, when an appraisal is ordered.

Camco's credit risk management process consistently monitors key performance metrics across both the performing and non-performing assets to identify any further degradation of credit quality. Additionally, impaired credits are monitored in weekly loan committee asset quality discussions, monthly Asset Classification Committee meetings and quarterly loan loss reserve reviews. Strategy documents and exposure projections are completed on a monthly basis to ensure that the current status of the troubled asset is clearly understood and reported.

The Asset Classification Committee oversees the management of all impaired loans and any subsequent loss provision or charge off that is considered. When a loan is deemed impaired, the valuation is obtained to determine any existing loss that may be present as of the valuation date. Policy dictates that any differences from fair market value, less costs to sell, are to be recognized as loss during the current period (loan loss provision or charge off). Any deviations from this policy will be identified by amount and contributing reasons for the policy departure during our quarterly reporting process.

Camco's policies dictate that an impaired loan subject to a possible charge off will remain in a nonperforming status until it is paid current and completes a period of on-time payments that demonstrate that the loan can perform and/or there is some certainty payments will continue. Camco monitors through various system reports any loan whose terms have been modified. These reports identify troubled debt restructures, modifications, and renewals.

When circumstances do not allow for an updated appraisal or Camco determines that an appraisal is not needed, the underlying collateral's fair market value is estimated in the following ways:

Camco's personnel property inspections combined with an internally or externally prepared valuation,

Broker price opinions, or

Various on-line fair market value estimation programs (i.e. Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, etc).

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Impaired loans are set forth in the following table:

(in thousands)	Recorded	Unpaid	Related	Recorded	Unpaid	Related
	Investment	Principal	Allowance	Investment	Principal	Allowance
	September 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
With no related allowance recorded:						
Construction	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 0	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 0
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	458	872	0	558	972	0
Residential	126	172	0	0	0	0
Commercial and non-residential	36	222	0	1,572	1,619	0
Commercial and industrial	32	32	0	0	0	0
Multi Family	0	661	0	1	661	0
Total	\$ 663	\$ 1,970	\$ 0	\$ 2,145	\$ 3,266	\$ 0
With a related specific allowance recorded:						
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	\$ 273	\$ 273	\$ 32	\$ 230	\$ 230	\$ 68
Residential	11,369	11,552	608	11,107	11,473	500
Commercial and non-residential	3,232	3,281	246	3,674	3,700	369
Consumer	392	392	113	491	518	40
Commercial and industrial	82	82	8	539	539	25
Multi Family	6,643	6,643	708	4,541	4,541	416
Total	\$ 21,991	\$ 22,223	\$ 1,715	\$ 20,582	\$ 21,001	\$ 1,418

(in thousands)	Average			
	Recorded	Interest	Average	Interest
	Investment	Income	Recorded	Income
	3 Months Ended		3 Months Ended	
	September 30, 2013		September 30, 2012	
With no related allowance recorded:				
Construction	\$ 11	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	458	7	0	0
Residential	138	0	619	1
Commercial and non-residential	153	0	1,170	36
Consumer	0	0	0	0
Commercial and industrial	49	0	66	0
Multi Family	0	0	0	0
Total	\$ 809	\$ 0	\$ 1,855	\$ 37
With a related specific allowance recorded:				
Construction	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 16	\$ 0
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	275	3	902	25
Residential	11,494	107	10,954	186
Commercial and non-residential	3,249	36	5,544	163
Consumer	397	1	553	12
Commercial and industrial	86	2	308	4
Multi Family	6,667	75	4,577	107

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Total	\$ 22,168	\$ 224	\$ 22,854	\$ 497
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(in thousands)	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Investment Income Recognized
	9 Months Ended September 30, 2013		9 Months Ended September 30, 2012	
With no related allowance recorded:				
Construction	\$ 11	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	483	10	0	0
Residential	129	1	551	0
Commercial and non-residential	95	0	504	0
Consumer	0	0	0	0
Commercial and industrial	33	0	102	0
Multi Family	0	0	0	0
Total	\$ 751	\$ 11	\$ 1,157	\$ 0
With a related specific allowance recorded:				
Construction	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 18	\$ 0
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	276	10	243	9
Residential	11,468	339	11,756	194
Commercial and non-residential	3,256	104	8,361	253
Consumer	433	5	280	8
Commercial and industrial	88	4	377	12
Multi Family	6,670	252	4,611	107
Total	\$ 22,191	\$ 714	\$ 25,646	\$ 583

The Corporation categorizes loans and leases into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Corporation analyzes loans and leases individually by classifying the loans and leases as to credit risk. The loans monitored utilizing the risk categories listed below refer to commercial, commercial and industrial, construction, land, farmland and agriculture loans. All non-homogeneous loans are monitored through delinquency reporting. This analysis is performed on a quarterly basis. The Corporation uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Pass (Grade 1-3)

Uncriticized assets exhibit no material problems, credit deficiencies or payment problems. These assets generally are well protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or by the value of the asset or underlying collateral. Such credits are graded as follows: Excellent (1), Good (2) or Satisfactory (3).

Watch (Grade 4)

Watch rated credits are of acceptable credit quality, but exhibit one or more characteristics which merit closer monitoring or enhanced structure. Such characteristics include higher leverage, lower debt service coverage, industry issues or a construction loan without preleasing commitments (generally multifamily projects).

Special Mention Assets (Grade 5)

Special Mention Assets have potential weaknesses or pose financial risk that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the Bank's credit position at some future date. Special Mention Assets are not adversely classified and do not expose the Bank to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.

Substandard Assets (Grade 6)

An asset classified Substandard is protected inadequately by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor, or by the collateral pledged, if any. Assets so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. The possibility that liquidation would not be timely requires a substandard classification even if there is little likelihood of total loss.

Assets classified as Substandard may exhibit one or more of the following weaknesses:

The primary source of repayment is gone or severely impaired and the Bank may have to rely upon a secondary source.

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Loss does not seem likely but sufficient problems have arisen to cause the Bank to go to abnormal lengths to protect its position in order to maintain a high probability of repayment.

Obligors are unable to generate enough cash flow for debt reduction.

Collateral has deteriorated.

The collateral is not subject to adequate inspection and verification of value (if the collateral is expected to be the source of repayment).

Flaws in documentation leave the Bank in a subordinated or unsecured position if the collateral is needed for the repayment of the loan.

For assets secured by real estate, the appraisal does not conform to FDIC appraisal standards or the assumptions underlying the appraisal are demonstrably incorrect.

Doubtful Assets (Grade 7)

An asset classified Doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in one classified as Substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss Assets (Grade 8)

An asset, or portion thereof, classified loss is considered uncollectible and of such little value that its continuance on the books is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the asset has absolutely no recovery or salvage value; rather, it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off an essentially worthless asset (or portion thereof), even though partial recovery may occur in the future.

Loans and leases not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the above described process are considered to be pass rated loans and leases.

Based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of non-homogenous loans and leases is as follows:

(In Thousands)

September 30, 2013	Pass	Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Total ⁽¹⁾
Construction	\$ 16,760	\$ 5,496	\$ 0	\$ 10	\$ 22,266
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	15,570	775	0	763	17,108
Commercial/Non Residential	115,793	11,951	7,563	4,231	139,538
Commercial and industrial	54,741	14	0	116	54,871
Multi Family	68,977	4,352	1,516	3,408	78,253
Total	\$ 271,841	\$ 22,588	\$ 9,079	\$ 8,528	\$ 312,036

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December 31, 2012	Pass	Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Total ⁽¹⁾
Construction	\$ 10,586	\$ 3,215	\$ 0	\$ 14	\$ 13,815
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	13,063	0	0	939	14,002
Commercial/Non Residential	107,065	17,137	6,479	6,198	136,879
Commercial and industrial	39,666	2,256	0	172	42,094
Multi Family	65,142	7,762	3,409	3,675	79,988
Total	\$ 235,522	\$ 30,370	\$ 9,888	\$ 10,998	\$ 286,778

⁽¹⁾ There were no doubtful loans as of September 30, 2013 or December 31, 2012.

Homogeneous loans are monitored at 60+ days delinquent. See the above schedule on page 20 related to change in allowance for loans which includes all classes of loans, including the loans related to residential and consumer.

Modifications.

A modification of a loan constitutes a TDR when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and the modification constitutes a concession. The Corporation offers various types of concessions when modifying a loan, however, forgiveness of principal is rarely granted. Commercial and industrial loans modified in a TDR often involve temporary interest-only payments, term extensions, and converting revolving credit lines to term loans. Additional collateral and/or guarantors may be requested.

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Commercial mortgage and construction loans modified in a TDR often involve a temporary or permanent interest rate reduction, extending the maturity date at an interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, and/or substituting or adding a new borrower or guarantor. Construction loans modified in a TDR may also involve extending the interest-only payment period. Residential mortgage loans modified in a TDR are primarily comprised of loans where monthly payments are lowered to accommodate the borrowers' financial needs. This is accomplished by temporary interest only payment periods, temporarily lowering the interest rate, extending the maturity date or a combination of these strategies. The accrual status of modified residential mortgages is dependent on the delinquency status before, during and after the modification process. Home equity modifications are uniquely designed to meet the specific needs of each borrower. Modified terms for home equity loans include renewal of an interest only payment stream, extending the maturity date, converting to a principal and interest payment, amortizing the balance due, or a combination of these strategies. Automobile loans are typically not modified.

Loans modified in a TDR may be in accrual status, non-accrual status, partial charge-offs, not delinquent, delinquent or any combination of these criteria. As a result, loans modified in a TDR for the Corporation may have the financial effect of increasing the specific allowance associated with individual loans. An allowance for impaired consumer and commercial loans that have been modified in a TDR is measured based either on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate, or the estimated fair value of the collateral, less any selling costs, if the loan is collateral dependent. Management exercises significant judgment in developing these estimates.

The following presents by class, information related to loans modified in a TDR during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Troubled Debt Restructurings ⁽¹⁾ (dollars in thousands)	Loans Modified as a TDR for the Three Months Ended September 30,		Loans Modified as a TDR for the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	Number of Contracts	2013 Recorded Investment (as of period end)(1)	Number of Contracts	2013 Recorded Investment (as of period end) ⁽¹⁾
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	0	\$ 0	3	\$ 576
Residential prime	6	376	11	1,253
Residential subprime	4	171	11	1,159
Commercial	2	591	3	798
C Consumer Other	0	0	2	15
C Commercial and Industrial	1	7	1	7
Multi Family ⁽²⁾	0	0	2	3,371
Total	13	\$ 1,145	33	\$ 7,179

⁽¹⁾ The period end balances are inclusive of all partial pay downs and charge-offs since the modification date. Loans modified in a TDR that were fully paid down, charged-off, or foreclosed upon by period end are not reported.

⁽²⁾ Renewals of existing TDRSs.

The following presents by class, information related to loans modified in a TDR during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Troubled Debt Restructurings ⁽¹⁾ (dollars in thousands)	Loans Modified as a TDR for the Three Months Ended September 30,		Loans Modified as a TDR for the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	Number of Contracts	2012 Recorded Investment (as of period end) (1)	Number of Contracts	2012 Recorded Investment (as of period end) ⁽¹⁾
Land, Farmland, Ag Loans	0	\$ 0	2	\$ 732
Residential prime	6	503	54	3,281

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Residential subprime	2	187	10	966
Commercial	0	0	4	1,711
C Consumer Other	5	223	10	417
Multi Family	0	0	0	0
Total	13	\$ 913	80	\$ 7,107

(1) The period end balances are inclusive of all partial pay downs and charge-offs since the modification date. Loans modified in a TDR that were fully paid down, charged-off, or foreclosed upon by period end are not reported.

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The following presents by class, loans modified in a TDR from October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013 that subsequently defaulted (i.e., 60 days or more past due following a modification) during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013.

(dollars in thousands)	Loans Modified as a TDR Within the Previous Twelve Months That Subsequently Defaulted During the Three Months Ended September 30, 2013		Loans Modified as a TDR Within the Previous Twelve Months That Subsequently Defaulted During the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment (as of period end) ⁽¹⁾	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment (as of period end) ⁽¹⁾
Residential prime	1	\$ 40	1	\$ 40
Residential subprime	1	75	1	75
Consumer	1	7	1	7
Total	3	\$ 122	3	\$ 122

⁽¹⁾ The period end balances are inclusive of all partial pay downs and charge-offs since the modification date. Loans modified in a TDR that were fully paid down, charged-off, or foreclosed upon by period end are not reported.

The following presents by class, loans modified in a TDR from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012 that subsequently defaulted (i.e., 60 days or more past due following a modification) during the three and six months ended September 30, 2012.

(dollars in thousands)	Loans Modified as a TDR Within the Previous Twelve Months That Subsequently Defaulted During the Three Months Ended September 30, 2012		Loans Modified as a TDR Within the Previous Twelve Months That Subsequently Defaulted During the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment (as of period end) ⁽¹⁾	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment (as of period end) ⁽¹⁾
Residential prime	1	\$ 98	2	\$ 166
Residential subprime	3	153	3	153
Consumer	1	20	1	20
Total	5	\$ 271	6	\$ 339

⁽¹⁾ The period end balances are inclusive of all partial pay downs and charge-offs since the modification date. Loans modified in a TDR that were fully paid down, charged-off, or foreclosed upon by period end are not reported.

9. Investment Securities

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and estimated fair values of investment securities at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

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	September 30, 2013			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
	(In thousands)			
Available for sale:				
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises	\$ 102,423	\$ 2	\$ 1,325	\$ 101,100
Corporate equity securities	44	0	1	43
Mortgage-backed securities	65	3	0	68
Total investment securities available for sale	\$ 102,532	\$ 5	\$ 1,326	\$ 101,211
Held to maturity:				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 725	\$ 35	\$ 0	\$ 760
Total investment securities held to maturity	\$ 725	\$ 35	\$ 0	\$ 760

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	December 31, 2012			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
		(In thousands)		
Available for sale:				
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises	\$ 83,956	\$ 118	\$ 3	\$ 84,071
Corporate equity securities	44	0	0	44
Mortgage-backed securities	1,146	37	0	1,183
Total investment securities available for sale	\$ 85,146	\$ 155	\$ 3	\$ 85,298
Held to maturity:				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 903	54	0	957
Total investment securities held to maturity	\$ 903	\$ 54	\$ 0	\$ 957

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities at September 30, 2013 by contractual term to maturity are shown below.

	Available for Sale		Held to Maturity	
	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value
		(In thousands)		
Due in one year or less	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Due after one year through five years	96,424	95,297	0	0
Due after five years through ten years	5,999	5,803	0	0
Due after ten years	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	102,423	101,100	0	0
Mortgage-backed securities	65	68	725	760
Corporate equity securities	44	43	0	0
Total	\$ 102,532	\$ 101,211	\$ 725	\$ 760

Proceeds from sales of investment securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, totaled \$24.0 million, resulting in gross realized gains of \$61,000, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, proceeds from sales totaled \$8,000, resulting in gross realized gains of \$1,000.

At September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were \$90.1 million and \$3.0 million securities in an unrealized loss position less than twelve months and no securities in an unrealized loss position more than twelve months, respectively. The table below indicates the length of time individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

(In thousands)	September 30, 2013					
	Less than 12 months			More than 12 months		
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	No. of Securities	Fair value	Unrealized losses	No. of Securities
Available for sale:						
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises	\$ 90,101	\$ 1,325	43	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Corporate equity securities	43	1	1	0	0	0

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Total	\$ 90,145	\$ 1,326	44	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
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(In thousands)	Less than 12 months		December 31, 2012			
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	No. of Securities	Fair value	Unrealized losses	No. of Securities
Available for sale:						
U.S. Government sponsored enterprises	\$ 2,995	\$ 3	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
Total	\$ 2,995	\$ 3	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	0

Management has the intent and ability to hold these securities for the foreseeable future and the decline in the fair value is primarily due to an increase in market interest rates. The fair values are expected to recover as securities approach maturity dates.

At September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 approximately \$11.4 and \$10.0 million, respectively, of investment securities were pledged in accordance with federal and state requirements to secure deposits and repurchase agreements.

10. Federal Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

(In thousands)	3 months ended		9 months ended	
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Income Taxes:				
Federal deferred expense (benefit)	\$ 171	\$ (63)	\$ 165	\$ (57)
Current tax expense	0	0	0	0
Valuation allowance	0	10	(5,868)	(21)
Total Income Tax (Benefit)	\$ 171	\$ (53)	\$ (5,703)	\$ (78)

A reconciliation of the rate of taxes at the federal statutory rate are summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	3 months ended		9 months ended	
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Federal income taxes computed at the expected statutory rate	\$ 305	\$ 146	\$ 570	\$ 442
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:				
Nontaxable dividend and interest income	0	(1)	0	(15)
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance net	(53)	(128)	(160)	(237)
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	0	10	(5,868)	(21)
Other	(81)	(80)	(245)	(247)
Federal income tax provision per consolidated financial statements	\$ 171	\$ (53)	\$ (5,703)	\$ (78)

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The components of the Corporation's net deferred tax asset (liability) at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Taxes (payable) refundable on temporary differences at statutory rate: (In thousands)	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Deferred tax assets:		
General loan loss allowance	\$ 3,288	\$ 4,130
Deferred loan fees	208	184
Deferred compensation	1,421	1,046
Other assets	1,281	1,357
Non-accrual interest	208	163
Unrealized loss on securities designated as available for sale	449	0
Tax credits and low income housing credits	2,429	2,134
NOL carry forward	2,080	1,341
Total deferred tax assets	11,364	10,355
Deferred tax liabilities:		
FHLB stock dividends	\$ (1,659)	\$ (1,660)
Mortgage servicing rights	(1,396)	(1,103)
Book versus tax depreciation	(687)	(697)
Original issue discount	(673)	(708)
Unrealized gain on securities designated as available for sale	0	(51)
Prepaid expense for FHLB advance restructure	(618)	(140)
Purchase price adjustments	(128)	(128)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(5,161)	(4,487)
Valuation Allowance	\$ 0	\$ (5,868)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ 6,203	\$ 0

Income tax returns are subject to audit by the IRS. Income tax expense for current and prior periods is subject to adjustment based upon the outcome of such audits. During 2011, the IRS began an examination of the Corporation's tax returns for the year ended December 31, 2009. The examination is near completion. The IRS has taken the position the Corporation took bad debt deductions prematurely. The Corporation disagrees. The matter has not been resolved at the examination level; therefore, the Corporation has contested the matter at the IRS Office of Appeals. Management believes it is more likely than not that the Corporation will be successful in the appeals process. If the IRS prevails, the Corporation may be required to repay approximately \$1.57 million of tax refunds it had received as a result of a carryback of a net operating loss and the Corporation will increase their net operating loss tax carry forward by the same amount as the disallowed deduction.

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CAMCO FINANCIAL CORPORATION

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

Forward Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) and this Form 10-Q include forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), as amended, which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as may, might, could, would, believe, expect, intend, plan, seek, anticipate, estimate, project or continue or the negative thereof or comparable terminology. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this document regarding our outlook, financial position and results of operation, liquidity, capital resources and interest rate sensitivity are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements also include, but are not limited to:

anticipated changes in industry conditions created by state and federal legislation and regulations;

anticipated changes in general interest rates and the impact of future interest rate changes on our profitability, capital adequacy and the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities;

retention of our existing customer base and our ability to attract new customers;

the development of new products and services and their success in the marketplace;

the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses; and

statements regarding our anticipated loan and deposit account growth, expense levels, liquidity and capital resources and projections of earnings.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results to be materially different from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although we believe the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance such expectations will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements also include, but are not limited to:

competition in the industry and markets in which we operate;

changes in general interest rates;

rapid changes in technology affecting the financial services industry;

changes in government regulation; and

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general economic and business conditions.

This MD&A is intended to give stockholders a more comprehensive review of the issues facing management than could be obtained from an examination of the financial statements alone. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related footnotes and the selected financial data elsewhere in this quarterly report. As used herein and except as the context may otherwise require, references to Camco, the Corporation, we, us, or our means, collectively, Camco Financial Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Advantage Bank (Advantage or the Bank).

Overview

On October 9, 2013, Camco and Huntington Bancshares Incorporated (Huntington) entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (Merger Agreement) pursuant to which Camco will merge into Huntington. Immediately following the merger of Camco into Huntington, Advantage Bank, will be merged into The Huntington National Bank, a national bank wholly-owned by Huntington, with The Huntington National Bank as the surviving institution.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Camco stockholders will be entitled to receive either 0.7264 shares of Huntington common stock or \$6.00 in cash for each share of Camco common stock, subject to proration provisions specified in the Merger Agreement that provide for targeted aggregate split of total consideration of 80% common stock and 20% cash.

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The transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2014, subject to the satisfaction of customary closing conditions, including regulatory approvals and the approval of Camco stockholders.

On October 31, 2013, the Consent Order that was issued on February 9, 2012, to Advantage Bank of Cambridge, Ohio (Advantage), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Camco Financial Corporation (CAFI), by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and State of Ohio, Division of Financial Institutions (Ohio Division) was terminated. *See* Capital Requirements below for additional information.

Management has continued its focus on managing credit, while reducing risk and concentrations within the loan portfolio and maintaining sufficient liquidity while increasing capital levels. Advantage has experienced improving trends in asset quality metrics over the past few years. Nonperforming loans continue to decrease, which demonstrates our continued diligence in managing our delinquencies and working with our loan customers in order to reduce losses for them as well as our Corporation. Additionally, the amount of classified loans has decreased not only due to charge offs and sales of various assets, but also due to upgrading the loan quality ratings of various commercial loans due to improved borrower financial performance combined, in some cases, with restructured credit facilities, which has resulted in lower provisions for loan losses.

Current results include continued increases in the sales of the real estate owned portfolio. These sales contribute to the decrease of our classified assets and will result in a reduction of future expenses related to managing the properties, taxes and upkeep.

Non-accruals have decreased \$36.4 million, or 69.9%, to \$15.7 million at September 30, 2013 since the peak of \$52.1 million at December 31, 2008 and \$3.9 million, or 19.9% since December 31, 2012. Additionally, charge offs have decreased from \$22.8 million for the twelve months ending December 31, 2009 to \$2.0 million for the nine months ending September 30, 2013. While the charge offs contributed to the decrease in non-accrual loans, it is important to note that \$30.8 million of the charge offs were related to commercial originations from 2005 through 2008. Yet, commercial originations from 2009 through 2013 only have losses of \$926,000. We acknowledge that the loans originated in 2012 and 2013 are not completely seasoned but the trending has positive attributes and significant differences that relate to loan policy underwriting changes initiated by the Bank's executive management team, coupled with changes in the commercial credit department and added oversight of the special assets department. If, as we expect, charge offs continue to stabilize and credit quality improves, less allowance for loan and lease losses will be required to maintain an adequate reserve. *See* Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Allowance for Loan Losses, for additional schedules related to trending and progress.

Discussion of Financial Condition Changes from December 31, 2012 to September 30, 2013

At September 30, 2013, Camco's consolidated assets totaled \$760.8 million, a decrease of \$3.5 million, or 0.5%, from December 31, 2012. The decline in total assets resulted from decreased cash levels as a result of decreased deposit balances, partially offset by increased loans receivable, investments available for sale and recording 100% of the deferred tax assets (DTA).

Residential and commercial loan production increased in 2013 due primarily to additional residential lenders hired in the Columbus, Ohio market area and the renewed ability to generate commercial loans as Advantage previously reduced concentration limits and is now within all concentration policy limits and regulatory standards. This increased production has only slightly increased our portfolio growth which has been offset by payoffs. This has also affected our yield on loans, as we continue to have payoffs and adjustable rate loans re-price and originate new loans in the current lower rate environment. We expect the yield on loans to continue to decrease slightly throughout 2013.

Cash and interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions totaled \$17.2 million at September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$41.2 million, or 70.6%, from December 31, 2012. Cash has been deployed into loans and investments that are available for sale to improve interest income while ensuring that liquidity remains adequate.

As of September 30, 2013, securities totaled \$101.9 million, an increase of \$15.7 million, or 18.3%, from December 31, 2012, due to the purchase of \$72.5 million in securities, which was offset partially by the sale of \$24.0 million in securities, coupled with principal repayments and maturities of \$31.3 million and a decrease in the market value of \$1.5 million. The sold securities locked in \$61,000 of gains in the first nine months of 2013. At the time of sale, cash related to the sale was transferred to the Federal Reserve account which earned 25 basis points and shortly after, the Bank reinvested the majority of liquid funds in securities in order to obtain higher yields while maintaining adequate liquidity.

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Loans receivable, including loans held for sale, totaled \$578.8 million at September 30, 2013, an increase of \$17.7 million, or 3.2%, from December 31, 2012. The increase resulted primarily from loan disbursements totaling \$258.6 million offset partially by principal repayments of \$158.6 million and loan sales of \$83.3 million and \$2.4 million.

Loan originations during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 included \$144.2 million of commercial loans, \$103.9 million in loans secured by one- to four-family residential real estate and \$14.0 million in consumer and other loans. Our intent is to continue to service our communities in one- to four-family residential, consumer and commercial real estate lending in the future and continue with our strategic plan of generating additional lending opportunities and core relationships.

During the first nine months of 2013, the average yield on loans was 4.79%, a decrease of 40 basis points as compared to 5.19% for the same period in 2012. The decrease in yield is due to lower effective rates in the loan portfolio during 2013 in connection with the low interest rate environment. As we continue to have payoffs and adjustable rate loans re-price and we originate new loans in the current low rate environment, we expect the yield on loans to continue to decrease slightly throughout 2013.

The allowance for loan losses totaled \$9.7 million and \$12.1 million at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, representing 65.1% and 62.0% of nonperforming loans, respectively, at those dates. Nonperforming loans (loans with more than three payments delinquent plus nonaccrual loans) totaled \$14.9 million and \$19.6 million at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, constituting 2.5% and 3.4% of total net loans, including loans held for sale. See Note 7 Allowance for Loan Losses, above for additional information related to change in allowance and delinquency. Net charge-offs totaled \$2.0 million and \$1.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively.

Nonaccrual status denotes loans greater than three payments past due, loans for which, in the opinion of management, the collection of additional interest is unlikely, or loans that meet nonaccrual criteria as established by regulatory authorities. Payments received on a nonaccrual loan are either applied to the outstanding principal balance or recorded as an asset which holds the interest income, depending on management's assessment of the collectability of the loan.

At September 30, 2013, the Corporation's other real estate owned (REO) consisted of 124 repossessed properties with a net book value of \$5.6 million, a decrease of \$4.9 million, compared to December 31, 2012, due to increased sales, including the sale of a golf course and land lots for \$3.2 million. Initial loss and the write down to market value is recorded as a charge to the allowance for loan losses. Thereafter, if there is a further deterioration in value, a specific valuation allowance is established and charged to operations. The Corporation reflects costs to carry REO as period costs. When property is acquired through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure, it is initially recorded at the fair value of the related assets at the date of foreclosure, less estimated costs to sell the property.

The Corporation works with borrowers to avoid foreclosure if possible. Furthermore, if it becomes inevitable that a borrower will not be able to retain ownership of the property, the Corporation often seeks a deed in lieu of foreclosure in order to gain control of the property earlier in the recovery process. The strategy of pursuing deeds in lieu of foreclosure more aggressively should result in a reduction in the holding period for nonperforming assets and ultimately reduce economic losses.

Prepaid expenses and other assets increased \$8.3 million primarily due to the reversal of the Corporation's DTA valuation allowance of approximately \$6.5 million in the second quarter of 2013. The DTA valuation allowance recovery is the result of sustained profitability and improving credit quality that has led to significantly lower credit costs. This, along with a reasonable expectation of continued profitability, has prompted management to determine that the tax assets would more likely than not be recovered through future taxable income and that maintaining the entire valuation allowance was no longer necessary. The DTA includes a gross net operating loss carry forward of approximately \$6.1 million, which will be used in future periods to reduce income tax payments.

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Deposits totaled \$609.0 million at September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$18.2 million, or 2.9%, from the total at December 31, 2012. The following table details our deposit portfolio balances and the average rate paid on our deposit portfolio at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012		Change	
	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 78,778	0.00%	\$ 76,490	0.00%	\$ 2,288	0.00%
Interest-bearing demand	70,114	0.11	70,472	0.13	(357)	(0.02)
Money market demand accounts	117,655	0.25	121,437	0.24	(3,782)	(0.01)
Savings accounts	56,408	0.05	54,726	0.05	1,682	0.00
Total certificate accounts	286,057	1.16	304,099	1.28	(18,042)	(0.12)
Total deposits	\$ 609,012	0.61%	\$ 627,224	0.69%	\$ (18,211)	(0.07)%

The decrease in certificates of deposit was primarily due to decreases in non-core customers (customers who only have a certificate of deposit account with the Bank). We continue to focus and implement our strategy of improving the long-term funding mix of the Bank's deposit portfolio by developing core relationships with customers within our communities, and adding commercial and retail checking accounts. During the third quarter of 2013 new consumer checking accounts were implemented along with a debit card rewards program. The Bank is focused on its collection of core deposits. Core deposit balances, generated from customers throughout the Bank's branch network, are generally a stable source of funds similar to long-term funding, but core deposits such as checking and savings accounts are typically less costly than alternative fixed-rate funding. The Corporation believes that this cost advantage makes core deposits a superior funding source, in addition to providing cross-selling opportunities and fee income possibilities.

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) and other borrowings totaled \$71.4 million at September 30, 2013, an increase of \$7.2 million, or 11.2%, from the total at December 31, 2012. The increase in borrowings was primarily due to increased balances in borrowings related to increased loans receivable net.

Stockholders' equity totaled \$67.5 million at September 30, 2013, an increase of \$7.7 million, or 12.9%, from December 31, 2012. The increase resulted primarily from the tax benefit associated with the reversal of the DTA valuation allowance of approximately \$5.9 million, coupled with before tax earnings of \$1.7 million. See the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for additional information.

Comparison of Results of Operations for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

Camco's net earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, totaled \$7.4 million, an increase of \$6.0 million, from the net earnings of \$1.4 million reported in the comparable 2012 period. The increase in earnings was primarily attributable to the reversal of our DTA. The DTA valuation allowance recovery is the result of sustained profitability and improving credit quality that has led to significantly lower credit costs. This, along with a reasonable expectation of continued profitability, has prompted management to determine that the tax assets would more likely than not be recovered through future taxable income and that maintaining the entire valuation allowance was no longer necessary. On a diluted per share basis, net earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, were \$0.50 compared to \$0.19 in the nine months ended September 30, 2012. There were 14.7 million and 7.4 million diluted weighted shares outstanding for the first nine months of 2013 and 2012, respectively. The year-over-year increase of diluted shares outstanding is principally due to common shares issued in the Company's stock offering completed in the fourth quarter 2012.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income totaled \$16.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$1.6 million or 8.7%, compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2012, generally reflecting the effects of the balance sheet movement in the different types of earning assets, their respective average balances and the average yield. Due to these changes, the yield on earning assets decreased 62 basis points to 3.97% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to 4.59% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This decrease was partially offset by a 32 basis point decrease in interest bearing liabilities. The decrease was primarily related to decreased certificates of deposit average balances, which have higher costs than core deposits, coupled with the maturity and payoff of \$10.0 million of advances in 2012 and the restructure of \$25.0 million of advances in July of 2013.

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The following table presents for the periods indicated the total dollar amount of interest income from average interest-earning assets and the resulting yields, the interest expense on average interest-bearing liabilities, expressed both in dollars and rates, and the net interest margin. The table does not reflect any effect of income taxes. Balances are based on the average of month-end balances, which, in the opinion of management, do not differ materially from daily balances.

Nine Months Ended September 30,	2013			2012		
	Average outstanding balance	Interest earned / paid	Average yield/ rate	Average outstanding balance	Interest earned / paid	Average yield/ Rate
(Dollars in thousands)						
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans receivable ⁽¹⁾	\$ 554,650	\$ 19,905	4.79%	\$ 601,849	\$ 23,434	5.19%
Securities	88,953	483	0.72%	62,961	350	0.74%
FHLB stock	9,888	314	4.23%	9,888	321	4.33%
Other interest-bearing accounts	43,237	65	0.20%	25,123	9	0.05%
Total interest-earning assets	696,728	20,767	3.97%	699,821	24,114	4.59%
Noninterest-earning assets ⁽²⁾	62,620			71,255		
Total average assets	\$ 759,348			\$ 771,076		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Deposits	\$ 543,603	\$ 3,012	0.74%	\$ 570,811	\$ 4,191	0.98%
FHLB advances and other	65,744	1,241	2.52%	73,650	1,836	3.32%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	609,347	4,253	0.93%	644,461	6,027	1.25%
Noninterest-bearing deposits	75,505			67,406		
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	11,748			12,837		
Total average liabilities	696,600			724,701		
Total average stockholders' equity	62,748			46,375		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 759,348			\$ 771,076		
Net interest income/Interest rate spread		\$ 16,514	3.04%		\$ 18,087	3.34%
Net interest margin ⁽³⁾			3.16%			3.45%
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			114.3%			108.6%

(1) Includes loans held for sale. Loan fees are immaterial.

(2) Includes nonaccrual loans, mortgage servicing rights and allowance for loan losses.

(3) Net interest income as a percent of average interest-earning assets.

Interest income on loans totaled \$19.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$3.5 million, or 15.0%, from the comparable 2012 period. The decrease resulted primarily from a decrease in the average balance outstanding of \$47.2 million, or 7.8%, from the comparable 2012 period. This is primarily related to slower commercial production in 2012 coupled with large payoffs that outpaced the rates of the new production. The decrease in average loans is causing part of the decreased yield due to existing loans with higher rates being paid-off and new loans with lower interest rates being originated. This created a 40 basis point decrease in the average yield on loans.

Interest income on securities totaled \$483,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, an increase of \$133,000, or 38.0%, from the first nine months of 2012. The increase was due primarily to a \$26.0 million, or 41.3%, increase in the average balance from the comparable 2012

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period, which was offset partially by a 2 basis point decrease in the average yield to 0.72% for the 2013 period. In March 2013, we sold \$24.0 million of investments for a gain on sale of \$61,000 and have purchased new investments with additional cash on hand. These investments are longer in term to help support the net interest margin.

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Dividend income on FHLB stock is paid a quarter in arrears and decreased 10 basis points from the first nine months of 2012. Interest income on other interest bearing accounts increased as excess cash was moved to the Federal Reserve, which paid 25 basis points on the balance through September 30, 2013. We will continue to deploy cash when available by paying down advances and borrowings in order to generate additional income.

Interest expense on deposits totaled \$3.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$1.2 million, or 28.1%, compared to the same period in 2012 due primarily to a 24 basis point decrease in the average cost of interest bearing deposits to 0.74% in the current period, coupled with a \$27.2 million, or 4.8%, decrease in average interest bearing deposits outstanding. While the cost of deposits was lower in 2013 compared to 2012, the cost of funds in 2013 is expected to stabilize as rates have been at low levels for the past few years. However, we will continue to re-price certificates of deposit in the current lower interest rate environment in 2013, which should decrease costs slightly if rates continue to be at the current low levels. Although, competitive pressures may limit our ability to reduce interest rates paid on deposits.

Interest expense on borrowings totaled \$1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$595,000, or 32.4%, from the same nine month period of 2012. The decrease resulted primarily from a \$7.9 million, or 10.7%, decrease in the average borrowings outstanding, coupled by a 80 basis point decrease in the average cost of borrowings to 2.52%. This decrease is due to the restructure of some of our FHLB advances in 2012. In July 2013, we restructured an additional \$25.0 million of advances with an average yield of 4.02%. We replaced these advances with \$25.0 million of fixed rate advances with an average yield of 1.49%. The restructure included a prepayment fee of \$444,000, which is amortized over the life of the advances, which increases the effective interest rate on the advances to 3.27%, a decrease of 75 basis points below the previous yield. This will be a monthly savings of approximately \$15,000.

Provision for Losses on Loans

A provision for losses on loans is charged to earnings to bring the total allowance for loan losses to a level considered appropriate by management based on historical experience, the volume and type of lending conducted by the Bank, the status of past due principal and interest payments, general economic conditions, particularly as such conditions relate to the Bank's market areas, and other factors related to the collectability of the Bank's loan portfolio.

Non accruals have decreased \$38.6 million, or 72.1%, to \$14.9 million at September 30, 2013 since the peak at December 31, 2008 and \$4.7 million, or 24.2%, since December 31, 2012. Additionally, charge offs have decreased from \$22.5 million for the twelve months ending December 31, 2009 to \$2.6 million for the nine months ending September 30, 2013. While the charge offs contributed to the decrease in non-accrual loans it is important to note that \$44.7 million of the charge offs were related to commercial originations from 2005 through 2008. However, commercial originations from 2009 through 2013 only have losses of \$1.1 million. We acknowledge that the loans originated in 2012 and 2013 are not fully seasoned but the trending has positive attributes and significant differences that relate to loan policy underwriting changes initiated by the Bank's new executive management team coupled with changes in the commercial credit department and added oversight of the special assets department. As charge offs continue to stabilize and credit quality improves, less allowance for loan and lease losses is required to maintain an adequate reserve. *See Note 7 Allowance for Loan Losses and related tables above in the notes to consolidated financial statements.*

Camco's net loan charge-offs and provision for loan losses in recent years have been impacted by workout activities related to existing impaired loans. Management's continued efforts have included negotiating reduced payoffs and the sale of underlying collateral or short sales coupled with charging down values to net realizable or fair value of the underlying collateral. Management believes these actions continue to be prudent during the current economic environment.

Based upon an analysis of these factors, the continued economic outlook and new production, a reduction in the provision for losses on loans of \$509,000 was recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. We believe our loans are adequately reserved for probable losses inherent in our loan portfolio at September 30, 2013. However, there can be no assurance that the loan loss allowance will be adequate to absorb actual losses. *See Note 7 Allowance for Loan Losses above in the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information.*

Other Income

Other income totaled \$6.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, an increase of \$532,000, or 9.7%, from the comparable 2012 period. The increase in other income was primarily attributable to a \$939,000 increase in the valuation of mortgage servicing rights. The increase is related to an increase in the fair value of the servicing asset. The overall servicing asset increased due to continued loan production and loan sales to the secondary market. The value of the asset increased due to slightly higher interest rates and slower prepayment speeds.

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General, Administrative and Other Expense

General, administrative and other expense totaled \$21.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, an increase of \$691,000 or 3.3%, from the comparable period in 2012. The increase in general, administrative and other expense was primarily due to growth initiatives, which were offset partially by lower professional services and lower loan expenses compared to the same period in 2012.

The increase in employee compensation and benefits was primarily due to growth initiatives for increased production levels that increased commissions.

The decrease in professional services was related to non-recurring 2012 expenses including legal expenses related to the completion of our stock offering in November of 2012.

The decrease in other loan expenses is related to fewer classified assets and the costs of foreclosure and legal processes that are not considered collectable.

Federal Income Taxes

Federal income tax benefit totaled \$5.7 million, for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to a \$78,000 benefit in the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This increase relates to the reversal of the Corporation's DTA valuation allowance of approximately \$5.9 million. The DTA valuation allowance recovery is the result of sustained profitability and improving credit quality that has led to significantly lower credit costs. This, along with a reasonable expectation of continued profitability, has prompted management to determine that the tax assets would more likely than not be recovered through future taxable income and that maintaining the entire valuation allowance was no longer necessary. The DTA includes a gross net operating loss carry forward of approximately \$6.1 million which will be used in future periods to reduce income tax payments. The net operating loss carry forward is expected to decline during 2013 as the Corporation generates taxable income.

Income taxes are provided based on the liability method of accounting, which includes the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. In general, the Corporation records deferred tax assets when the event giving rise to the tax benefit has been recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Comparison of Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

Camco's net earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2013 totaled \$727,000, an increase of \$243,000, from the net earnings of \$484,000 reported in the comparable 2012 period. The increase in earnings was primarily attributable to increased fair value of our mortgage servicing rights coupled with reversal of provision for loan losses. On a diluted per share basis, net earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2013, were \$0.05 compared to \$0.07 in the three months ended September 30, 2012. There were 15.1 million and 7.5 million diluted weighted shares outstanding for the three months ended 2013 and 2012, respectively. The year-over-year increase of diluted shares outstanding is principally due to common shares issued in the Company's stock offering completed in the fourth quarter 2012.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income totaled \$5.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$324,000 or 5.4%, compared to the three month period ended September 30, 2012, generally reflecting the effects of the balance sheet movement in the different types of earning assets, their respective average balances and the average yield. Due to these changes, the yield on earning assets decreased 46 basis points to 4.06% for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to 4.52% for the three months ended September 30, 2012. This decrease was partially offset by a 21 basis point decrease in interest bearing liabilities. The decrease was primarily related to decreased certificates of deposit average balances, which have higher costs than core deposits, coupled with the restructure of \$25.0 million of advances in 2013.

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The following table presents for the periods indicated the total dollar amount of interest income from average interest-earning assets and the resulting yields, the interest expense on average interest-bearing liabilities, expressed both in dollars and rates, and the net interest margin. The table does not reflect any effect of income taxes. Balances are based on the average of month-end balances, which, in the opinion of management, do not differ materially from daily balances.

Three Months Ended September 30,	2013			2012		
(Dollars in thousands)	Average outstanding balance	Interest earned / paid	Average yield/ rate	Average outstanding balance	Interest earned / paid	Average yield/ Rate
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans receivable ⁽¹⁾	\$ 565,448	\$ 6,724	4.76%	\$ 583,587	\$ 7,522	5.16%
Securities	102,610	194	0.76%	78,729	131	0.67%
FHLB stock	9,888	105	4.25%	9,888	104	4.21%
Other interest-bearing accounts	15,069	3				