

Section 1: 10-Q (10-Q)

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2019

or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File Number: 0-24649



REPUBLIC BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Kentucky

(State of other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

61-0862051

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

601 West Market Street, Louisville, Kentucky

(Address of principal executive offices)

40202

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (502) 584-3600

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A Common	RBCAA	The Nasdaq Stock Market

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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes No

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

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any

new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock, as of October 31, 2019, was 18,742,999 and 2,207,626.




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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The acronyms and terms identified in alphabetical order below are used throughout this Form 10-Q. You may find it helpful to refer to this page as you read this report.

<u>Acronym or Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Acronym or Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Acronym or Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ACH	Automated Clearing House	FDIA	Federal Deposit Insurance Act	PCI-1	PCI - Group 1
AFS	Available for Sale	FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	PCI-Sub	PCI - Substandard
Allowance	Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	FFTR	Federal Funds Target Rate	Prime	<i>The Wall Street Journal</i> Prime Interest Rate
AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank	Provision	Provision for Loan and Lease Losses
APR	Annual Percentage Rate	FHLMC	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	PSU	Performance Stock Unit
ASC	Accounting Standards Codification	FICO	Fair Isaac Corporation	R&D	Research and Development
ASU	Accounting Standards Update	FNMA	Federal National Mortgage Association	RB&T / the Bank	Republic Bank & Trust Company
Basic EPS	Basic earnings per Class A Common Share	FRB	Federal Reserve Bank	RBCT	Republic Bancorp Capital Trust
BOLI	Bank Owned Life Insurance	FTE	Full Time Equivalent	RCS	Republic Credit Solutions
BPO	Brokered Price Opinion	FTP	Funds Transfer Pricing	Republic / the Company	Republic Bancorp, Inc.
C&D	Construction and Development	GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States	ROA	Return on Average Assets
C&I	Commercial and Industrial	HELOC	Home Equity Line of Credit	ROE	Return on Average Equity
CECL	Current Expected Credit Loss	HTM	Held to Maturity	RPG	Republic Processing Group
CMO	Collateralized Mortgage Obligation	IRS	Internal Revenue Service	RPS	Republic Payment Solutions
Core Bank	The Traditional Banking, Warehouse Lending, and Mortgage Banking reportable segments	LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate	RT	Refund Transfer
CRA	Community Reinvestment Act	Limestone	Limestone Bank	SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
CRE	Commercial Real Estate	LPO	Loan Production Office	SSUAR	Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase
Diluted EPS	Diluted earnings per Class A Common Share	LTV	Loan to Value	SVP	Senior Vice President
DTA	Deferred Tax Assets	MBS	Mortgage Backed Securities	TCJA	2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
DTL	Deferred Tax Liabilities	MSRs	Mortgage Servicing Rights	TDR	Troubled Debt Restructuring
EA	Easy Advance	NA	Not Applicable	The Captive	Republic Insurance Services, Inc.
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization	NM	Not Meaningful	TPS	Trust Preferred Securities
EFTA	Electronic Fund Transfers Act	OCI	Other Comprehensive Income	TRS	Tax Refund Solutions
ESPP	Employee Stock Purchase Plan	OREO	Other Real Estate Owned	TRUP	TPS Investment
EVP	Executive Vice President	OTTI	Other than Temporary Impairment	Warehouse	Warehouse Lending
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board	PCI	Purchased Credit Impaired		

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED) (in thousands)

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 397,072	\$ 351,474
Available-for-sale debt securities	572,015	475,738
Held-to-maturity debt securities (fair value of \$63,872 in 2019 and \$64,858 in 2018)	63,315	65,227
Equity securities with readily determinable fair value	3,367	2,806
Mortgage loans held for sale, at fair value	32,739	8,971
Consumer loans held for sale, at the lower of cost or fair value	18,504	12,838
Loans held for sale in connection with sale of banking centers, at the lower of cost or fair value	130,770	—
Loans (loans carried at fair value of \$1,187 in 2019 and \$1,922 in 2018)	4,664,054	4,148,227
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(46,932)	(44,675)
Loans, net	4,617,122	4,103,552
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	32,242	32,067
Premises and equipment, net	45,264	43,126
Premises, held for sale	1,471	1,694
Right-of-use assets	36,051	—
Goodwill	16,300	16,300
Other real estate owned	119	160
Bank owned life insurance	66,037	64,883
Other assets and accrued interest receivable	71,259	61,568
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 6,103,647	\$ 5,240,404
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 1,031,553	\$ 1,003,969
Interest-bearing	2,703,199	2,452,176
Deposits held for assumption in connection with sale of banking centers	142,384	—
Total deposits	3,877,136	3,456,145
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	167,949	182,990
Operating lease liabilities	37,391	—
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,170,000	810,000
Subordinated note	41,240	41,240
Other liabilities and accrued interest payable	65,484	60,095
Total liabilities	5,359,200	4,550,470
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Footnote 9)	—	—
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, no par value	—	—
Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock, no par value	4,908	4,900
Additional paid in capital	141,904	141,018
Retained earnings	594,479	545,013
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,156	(997)
Total stockholders' equity	744,447	689,934
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 6,103,647	\$ 5,240,404

See accompanying footnotes to consolidated financial statements.



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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
INTEREST INCOME:				
Loans, including fees	\$ 62,896	\$ 56,296	\$ 199,935	\$ 179,867
Taxable investment securities	3,221	2,964	10,096	8,306
Federal Home Loan Bank stock and other	1,942	1,830	6,325	5,106
Total interest income	68,059	61,090	216,356	193,279
INTEREST EXPENSE:				
Deposits	8,042	4,562	21,693	11,856
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	298	317	1,049	752
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	3,839	2,782	10,631	7,779
Subordinated note	394	396	1,252	1,110
Total interest expense	12,573	8,057	34,625	21,497
NET INTEREST INCOME	55,486	53,033	181,731	171,782
Provision for loan and lease losses	3,153	4,077	24,844	26,264
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES	52,333	48,956	156,887	145,518
NONINTEREST INCOME:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	3,749	3,579	10,650	10,708
Net refund transfer fees	317	149	21,046	19,974
Mortgage banking income	3,064	1,360	7,019	3,696
Interchange fee income	3,031	2,757	9,045	8,315
Program fees	1,317	1,686	3,428	4,705
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	394	385	1,154	1,135
Net gains on other real estate owned	267	248	487	700
Other	672	1,301	2,524	4,073
Total noninterest income	12,811	11,465	55,353	53,306
NONINTEREST EXPENSE:				
Salaries and employee benefits	24,822	22,846	75,184	69,446
Occupancy and equipment, net	6,571	6,279	19,627	18,891
Communication and transportation	1,017	1,047	3,249	3,670
Marketing and development	1,420	1,449	3,800	3,648
FDIC insurance expense	—	360	743	1,230
Bank franchise tax expense	935	710	4,366	4,088
Data processing	2,344	2,350	6,657	7,179
Interchange related expense	1,138	1,138	3,755	3,243
Supplies	292	314	1,358	998
Other real estate owned and other repossession expense	130	2	324	63
Legal and professional fees	1,026	935	2,756	2,706
Other	2,716	3,782	9,529	9,727
Total noninterest expense	42,411	41,212	131,348	124,889
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	22,733	19,209	80,892	73,935
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	4,325	1,798	14,961	13,389
NET INCOME	\$ 18,408	\$ 17,411	\$ 65,931	\$ 60,546
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
Class A Common Stock	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.84	\$ 3.17	\$ 2.92
Class B Common Stock	0.80	0.76	2.88	2.65
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
Class A Common Stock	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.83	\$ 3.15	\$ 2.90
Class B Common Stock	0.80	0.76	2.87	2.64

See accompanying footnotes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 18,408	\$ 17,411	\$ 65,931	\$ 60,546
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Change in fair value of derivatives used for cash flow hedges	(3)	54	(218)	330
Reclassification amount for net derivative losses realized in income	(2)	1	(34)	36
Change in unrealized (loss) gain on AFS debt securities	86	(467)	5,759	(3,130)
Adjustment for adoption of ASU 2016-01	—	—	—	(428)
Change in unrealized gain on AFS debt security for which a portion of OTTI has been recognized in earnings	(24)	(2)	(58)	(19)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) before income tax	57	(414)	5,449	(3,211)
Tax effect	(163)	88	(1,296)	676
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(106)	(326)	4,153	(2,535)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 18,302	\$ 17,085	\$ 70,084	\$ 58,011

See accompanying footnotes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2019						
	Common Stock			Additional Paid In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Class A Shares Outstanding	Class B Shares Outstanding	Amount				
Balance, July 1, 2019	18,740	2,208	\$ 4,907	\$ 141,525	\$ 581,734	\$ 3,262	\$ 731,428
Net income	—	—	—	—	18,408	—	18,408
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	(106)	(106)
Dividends declared on Common Stock:							
Class A Shares (\$0.264 per share)	—	—	—	—	(4,961)	—	(4,961)
Class B Shares (\$0.240 per share)	—	—	—	—	(530)	—	(530)
Stock options exercised, net of shares withheld	3	—	1	(73)	—	—	(72)
Conversion of Class B to Class A Common Shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repurchase of Class A Common Stock	(4)	—	(1)	(28)	(172)	—	(201)
Net change in notes receivable on Class A Common Stock	—	—	—	(46)	—	—	(46)
Deferred compensation - Class A Common Stock:							
Directors	—	—	—	49	—	—	49
Designated key employees	—	—	—	76	—	—	76
Employee stock purchase plan - Class A Common Stock	3	—	—	137	—	—	137
Stock-based awards - Class A Common Stock:							
Performance stock units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock	2	—	1	184	—	—	185
Stock options	—	—	—	80	—	—	80
Balance, September 30, 2019	<u>18,744</u>	<u>2,208</u>	<u>\$ 4,908</u>	<u>\$ 141,904</u>	<u>\$ 594,479</u>	<u>\$ 3,156</u>	<u>\$ 744,447</u>

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018						
	Common Stock			Additional Paid In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Class A Shares Outstanding	Class B Shares Outstanding	Amount				
Balance, July 1, 2018	18,677	2,215	\$ 4,903	\$ 140,114	\$ 520,784	\$ (1,793)	\$ 664,008
Net income	—	—	—	—	17,411	—	17,411
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	(326)	(326)
Dividends declared on Common Stock:							
Class A Shares (\$0.242 per share)	—	—	—	—	(4,517)	—	(4,517)
Class B Shares (\$0.220 per share)	—	—	—	—	(487)	—	(487)
Stock options exercised, net of shares withheld	1	—	—	35	—	—	35
Conversion of Class B to Class A Common Shares	2	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
Net change in notes receivable on Class A Common Stock	—	—	—	(25)	—	—	(25)
Deferred compensation - Class A Common Stock:							
Directors	—	—	—	62	—	—	62
Designated key employees	—	—	—	284	—	—	284
Employee stock purchase plan - Class A Common Stock	3	—	1	123	—	—	124
Stock-based awards - Class A Common Stock:							
Performance stock units	—	—	—	53	—	—	53
Restricted stock	(1)	—	—	132	—	—	132
Stock options	—	—	—	56	—	—	56
Balance, September 30, 2018	<u>18,682</u>	<u>2,213</u>	<u>\$ 4,904</u>	<u>\$ 140,834</u>	<u>\$ 533,191</u>	<u>\$ (2,119)</u>	<u>\$ 676,810</u>

See accompanying footnotes to consolidated financial statements.



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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019							
(in thousands)	Common Stock			Additional Paid In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Class A Shares Outstanding	Class B Shares Outstanding	Amount				
Balance, January 1, 2019	18,675	2,213	\$ 4,900	\$ 141,018	\$ 545,013	\$ (997)	\$ 689,934
Adjustment for adoption of ASU 2016-02	—	—	—	—	126	—	126
Net income	—	—	—	—	65,931	—	65,931
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	4,153	4,153
Dividends declared on Common Stock:							
Class A Shares (\$0.792 per share)	—	—	—	—	(14,826)	—	(14,826)
Class B Shares (\$0.720 per share)	—	—	—	—	(1,591)	—	(1,591)
Stock options exercised, net of shares withheld	37	—	9	(183)	—	—	(174)
Conversion of Class B to Class A Common Shares	5	(5)	—	—	—	—	—
Repurchase of Class A Common Stock	(12)	—	(2)	(404)	(174)	—	(580)
Net change in notes receivable on Class A Common Stock	—	—	—	(238)	—	—	(238)
Deferred compensation - Class A Common Stock:							
Directors	5	—	—	155	—	—	155
Designated key employees	—	—	—	302	—	—	302
Employee stock purchase plan - Class A Common Stock	8	—	—	372	—	—	372
Stock-based awards - Class A Common Stock:							
Performance stock units	23	—	—	(57)	—	—	(57)
Restricted stock	3	—	1	659	—	—	660
Stock options	—	—	—	280	—	—	280
Balance, September 30, 2019	<u>18,744</u>	<u>2,208</u>	<u>\$ 4,908</u>	<u>\$ 141,904</u>	<u>\$ 594,479</u>	<u>\$ 3,156</u>	<u>\$ 744,447</u>

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018							
(in thousands)	Common Stock			Additional Paid In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Class A Shares Outstanding	Class B Shares Outstanding	Amount				
Balance, January 1, 2018	18,607	2,243	\$ 4,902	\$ 139,406	\$ 487,700	\$ 416	\$ 632,424
Adjustment for adoption of ASU 2016-01	—	—	—	—	(35)	(338)	(373)
Net income	—	—	—	—	60,546	—	60,546
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	(2,197)	(2,197)
Dividends declared on Common Stock:							
Class A Shares (\$0.726 per share)	—	—	—	—	(13,552)	—	(13,552)
Class B Shares (\$0.660 per share)	—	—	—	—	(1,468)	—	(1,468)
Stock options exercised, net of shares withheld	3	—	—	83	—	—	83
Conversion of Class B to Class A Common Shares	30	(30)	—	—	—	—	—
Net change in notes receivable on Class A Common Stock	—	—	—	44	—	—	44
Deferred compensation - Class A Common Stock:							
Directors	5	—	1	164	—	—	165
Designated key employees	—	—	—	284	—	—	284
Employee stock purchase plan - Class A Common Stock	3	—	1	123	—	—	124
Stock-based awards - Class A Common Stock:							
Performance stock units	—	—	—	106	—	—	106
Restricted stock	34	—	—	450	—	—	450
Stock options	—	—	—	174	—	—	174
Balance, September 30, 2018	<u>18,682</u>	<u>2,213</u>	<u>\$ 4,904</u>	<u>\$ 140,834</u>	<u>\$ 533,191</u>	<u>\$ (2,119)</u>	<u>\$ 676,810</u>

See accompanying footnotes to consolidated financial statements.



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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 65,931	\$ 60,546
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net amortization on investment securities	(95)	(204)
Net accretion on loans and amortization of core deposit intangible and operating lease components	(2,622)	(2,744)
Unrealized (gains) losses on equity securities with readily determinable fair value	(561)	211
Depreciation of premises and equipment	6,989	7,020
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	1,275	1,092
Provision for loan and lease losses	24,844	26,264
Net gain on sale of mortgage loans held for sale	(6,452)	(2,985)
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	(247,071)	(133,273)
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans held for sale	229,755	134,157
Net gain on sale of consumer loans held for sale	(3,869)	(4,429)
Origination of consumer loans held for sale	(534,268)	(582,871)
Proceeds from sale of consumer loans held for sale	532,471	576,646
Net gain realized on sale of other real estate owned	(487)	(700)
Impairment of premises held for sale	198	356
Deferred compensation expense - Class A Common Stock	457	449
Stock-based awards expense - Class A Common Stock	883	730
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(1,154)	(1,135)
Net change in other assets and liabilities:		
Accrued interest receivable	269	(1,614)
Accrued interest payable	1,278	6
Other assets	(6,011)	2,314
Other liabilities	(1,836)	5,870
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>59,924</u>	<u>85,706</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of available-for-sale debt securities	(350,036)	(159,880)
Purchases of held-to-maturity debt securities	—	(4,934)
Proceeds from calls, maturities and paydowns of available-for-sale debt securities	259,569	236,138
Proceeds from calls, maturities and paydowns of held-to-maturity debt securities	1,897	3,213
Net change in outstanding warehouse lines of credit	(504,893)	(35,242)
Net change in other loans	(163,133)	(108,750)
Proceeds from redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	2,102	—
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(2,277)	—
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	1,892	1,153
Net purchases of premises and equipment	(9,102)	(7,716)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(763,981)</u>	<u>(76,018)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net change in deposits	420,991	133,527
Net change in securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	(15,041)	(40,253)
Payments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(590,000)	(417,500)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	950,000	395,000
Repurchase of Class A Common Stock	(580)	—
Net proceeds from Class A Common Stock purchased through employee stock purchase plan	372	124
Net proceeds from Class A Common Stock options exercised	(174)	83
Cash dividends paid	(15,913)	(14,508)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>749,655</u>	<u>56,473</u>
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	45,598	66,161
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>351,474</u>	<u>299,351</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 397,072</u>	<u>\$ 365,512</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASHFLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 33,348	\$ 21,491
Income taxes	11,506	10,196
SUPPLEMENTAL NONCASH DISCLOSURES:		
Transfers from loans to real estate acquired in settlement of loans	\$ 1,414	\$ 408
Transfers from loans held for sale to held for investment	—	2,237
Transfers from loans held for investment to held for sale	130,770	1,392
Unfunded commitments in low-income-housing investments	—	12,574
Right-of-use assets recorded upon adoption of ASU 2016-02	41,726	—

See accompanying footnotes to consolidated financial statements.



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018 AND DECEMBER 31, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Republic Bancorp, Inc. (the “Parent Company”) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Republic Bank & Trust Company and Republic Insurance Services, Inc. As used in this filing, the terms “Republic,” the “Company,” “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to Republic Bancorp, Inc., and, where the context requires, Republic Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries. The term “Bank” refers to the Company’s subsidiary bank: Republic Bank & Trust Company. The term “Captive” refers to the Company’s insurance subsidiary: Republic Insurance Services, Inc. All significant intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Republic is a financial holding company headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky. The Bank is a Kentucky-based, state-chartered non-member financial institution that provides both traditional and non-traditional banking products through five reportable segments using a multitude of delivery channels. While the Bank operates primarily in its market footprint, its non-brick-and-mortar delivery channels allow it to reach clients across the United States. The Captive is a Nevada-based, wholly-owned insurance subsidiary of the Company. The Captive provides property and casualty insurance coverage to the Company and the Bank as well as a group of third-party insurance captives for which insurance may not be available or economically feasible.

Republic Bancorp Capital Trust is a Delaware statutory business trust that is a wholly-owned unconsolidated finance subsidiary of Republic Bancorp, Inc.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2019. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in Republic’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

As of September 30, 2019, the Company was divided into five reportable segments: Traditional Banking, Warehouse, Mortgage Banking, TRS, and RCS. Management considers the first three segments to collectively constitute “Core Bank” or “Core Banking” operations, while the last two segments collectively constitute RPG operations. The Bank’s Correspondent Lending channel and the Company’s national branchless banking platform, MemoryBank[®], are considered part of the Traditional Banking segment.

Core Bank

Traditional Banking segment — The Traditional Banking segment provides traditional banking products primarily to customers in the Company’s market footprint. As of September 30, 2019, Republic had 45 full-service banking centers and two LPOs with locations as follows:

Kentucky — 32
Metropolitan Louisville — 18
Central Kentucky — 9
Elizabethtown — 1*
Frankfort — 1*
Georgetown — 1
Lexington — 5
Shelbyville — 1
Western Kentucky — 2
Owensboro — 2*
Northern Kentucky — 3
Covington — 1
Crestview Hills — 1
Florence — 1
Southern Indiana — 3
Floyds Knobs — 1
Jeffersonville — 1
New Albany — 1
Metropolitan Tampa, Florida — 8**
Metropolitan Cincinnati, Ohio — 1
Metropolitan Nashville, Tennessee — 3**

* *The Company agreed to sell banking center(s) in July 2019. See Note 18 in this section of the filing for additional information.*

** *Includes an LPO*

Republic’s headquarters are in Louisville, which is the largest city in Kentucky based on population.

Traditional Banking results of operations are primarily dependent upon net interest income, which represents the difference between the interest income and fees on interest-earning assets and the interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities. Principal interest-earning Traditional Banking assets represent investment securities and commercial and consumer loans primarily secured by real estate and/or personal property. Interest-bearing liabilities primarily consist of interest-bearing deposit accounts, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, as well as short-term and long-term borrowing sources. FHLB advances have traditionally been a significant borrowing source for the Bank.

Other sources of Traditional Banking income include service charges on deposit accounts, debit and credit card interchange fee income, title insurance commissions, fees charged to clients for trust services, and increases in the cash surrender value of BOLI.

Traditional Banking operating expenses consist primarily of salaries and employee benefits, occupancy and equipment expenses, communication and transportation costs, data processing, interchange related expenses, marketing and development expenses, FDIC insurance expense, franchise tax expense and various other general and administrative costs. Traditional Banking results of operations are significantly impacted by general economic and competitive conditions, particularly changes in market interest rates, government laws and policies and actions of regulatory agencies.

The Traditional Bank has acquired for investment single family, first lien mortgage loans that meet the Traditional Bank’s specifications through its Correspondent Lending channel. Substantially all loans purchased through the Correspondent Lending channel are purchased at a premium.

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Warehouse Lending segment — Through its Warehouse Lending segment, the Core Bank provides short-term, revolving credit facilities to mortgage bankers across the United States through mortgage warehouse lines of credit. These credit facilities are primarily secured by single family, first lien residential real estate loans. The credit facility enables the mortgage banking clients to close single family, first lien residential real estate loans in their own name and temporarily fund their inventory of these closed loans until the loans are sold to investors approved by the Bank. Individual loans are expected to remain on the warehouse line for an average of 15 to 30 days. Reverse mortgage loans typically remain on the line longer than conventional mortgage loans. Interest income and loan fees are accrued for each individual loan during the time the loan remains on the warehouse line and collected when the loan is sold. The Core Bank receives the sale proceeds of each loan directly from the investor and applies the funds to pay off the warehouse advance and related accrued interest and fees. The remaining proceeds are credited to the mortgage-banking client.

Mortgage Banking segment — Mortgage Banking activities primarily include 15-, 20- and 30-year fixed-term single family, first lien residential real estate loans that are originated and sold into the secondary market, primarily to the FHLMC and the FNMA. The Bank typically retains servicing on loans sold into the secondary market. Administration of loans with servicing retained by the Bank includes collecting principal and interest payments, escrowing funds for property taxes and property insurance, and remitting payments to secondary market investors. The Bank receives fees for performing these standard servicing functions.

Republic Processing Group

Tax Refund Solutions segment — Through the TRS segment, the Bank is one of a limited number of financial institutions that facilitates the receipt and payment of federal and state tax refund products and offers a credit product through third-party tax preparers located throughout the United States, as well as tax-preparation software providers (collectively, the “Tax Providers”). Substantially all of the business generated by the TRS segment occurs in the first half of the year. The TRS segment traditionally operates at a loss during the second half of the year, during which time the segment incurs costs preparing for the upcoming year’s tax season.

RTs are fee-based products whereby a tax refund is issued to the taxpayer after the Bank has received the refund from the federal or state government. There is no credit risk or borrowing cost associated with these products because they are only delivered to the taxpayer upon receipt of the tax refund directly from the governmental paying authority. Fees earned by the Company on RTs, net of revenue share, are reported as noninterest income under the line item “Net refund transfer fees.”

The EA tax credit product is a loan that allows a taxpayer to borrow funds as an advance of a portion of their tax refund. In response to changes in the legal, regulatory and competitive environment, management annually reviews and revises the EA’s product parameters. Further changes in EA product parameters do not ensure positive results and could have an overall material negative impact on the performance of the EA and therefore on the Company’s financial condition and results of operations. For the 2018 and 2019 fiscal years, the EA product had the following features:

EA features consistent during 2018 and 2019:

- Offered only during the first two months of each year;
- No requirement that the taxpayer pays for another bank product, such as an RT;
- Multiple funds disbursement methods, including direct deposit, prepaid card, check, or Walmart Direct2Cash®, based on the taxpayer-customer’s election;
- Repayment of the EA to the Bank is deducted from the taxpayer’s tax refund proceeds; and
- If an insufficient refund to repay the EA occurs:
 - there is no recourse to the taxpayer,
 - no negative credit reporting on the taxpayer, and
 - no collection efforts against the taxpayer.

EA features modified from 2018 to 2019:

- During 2019, the taxpayer was given the option to choose from multiple loan-amount tiers, subject to underwriting, up to a maximum advance amount of \$6,250. This compares to a maximum loan amount of \$3,500 during 2018; and
- During 2018, EA fees were charged only to the Tax Providers. In 2019, the fee charged to the Tax Providers was lowered; and a direct fee to the taxpayer was charged. The APR to the taxpayer for his or her portion of the total fee equated to less than 36% for all offering tiers.



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The Company reports fees paid for the EA product as interest income on loans. EAs are generally repaid within three weeks after the taxpayer's tax return is submitted to the applicable taxing authority. EAs do not have a contractual due date but the Company considers an EA delinquent if it remains unpaid three weeks after the taxpayer's tax return is submitted to the applicable taxing authority. Provisions for loan losses on EAs are estimated when advances are made, with provisions for all probable EA losses made in the first quarter of each year. Unpaid EAs are charged off by June 30th of each year, with EAs collected during the second half of each year recorded as recoveries of previously charged off loans.

Related to the overall credit losses on EAs, the Bank's ability to control losses is highly dependent upon its ability to predict the taxpayer's likelihood to receive the tax refund as claimed on the taxpayer's tax return. Each year, the Bank's EA approval model is based primarily on the prior-year's tax refund payment patterns. Because the substantial majority of the EA volume occurs each year before that year's tax refund payment patterns can be analyzed and subsequent underwriting changes made, credit losses during a current year could be higher than management's predictions if tax refund payment patterns change materially between years.

Republic Payment Solutions — RPS is managed and operated within the TRS segment. The RPS division is an issuing bank offering general-purpose reloadable prepaid cards through third-party service providers. For the projected near-term, as the prepaid card program matures, the operating results of the RPS division are expected to be immaterial to the Company's overall results of operations and will be reported as part of the TRS segment. The RPS division will not be considered a separate reportable segment until such time, if any, that it meets quantitative reporting thresholds.

The Company reports fees related to RPS programs under Program fees. Additionally, the Company's portion of interchange revenue generated by prepaid card transactions is reported as noninterest income under "Interchange fee income."

Republic Credit Solutions segment — Through the RCS segment, the Bank offers consumer credit products. In general, the credit products are unsecured, small dollar consumer loans and are dependent on various factors including the consumer's ability to repay. RCS loans typically earn a higher yield but also have higher credit risk compared to loans originated through the Traditional Banking segment, with a significant portion of RCS clients considered subprime or near-prime borrowers. Additional information regarding consumer loan products offered through RCS follows:

- RCS line-of-credit product – The Bank originates a line-of-credit product to generally subprime borrowers across the United States with certain services provided by Elevate Credit, Inc., its third-party servicer provider. RCS sells participation interests equal to 90% of the balances generated within three business days to a third-party special purpose entity and retains the remaining 10% interest. The line-of-credit product represents the substantial majority of RCS activity. Loan balances held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value.
- RCS healthcare receivables product – The Bank originates healthcare-receivables products across the United States through two different third-party service providers. In one program, the Bank retains 100% of the receivables originated. In the other program, the Bank retains 100% of the receivables originated in some instances, and in other instances, sells 100% of the receivables within one month of origination. Loan balances held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value.

From the fourth quarter of 2015 through the first quarter of 2018, the Bank piloted through RCS a credit-card product to generally subprime borrowers across the United States through one third-party marketer/servicer. For outstanding cards, RCS sold 90% of the balances generated within two business days of each transaction occurrence to a special purpose entity related to its third-party marketer/servicer and retained the remaining 10% interest. During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Bank and its third-party marketer/servicer finalized an agreement to sell 100% of the existing portfolio to an unrelated third party. The sale of the RCS credit-card portfolio receivables was settled in January 2019 and all accounts and related assets were transferred in March 2019.

The Company reports interest income and loan origination fees earned on RCS loans under "Loans, including fees," while any gains or losses on sale of RCS loans are reported as noninterest income under "Program fees."

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Accounting Standards Updates Issued

The following ASUs were issued prior to September 30, 2019 and are considered relevant to the Company's financial statements. Generally, if an issued-but-not-yet-effective ASU with an expected immaterial impact to the Company has been disclosed in prior Company financial statements, it will not be re-disclosed below.

ASU No.	Topic	Nature of Update	Date Adoption Required	Permitted Adoption Methods	Expected Financial Statement Impact
2016-13	Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326)	This ASU amends guidance on reporting credit losses for assets held at amortized-cost basis and available-for-sale debt securities.	January 1, 2020	Modified-retrospective approach.	As a result of this ASU, the Company expects an as yet undetermined increase in its allowance for credit losses. A committee formed by the Company to oversee its transition to a current expected credit losses (“CECL”) methodology has analyzed the Company’s loan-level data and preliminarily concluded that no additional loan level segmentation beyond its current methodology segmentation would be warranted under CECL. The Company is also currently performing iterations of its allowance calculation under a “beta” CECL model provided by the same third-party software solution currently-employed to calculate the Company’s allowance for loan and lease losses.
2019-05	Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Targeted Transition Relief	This ASU provides the fair value option for certain instruments within the scope of Subtopic 326-20, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses.	January 1, 2020	Modified-retrospective approach.	Immaterial
2019-07	Codification Updates to SEC Sections	This ASU amends certain SEC sections within the FASB Codification to update and simplify disclosure.	Upon addition to the FASB Codification	NA	Immaterial

Accounting Standards Updates Adopted

The following ASUs were adopted by the Company during the nine months ended September 30, 2019:

ASU No.	Topic	Nature of Update	Date Adopted	Method of Adoption	Financial Statement Impact
2016-02	Leases (Topic 842)	Most leases are considered operating leases, which are not accounted for on the lessees’ balance sheets. The significant change under this ASU is that those operating leases will be recorded on the balance sheet.	January 1, 2019	Modified-retrospective approach, which includes a number of optional practical expedients.	The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2019 and upon adoption recorded \$40 million of right-of-use lease assets and \$42 million of operating lease liabilities on its balance sheet. The adoption of this ASU did not have a meaningful impact on the Company’s performance metrics, including regulatory capital ratios and return on average assets. Additionally, the Company does not believe that the adoption of this ASU by its clients will have a significant impact on the Company’s ability to underwrite credit when client financial statements are presented inclusive of the requirements of this ASU. See Note 7 in this section of the filing regarding disclosures by the Company to comply with this ASU.
2018-10	Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases	This ASU affects narrow aspects of the guidance issued in the amendments in ASU 2016-02.	January 1, 2019	Adoption should conform to the adoption of ASU 2016-02 above.	See Note 7 in this section of the filing regarding disclosures by the Company to comply with this ASU.
2018-11	Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements	This ASU provides the Company with an additional (and optional) transition method to adopt ASU 2016-02. This ASU also provides the Company with a practical expedient to not separate non-lease components from the associated lease component under certain circumstances.	January 1, 2019	Adoption should conform to the adoption of ASU 2016-02 above.	The Company elected the optional transition method permitted by this ASU, allowing the Company to adopt ASU 2016-02, effective January 1, 2019 with a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings on January 1, 2019.
2017-12	Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)	The amendments in this ASU make certain targeted improvements to simplify the application of hedge accounting.	January 1, 2019	Prospectively.	Immaterial



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2. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Available-for-Sale Debt Securities

The gross amortized cost and fair value of AFS debt securities and the related gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in AOCI were as follows:

September 30, 2019 (in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agencies	\$ 257,468	\$ 78	\$ (244)	\$ 257,302
Private label mortgage backed security	2,289	1,306	—	3,595
Mortgage backed securities - residential	227,929	2,935	(170)	230,694
Collateralized mortgage obligations	66,441	281	(142)	66,580
Corporate bonds	10,000	—	(156)	9,844
Trust preferred security	3,564	436	—	4,000
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 567,691	\$ 5,036	\$ (712)	\$ 572,015

December 31, 2018 (in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agencies	\$ 218,502	\$ 25	\$ (1,654)	\$ 216,873
Private label mortgage backed security	2,348	1,364	—	3,712
Mortgage backed securities - residential	168,992	1,470	(1,253)	169,209
Collateralized mortgage obligations	73,740	222	(1,151)	72,811
Corporate bonds	10,000	—	(942)	9,058
Trust preferred security	3,533	542	—	4,075
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 477,115	\$ 3,623	\$ (5,000)	\$ 475,738

Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities

The carrying value, gross unrecognized gains and losses, and fair value of HTM debt securities were as follows:

September 30, 2019 (in thousands)	Carrying Value	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Fair Value
Mortgage backed securities - residential	\$ 105	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 112
Collateralized mortgage obligations	17,724	132	(30)	17,826
Corporate bonds	45,024	447	—	45,471
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	462	1	—	463
Total held-to-maturity debt securities	\$ 63,315	\$ 587	\$ (30)	\$ 63,872

December 31, 2018 (in thousands)	Carrying Value	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Fair Value
Mortgage backed securities - residential	\$ 132	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 140
Collateralized mortgage obligations	19,544	178	(46)	19,676
Corporate bonds	45,088	16	(514)	44,590
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	463	—	(11)	452
Total held-to-maturity debt securities	\$ 65,227	\$ 202	\$ (571)	\$ 64,858

Sales of Available-for-Sale Debt Securities

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, there were no gains or losses on sales or calls of AFS debt securities.



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Debt Securities by Contractual Maturity

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities by contractual maturity at September 30, 2019 follow. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities if borrowers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Securities not due at a single maturity date are detailed separately.

September 30, 2019 (in thousands)	Available-for-Sale Debt Securities		Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 172,143	\$ 172,120	\$ 5,130	\$ 5,127
Due from one year to five years	95,325	95,026	35,410	35,819
Due from five years to ten years	—	—	4,946	4,988
Due beyond ten years	3,564	4,000	—	—
Private label mortgage backed security	2,289	3,595	—	—
Mortgage backed securities - residential	227,929	230,694	105	112
Collateralized mortgage obligations	66,441	66,580	17,724	17,826
Total debt securities	\$ 567,691	\$ 572,015	\$ 63,315	\$ 63,872

Unrealized-Loss Analysis on Debt Securities

Debt securities with unrealized losses at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual debt securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, were as follows:

September 30, 2019 (in thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-sale debt securities:						
U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agencies	\$ 40,191	\$ (162)	\$ 74,906	\$ (82)	\$ 115,097	\$ (244)
Mortgage backed securities - residential	38,001	(40)	20,167	(130)	58,168	(170)
Collateralized mortgage obligations	8,079	(16)	10,738	(126)	18,817	(142)
Corporate bonds	—	—	9,844	(156)	9,844	(156)
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 86,271	\$ (218)	\$ 115,655	\$ (494)	\$ 201,926	\$ (712)

December 31, 2018 (in thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-sale debt securities:						
U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agencies	\$ 71,627	\$ (598)	\$ 106,136	\$ (1,056)	\$ 177,763	\$ (1,654)
Mortgage backed securities - residential	43,691	(484)	32,003	(769)	75,694	(1,253)
Collateralized mortgage obligations	16,487	(473)	31,071	(678)	47,558	(1,151)
Corporate bonds	9,058	(942)	—	—	9,058	(942)
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 140,863	\$ (2,497)	\$ 169,210	\$ (2,503)	\$ 310,073	\$ (5,000)

September 30, 2019 (in thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Held-to-maturity debt securities:						
Collateralized mortgage obligations	\$ 4,132	\$ (4)	\$ 4,965	\$ (26)	\$ 9,097	\$ (30)
Total held-to-maturity debt securities:	\$ 4,132	\$ (4)	\$ 4,965	\$ (26)	\$ 9,097	\$ (30)

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<u>December 31, 2018 (in thousands)</u>	<u>Less than 12 months</u>		<u>12 months or more</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>
Held-to-maturity debt securities:						
Collateralized mortgage obligations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,539	\$ (46)	\$ 5,539	\$ (46)
Corporate bonds	39,499	(514)	—	—	39,499	(514)
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	105	(1)	347	(10)	452	(11)
Total held-to-maturity debt securities:	<u>\$ 39,604</u>	<u>\$ (515)</u>	<u>\$ 5,886</u>	<u>\$ (56)</u>	<u>\$ 45,490</u>	<u>\$ (571)</u>

At September 30, 2019, the Bank's security portfolio consisted of 172 securities, 32 of which were in an unrealized loss position.

At December 31, 2018, the Bank's security portfolio consisted of 182 securities, 65 of which were in an unrealized loss position.

At September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there were no holdings of debt securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of stockholders' equity.

Corporate Bonds

From 2013 to 2018, the Bank purchased various floating-rate corporate bonds. These bonds were rated "investment grade" by accredited rating agencies as of their respective purchase dates. The total fair value of the Bank's corporate bonds represented 9% and 10% of the Bank's investment portfolio as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018. During 2018, one of these bonds was downgraded to BBB+ (S&P/Fitch), driving a significant decrease in the bond's market value. As of September 30, 2019, this bond reflected an unrealized loss of \$156,000. The Bank does not intend to sell this bond, and it is likely that it will not be required to sell this bond before the bond's anticipated recovery, therefore, management does not consider this bond to have OTTI.

Mortgage Backed Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations

At September 2019, with the exception of the \$3.6 million private label mortgage backed security, all other mortgage backed securities and CMOs held by the Bank were issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies, primarily the FHLMC and FNMA. At September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there were gross unrealized losses of \$312,000 and \$2.4 million related to AFS mortgage backed securities and CMOs. Because these unrealized losses are attributable to changes in interest rates and illiquidity, and not credit quality, and because the Bank does not have the intent to sell these securities, and it is likely that it will not be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery, management does not consider these securities to have OTTI.

Trust Preferred Security

During 2015, the Parent Company purchased a \$3 million floating rate TRUP at a price of 68% of par. The coupon on this security is based on the 3-month LIBOR rate plus 159 basis points. The Company performed an initial analysis prior to acquisition and performs ongoing analysis of the credit risk of the underlying borrower in relation to its TRUP.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

Unrealized losses for all debt securities are reviewed to determine whether the losses are "other-than-temporary." Debt securities are evaluated for OTTI on at least a quarterly basis and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation to determine whether a decline in value below amortized cost is other-than-temporary. In conducting this assessment, the Bank evaluates a number of factors including, but not limited to the following:

- The length of time and the extent to which fair value has been less than the amortized cost basis;
- The Bank's intent to hold until maturity or sell the debt security prior to maturity;
- An analysis of whether it is more-likely-than-not that the Bank will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery;
- Adverse conditions specifically related to the security, an industry, or a geographic area;
- The historical and implied volatility of the fair value of the security;
- The payment structure of the security and the likelihood of the issuer being able to make payments;
- Failure of the issuer to make scheduled interest or principal payments;
- Any rating changes by a rating agency; and
- Recoveries or additional decline in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date.



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The term “other-than-temporary” is not intended to indicate that the decline is permanent, but indicates that the prospects for a near-term recovery of value are not necessarily favorable, or that there is a general lack of evidence to support a realizable value equal to or greater than the carrying value of the investment. Once a decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary, the value of the security is reduced and a corresponding charge to earnings is recognized for the anticipated credit losses.

The Bank owns one private label mortgage backed security with a total carrying value of \$3.6 million at September 30, 2019. This security is mostly backed by “Alternative A” first lien mortgage loans, but also has an insurance “wrap” or guarantee as an added layer of protection to the security holder. This asset is illiquid, and as such, the Bank determined it to be a Level 3 security in accordance with ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement*. Based on this determination, the Bank utilized an income valuation model (“present value model”) approach, in determining the fair value of the security. This approach is beneficial for positions that are not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions, and/or where valuations are adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management’s best estimate is used. Management’s best estimate consists of both internal and external support for this investment.

See additional discussion regarding the Bank’s private label mortgage backed security under Footnote 10 “Fair Value” in this section of the filing.

Pledged Debt Securities

Debt securities pledged to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and debt securities held for other purposes, as required or permitted by law are as follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Carrying amount	\$ 444,309	\$ 240,590
Fair value	444,316	240,700

Equity Securities

The carrying value, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of equity securities with readily determinable fair values were as follows:

<u>September 30, 2019 (in thousands)</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Freddie Mac preferred stock	\$ —	\$ 882	\$ —	\$ 882
Community Reinvestment Act mutual fund	2,500	—	(15)	2,485
Total equity securities with readily determinable fair values	<u>\$ 2,500</u>	<u>\$ 882</u>	<u>\$ (15)</u>	<u>\$ 3,367</u>

<u>December 31, 2018 (in thousands)</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Freddie Mac preferred stock	\$ —	\$ 410	\$ —	\$ 410
Community Reinvestment Act mutual fund	2,500	—	(104)	2,396
Total equity securities with readily determinable fair values	<u>\$ 2,500</u>	<u>\$ 410</u>	<u>\$ (104)</u>	<u>\$ 2,806</u>

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For equity securities with readily determinable fair values, the gross realized and unrealized gains and losses recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of income were as follows:

(in thousands)	Gains (Losses) Recognized on Equity Securities					
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2019			Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		
	Realized	Unrealized	Total	Realized	Unrealized	Total
Freddie Mac preferred stock	\$ —	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ —	\$ (57)	\$ (57)
Community Reinvestment Act mutual fund	—	19	19	—	(19)	(19)
Total equity securities with readily determinable fair value	\$ —	\$ 114	\$ 114	\$ —	\$ (76)	\$ (76)

(in thousands)	Gains (Losses) Recognized on Equity Securities					
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		
	Realized	Unrealized	Total	Realized	Unrealized	Total
Freddie Mac preferred stock	\$ —	\$ 472	\$ 472	\$ —	\$ (141)	\$ (141)
Community Reinvestment Act mutual fund	—	89	89	—	(70)	(70)
Total equity securities with readily determinable fair value	\$ —	\$ 561	\$ 561	\$ —	\$ (211)	\$ (211)

3. LOANS HELD FOR SALE

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank originates for sale mortgage loans and consumer loans. Mortgage loans originated for sale are primarily originated and sold into the secondary market through the Bank’s Mortgage Banking segment, while consumer loans originated for sale are originated and sold through the RCS segment.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale, at Fair Value

See additional detail regarding mortgage loans originated for sale, at fair value under Footnote 11 “Mortgage Banking Activities” of this section of the filing.

Consumer Loans Held for Sale, at the Lower of Cost or Fair Value

RCS originates for sale 90% of its line-of-credit product and a portion of its hospital receivables product. Prior to the third quarter of 2018, RCS also originated for sale 90% of its credit-card product. During the third quarter of 2018, the Bank and its third-party marketer/servicer agreed to sell 100% of the existing RCS credit-card portfolio to an unrelated third party. As a result, the Bank reclassified 100% of its RCS credit-card portfolio into a held-for-sale category and charged this portfolio down to its estimated net realizable value. The Bank and its third-party marketer/servicer settled the sale of the RCS credit-card portfolio in January 2019. Ordinary gains or losses on the sale of RCS products are reported as a component of “Program fees.”

Activity for consumer loans held for sale and carried at the lower of cost or market value was as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 37,609	\$ 13,684	\$ 12,838	\$ 8,551
Origination of consumer loans held for sale	187,856	209,462	534,268	565,886
Loans transferred to held for investment	—	1,392	—	1,392
Proceeds from the sale of consumer loans held for sale	(208,211)	(205,078)	(532,471)	(559,607)
Net gain on sale of consumer loans held for sale	1,250	1,577	3,869	4,815
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 18,504</u>	<u>\$ 21,037</u>	<u>\$ 18,504</u>	<u>\$ 21,037</u>

Loans Held for Sale in Connection with Sale of Banking Centers, at the Lower of Cost or Fair Value

See additional detail regarding loans held for sale in connection with Sale of Banking Centers under Footnote 18 “Agreement to Sell Four Banking Centers” in this section of the filing.

4. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES

The composition of the loan portfolio follows:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Traditional Banking:		
Residential real estate:		
Owner occupied	\$ 889,554	\$ 907,005
Owner occupied - correspondent*	71,654	94,827
Nonowner occupied	255,808	242,846
Commercial real estate	1,266,290	1,248,940
Construction & land development	192,535	175,178
Commercial & industrial	464,614	430,355
Lease financing receivables	14,820	15,031
Home equity	296,339	332,548
Consumer:		
Credit cards	17,722	19,095
Overdrafts	1,075	1,102
Automobile loans	59,403	63,475
Other consumer	60,655	46,642
Total Traditional Banking	3,590,469	3,577,044
Warehouse lines of credit*	973,588	468,695
Total Core Banking	4,564,057	4,045,739
Republic Processing Group*:		
Tax Refund Solutions:		
Easy Advances	—	—
Other TRS loans	846	13,744
Republic Credit Solutions	99,151	88,744
Total Republic Processing Group	99,997	102,488
Total loans**	4,664,054	4,148,227
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(46,932)	(44,675)
Total loans, net	\$ 4,617,122	\$ 4,103,552

*Identifies loans to borrowers located primarily outside of the Bank's market footprint.

**Total loans are presented inclusive of premiums, discounts and net loan origination fees and costs. See table directly below for expanded detail.

The following table reconciles the contractually receivable and carrying amounts of loans:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Contractually receivable	\$ 4,663,081	\$ 4,147,249
Unearned income(1)	(1,226)	(1,038)
Unamortized premiums(2)	425	588
Unaccreted discounts(3)	(2,673)	(3,400)
Net unamortized deferred origination fees and costs(4)	4,447	4,828
Carrying value of loans	\$ 4,664,054	\$ 4,148,227

(1) Unearned income relates to lease financing receivables.

(2) Unamortized premiums predominately relate to loans acquired through the Bank's Correspondent Lending channel.

(3) Unaccreted discounts include accretable and non-accretable discounts and relate to loans acquired in the Bank's 2016 Cornerstone acquisition and its 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions.

(4) Primarily attributable to the Traditional Banking segment.

Purchased Credit-Impaired Loans

The following table reconciles the contractually required and carrying amounts of all PCI loans:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Contractually required principal	\$ 3,759	\$ 4,251
Non-accretable amount	(1,356)	(1,521)
Accretable amount	(50)	(50)
Carrying value of loans	<u>\$ 2,353</u>	<u>\$ 2,680</u>

The following table presents a rollforward of the accretable amount on all PCI loans:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>September 30,</u>		<u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (50)	\$ (100)	\$ (50)	\$ (140)
Transfers between non-accretable and accretable*	(88)	(168)	(230)	(409)
Net accretion into interest income on loans, including loan fees	88	168	230	449
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ (50)</u>	<u>\$ (100)</u>	<u>\$ (50)</u>	<u>\$ (100)</u>

*Transfers are primarily attributable to changes in estimated cash flows of the underlying loans.

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Credit Quality Indicators

The following tables include loans by risk category based on the Bank's internal analyses. Risk categories are defined in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018:

September 30, 2019 (in thousands)	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful / Loss	PCI Loans - Group 1	PCI Loans - Substandard	Total Rated Loans*
Traditional Banking:							
Residential real estate:							
Owner occupied	\$ —	\$ 12,733	\$ 12,334	\$ —	\$ 141	\$ 1,326	\$ 26,534
Owner occupied - correspondent	—	—	1,328	—	—	—	1,328
Nonowner occupied	—	489	1,241	—	—	—	1,730
Commercial real estate	1,252,223	3,555	9,662	—	850	—	1,266,290
Construction & land development	190,156	2,321	58	—	—	—	192,535
Commercial & industrial	460,391	906	3,294	—	23	—	464,614
Lease financing receivables	14,820	—	—	—	—	—	14,820
Home equity	—	—	2,783	—	4	6	2,793
Consumer:							
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile loans	—	—	188	—	—	—	188
Other consumer	—	—	372	—	—	3	375
Total Traditional Banking	1,917,590	20,004	31,260	—	1,018	1,335	1,971,207
Warehouse lines of credit	973,588	—	—	—	—	—	973,588
Total Core Banking	2,891,178	20,004	31,260	—	1,018	1,335	2,944,795
Republic Processing Group:							
Tax Refund Solutions:							
Easy Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other TRS loans	—	—	118	—	—	—	118
Republic Credit Solutions	—	—	109	—	—	—	109
Total Republic Processing Group	—	—	227	—	—	—	227
Total rated loans	\$ 2,891,178	\$ 20,004	\$ 31,487	\$ —	\$ 1,018	\$ 1,335	\$ 2,945,022
December 31, 2018							
(in thousands)	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful / Loss	PCI Loans - Group 1	PCI Loans - Substandard	Total Rated Loans*
Traditional Banking:							
Residential real estate:							
Owner occupied	\$ —	\$ 14,536	\$ 11,690	\$ —	\$ 170	\$ 1,476	\$ 27,872
Owner occupied - correspondent	—	—	382	—	—	—	382
Nonowner occupied	—	575	1,889	—	—	—	2,464
Commercial real estate	1,239,576	5,281	3,162	—	921	—	1,248,940
Construction & land development	175,113	—	65	—	—	—	175,178
Commercial & industrial	428,897	813	620	—	25	—	430,355
Lease financing receivables	15,031	—	—	—	—	—	15,031
Home equity	—	—	1,361	—	5	81	1,447
Consumer:							
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile loans	—	—	91	—	—	—	91
Other consumer	—	—	462	—	—	2	464
Total Traditional Banking	1,858,617	21,205	19,722	—	1,121	1,559	1,902,224
Warehouse lines of credit	468,695	—	—	—	—	—	468,695
Total Core Banking	2,327,312	21,205	19,722	—	1,121	1,559	2,370,919
Republic Processing Group:							
Tax Refund Solutions:							
Easy Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other TRS loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Republic Credit Solutions	—	—	138	—	—	—	138
Total Republic Processing Group	—	—	138	—	—	—	138
Total rated loans	\$ 2,327,312	\$ 21,205	\$ 19,860	\$ —	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,559	\$ 2,371,057

*The above tables exclude all non-classified residential real estate, home equity and consumer loans at the respective period ends.



Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The following table presents the activity in the Allowance by portfolio class:

Allowance Rollforward Three Months Ended September 30,										
(in thousands)	2019				Ending Balance	2018				Ending Balance
	Beginning Balance	Provision	Charge- offs	Recoveries		Beginning Balance	Provision	Charge- offs	Recoveries	
Traditional Banking:										
Residential real estate:										
Owner occupied	\$ 5,016	\$ (296)	\$ (17)	\$ 121	\$ 4,824	\$ 6,035	\$ (136)	\$ (46)	\$ 18	\$ 5,871
Owner occupied - correspondent	197	(18)	—	—	179	263	(15)	—	—	248
Nonowner occupied	1,775	40	—	5	1,820	1,552	42	(1)	—	1,593
Commercial real estate	10,566	1,390	(1,407)	—	10,549	9,815	187	—	1	10,003
Construction & land development	2,910	(93)	—	—	2,817	2,825	(160)	—	3	2,668
Commercial & industrial	4,221	155	—	1	4,377	2,318	281	(75)	4	2,528
Lease financing receivables	181	(25)	—	—	156	160	—	—	—	160
Home equity	3,124	(102)	—	23	3,045	3,658	(81)	(14)	59	3,622
Consumer:										
Credit cards	1,028	54	(77)	18	1,023	805	148	(94)	9	868
Overdrafts	894	491	(363)	53	1,075	878	372	(332)	65	983
Automobile loans	708	(32)	(23)	—	653	664	110	(7)	2	769
Other consumer	549	(9)	(84)	79	535	776	(52)	(102)	70	692
Total Traditional Banking	31,169	1,555	(1,971)	300	31,053	29,749	696	(671)	231	30,005
Warehouse lines of credit	1,814	620	—	—	2,434	1,585	(183)	—	—	1,402
Total Core Banking	32,983	2,175	(1,971)	300	33,487	31,334	513	(671)	231	31,407
Republic Processing Group:										
Tax Refund Solutions:										
Easy Advances	—	(2,098)	—	2,098	—	—	(1,036)	—	1,036	—
Other TRS loans	232	90	(90)	2	234	67	8	—	—	75
Republic Credit Solutions	12,768	2,986	(2,799)	256	13,211	13,646	4,592	(6,204)	308	12,342
Total Republic Processing Group	13,000	978	(2,889)	2,356	13,445	13,713	3,564	(6,204)	1,344	12,417
Total	\$45,983	\$ 3,153	\$(4,860)	\$ 2,656	\$46,932	\$45,047	\$ 4,077	\$(6,875)	\$ 1,575	\$43,824

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Allowance Rollforward
Nine Months Ended September 30,

(in thousands)	2019					2018				
	Beginning Balance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Balance	Beginning Balance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Balance
Traditional Banking:										
Residential real estate:										
Owner occupied	\$ 5,798	\$ (953)	\$ (401)	\$ 380	\$ 4,824	\$ 6,182	\$ (443)	\$ (85)	\$ 217	\$ 5,871
Owner occupied - correspondent	237	(58)	—	—	179	292	(44)	—	—	248
Nonowner occupied	1,662	218	(73)	13	1,820	1,396	491	(320)	26	1,593
Commercial real estate	10,030	1,922	(1,407)	4	10,549	9,043	831	—	129	10,003
Construction & land development	2,555	262	—	—	2,817	2,364	274	—	30	2,668
Commercial & industrial	2,873	1,498	—	6	4,377	2,198	491	(200)	39	2,528
Lease financing receivables	158	(2)	—	—	156	174	(14)	—	—	160
Home equity	3,477	(480)	(13)	61	3,045	3,754	(372)	(48)	288	3,622
Consumer:										
Credit cards	1,140	133	(303)	53	1,023	607	507	(282)	36	868
Overdrafts	1,102	760	(956)	169	1,075	974	685	(891)	215	983
Automobile loans	724	(55)	(23)	7	653	687	90	(11)	3	769
Other consumer	591	(74)	(198)	216	535	1,162	(338)	(358)	226	692
Total Traditional Banking	30,347	3,171	(3,374)	909	31,053	28,833	2,158	(2,195)	1,209	30,005
Warehouse lines of credit	1,172	1,262	—	—	2,434	1,314	88	—	—	1,402
Total Core Banking	31,519	4,433	(3,374)	909	33,487	30,147	2,246	(2,195)	1,209	31,407
Republic Processing Group:										
Tax Refund Solutions:										
Easy Advances	—	11,322	(13,425)	2,103	—	—	11,360	(12,478)	1,118	—
Other TRS loans	107	496	(371)	2	234	12	113	(55)	5	75
Republic Credit Solutions	13,049	8,593	(9,306)	875	13,211	12,610	12,545	(13,669)	856	12,342
Total Republic Processing Group	13,156	20,411	(23,102)	2,980	13,445	12,622	24,018	(26,202)	1,979	12,417
Total	\$44,675	\$24,844	\$(26,476)	\$ 3,889	\$46,932	\$42,769	\$26,264	\$(28,397)	\$ 3,188	\$43,824

Nonperforming Loans and Nonperforming Assets

Detail of nonperforming loans, nonperforming assets and select credit quality ratios follows:

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Loans on nonaccrual status*	\$ 20,574	\$ 15,993
Loans past due 90-days-or-more and still on accrual**	175	145
Total nonperforming loans	20,749	16,138
Other real estate owned	119	160
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 20,868	\$ 16,298

Credit Quality Ratios - Total Company:

Nonperforming loans to total loans	0.44 %	0.39 %
Nonperforming assets to total loans (including OREO)	0.45	0.39
Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.34	0.31

Credit Quality Ratios - Core Bank:

Nonperforming loans to total loans	0.45 %	0.40 %
Nonperforming assets to total loans (including OREO)	0.45	0.40
Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.35	0.32

*Loans on nonaccrual status include impaired loans.

**Loans past due 90-days-or-more and still accruing consist of smaller balance consumer loans.



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The following table presents the recorded investment in nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90-days-or-more and still on accrual by class of loans:

(in thousands)	Nonaccrual		Past Due 90-Days-or-More and Still Accruing Interest*	
	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Traditional Banking:				
Residential real estate:				
Owner occupied	\$ 9,728	\$ 10,800	\$ —	\$ —
Owner occupied - correspondent	1,328	382	—	—
Nonowner occupied	26	669	—	—
Commercial real estate	4,690	2,318	—	—
Construction & land development	—	—	—	—
Commercial & industrial	3,014	630	—	—
Lease financing receivables	—	—	—	—
Home equity	1,659	1,095	—	—
Consumer:				
Credit cards	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—
Automobile loans	116	75	—	—
Other consumer	13	24	—	13
Total Traditional Banking	20,574	15,993	—	13
Warehouse lines of credit	—	—	—	—
Total Core Banking	20,574	15,993	—	13
Republic Processing Group:				
Tax Refund Solutions:				
Easy Advances	—	—	—	—
Other TRS loans	—	—	109	4
Republic Credit Solutions	—	—	66	128
Total Republic Processing Group	—	—	175	132
Total	\$ 20,574	\$ 15,993	\$ 175	\$ 145

* Loans past due 90-days-or-more and still accruing consist of smaller balance consumer loans.

Nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90-days-or-more and still on accrual include both smaller balance, primarily retail, homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified impaired loans. Nonaccrual loans are typically returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and held current for six consecutive months and future contractual payments are reasonably assured. TDRs on nonaccrual status are reviewed for return to accrual status on an individual basis, with additional consideration given to performance under the modified terms.

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Delinquent Loans

The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in loans by class of loans:

September 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands)	30 - 59 Days Delinquent	60 - 89 Days Delinquent	90 or More Days Delinquent*	Total Delinquent**	Total Current	Total
Traditional Banking:						
Residential real estate:						
Owner occupied	\$ 1,293	\$ 376	\$ 2,462	\$ 4,131	\$ 885,423	\$ 889,554
Owner occupied - correspondent	—	—	958	958	70,696	71,654
Nonowner occupied	—	—	—	—	255,808	255,808
Commercial real estate	597	2,335	979	3,911	1,262,379	1,266,290
Construction & land development	150	—	—	150	192,385	192,535
Commercial & industrial	143	—	2,572	2,715	461,899	464,614
Lease financing receivables	—	—	—	—	14,820	14,820
Home equity	132	350	702	1,184	295,155	296,339
Consumer:						
Credit cards	58	26	—	84	17,638	17,722
Overdrafts	248	4	1	253	822	1,075
Automobile loans	46	51	—	97	59,306	59,403
Other consumer	6	7	—	13	60,642	60,655
Total Traditional Banking	2,673	3,149	7,674	13,496	3,576,973	3,590,469
Warehouse lines of credit	—	—	—	—	973,588	973,588
Total Core Banking	2,673	3,149	7,674	13,496	4,550,561	4,564,057
Republic Processing Group:						
Tax Refund Solutions:						
Easy Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other TRS loans	55	72	109	236	610	846
Republic Credit Solutions	5,497	1,077	66	6,640	92,511	99,151
Total Republic Processing Group	5,552	1,149	175	6,876	93,121	99,997
Total	\$ 8,225	\$ 4,298	\$ 7,849	\$ 20,372	\$ 4,643,682	\$ 4,664,054
Delinquency ratio***	0.18 %	0.09 %	0.17 %	0.44 %		

*All loans past due 90-days-or-more, excluding small balance consumer loans, were on nonaccrual status.

**Delinquent status may be determined by either the number of days past due or number of payments past due.

***Represents total loans 30-days-or-more past due by aging category divided by total loans.

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December 31, 2018 (dollars in thousands)	30 - 59 Days Delinquent	60 - 89 Days Delinquent	90 or More Days Delinquent*	Total Delinquent**	Total Current	Total
Traditional Banking:						
Residential real estate:						
Owner occupied	\$ 1,137	\$ 748	\$ 3,640	\$ 5,525	\$ 901,480	\$ 907,005
Owner occupied - correspondent	—	—	—	—	94,827	94,827
Nonowner occupied	349	—	659	1,008	241,838	242,846
Commercial real estate	511	—	588	1,099	1,247,841	1,248,940
Construction & land development	—	—	—	—	175,178	175,178
Commercial & industrial	—	—	25	25	430,330	430,355
Lease financing receivables	—	—	—	—	15,031	15,031
Home equity	558	—	226	784	331,764	332,548
Consumer:						
Credit cards	82	46	1	129	18,966	19,095
Overdrafts	223	5	2	230	872	1,102
Automobile loans	—	28	—	28	63,447	63,475
Other consumer	27	7	13	47	46,595	46,642
Total Traditional Banking	2,887	834	5,154	8,875	3,568,169	3,577,044
Warehouse lines of credit	—	—	—	—	468,695	468,695
Total Core Banking	2,887	834	5,154	8,875	4,036,864	4,045,739
Republic Processing Group:						
Tax Refund Solutions:						
Easy Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other TRS loans	2	4	4	10	13,734	13,744
Republic Credit Solutions	5,734	1,215	128	7,077	81,667	88,744
Total Republic Processing Group	5,736	1,219	132	7,087	95,401	102,488
Total	\$ 8,623	\$ 2,053	\$ 5,286	\$ 15,962	\$ 4,132,265	\$ 4,148,227
Delinquency ratio***	0.21 %	0.05 %	0.13 %	0.38 %		

*All loans past due 90-days-or-more, excluding smaller balance consumer loans, were on nonaccrual status.

**Delinquent status may be determined by either the number of days past due or number of payments past due.

***Represents total loans 30-days-or-more past due by aging category divided by total loans.

Impaired Loans

Information regarding the Bank's impaired loans follows:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Loans with no allocated Allowance	\$ 28,021	\$ 19,555
Loans with allocated Allowance	20,536	21,880
Total recorded investment in impaired loans	<u>\$ 48,557</u>	<u>\$ 41,435</u>
Amount of the allocated Allowance	\$ 3,856	\$ 3,764

Approximately \$2 million and \$3 million of impaired loans at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were PCI loans.

Approximately \$2 million and \$2 million of impaired loans at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were formerly PCI loans that became classified as "impaired" through a post-acquisition troubled debt restructuring.

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The following tables present the balance in the Allowance and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio class based on impairment method:

September 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands)	Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses				Loans					Allowance to Total Loans
	Individually	Collectively	PCI with Post-Acquisition	Total	Individually	Collectively	PCI with Post-Acquisition	PCI without Post-Acquisition	Total	
	Evaluated Excluding PCI				Evaluated Excluding PCI					
Traditional Banking:										
Residential real estate:										
Owner occupied	\$ 1,266	\$ 3,325	\$ 233	\$ 4,824	\$ 23,848	\$ 864,239	\$ 1,467	\$ —	\$ 889,554	0.54 %
Owner occupied - correspondent	—	179	—	179	1,329	70,325	—	—	71,654	0.25
Nonowner occupied	—	1,820	—	1,820	1,405	254,403	—	—	255,808	0.71
Commercial real estate	148	10,393	8	10,549	12,879	1,252,561	850	—	1,266,290	0.83
Construction & land development	1	2,816	—	2,817	58	192,477	—	—	192,535	1.46
Commercial & industrial	1,532	2,845	—	4,377	3,309	461,282	—	23	464,614	0.94
Lease financing receivables	—	156	—	156	—	14,820	—	—	14,820	1.05
Home equity	231	2,814	—	3,045	2,787	293,541	11	—	296,339	1.03
Consumer:										
Credit cards	—	1,023	—	1,023	—	17,722	—	—	17,722	5.77
Overdrafts	—	1,075	—	1,075	—	1,075	—	—	1,075	100.00
Automobile loans	60	593	—	653	188	59,215	—	—	59,403	1.10
Other consumer	353	182	—	535	372	60,281	2	—	60,655	0.88
Total Traditional Banking	3,591	27,221	241	31,053	46,175	3,541,941	2,330	23	3,590,469	0.86
Warehouse lines of credit	—	2,434	—	2,434	—	973,588	—	—	973,588	0.25
Total Core Banking	3,591	29,655	241	33,487	46,175	4,515,529	2,330	23	4,564,057	0.73
Republic Processing Group:										
Tax Refund Solutions:										
Easy Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other TRS loans	—	234	—	234	—	846	—	—	846	27.66
Republic Credit Solutions	24	13,187	—	13,211	52	99,099	—	—	99,151	13.32
Total Republic Processing Group	24	13,421	—	13,445	52	99,945	—	—	99,997	13.45
Total	\$ 3,615	\$ 43,076	\$ 241	\$ 46,932	\$ 46,227	\$ 4,615,474	\$ 2,330	\$ 23	\$ 4,664,054	1.01 %

December 31, 2018 (dollars in thousands)	Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses				Loans					Allowance to Total Loans
	Individually	Collectively	PCI with Post-Acquisition	Total	Individually	Collectively	PCI with Post-Acquisition	PCI without Post-Acquisition	Total	
	Evaluated Excluding PCI				Evaluated Excluding PCI					
Traditional Banking:										
Residential real estate:										
Owner occupied	\$ 2,052	\$ 3,365	\$ 381	\$ 5,798	\$ 24,860	\$ 880,500	\$ 1,645	\$ —	\$ 907,005	0.64 %
Owner occupied - correspondent	—	237	—	237	382	94,445	—	—	94,827	0.25
Nonowner occupied	4	1,658	—	1,662	2,406	240,440	—	—	242,846	0.68
Commercial real estate	294	9,727	9	10,030	8,104	1,239,915	919	2	1,248,940	0.80
Construction & land development	4	2,551	—	2,555	65	175,113	—	—	175,178	1.46
Commercial & industrial	130	2,743	—	2,873	1,020	429,310	—	25	430,355	0.67
Lease financing receivables	—	158	—	158	—	15,031	—	—	15,031	1.05
Home equity	286	3,117	74	3,477	1,361	331,101	86	—	332,548	1.05
Consumer:										
Credit cards	—	1,140	—	1,140	—	19,095	—	—	19,095	5.97
Overdrafts	—	1,102	—	1,102	—	1,102	—	—	1,102	100.00
Automobile loans	91	633	—	724	91	63,384	—	—	63,475	1.14
Other consumer	421	170	—	591	449	46,190	3	—	46,642	1.27
Total Traditional Banking	3,282	26,601	464	30,347	38,738	3,535,626	2,653	27	3,577,044	0.85
Warehouse lines of credit	—	1,172	—	1,172	—	468,695	—	—	468,695	0.25
Total Core Banking	3,282	27,773	464	31,519	38,738	4,004,321	2,653	27	4,045,739	0.78
Republic Processing Group:										
Tax Refund Solutions:										
Easy Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other TRS loans	—	107	—	107	—	13,744	—	—	13,744	4.78
Republic Credit Solutions	18	13,031	—	13,049	44	88,700	—	—	88,744	14.70
Total Republic Processing Group	18	13,138	—	13,156	44	102,444	—	—	102,488	12.84
Total	\$ 3,300	\$ 40,911	\$ 464	\$ 44,675	\$ 38,782	\$ 4,106,765	\$ 2,653	\$ 27	\$ 4,148,227	1.08 %



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The following tables present loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018. The difference between the “Unpaid Principal Balance” and “Recorded Investment” columns represents life-to-date partial write downs/charge offs taken on individual impaired credits.

(in thousands)	As of September 30, 2019			Three Months Ended September 30, 2019			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019		
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allocated Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis
						Interest Income Recognized			Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with no allocated Allowance:									
Residential real estate:									
Owner occupied	\$ 12,573	\$ 11,860	\$ —	\$ 12,156	\$ 60	\$ —	\$ 11,097	\$ 169	\$ —
Owner occupied - correspondent	1,329	1,329	—	1,088	—	—	855	—	—
Nonowner occupied	1,472	1,405	—	1,226	28	—	1,651	72	—
Commercial real estate	12,846	10,364	—	7,078	98	—	5,529	221	—
Construction & land development	—	—	—	30	—	—	15	—	—
Commercial & industrial	723	615	—	614	2	—	616	3	—
Lease financing receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	2,398	2,355	—	2,127	17	—	1,603	46	—
Consumer	93	93	—	59	1	—	45	3	—
Impaired loans with allocated Allowance:									
Residential real estate:									
Owner occupied	13,493	13,456	1,499	12,795	136	—	14,547	401	—
Owner occupied - correspondent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonowner occupied	—	—	—	216	—	—	122	—	—
Commercial real estate	3,364	3,364	156	3,484	38	—	3,921	116	—
Construction & land development	58	58	1	29	1	—	47	2	—
Commercial & industrial	2,694	2,694	1,532	3,773	3	—	2,108	7	—
Lease financing receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	443	443	231	448	2	—	494	6	—
Consumer	533	521	437	472	4	—	508	13	—
Total impaired loans	\$52,019	\$48,557	\$ 3,856	\$45,595	\$ 390	\$ —	\$43,158	\$ 1,059	\$ —

(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2018			Three Months Ended September 30, 2018			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allocated Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis
						Interest Income Recognized			Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with no allocated Allowance:									
Residential real estate:									
Owner occupied	\$ 11,676	\$ 10,703	\$ —	\$ 11,098	\$ 55	\$ —	\$ 10,839	\$ 165	\$ —
Owner occupied - correspondent	382	382	—	388	—	—	290	—	—
Nonowner occupied	2,729	2,350	—	2,572	22	—	2,399	65	—
Commercial real estate	5,688	4,607	—	5,489	31	—	4,996	88	—
Construction & land development	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	—	—
Commercial & industrial	712	604	—	852	7	—	609	23	—
Lease financing receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	919	876	—	589	2	—	708	6	—
Consumer	33	33	—	55	1	—	47	2	—
Impaired loans with allocated Allowance:									
Residential real estate:									
Owner occupied	16,215	15,802	2,433	18,094	152	—	18,467	448	—
Owner occupied - correspondent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonowner occupied	78	56	4	83	1	—	211	3	—
Commercial real estate	4,416	4,416	303	5,368	53	—	5,922	160	—
Construction & land development	65	65	4	126	1	—	132	2	—
Commercial & industrial	416	416	130	64	—	—	126	1	—
Lease financing receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home equity	572	571	360	1,134	10	—	968	29	—
Consumer	554	554	530	648	6	—	684	18	—
Total impaired loans	\$44,455	\$41,435	\$ 3,764	\$46,560	\$ 341	\$ —	\$46,665	\$ 1,010	\$ —



Troubled Debt Restructurings

A TDR is a situation where, due to a borrower’s financial difficulties, the Bank grants a concession to the borrower that the Bank would not otherwise have considered. In order to determine whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, an evaluation is performed of the probability that the borrower will be in payment default on any of their debt in the foreseeable future without the modification. This evaluation is performed in accordance with the Bank’s internal underwriting policy.

All TDRs are considered “Impaired,” including PCI loans subsequently restructured. The majority of the Bank’s commercial related and construction TDRs involve a restructuring of financing terms such as a reduction in the payment amount to require only interest and escrow (if required) and/or extending the maturity date of the debt. The substantial majority of the Bank’s residential real estate TDR concessions involve reducing the client’s loan payment through a rate reduction for a set period based on the borrower’s ability to service the modified loan payment. Retail loans may also be classified as TDRs due to legal modifications, such as bankruptcies.

Nonaccrual loans modified as TDRs typically remain on nonaccrual status and continue to be reported as nonperforming loans for a minimum of six consecutive months. Accruing loans modified as TDRs are evaluated for nonaccrual status based on a current evaluation of the borrower’s financial condition and ability and willingness to service the modified debt. At September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, \$9 million and \$8 million of TDRs were on nonaccrual status.

Detail of TDRs differentiated by loan type and accrual status follows:

	Troubled Debt Restructurings on Nonaccrual Status		Troubled Debt Restructurings on Accrual Status		Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	
	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
September 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands)						
Residential real estate	52	\$ 4,399	151	\$ 16,424	203	\$ 20,823
Commercial real estate	3	1,684	8	4,162	11	5,846
Construction & land development	—	—	1	58	1	58
Commercial & industrial	5	3,014	2	17	7	3,031
Consumer	—	—	375	403	375	403
Total troubled debt restructurings	60	\$ 9,097	537	\$ 21,064	597	\$ 30,161

	Troubled Debt Restructurings on Nonaccrual Status		Troubled Debt Restructurings on Accrual Status		Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	
	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
December 31, 2018 (dollars in thousands)						
Residential real estate	60	\$ 6,378	156	\$ 17,232	216	\$ 23,610
Commercial real estate	3	1,203	14	6,571	17	7,774
Construction & land development	—	—	1	65	1	65
Commercial & industrial	2	571	3	408	5	979
Consumer	—	—	256	435	256	435
Total troubled debt restructurings	65	\$ 8,152	430	\$ 24,711	495	\$ 32,863

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The Bank considers a TDR to be performing to its modified terms if the loan is in accrual status and not past due 30-days-or-more as of the reporting date. A summary of the categories of TDR loan modifications outstanding and respective performance under modified terms at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 follows:

	Troubled Debt Restructurings Performing to Modified Terms		Troubled Debt Restructurings Not Performing to Modified Terms		Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	
	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
September 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands)						
Residential real estate loans (including home equity loans):						
Interest only payments	—	\$ —	1	\$ 925	1	\$ 925
Rate reduction	113	13,833	14	941	127	14,774
Principal deferral	9	860	2	179	11	1,039
Legal modification	47	3,150	17	935	64	4,085
Total residential TDRs	169	17,843	34	2,980	203	20,823
Commercial related and construction/land development loans:						
Interest only payments	2	702	—	—	2	702
Rate reduction	2	1,197	2	103	4	1,300
Principal deferral	9	3,631	2	730	11	4,361
Legal modification	—	—	2	2,572	2	2,572
Total commercial TDRs	13	5,530	6	3,405	19	8,935
Consumer loans:						
Rate reduction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Principal deferral	373	390	—	—	373	390
Legal modification	1	10	1	3	2	13
Total consumer TDRs	374	400	1	3	375	403
Total troubled debt restructurings	556	\$ 23,773	41	\$ 6,388	597	\$ 30,161

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	Troubled Debt Restructurings Performing to Modified Terms		Troubled Debt Restructurings Not Performing to Modified Terms		Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	
	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
December 31, 2018 (dollars in thousands)						
Residential real estate loans (including home equity loans):						
Interest only payments	—	\$ —	1	\$ 970	1	\$ 970
Rate reduction	145	16,892	12	978	157	17,870
Principal deferral	11	1,171	4	1,871	15	3,042
Legal modification	35	1,500	8	228	43	1,728
Total residential TDRs	191	19,563	25	4,047	216	23,610
Commercial related and construction/land development loans:						
Interest only payments	2	752	—	—	2	752
Rate reduction	8	2,962	—	—	8	2,962
Principal deferral	12	5,076	—	—	12	5,076
Legal modification	—	—	1	28	1	28
Total commercial TDRs	22	8,790	1	28	23	8,818
Consumer loans:						
Rate reduction	1	16	—	—	1	16
Principal deferral	255	419	—	—	255	419
Legal modification	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total consumer TDRs	256	435	—	—	256	435
Total troubled debt restructurings	469	\$ 28,788	26	\$ 4,075	495	\$ 32,863

As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, 79% and 88% of the Bank's TDRs were performing according to their modified terms. The Bank had provided \$3 million and \$3 million of specific reserve allocations to clients whose loan terms have been modified in TDRs as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The Bank had no commitments to lend any additional material amounts to its existing TDR relationships at September 30, 2019 or December 31, 2018.

A summary of the categories of TDR loan modifications by respective performance as of September 30, 2019 and 2018 that were modified during the three months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 follows:

	Troubled Debt Restructurings Performing to Modified Terms		Troubled Debt Restructurings Not Performing to Modified Terms		Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	
	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
September 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands)						
Residential real estate loans (including home equity loans):						
Legal modification	5	\$ 677	4	\$ 315	9	\$ 992
Total residential TDRs	5	677	4	315	9	992
Consumer loans:						
Legal modification	1	10	1	2	2	12
Total consumer TDRs	1	10	1	2	2	12
Total troubled debt restructurings	6	\$ 687	5	\$ 317	11	\$ 1,004

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	Troubled Debt Restructurings Performing to Modified Terms		Troubled Debt Restructurings Not Performing to Modified Terms		Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	
	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
September 30, 2018 (dollars in thousands)						
Residential real estate loans (including home equity loans):						
Legal modification	—	\$ —	1	\$ 18	1	\$ 18
Total residential TDRs	—	\$ —	1	\$ 18	1	\$ 18
Commercial related and construction/land development loans:						
Principal deferral	2	433	—	1	2	434
Total commercial TDRs	2	433	—	1	2	434
Consumer loans:						
Legal modification	—	—	2	60	2	60
Total consumer TDRs	—	—	2	60	2	60
Total troubled debt restructurings	2	\$ 433	3	\$ 79	5	\$ 512

The tables above are inclusive of loans that were TDRs at the end of previous periods and were re-modified, e.g., a maturity date extension during the current period.

As of September 30, 2019 and 2018, 68% and 85% of the Bank's TDRs that occurred during the third quarters of 2019 and 2018 were performing according to their modified terms. The Bank provided approximately \$980,000 and \$422,000 in specific reserve allocations to clients whose loan terms were modified in TDRs during the third quarters of 2019 and 2018.

There was no significant change between the pre and post modification loan balances for the three months ending September 30, 2019 and 2018.

A summary of the categories of TDR loan modifications by respective performance as of September 30, 2019 and 2018 that were modified during the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 follows:

	Troubled Debt Restructurings Performing to Modified Terms		Troubled Debt Restructurings Not Performing to Modified Terms		Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	
	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
September 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands)						
Residential real estate loans (including home equity loans):						
Rate reduction	1	\$ 371	—	\$ —	1	\$ 371
Principal deferral	1	4	—	—	1	4
Legal modification	24	2,055	9	701	33	2,756
Total residential TDRs	26	2,430	9	701	35	3,131
Commercial related and construction/land development loans:						
Interest only payments	1	553	—	—	1	553
Principal deferral	2	25	—	—	2	25
Legal modification	—	—	2	2,572	2	2,572
Total commercial TDRs	3	578	2	2,572	5	3,150
Consumer loans:						
Legal modification	1	10	1	2	2	12
Total consumer TDRs	1	10	1	2	2	12
Total troubled debt restructurings	30	\$ 3,018	12	\$ 3,275	42	\$ 6,293



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	Troubled Debt Restructurings Performing to Modified Terms		Troubled Debt Restructurings Not Performing to Modified Terms		Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	
	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
September 30, 2018 (dollars in thousands)						
Residential real estate loans (including home equity loans):						
Interest only payments	—	\$ —	1	\$ 1,200	1	\$ 1,200
Rate reduction	1	386	1	85	2	471
Principal deferral	1	15	3	2,151	4	2,166
Legal modification	6	90	3	190	9	280
Total residential TDRs	8	491	8	3,626	16	4,117
Commercial related and construction/land development loans:						
Principal deferral	5	1,071	—	—	5	1,071
Total commercial TDRs	5	1,071	—	—	5	1,071
Consumer loans:						
Principal deferral	1	54	—	—	1	54
Legal modification	—	—	2	60	2	60
Total consumer TDRs	1	54	2	60	3	114
Total troubled debt restructurings	14	\$ 1,616	10	\$ 3,686	24	\$ 5,302

The tables above are inclusive of loans that were TDRs at the end of previous periods and were re-modified, e.g., a maturity date extension during the current period.

As of September 30, 2019 and 2018, 24% and 30% of the Bank's TDRs that occurred during the first nine months of 2019 and 2018 were performing according to their modified terms. The Bank provided approximately \$1.5 million and \$577,000 in specific reserve allocations to clients whose loan terms were modified in TDRs during the first nine months of 2019 and 2018.

There was no significant change between the pre and post modification loan balances for the nine months ending September 30, 2019 and 2018.

The following table presents loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings within the previous 12 months of September 30, 2019 and 2018 and for which there was a payment default during the three and/or nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2019		2018		2019		2018	
	Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
Residential real estate:								
Owner occupied	1	\$ 46	6	\$ 3,386	4	\$ 249	7	\$ 3,552
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	1	553	—	—
Commercial & industrial	—	—	—	—	2	2,572	—	—
Home equity	2	143	1	74	3	147	1	74
Consumer	—	—	2	60	—	—	2	60
Total	3	\$ 189	9	\$ 3,520	10	\$ 3,521	10	\$ 3,686

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Foreclosures

The following table presents the carrying amount of foreclosed properties held as a result of the Bank obtaining physical possession of such properties:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>		<u>December 31, 2018</u>	
Residential real estate	\$	119	\$	160
Total other real estate owned	\$	119	\$	160

The following table presents the recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate properties for which formal foreclosure proceedings were in process according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdiction:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>		<u>December 31, 2018</u>	
Recorded investment in consumer residential real estate mortgage loans in the process of foreclosure	\$	1,796	\$	3,293

Easy Advances

The Company's TRS segment offered its EA product during the first two months of 2019 and 2018. The Company based its estimated provision for loan losses of EAs on the current year's EA delinquency information and the prior year's tax refund payment patterns subsequent to the first quarter. Each year, all unpaid EAs are charged off by June 30th.

Information regarding EAs follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>September 30,</u>		<u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Easy Advances originated	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 388,970	\$ 430,210
Net charge (credit) to the Provision for Easy Advances	(2,098)	(1,036)	11,322	11,360
Provision to total Easy Advances originated	NA	NA	2.91 %	2.64 %
Easy Advances net charge-offs (recoveries)	\$ (2,098)	\$ (1,036)	\$ 11,322	\$ 11,360
Easy Advances net charge-offs to total Easy Advances originated	NA	NA	2.91 %	2.64 %

5. DEPOSITS

The composition of the deposit portfolio follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Core Bank:		
Demand	\$ 941,661	\$ 937,402
Money market accounts	785,563	717,954
Savings	173,396	187,868
Individual retirement accounts (1)	53,101	53,524
Time deposits, \$250 and over (1)	85,789	84,104
Other certificates of deposit (1)	259,686	239,324
Reciprocal money market and time deposits (1)	234,043	217,153
Brokered deposits (1)	166,355	9,394
Total Core Bank interest-bearing deposits	2,699,594	2,446,723
Total Core Bank noninterest-bearing deposits	985,380	971,422
Total Core Bank deposits	3,684,974	3,418,145
Republic Processing Group:		
Money market accounts	3,605	5,453
Total RPG interest-bearing deposits	3,605	5,453
Brokered prepaid card deposits	8,931	4,350
Other noninterest-bearing deposits	37,242	28,197
Total RPG noninterest-bearing deposits	46,173	32,547
Total RPG deposits	49,778	38,000
Deposits held for assumption in connection with sale of banking centers (2)	142,384	—
Total deposits	\$ 3,877,136	\$ 3,456,145

(1) *Includes time deposits.*

(2) *See Note 18 "Agreement to Sell Four Banking Centers" in this section of the filing.*

6. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE AND OTHER SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase consist of short-term excess funds from correspondent banks, repurchase agreements and overnight liabilities to deposit clients arising from the Bank's treasury management program. While comparable to deposits in their transactional nature, these overnight liabilities to clients are in the form of repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements collateralized by securities are treated as financings; accordingly, the securities involved with the agreements are recorded as assets and are held by a safekeeping agent and the obligations to repurchase the securities are reflected as liabilities. Should the fair value of currently pledged securities fall below the associated repurchase agreements, the Bank would be required to pledge additional securities. To mitigate the risk of under collateralization, the Bank typically pledges at least two percent more in securities than the associated repurchase agreements. All such securities are under the Bank's control.

At September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, all securities sold under agreements to repurchase had overnight maturities. Additional information regarding securities sold under agreements to repurchase follows:

<u>(dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>		<u>December 31, 2018</u>	
Outstanding balance at end of period	\$	167,949	\$	182,990
Weighted average interest rate at end of period		0.48 %		0.83 %
Fair value of securities pledged:				
U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agencies	\$	85,033	\$	110,854
Mortgage backed securities - residential		113,671		84,657
Collateralized mortgage obligations		13,116		10,136
Total securities pledged	\$	211,820	\$	205,647

<u>(dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended September 30,</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Average outstanding balance during the period	\$ 246,889	\$ 213,195	\$ 232,949	\$ 216,070
Average interest rate during the period	0.48 %	0.59 %	0.60 %	0.46 %
Maximum outstanding at any month end during the period	\$ 219,812	\$ 163,768	\$ 226,002	\$ 215,281

7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND OPERATING LEASE LIABILITIES

The Company adopted ASU 2016-02 Leases (Topic 842), effective January 1, 2019. The adoption of this ASU did not have a meaningful impact on the Company's net income, earnings per share, return on average assets, or return on average equity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019.

ASU 2016-02 requires the Company to record on its balance sheet the assets and liabilities that arise from leases. The Company is therefore required to record as operating lease liabilities the present value of its required minimum lease payments plus any amounts probable of being owed under a residual value guarantee. Offsetting these operating lease liabilities, the Company records right-of-use assets for the underlying leased property. Prior to January 1, 2019, operating leases were not recorded on a lessee's balance sheet in this manner.

As permitted by ASU 2018-11, the Company adopted ASU 2016-02 with a cumulative-effect adjustment as of January 1, 2019. Additionally, the Company elected the following list of practical expedients upon adoption of and as permitted by ASU 2016-02:

- Concerning lease classification, the Company elected not to reassess the lease classification for any expired or existing leases accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 840.
- Concerning lease identification, the Company elected not to reassess whether any expired or existing contracts, not previously classified as a lease, are, or contain, leases.
- Concerning initial direct costs, the Company elected not to reassess initial direct costs for any existing leases.
- The Company elected to use hindsight in determining the lease term, whether or not to purchase the underlying leased asset, and in assessing impairment in right-of-use assets.
- The Company elected that all short-term leases will not be placed on the balance sheet. Short-term leases include leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less at their commencement date and do not include a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise.

Upon adoption of ASU 2016-02 on January 1, 2019, the Company was under 50 separate and distinct operating lease contracts to lease the land and/or buildings for 38 of its offices, with 15 such operating leases contracted with a related party of the Company. As of January 1, 2019, the Company recorded total operating lease liabilities of \$42 million and total right-of-use assets of \$40 million, primarily reflecting the present value of its expected remaining lease payments plus any residual guarantees under its operating lease contracts. In order to discount these remaining lease payments and guarantees, the Company made assumptions concerning the expected remaining lease term and the discount rate.

The Company's assumption regarding the expected remaining lease term included the fixed noncancelable term, plus all periods for which failure to renew the lease imposed a penalty on the Company, plus all periods for which the Company was reasonably certain to exercise a lease renewal option, plus all periods for which the Company was reasonably certain not to exercise a lease termination option. In determining whether it was reasonably certain to exercise a lease renewal or termination option, the Company considered its overall strategic plan and all economic and environmental circumstances connected to the leased property. Expected remaining lease terms upon adoption of ASU 2016-02 ranged from 0.75 to 18.51 years, with a weighted average remaining term of 8.60 years.

The Company employed the interest rate curve published by the FHLB of Cincinnati for the FHLB's collateralized term borrowings as of January 1, 2019 to discount its operating lease payments and guarantees, matching expected lease term to borrowing term. Discount rates employed upon adoption of ASU 2016-02 ranged from 2.94% to 3.70%, with a weighted average rate of 3.48%.

As of September 30, 2019, payments on 25 of the Company's operating leases were considered variable because such payments were adjustable based on periodic changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Prior to the release of these financial statements, the Company had executed three lease contracts that had not commenced for three of its banking centers. The estimated operating lease liabilities and offsetting right-of-use assets to be recorded for these leases totaled approximately \$1.1 million.

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The following table presents information concerning the Company’s operating lease expense recorded as a noninterest expense within the category “Occupancy and equipment, net” for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019:

<u>(dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended September 30, 2019</u>	<u>Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019</u>
Operating lease expense:		
Related Party:		
Variable lease expense	\$ 1,164	\$ 3,478
Fixed lease expense	10	28
Third Party:		
Variable lease expense	210	644
Fixed lease expense	392	1,137
Short-term lease expense	14	40
Total operating lease expense	<u>\$ 1,790</u>	<u>\$ 5,327</u>
Other information concerning operating leases:		
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities	\$ 1,795	\$ 5,372
Short-term lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	14	40

The following table presents the weighted average remaining term and weighted average discount rate for the Company’s non-short-term operating leases as of September 30, 2019:

	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
Weighted average remaining term in years	8.15
Weighted average discount rate	3.48 %

The following table presents a maturity schedule of the Company’s operating lease liabilities based on undiscounted cash flows, and a reconciliation of those undiscounted cash flows to the operating lease liabilities recognized on the Company’s balance sheet as of September 30, 2019:

<u>Year (in thousands)</u>	<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Third Party</u>	<u>Total</u>
Remainder of 2019	\$ 1,157	\$ 633	\$ 1,790
2020	4,585	2,452	7,037
2021	4,171	2,233	6,404
2022	3,310	1,826	5,136
2023	3,310	1,301	4,611
Thereafter	15,910	2,263	18,173
Total undiscounted cash flows	<u>\$ 32,443</u>	<u>\$ 10,708</u>	<u>\$ 43,151</u>
Discount applied to cash flows	(4,784)	(976)	(5,760)
Total discounted cash flows reported as operating lease liabilities	<u>\$ 27,659</u>	<u>\$ 9,732</u>	<u>\$ 37,391</u>

8. FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADVANCES

FHLB advances were as follows:

<u>(dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Overnight advances	\$ 750,000	\$ 510,000
Variable interest rate advance indexed to 3-Month LIBOR plus 0.14%	10,000	10,000
Fixed interest rate advances	410,000	290,000
Total FHLB advances	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 810,000

Each FHLB advance is payable at its maturity date, with a prepayment penalty for fixed rate advances that are paid off earlier than maturity. FHLB advances are collateralized by a blanket pledge of eligible real estate loans. At September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Republic had available borrowing capacity of \$16 million and \$254 million, respectively, from the FHLB. In addition to its borrowing capacity with the FHLB, Republic also had unsecured lines of credit totaling \$125 million and \$125 million available through various other financial institutions as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Aggregate future principal payments on FHLB advances based on contractual maturity and the weighted average cost of such advances are detailed below:

<u>Year (dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Weighted Average Rate</u>
Remainder of 2019 (Overnight)	\$ 750,000	2.11 %
Remainder of 2019 (Term)	230,000	2.11
2020	120,000	1.81
2021	30,000	1.93
2022	20,000	2.12
2023	20,000	2.56
Thereafter	—	—
Total	\$ 1,170,000	2.08 %

Due to their nature, the Bank considers average balance information more meaningful than period-end balances for its overnight borrowings from the FHLB. Information regarding overnight FHLB advances follows:

<u>(dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>September 30,</u>		<u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Average outstanding balance during the period	\$ 357,685	\$ 229,185	\$ 340,502	\$ 200,421
Average interest rate during the period	2.34 %	2.02 %	2.45 %	1.84 %
Maximum outstanding at any month end during the period	\$ 785,000	\$ 395,000	\$ 785,000	\$ 560,000

The following table illustrates real estate loans pledged to collateralize advances and letters of credit with the FHLB:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
First lien, single family residential real estate	\$ 1,108,273	\$ 1,129,588
Home equity lines of credit	278,564	311,419

9. OFF BALANCE SHEET RISKS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company, in the normal course of business, is party to financial instruments with off balance sheet risk. These financial instruments primarily include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. The contract or notional amounts of these instruments reflect the potential future obligations of the Company pursuant to those financial instruments. Creditworthiness for all instruments is evaluated on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the Company's credit policies. Collateral from the client may be required based on the Company's credit evaluation of the client and may include business assets of commercial clients, as well as personal property and real estate of individual clients or guarantors.

The Company also extends binding commitments to clients and prospective clients. Such commitments assure a borrower of financing for a specified period of time at a specified rate. Additionally, the Company makes binding purchase commitments to third-party loan correspondent originators. These commitments assure that the Company will purchase a loan from such correspondent originators at a specific price for a specific period of time. The risk to the Company under such loan commitments is limited by the terms of the contracts. For example, the Company may not be obligated to advance funds if the client's financial condition deteriorates or if the client fails to meet specific covenants.

An approved but unfunded loan commitment represents a potential credit risk and a liquidity risk, since the Company's client(s) may demand immediate cash that would require funding. In addition, unfunded loan commitments represent interest rate risk as market interest rates may rise above the rate committed to the Company's client. Since a portion of these loan commitments normally expire unused, the total amount of outstanding commitments at any point in time may not require future funding.

The following table presents the Company's commitments, exclusive of Mortgage Banking loan commitments, for each period ended:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Unused warehouse lines of credit	\$ 177,912	\$ 591,305
Unused home equity lines of credit	379,836	377,277
Unused loan commitments - other	805,284	720,645
Standby letters of credit	12,050	10,642
FHLB letter of credit	2,485	10,000
Total commitments	<u>\$ 1,377,567</u>	<u>\$ 1,709,869</u>

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a client to a third party. The terms and risk of loss involved in issuing standby letters of credit are similar to those involved in issuing loan commitments and extending credit. In addition to credit risk, the Company also has liquidity risk associated with standby letters of credit because funding for these obligations could be required immediately. The Company does not deem this risk to be material.

10. FAIR VALUE

Fair value represents the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

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: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The Bank used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate the fair value of each type of financial instrument:

Available-for-sale debt securities: Except for the Bank's private label mortgage backed security and its TRUP investment, the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities is typically determined by matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities, but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities (Level 2 inputs).

The Bank's private label mortgage backed security remains illiquid, and as such, the Bank classifies this security as a Level 3 security in accordance with ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement*. Based on this determination, the Bank utilized an income valuation model (present value model) approach in determining the fair value of this security.

See in this section of the filing under Footnote 2 "Investment Securities" for additional discussion regarding the Bank's private label mortgage backed security.

The Company acquired its TRUP investment in 2015 and considered the most recent bid price for the same instrument to approximate market value at September 30, 2019. The Company's TRUP investment is considered highly illiquid and also valued using Level 3 inputs, as the most recent bid price for this instrument is not always considered generally observable.

Equity securities with readily determinable fair value: Quoted market prices in an active market are available for the Bank's CRA mutual fund investment and fall within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the Company's Freddie Mac preferred stock is determined by matrix pricing, as described above (Level 2 inputs).

Mortgage loans held for sale, at fair value: The fair value of mortgage loans held for sale is determined using quoted secondary market prices. Mortgage loans held for sale are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Consumer loans held for sale, at fair value: From the first quarter of 2016 through the first quarter of 2018, the Bank piloted a consumer installment-loan product across the United States using a third-party marketer/service. As part of the program, the Bank sold 100% of the balances generated through the program back to the third-party marketer/servicer approximately 21 days after origination. The Bank carried all unsold loans under the program as "held for sale" on its balance sheet. At the initiation of this program in 2016, the Bank elected to carry these loans at fair value under a fair-value option, with the portfolio thereafter marked to market on a monthly basis.

During the second quarter of 2018, the Bank and its third-party marketer/service provider suspended the origination of any new loans, and the subsequent sale of all recently-originated loans under this program, while the two parties evaluate the future offering of this product due to changes in the applicable state law impacting the product. Concurrent with the suspension of this program, the Bank reclassified these loans from held for sale on the balance sheet into the held for investment category and revalued these loans accordingly.

The fair value for these loans is based on the discounted cash flows of the underlying loans, which are also classified as Level 3 inputs.



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Mortgage Banking derivatives: Mortgage Banking derivatives used in the ordinary course of business primarily consist of mandatory forward sales contracts (“forward contracts”) and interest rate lock loan commitments. The fair value of the Bank’s derivative instruments is primarily measured by obtaining pricing from broker-dealers recognized to be market participants. The pricing is derived from market observable inputs that can generally be verified and do not typically involve significant judgment by the Bank. Forward contracts and rate-lock loan commitments are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Interest rate swap agreements: Interest rate swaps are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company values its interest rate swaps using a third-party valuation service and classifies such valuations as Level 2. Valuations of these interest rate swaps are also received from the relevant dealer counterparty and validated against the Company’s calculations. The Company has considered counterparty credit risk in the valuation of its interest rate swap assets and has considered its own credit risk in the valuation of its interest rate swap liabilities.

Impaired loans: Collateral-dependent impaired loans generally reflect partial charge-downs to their respective fair value, which is commonly based on recent real estate appraisals or BPOs. These appraisals or BPOs may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the process by the independent experts to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Non-real estate collateral may be valued using an appraisal, net book value per the borrower’s financial statements or aging reports, adjusted or discounted based on management’s historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation, and management’s expertise and knowledge of the client and client’s business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. Collateral-dependent loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly.

Premises carried at fair value: Premises and equipment are accounted for at the lower of cost less accumulated depreciation or fair value less estimated costs to sell. The fair value of Bank premises is commonly based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches, including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments may be significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Mortgage servicing rights: On at least a quarterly basis, MSRs are evaluated for impairment based upon the fair value of the MSRs as compared to carrying amount. If the carrying amount of an individual tranche exceeds fair value, impairment is recorded, and the respective individual tranche is carried at fair value. If the carrying amount of an individual tranche does not exceed fair value, impairment is reversed if previously recognized and the carrying value of the individual tranche is based on the amortization method. The valuation model utilizes assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income and can generally be validated against available market data (Level 2). There were no MSR tranches carried at fair value at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a **recurring basis**, including financial assets and liabilities for which the Bank has elected the fair value option, are summarized below:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2019 Using:			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Available-for-sale debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agencies	\$ —	\$ 257,302	\$ —	\$ 257,302
Private label mortgage backed security	—	—	3,595	3,595
Mortgage backed securities - residential	—	230,694	—	230,694
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	66,580	—	66,580
Corporate bonds	—	9,844	—	9,844
Trust preferred security	—	—	4,000	4,000
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ —	\$ 564,420	\$ 7,595	\$ 572,015
Equity securities with readily determinable fair value:				
Freddie Mac preferred stock	\$ —	\$ 882	\$ —	\$ 882
Community Reinvestment Act mutual fund	2,485	—	—	2,485
Total equity securities with readily determinable fair value	\$ 2,485	\$ 882	\$ —	\$ 3,367
Mortgage loans held for sale	\$ —	\$ 32,739	\$ —	\$ 32,739
Consumer loans held for investment	—	—	1,187	1,187
Rate lock loan commitments	—	1,193	—	1,193
Mandatory forward contracts	—	211	—	211
Interest rate swap agreements	—	6,483	—	6,483
Financial liabilities:				
Interest rate swap agreements	\$ —	\$ 6,620	\$ —	\$ 6,620

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(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2018 Using:				Total Fair Value
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		
Financial assets:					
Available-for-sale debt securities:					
U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agencies	\$ —	\$ 216,873	\$ —	\$ 216,873	
Private label mortgage backed security	—	—	3,712	3,712	
Mortgage backed securities - residential	—	169,209	—	169,209	
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	72,811	—	72,811	
Corporate bonds	—	9,058	—	9,058	
Trust preferred security	—	—	4,075	4,075	
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ —	\$ 467,951	\$ 7,787	\$ 475,738	
Equity securities with readily determinable fair value:					
Freddie Mac preferred stock	\$ —	\$ 410	\$ —	\$ 410	
Community Reinvestment Act mutual fund	2,396	—	—	2,396	
Total equity securities with readily determinable fair value	\$ 2,396	\$ 410	\$ —	\$ 2,806	
Mortgage loans held for sale	\$ —	\$ 8,971	\$ —	\$ 8,971	
Consumer loans held for investment	—	—	1,922	1,922	
Rate lock loan commitments	—	356	—	356	
Interest rate swap agreements	—	1,264	—	1,264	
Financial liabilities:					
Mandatory forward contracts	\$ —	\$ 262	\$ —	\$ 262	
Interest rate swap agreements	—	1,149	—	1,149	

All transfers between levels are generally recognized at the end of each quarter. There were no transfers into or out of Level 1, 2 or 3 assets during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

Private Label Mortgage Backed Security

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Bank's private label mortgage backed security measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 3,615	\$ 3,926	\$ 3,712	\$ 4,449
Total gains or losses included in earnings:				
Net change in unrealized gain	(24)	(2)	(58)	(19)
Recovery of actual losses previously recorded	38	39	113	114
Principal paydowns	(34)	(114)	(172)	(695)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 3,595</u>	<u>\$ 3,849</u>	<u>\$ 3,595</u>	<u>\$ 3,849</u>

The fair value of the Bank's single private label mortgage backed security is supported by analysis prepared by an independent third party. The third party's approach to determining fair value involved several steps: 1) detailed collateral analysis of the underlying mortgages, including consideration of geographic location, original loan-to-value and the weighted average FICO score of the borrowers; 2) collateral performance projections for each pool of mortgages underlying the security (probability of default, severity of default, and prepayment probabilities) and 3) discounted cash flow modeling.

The significant unobservable inputs in the fair value measurement of the Bank's single private label mortgage backed security are prepayment rates, probability of default and loss severity in the event of default. Significant fluctuations in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly different fair value measurement.



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Quantitative information about recurring Level 3 fair value measurement inputs for the Bank's single private label mortgage backed security follows:

September 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range
Private label mortgage backed security	\$3,595	Discounted cash flow	(1) Constant prepayment rate	3.0% - 4.5%
			(2) Probability of default	1.8% - 7.1%
			(3) Loss severity	50% - 75%

December 31, 2018 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range
Private label mortgage backed security	\$3,712	Discounted cash flow	(1) Constant prepayment rate	6.5% - 8.9%
			(2) Probability of default	1.8% - 4.7%
			(3) Loss severity	50% - 75%

Trust Preferred Security

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Company's TRUP measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,150	\$ 4,075	\$ 3,600
Total gains or losses included in earnings:				
Discount accretion	10	10	31	30
Net change in unrealized gain	(10)	90	(106)	620
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,250</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,250</u>

The fair value of the Company's TRUP investment is based on the most recent bid price for this instrument, as provided by a third-party broker.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

The Bank has elected the fair value option for mortgage loans held for sale. These loans are intended for sale and the Bank believes that the fair value is the best indicator of the resolution of these loans. Interest income is recorded based on the contractual terms of the loans and in accordance with Bank policy for such instruments. None of these loans were past due 90-days-or-more or on nonaccrual as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

The aggregate fair value, contractual balance, and unrealized gain were as follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Aggregate fair value	\$ 32,739	\$ 8,971
Contractual balance	32,243	8,676
Unrealized gain	496	295

The total amount of gains and losses from changes in fair value included in earnings for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 for mortgage loans held for sale are presented in the following table:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Interest income	\$ 212	\$ 133	\$ 484	\$ 308
Change in fair value	155	(110)	201	33
Total included in earnings	<u>\$ 367</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 685</u>	<u>\$ 341</u>

Consumer Loans Held for Investment

RCS carries loans originated through its installment loan program at fair value. Interest income is recorded based on the contractual terms of the loan and in accordance with Bank policy for such instruments. None of these loans were past due 90-days-or-more or on nonaccrual as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

The significant unobservable inputs in the fair value measurement of the Bank's consumer loans were the constant prepayment rate, probability of default, and loss severity for these loans under a discounted-cash-flow model. Significant fluctuations in any of these inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower/higher fair value measurement.

The following table presents quantitative information about recurring Level 3 fair value measurement inputs for installment loans:

<u>September 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Valuation Technique</u>	<u>Unobservable Inputs</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Consumer loans held for investment	\$ 1,187	Discounted Cash Flows	(1) Constant prepayment rate	25.0%
			(2) Probability of default	21.0%
			(3) Loss severity	21.0%
<u>December 31, 2018 (dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Valuation Technique</u>	<u>Unobservable Inputs</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Consumer loans held for investment	\$ 1,922	Discounted Cash Flows	(1) Constant prepayment rate	15.0%
			(2) Probability of default	45.0%
			(3) Loss severity	20.0%

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The aggregate fair value, contractual balance, and unrealized gain on consumer loans held for investment, at fair value, were as follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Aggregate fair value	\$ 1,187	\$ 1,922
Contractual balance	1,384	2,170
Unrealized (loss) gain	(197)	(248)

The total amount of net gains from changes in fair value included in earnings for consumer loans held for investment, at fair value, are presented in the following table:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Interest income	\$ 94	\$ 130	\$ 295	\$ 457
Change in fair value	14	21	51	(406)
Total included in earnings	\$ 108	\$ 151	\$ 346	\$ 51

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Assets measured at fair value on a **non-recurring basis** are summarized below:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2019 Using:			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
Impaired loans:				
Residential real estate:				
Owner occupied	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,716	\$ 3,716
Nonowner occupied	—	—	16	16
Commercial real estate	—	—	3,750	3,750
Commercial & industrial	—	—	339	339
Home equity	—	—	470	470
Total impaired loans*	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,291	\$ 8,291
Premises	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,471	\$ 1,471

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2018 Using:			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
Consumer loans held for sale	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,249
Impaired loans:				
Residential real estate:				
Owner occupied	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,708	\$ 4,708
Nonowner occupied	—	—	1,007	1,007
Commercial real estate	—	—	1,255	1,255
Commercial & industrial	—	—	609	609
Home equity	—	—	356	356
Total impaired loans*	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,935	\$ 7,935
Premises	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,694	\$ 1,694

* The difference between the carrying value and the fair value of impaired loans measured at fair value is reconciled in a subsequent table of this Footnote.

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The following tables present quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements for financial instruments measured at fair value on a **non-recurring basis**:

September 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
Impaired loans - residential real estate owner occupied	\$ 3,716	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 62% (12%)
Impaired loans - residential real estate nonowner occupied	\$ 16	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	5% (5%)
Impaired loans - commercial real estate	\$ 3,750	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	1% - 10% (4%)
Impaired loans - commercial & industrial	\$ 339	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	3% - 4% (3%)
Impaired loans - home equity	\$ 470	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	2% (2%)
Premises	\$ 1,471	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	36% - 76% (48%)
December 31, 2018 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
Consumer loans held for sale	\$ 1,249	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	6% (6%)
Impaired loans - residential real estate owner occupied	\$ 4,708	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 67% (9%)
Impaired loans - residential real estate nonowner occupied	\$ 1,007	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 27% (15%)
Impaired loans - commercial real estate	\$ 123	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	21% (21%)
Impaired loans - commercial real estate	\$ 1,132	Income approach	Adjustments for differences between net operating income expectations	17% (17%)
Impaired loans - commercial & industrial	\$ 609	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	3% (3%)
Impaired loans - home equity	\$ 356	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 22% (8%)
Premises	\$ 1,694	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	27% - 72% (40%)

Impaired Loans

Collateral-dependent impaired loans are generally measured for impairment using the fair value for reasonable disposition of the underlying collateral. The Bank's practice is to obtain new or updated appraisals or BPOs on the loans subject to the initial impairment review and then to evaluate the need for an update to this value on an as-necessary or possibly annual basis thereafter (depending on the market conditions impacting the value of the collateral). The Bank may discount the valuation amount as necessary for selling costs and past due real estate taxes. If a new or updated appraisal or BPO is not available at the time of a loan's impairment review, the Bank may apply a discount to the existing value of an old valuation to reflect the property's current estimated value if it is believed to have deteriorated in either: (i) the physical or economic aspects of the subject property or (ii) material changes in market conditions. The impairment review generally results in a partial charge-off of the loan if fair value less selling costs are below the loan's carrying value. Impaired loans that are collateral dependent are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy when impairment is determined using the fair value method.

Impaired collateral-dependent loans are as follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>		<u>December 31, 2018</u>		
Carrying amount of loans measured at fair value	\$	7,293	\$	7,380	
Estimated selling costs considered in carrying amount		1,013		913	
Valuation allowance		(15)		(358)	
Total fair value	\$	8,291	\$	7,935	
		<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
		<u>September 30,</u>		<u>September 30,</u>	
<u>(in thousands)</u>		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Provisions on collateral-dependent, impaired loans	\$	1,419	\$	117	\$ 1,442 \$ 901

Premises

The Company's Traditional Banking segment classified three of its former banking centers as held for sale as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018. Impairment charges are recorded when the value of a piece of property is reappraised or reassessed below the property's then-carrying value. Impairment charges related to properties held for sale were as follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>		
	<u>September 30,</u>		<u>September 30,</u>		
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	
Impairment charges on premises	\$	66	\$	126	\$ 198 \$ 356

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The carrying amounts and estimated exit price fair values of all financial instruments follow:

(in thousands)	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2019:			Total Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 397,072	\$ 397,072	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 397,072
Available-for-sale debt securities	572,015	—	564,420	7,595	572,015
Held-to-maturity debt securities	63,315	—	63,872	—	63,872
Equity securities with readily determinable fair values	3,367	2,485	882	—	3,367
Mortgage loans held for sale, at fair value	32,739	—	32,739	—	32,739
Consumer loans held for sale, at the lower of cost or fair value	18,504	—	18,504	—	18,504
Loans held for sale in connection with sale of banking centers, at the lower of cost or fair value	130,770	—	130,770	—	130,770
Loans, net	4,617,122	—	—	4,695,637	4,695,637
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	32,242	—	—	—	NA
Accrued interest receivable	13,699	—	13,699	—	13,699
Rate lock loan commitments	1,193	—	1,193	—	1,193
Mandatory forward contracts	211	—	211	—	211
Interest rate swap agreements	6,483	—	6,483	—	6,483
Liabilities:					
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 1,031,553	—	\$ 1,031,553	—	\$ 1,031,553
Transaction deposits	2,109,821	—	2,109,821	—	2,109,821
Time deposits	593,378	—	597,044	—	597,044
Deposits held for assumption in connection with sale of banking centers	142,384	—	142,563	—	142,563
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	167,949	—	167,949	—	167,949
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,170,000	—	1,169,392	—	1,169,392
Subordinated note	41,240	—	31,421	—	31,421
Accrued interest payable	2,362	—	2,362	—	2,362
Interest rate swap agreements	6,620	—	6,620	—	6,620

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(in thousands)	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2018:			Total Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 351,474	\$ 351,474	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 351,474
Available-for-sale debt securities	475,738	—	467,951	7,787	475,738
Held-to-maturity debt securities	65,227	—	64,858	—	64,858
Equity securities with readily determinable fair values	2,806	2,396	410	—	2,806
Mortgage loans held for sale, at fair value	8,971	—	8,971	—	8,971
Consumer loans held for sale, at the lower of cost or fair value	12,838	—	12,838	—	12,838
Loans, net	4,103,552	—	—	4,062,457	4,062,457
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	32,067	—	—	—	NA
Accrued interest receivable	13,942	—	13,942	—	13,942
Rate lock loan commitments	356	—	356	—	356
Interest rate swap agreements	1,264	—	1,264	—	1,264
Liabilities:					
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 1,003,969	—	\$ 1,003,969	—	\$ 1,003,969
Transaction deposits	2,035,701	—	2,035,701	—	2,035,701
Time deposits	416,475	—	412,477	—	412,477
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	182,990	—	182,990	—	182,990
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	810,000	—	804,251	—	804,251
Subordinated note	41,240	—	33,724	—	33,724
Accrued interest payable	1,084	—	1,084	—	1,084
Mandatory forward contracts	262	—	262	—	262
Interest rate swap agreements	1,149	—	1,149	—	1,149

11. MORTGAGE BANKING ACTIVITIES

Mortgage Banking activities primarily include residential mortgage originations and servicing.

Activity for mortgage loans held for sale, at fair value, was as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 13,883	\$ 12,653	\$ 8,971	\$ 5,761
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	124,375	49,152	247,071	133,273
Proceeds from the sale of mortgage loans held for sale	(108,493)	(55,063)	(229,755)	(134,157)
Net gain on sale of mortgage loans held for sale	2,974	1,120	6,452	2,985
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 32,739</u>	<u>\$ 7,862</u>	<u>\$ 32,739</u>	<u>\$ 7,862</u>

The following table presents the components of Mortgage Banking income:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net gain realized on sale of mortgage loans held for sale	\$ 2,170	\$ 1,093	\$ 4,941	\$ 2,791
Net change in fair value recognized on loans held for sale	155	(110)	201	33
Net change in fair value recognized on rate lock loan commitments	(29)	(84)	837	38
Net change in fair value recognized on forward contracts	678	224	473	123
Net gain recognized	<u>2,974</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>6,452</u>	<u>2,985</u>
Loan servicing income	632	598	1,842	1,803
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	(542)	(361)	(1,275)	(1,092)
Net servicing income recognized	<u>90</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>711</u>
Total Mortgage Banking income	<u>\$ 3,064</u>	<u>\$ 1,360</u>	<u>\$ 7,019</u>	<u>\$ 3,696</u>

Activity for capitalized mortgage servicing rights was as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 5,158	\$ 4,915	\$ 4,919	\$ 5,044
Additions	867	372	1,839	974
Amortized to expense	(542)	(361)	(1,275)	(1,092)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 5,483</u>	<u>\$ 4,926</u>	<u>\$ 5,483</u>	<u>\$ 4,926</u>

There was no balance or activity in the valuation allowance for capitalized mortgage servicing rights for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

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Other information relating to mortgage servicing rights follows:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Fair value of mortgage servicing rights portfolio	\$ 7,539	\$ 9,357
Monthly weighted average prepayment rate of unpaid principal balance*	253 %	160 %
Discount rate	10.00 %	10.00 %
Weighted average foreclosure rate	0.10 %	0.14 %
Weighted average life in years	4.90	6.32

* Rates are applied to individual tranches with similar characteristics.

Mortgage Banking derivatives used in the ordinary course of business primarily consist of mandatory forward sales contracts and interest rate lock loan commitments. Mandatory forward contracts represent future commitments to deliver loans at a specified price and date and are used to manage interest rate risk on loan commitments and mortgage loans held for sale. Interest rate lock loan commitments represent commitments to fund loans at a specific rate. These derivatives involve underlying items, such as interest rates, and are designed to transfer risk. Substantially all of these instruments expire within 90 days from the date of issuance. Notional amounts are amounts on which calculations and payments are based, but which do not represent credit exposure, as credit exposure is limited to the amounts required to be received or paid.

Mandatory forward contracts also contain an element of risk in that the counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of such agreements. In the event the counterparties fail to deliver commitments or are unable to fulfill their obligations, the Bank could potentially incur significant additional costs by replacing the positions at then current market rates. The Bank manages its risk of exposure by limiting counterparties to those banks and institutions deemed appropriate by management and the Board of Directors. The Bank does not expect any counterparty to default on their obligations and therefore, the Bank does not expect to incur any cost related to counterparty default.

The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk on loans held for sale and rate lock loan commitments. As market interest rates fluctuate, the fair value of mortgage loans held for sale and rate lock commitments will decline or increase. To offset this interest rate risk the Bank enters into derivatives, such as mandatory forward contracts to sell loans. The fair value of these mandatory forward contracts will fluctuate as market interest rates fluctuate, and the change in the value of these instruments is expected to largely, though not entirely, offset the change in fair value of loans held for sale and rate lock commitments. The objective of this activity is to minimize the exposure to losses on rate lock loan commitments and loans held for sale due to market interest rate fluctuations. The net effect of derivatives on earnings will depend on risk management activities and a variety of other factors, including: market interest rate volatility; the amount of rate lock commitments that close; the ability to fill the forward contracts before expiration; and the time period required to close and sell loans.

The following table includes the notional amounts and fair values of mortgage loans held for sale and mortgage banking derivatives as of the period ends presented:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Included in Mortgage loans held for sale:				
Mortgage loans held for sale, at fair value	\$ 32,243	\$ 32,739	\$ 8,676	\$ 8,971
Included in other assets:				
Rate lock loan commitments	\$ 61,657	\$ 1,193	\$ 14,788	\$ 356
Mandatory forward contracts	81,868	211	—	—
Included in other liabilities:				
Mandatory forward contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 20,063	\$ 262

12. INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Interest rate swap derivatives are reported at fair value in other assets or other liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a cash flow hedging relationship. For a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the derivative's unrealized gain or loss is recorded as a component of OCI. For derivatives not designated as hedges, the gain or loss is recognized in current period earnings.

Interest Rate Swaps Used as Cash Flow Hedges

The Bank entered into two interest rate swap agreements ("swaps") during 2013 as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. The Bank designated the swaps as cash flow hedges intended to reduce the variability in cash flows attributable to either FHLB advances tied to the 3-month LIBOR or the overall changes in cash flows on certain money market deposit accounts tied to 1-month LIBOR. The counterparty for both swaps met the Bank's credit standards and the Bank believes that the credit risk inherent in the swap contracts is not significant.

The swaps were determined to be fully effective during all periods presented; therefore, no amount of ineffectiveness was included in net income. The aggregate fair value of the swaps is recorded in other liabilities with changes in fair value recorded in OCI. The amount included in AOCI would be reclassified to current earnings should the hedge no longer be considered effective. The Bank expects the hedges to remain fully effective during the remaining term of the swaps.

The following table reflects information about swaps designated as cash flow hedges:

(dollars in thousands)	Notional Amount	Pay Rate	Receive Rate	Term	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
					Assets / (Liabilities)	Unrealized Gain (Loss) in AOCI	Assets / (Liabilities)	Unrealized Gain (Loss) in AOCI
Interest rate swap on money market deposits	\$ 10,000	2.17 %	1M LIBOR	12/2013 - 12/2020	\$ (65)	\$ (49)	\$ 58	\$ 45
Interest rate swap on FHLB advance	10,000	2.33 %	3M LIBOR	12/2013 - 12/2020	(72)	(53)	57	45
Total	\$ 20,000				\$ (137)	\$ (102)	\$ 115	\$ 90

The following table reflects the total interest expense recorded on these swap transactions in the consolidated statements of income:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Interest rate swap on money market deposits	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	\$ (18)	\$ 22
Interest rate swap on FHLB advance	—	2	(16)	14
Total interest (benefit) expense on swap transactions	\$ (2)	\$ 1	\$ (34)	\$ 36

The following table presents the net gains (losses) recorded in OCI and the consolidated statements of income relating to the swaps designated as cash flow hedges:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
(Gains) losses recognized in OCI on derivative (effective portion)	\$ (3)	\$ 54	\$ (218)	\$ 330
Gains (losses) reclassified from OCI on derivative (effective portion)	2	(1)	34	(36)
Gains (losses) recognized in income on derivative (ineffective portion)	—	—	—	—

The estimated net amount of the existing losses reported in AOCI at September 30, 2019 expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months is considered immaterial.



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Non-hedge Interest Rate Swaps

The Bank enters into interest rate swaps to facilitate client transactions and meet their financing needs. Upon entering into these instruments to meet client needs, the Bank enters into offsetting positions in order to minimize the Bank's interest rate risk. These swaps are derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments, and therefore changes in fair value are reported in current year earnings.

Interest rate swap contracts involve the risk of dealing with counterparties and their ability to meet contractual terms. When the fair value of a derivative instrument contract is positive, this generally indicates that the counterparty or client owes the Bank, and results in credit risk to the Bank. When the fair value of a derivative instrument contract is negative, the Bank owes the client or counterparty, and therefore, has no credit risk.

A summary of the Bank's interest rate swaps related to clients is included in the following table:

(in thousands)	Bank Position	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps with Bank clients - Assets	Pay variable/receive fixed	\$ 91,546	\$ 6,483	\$ 26,398	\$ 1,264
Interest rate swaps with Bank clients - Liabilities	Pay variable/receive fixed	4,119	(3)	54,718	(908)
Interest rate swaps with Bank clients - Total	Pay variable/receive fixed	\$ 95,665	\$ 6,480	\$ 81,116	\$ 356
Offsetting interest rate swaps with institutional swap dealer	Pay fixed/receive variable	95,665	(6,480)	81,116	(356)
Total		<u>\$ 191,330</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 162,232</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The Bank is required to pledge securities as collateral when the Bank is in a net loss position for all swaps with dealer counterparties when such net loss positions exceed \$250,000. The fair value of cash or investment securities pledged as collateral by the Bank to cover such net loss positions totaled \$6.6 million and \$0.0 million at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company calculates earnings per share under the two-class method. Under the two-class method, earnings available to common shareholders for the period are allocated between Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock according to dividends declared (or accumulated) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. The difference in earnings per share between the two classes of common stock results from the 10% per share cash dividend premium paid on Class A Common Stock over that paid on Class B Common Stock.

A reconciliation of the combined Class A and Class B Common Stock numerators and denominators of the earnings per share and diluted earnings per share computations is presented below:

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 18,408	\$ 17,411	\$ 65,931	\$ 60,546
Dividends declared on Common Stock:				
Class A Shares	(4,961)	(4,517)	(14,826)	(13,552)
Class B Shares	(530)	(487)	(1,591)	(1,468)
Undistributed net income for basic earnings per share	12,917	12,407	49,514	45,526
Weighted average potential dividends on Class A shares upon exercise of dilutive options	(27)	(38)	(93)	(103)
Undistributed net income for diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 12,890</u>	<u>\$ 12,369</u>	<u>\$ 49,421</u>	<u>\$ 45,423</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Class A Shares	18,828	18,748	18,803	18,722
Class B Shares	2,208	2,214	2,211	2,228
Effect of dilutive securities on Class A Shares outstanding	101	158	118	143
Weighted average shares outstanding including dilutive securities	<u>21,137</u>	<u>21,120</u>	<u>21,132</u>	<u>21,093</u>
Basic earnings per share:				
Class A Common Stock:				
Per share dividends distributed	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.73
Undistributed earnings per share*	0.62	0.60	2.38	2.19
Total basic earnings per share - Class A Common Stock	<u>\$ 0.88</u>	<u>\$ 0.84</u>	<u>\$ 3.17</u>	<u>\$ 2.92</u>
Class B Common Stock:				
Per share dividends distributed	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.66
Undistributed earnings per share*	0.56	0.54	2.16	1.99
Total basic earnings per share - Class B Common Stock	<u>\$ 0.80</u>	<u>\$ 0.76</u>	<u>\$ 2.88</u>	<u>\$ 2.65</u>
Diluted earnings per share:				
Class A Common Stock:				
Per share dividends distributed	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.73
Undistributed earnings per share*	0.62	0.59	2.36	2.17
Total diluted earnings per share - Class A Common Stock	<u>\$ 0.88</u>	<u>\$ 0.83</u>	<u>\$ 3.15</u>	<u>\$ 2.90</u>
Class B Common Stock:				
Per share dividends distributed	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.66
Undistributed earnings per share*	0.56	0.54	2.15	1.98
Total diluted earnings per share - Class B Common Stock	<u>\$ 0.80</u>	<u>\$ 0.76</u>	<u>\$ 2.87</u>	<u>\$ 2.64</u>

*To arrive at undistributed earnings per share, undistributed net income is first prorated between Class A and Class B Common Shares, with Class A Common Shares receiving a 10% premium. The resulting pro-rated, undistributed net income for each class is then divided by the weighted average shares for each class.

Stock options excluded from the detailed earnings per share calculation because their impact was antidilutive are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Antidilutive stock options	158,000	161,000	160,000	161,000
Average antidilutive stock options	157,000	29,000	156,000	10,000

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14. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

OCI components and related tax effects were as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Available-for-Sale Debt Securities:				
Change in unrealized (loss) gain on AFS debt securities	\$ 86	\$ (467)	\$ 5,759	\$ (3,130)
Adjustment for adoption of ASU 2016-01	—	—	—	(428)
Change in unrealized gain on AFS debt security for which a portion of OTTI has been recognized in earnings	(24)	(2)	(58)	(19)
Net unrealized (losses) gains	62	(469)	5,701	(3,577)
Tax effect	(172)	100	(1,358)	752
Net of tax	(110)	(369)	4,343	(2,825)
Cash Flow Hedges:				
Change in fair value of derivatives used for cash flow hedges	(3)	54	(218)	330
Reclassification amount for net derivative losses realized in income	(2)	1	(34)	36
Net unrealized gains	(5)	55	(252)	366
Tax effect	9	(12)	62	(76)
Net of tax	4	43	(190)	290
Total other comprehensive (loss) income components, net of tax	\$ (106)	\$ (326)	\$ 4,153	\$ (2,535)

The table below presents the significant amounts reclassified out of each component of AOCI:

(in thousands)	Affected Line Items in the Consolidated Statements of Income	Amounts Reclassified from AOCI			
		Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Interest rate swap on money market deposits	Interest benefit (expense) on deposits	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 18	\$ (22)
Interest rate swap on FHLB advance	Interest benefit (expense) on FHLB advances	—	(2)	16	(14)
Total derivative losses on cash flow hedges	Total interest benefit (expense)	2	(1)	34	(36)
Tax effect	Income tax (benefit) expense	(1)	—	(9)	8
Net of tax	Net income	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 25	\$ (28)

The following is a summary of the AOCI balances, net of tax:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2018	2019	
		Change	September 30, 2019
Unrealized gain (loss) on AFS debt securities	\$ (2,165)	\$ 4,390	\$ 2,225
Unrealized gain (loss) on AFS debt security for which a portion of OTTI has been recognized in earnings	1,078	(45)	1,033
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	90	(192)	(102)
Total unrealized (loss) gain	\$ (997)	\$ 4,153	\$ 3,156
(in thousands)	December 31, 2017	2018	
		Change	September 30, 2018
Unrealized loss on AFS debt securities	\$ (604)	\$ (2,810)	\$ (3,414)
Unrealized gain (loss) on AFS debt security for which a portion of OTTI has been recognized in earnings	1,093	(15)	1,078
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	(73)	290	217
Total unrealized gain (loss)	\$ 416	\$ (2,535)	\$ (2,119)

15. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and all subsequent amendments to the ASU (collectively, “ASC 606”). While this update modified guidance for recognizing revenue, it did not have a material impact on the timing or presentation of the Company’s revenue. The majority of the Company’s revenue comes from interest income and other sources, including loans, leases, securities, and derivatives, which are not subject to ASC 606. The Company’s services that fall within the scope of ASC 606 are presented within noninterest income and are recognized as revenue as the Company satisfies its obligation to its client. The Company did elect a practical expedient permitted under this guidance which allows it to expense as-incurred incremental costs of obtaining a contract when the amortization period of those costs would be less than one year.

The following tables present the Company’s net revenue by reportable segment:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2019							
	Core Banking			Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group			Total Company
	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking		Tax Refund Solutions	Republic Credit Solutions	Total RPG	
Net interest income(1)	\$ 42,879	\$ 4,329	\$ 212	\$47,420	\$ 295	\$ 7,771	\$ 8,066	\$ 55,486
Noninterest income:								
Service charges on deposit accounts	3,738	11	—	3,749	—	—	—	3,749
Net refund transfer fees	—	—	—	—	317	—	317	317
Mortgage banking income(1)	—	—	3,064	3,064	—	—	—	3,064
Interchange fee income	3,008	—	—	3,008	23	—	23	3,031
Program fees(1)	—	—	—	—	122	1,195	1,317	1,317
Increase in cash surrender value of BOLI(1)	394	—	—	394	—	—	—	394
Net gains (losses) on OREO	267	—	—	267	—	—	—	267
Other	695	(90)	66	671	1	—	1	672
Total noninterest income	8,102	(79)	3,130	11,153	463	1,195	1,658	12,811
Total net revenue	\$ 50,981	\$ 4,250	\$ 3,342	\$58,573	\$ 758	\$ 8,966	\$ 9,724	\$ 68,297
Net-revenue concentration(2)	75 %	6 %	5 %	86 %	1 %	13 %	14 %	100 %

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(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018							
	Core Banking			Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group			Total Company
	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking		Tax Refund Solutions	Republic Credit Solutions	Total RPG	