## KANKAKEE BANCORP INC

Form 10-Q
August 08, 2001

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (UNAUDITED)
KANKAKEE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

June 30,
2001

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    Cash and due from banks $ 13,142,830
    Federal funds sold 3,082,981
    Money market funds 4,167,880
    Cash and cash equivalents 20,393,691
    Certificates of deposit 50,000
    Securities:
    Investment securities:
        Available-for-sale, at fair value 40,574,225
        Held-to-maturity, at cost (fair value: June 30, 2001 -
        $2,110,071; December 31, 2000 - $1,434,708) 2,104,897
    Total investment securities
    42,679,122
Mortgage-backed securities:
    Available-for-sale, at fair value 13,709,705
    Held-to-maturity, at cost (fair
        value: June 30, 2001 -
    $51,567; December 31, 2000 - $67,727) 50,906
        Total mortgage-backed securities
    Non-marketable equity securities
        501,000
    Loans, net of allowance for losses
        on loans ($2,191,420 at
        June 30, 2001; $2,156,420 at
        December 31, 2000) 372,497,070
    Loans held for sale 390,750
    Real estate held for sale 564,700
    Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost 2,368,400
    Office properties and equipment
    8,446,849
    Accrued interest receivable
    Prepaid expenses and other assets
    Intangible assets
    3,076,250
    1,436,733
    4,618,475
Total assets
$470,783,651
1
June 30, 2001
Liabilities and stockholders' equity Liabilities:
Deposits
Noninterest bearing \$ 24,518,539
Interest bearing 376,705,711
Short term borrowings
Other borrowings 27,000,000
```




| Deposits | 9,011,143 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Borrowed funds | 691,054 |
| Total interest expense | 9,702,197 |
| Net interest income | 6,750,360 |
| Provision for losses on loans | 55,000 |
| Net interest income after provision for losses on loans | 6,695,360 |
| Other income: |  |
| Net gain on sales of real estate held for sale | 11,314 |
| Net gain on sales of loans held for sale | 40,080 |
| Net gain on sales of property held for expansion | - |
| Fee income | 1,089,684 |
| Insurance commissions | 47,968 |
| Other | 197,941 |
| Total other income | 1,386,987 |
| Other expenses: |  |
| Compensation and benefits | 3,173,361 |
| Occupancy | 605,847 |
| Furniture and equipment | 348,981 |
| Federal deposit insurance premiums | 36,534 |
| Advertising | 173,729 |
| Provision for losses on foreclosed assets | 34,914 |
| Data processing services | 199,958 |
| Telephone and postage | 221,756 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 187,374 |
| Other general and administrative | 1,048,856 |
| Total other expenses | 6,031,310 |
| Income before income taxes | 2,051,037 |
| Income taxes | 686,450 |
| Net income | \$ 1,364,587 |
| Net income | \$ 1,364,587 |
| Other comprehensive income: |  |
| Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of related income taxes | 337,862 |
| Comprehensive income (loss) | \$ 1,702,449 |
| Basic earnings per share | \$1. 12 |
| Diluted earnings per share | \$1. 10 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited)

```
Cash flows from operating activities:
    Net income
    Adjustments to reconcile net income to net
        cash provided by operating activities:
        Provision for losses on loans 55,000
        Provisions for losses on real estate held for sale
        34,91
        656,998
        Depreciation and amortization 
        Accretion of loan fees and discounts, net
        Deferred income tax provision (benefit)
        Originations of loans held for sale
        Proceeds from sales of loans
        Decrease (increase) in interest receivable
        Decrease in interest payable on deposits
        Net gain on sales of loans
        Net gain on sales of real estate held for sale
        Net income on sales of office related property
        Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, stock dividend
        Other, net
    Net cash from operating activities
Cash flows from investing activities
    Investment securities
        Available-for sale:
            Purchases (6,041,387
            Proceeds from calls and maturities
        Held-to-maturity:
            Purchases
            Proceeds from maturities and paydowns
    Mortgage-backed securities:
        Available-for-sale:
            Purchases
            (300,890
            Proceeds from maturities and pay downs
        Held-to-maturity:
            Proceeds from maturities and pay downs
                            15,962
    Proceeds from sales of real estate 58,48
    Deferred loan fees and costs, net 134,661
        Loans originated
        Principal collected on loans
        Purchases of office properties and equipment, net
    Net cash from investing activities
        (97,779,45
        63,824,276
                (322, 35
    (15,260,497
```

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

```
Cash flows from financing activities
    Net increase in non-certificate of deposit accounts
    Net increase in certificate of deposit accounts
    Net increase in advance payments by
        borrowers for taxes and insurance
    Proceeds from short-term borrowings
    Repayments of short-term borrowings
    Proceeds from other borrowings
    Repayments of other borrowings
    Proceeds from exercise of stock options
    Dividends paid
    Purchase of treasury stock
Net cash from financing activities
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents:
    Beginning of period
    End of period
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information
    Cash paid during the period for:
    Interest on deposits
    Interest on borrowed funds
    Income taxes
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing activities:
    Real estate acquired through foreclosure
Increase (decrease) in unrealized gains on
    securities available-for-sale
(Increase) decrease in deferred taxes attributable to the
    unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale
```



See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).
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KANKAKEE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with instructions to Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The statement of condition at December 31, 2000 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. Operating results for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2001 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2001. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the annual report for Kankakee Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

## Note 2 - Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share of common stock have been determined by dividing net income for the period by the average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share of common stock have been determined by dividing net income for the period by the average number of shares of common stock and common stock equivalents outstanding. Common stock equivalents assume exercise of stock options, and the calculation assumes purchase of treasury stock with the option proceeds at the average market price for the period (when dilutive). The Company has an incentive stock option plan for the benefit of directors, officers and employees. Diluted earnings per share have been determined considering the stock options granted, net of stock options which have been exercised.

Note 3 - Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities
At June 30, 2001, stockholders' equity included a positive $\$ 454,000$, which represents the amount by which the market value of the available-for-sale securities and the available-for-sale mortgage-backed securities exceeded the book value, net of income tax of $\$ 234,000$. A decrease in market interest rates during the six months ended June 30,2001 resulted in a $\$ 338,000$ increase in the market value, net of income tax effect, of the available-for-sale securities and the available-for-sale mortgage-backed securities. At the end of 2000 , the market value of the available-for-sale securities portfolio exceeded the book value by $\$ 116,000$, net of income tax benefit.

# KANKAKEE BANCORP, INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS 

## GENERAL

The Company is a Delaware company formed in 1992 for the purpose of becoming the savings and loan holding company of Kankakee Federal Savings Bank (the "Bank"), the Company's principal subsidiary. The Bank was originally chartered in 1885 as an Illinois savings and loan association and was converted to a federally chartered thrift institution in 1937.

The Company serves the financial needs of families and local businesses in its primary market areas through its main office at 310 South Schuyler Avenue,

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Kankakee, Illinois and fourteen branch offices located in the communities of Ashkum, Bourbonnais, Bradley, Braidwood, Champaign, Coal City (2), Diamond, Dwight, Herscher, Hoopeston, Manteno, Momence and Urbana, Illinois. The Company's business involves attracting deposits from the general public and using such deposits to originate residential mortgage loans and, to a lesser extent, commercial real estate, consumer, commercial business, multi-family and construction loans in its market areas. The Company also invests in investment securities, mortgage-backed securities and various types of short term liquid assets.

## ECONOMIC CLIMATE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

During the first half of 2001, the Federal Open Market Committee (the "FOMC") lowered its target short-term interest rates six times, by a total of two and three-quarters percentage points. The federal funds target became 3.75\% and the Federal Reserve discount rate became 3.25\%. The federal funds rate is the rate at which financial institutions borrow from each other, while the discount rate is the rate at which member institutions borrow from the Federal Reserve. The FOMC continues to cite a slowing economy and the risk of recession as the motivating factors for lowering interest rates. Lower rates should provide stimulus to the economy by reducing borrowing costs for both businesses and individuals.

A slowing economy could adversely affect cash flows for both commercial and individual borrowers, as a result of which, the Company could experience increases in problem assets, delinquencies and losses on loans.

Lower market interest rates could benefit the Company by reducing its cost of funds, as term deposits and borrowed money reprice to lower rates at maturity. However, lower interest rates could also reduce the Company's return on interest-earning assets. As investments mature or are called, and as loans are repaid or prepaid, the reinvestment rates on those funds are lower. The impact of changes in market interest rates on the Company's financial condition and results of operations is the Company's interest rate sensitivity. While management believes that the Company's current level of interest rate sensitivity is reasonable, significant fluctuations in interest rates may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

During 2000, the Company initiated an aggressive growth strategy which was aimed at increasing deposits and growing the loan portfolio, while continuing to reduce the size of the investment portfolio. While committed to continuing profitable growth of its assets and liabilities, the Company, during the second quarter of 2001, again began to sell most of the long-term, fixed-rate singlefamily mortgage loans it originated. Loans with terms of less than 20 years will continue to be retained in the portfolio.

## FINANCIAL CONDITION

Total assets of the Company increased by $\$ 10.9$ million, or $2.4 \%$, to $\$ 470.8$ million at June 30, 2001 from $\$ 459.9$ million at December 31, 2000.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by $\$ 4.7$ million, or $18.9 \%$ from $\$ 25.1$ million at December 31, 2000 to $\$ 20.4$ million at June 30,2001 . The decrease was primarily attributable to an increase in loans during the period.

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2001, net loans receivable increased by $\$ 33.5$ million, or $9.9 \%$, from $\$ 339.0$ million to $\$ 372.5$ million. This was primarily the result of the origination of $\$ 69.0$ million of real estate
loans and the origination of $\$ 28.8$ million of consumer and commercial business loans, offset by loan repayments which totaled $\$ 63.8$ million.

Loans held for sale were $\$ 391,000$ as of June 30,2001 . There were no loans held for sale at December 31, 2000. During the six months ended June 30, 2001, $\$ 3.8$ million in residential real estate loans were originated for sale and \$3.4 million of those loans were sold. In addition, \$1.8 million in commercial real estate loans were originated for sale and sold during the period.

Securities available-for-sale decreased by $\$ 16.6$ million, or $29.0 \%$, to $\$ 40.6$ million at June 30,2001 from $\$ 57.2$ million at December 31 , 2000 as the result of the maturity, or the exercise of call options by issuers, of $\$ 23.1$ million of securities, which was partially offset by the purchase of $\$ 6.0$ million of securities and by the net change in market value adjustment.

Mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale decreased by $\$ 2.4$ million, or $14.6 \%$, to $\$ 13.7$ million at June 30,2001 from $\$ 16.1$ million at December 31, 2000. The decrease resulted from the maturity of $\$ 2.7$ million of securities, which was partially offset by the purchase of $\$ 301,000$ of securities and by the net change in market value adjustments.

Deposits increased by $\$ 13.1$ million, or $3.3 \%$ from $\$ 388.1$ million at December 31,2000 to $\$ 401.2$ million at June 30,2001 . During the six month period, there was a $\$ 4.0$ million increase in certificate of deposit accounts and a $\$ 9.1$ million increase in passbook, checking and money market accounts.

Total borrowings decreased by $\$ 2.0$ million, or $6.9 \%$ from $\$ 29.0$ million at December 31, 2000 to $\$ 27.0$ million at June 30,2001 . The decrease was the result of $\$ 19.0$ million in repayments, which were partially offset by new borrowings of $\$ 17.0$ million. Borrowings consisted entirely of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago.

## ASSET/LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

Management attempts to control fluctuations in net interest income which result from an imbalance in the amounts of assets and liabilities that reprice during a period of time. The Company attempts to mitigate its interest rate exposure, to the extent consistent with the maintenance of an adequate interest rate spread. Adjustable rate mortgage loans, and loans with typically shorter terms, such as commercial real estate loans, commercial business loans and consumer loans, have historically been, and continue to be, retained. Historically, most fixed-rate mortgage loans, particularly those with terms of 20-years or longer, have been sold in the secondary market (with servicing usually retained). Since the beginning of 2000 and through the first quarter of 2001, the Company retained virtually all the fixed-rate mortgage loans it originated. Approximately $\$ 10.3$ million of fixed-rate mortgage loans with terms of 20 years or longer were originated and retained
during the first quarter of 2001. While the Company continues to promote the origination of adjustable rate mortgages, commercial real estate loans, commercial business loans and consumer loans, management determined that the Company's asset/liability position was such that retention of additional longer term fixed-rate mortgage loans was appropriate. In light of the changing economic climate and the current interest rate environment, the Company has, during the second quarter of 2001 , resumed selling fixed-rate mortgage loans with terms of 20 years or longer in the secondary market. Management reviews the Company's asset/liability position on a regular basis.

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The Company has not entered into derivative financial instruments including futures, forwards, interest rate risk swaps, option contracts, or other financial instruments with similar characteristics. However, the Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers such as commitments to extend credit and letters of credit.

## NON-PERFORMING ASSETS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON LOANS

The Company's non-performing assets decreased to $\$ 2.6$ million, or $0.56 \%$, of total assets at June 30,2001 from $\$ 3.5$ million, or $0.76 \%$ of total assets at December 31, 2000. During the six month period ended June 30, 2001, nonperforming construction and development loans, non-performing one-to-four family loans, non-performing consumer loans, and non-performing commercial business loans decreased by $\$ 900,000, \$ 27,000, \$ 77,000$ and $\$ 733,000$, respectively. These decreases were partially offset by increases in non-performing commercial real estate loans and non-performing multi-family loans of $\$ 447,000$ and $\$ 121,000$, respectively. In addition, foreclosed assets increased by $\$ 80,000$ and restructured troubled debts increased by $\$ 71,000$. The decrease in nonperforming construction and development loans was due to the repayment in full of a single loan. The decrease in non-performing commercial business loans was due to the loans involved having been brought current. The ratio of the allowance for losses on loans to non-performing loans increased to $140.9 \%$ as of June 30, 2001 compared to 83.9\% as of December 31, 2000. The increase in this ratio, which excludes foreclosed assets and restructured troubled debt, was primarily the result of the decrease of $\$ 1.0$ million in non-performing loans.

The Company classified $\$ 3.8$ million of its assets as Special Mention, $\$ 2.5$ million as Substandard and $\$ 103,000$ as Loss as of June 30, 2001. No assets were classified as Doubtful at June 30,2001 . This represents an increase of $\$ 195,000$ in the Special Mention category and a net increase of $\$ 282,000$ in the other categories from the December 31, 2000 totals for classified assets. The ratio of classified assets to total assets (including items classified as Special Mention) was $1.36 \%$ at June 30,2001 as compared to $1.29 \%$ at December 31, 2000. The ratio of the allowance for losses on loans to classified assets decreased to $34.2 \%$ as of June 30,2001 compared to $36.3 \%$ as of December 31, 2000 .

The allowance for losses on loans is established through a provision for losses on loans based on management's evaluation of the risk inherent in the loan portfolio and changes in the nature and volume of its loan activity. Such evaluation, which includes a review of all loans with respect to which full collectibility may not be reasonably assured, considers the fair value of the underlying collateral, economic conditions, historical loan loss experience, level of classified loans and other factors that warrant recognition in providing for an adequate allowance for losses on loans.

While management believes that it uses the best information available to determine the allowance for losses on loans, unforeseen market conditions could result in adjustments to the allowance for losses on loans and net earnings could be significantly affected if circumstances differ substantially from the assumptions used in establishing the allowance for losses on loans.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 AND 2000

Net income for the quarter ended June 30,2001 was $\$ 734,000$ compared to $\$ 768,000$ for the same period in 2000 . This represented a $\$ 34,000$, or $4.5 \%$,
decrease. The decrease in net income resulted from an increase of $\$ 348,000$ in other expenses, and an increase of $\$ 40,000$ in provisions for losses on loans, which were substantially offset by increases in net interest income of $\$ 130,000$ and other income of $\$ 196,000$, and by a decrease of $\$ 27,000$ in income tax expense.

Basic earnings per share were $\$ .61$ for both the quarter ended June 30, 2001 and the comparable 2000 period. Diluted earnings per share were $\$ .60$ for the quarter ended June 30, 2001 compared to $\$ .59$ for the comparable 2000 period.

Net interest income increased $\$ 130,000$, or $4.0 \%$, during the quarter ended June 30, 2001, compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2000.

The table presented on page 17 ("Table I"), sets forth an analysis of the Company's net interest income for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2001 and 2000 .

As Table I indicates, interest income increased $\$ 956,000$, or $13.1 \%$, to $\$ 8.3$ million for the three-month period ended June 30,2001 from $\$ 7.3$ million for the same period in 2000. The increase in interest income was the result of an increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets to $\$ 441.1$ million during the 2001 period from $\$ 385.6$ million during the 2000 period, which was partially offset by a decrease in the yield earned on interest-earning assets to $7.51 \%$ during the 2001 period from $7.60 \%$ during the 2000 period. The increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets was due to increases in balances of loans and other interest-earning assets, which were partially offset by decreases in balances of mortgage-backed securities and investment securities during the quarter. The decrease in the yield earned on interest-earning assets was the result of decreasing market interest rates during the quarter, which resulted in lower yields on short term assets and a lower yield on the reinvestment of principal repayments and prepayments on loans and on newly originated loans. The increase in average loans was primarily the result of an aggressive lending program during 2000 and the first half of 2001.

Interest expense increased $\$ 825,000$, or $20.5 \%$, to $\$ 4.9$ million during the second quarter from $\$ 4.0$ million in the same period in 2000 . The increase in interest expense was the result of an increase in the average outstanding balance of interest-bearing liabilities to $\$ 426.9$ million during the 2001 period from $\$ 374.5$ million during the 2000 period, and by an increase in the average yield on interest-bearing liabilities to $4.56 \%$ during the 2001 period from 4.31\% during the 2000 period. The increase in average interest-bearing liabilities resulted primarily from a more aggressive pricing policy and the continuing movement to a sales oriented operation. The increase in the average yield on interest-bearing liabilities resulted from a more aggressive pricing policy, primarily during 2000, the effects of which are reflected in higher interest costs on certificate balances.

Based on management's review of the adequacy of the allowance for losses on loans, a provision for losses on loans of $\$ 40,000$ was recorded during the second quarter of 2001. There was no provision for losses on loans recorded during the second quarter of 2000 .

Other income for the three-month period ended June 30, 2001 increased $\$ 196,000$, or $33.1 \%$, to $\$ 789,000$ compared to $\$ 593,000$ for the same period in 2000. The increase was attributable to increases of $\$ 150,000$ in fee income, $\$ 38,000$ in gain on sale of loans held for sale and $\$ 14,000$ in other income. These increases were partially offset by decreases of $\$ 4,000$ in gain on the sale of real estate held for sale and $\$ 1,000$ in insurance commissions. The $\$ 150,000$ increase in fee
income resulted primarily from an increase in checking accounts subject to fees.

Other expenses for the second quarter of 2001 increased $\$ 348,000$ or $12.9 \%$, to $\$ 3.1$ million from $\$ 2.7$ million for the second quarter of 2000 . There were increases of $\$ 42,000$ (16.3\%) in occupancy costs, $\$ 97,000$ (23.4\%) in other expenses, $\$ 17,000$ (21.0\%) in data processing services, $\$ 114,000$ (7.6\%) in compensation and benefits, $\$ 39,000$ (58.7\%) in advertising, $\$ 45,000$ (59.5\%) in telephone and postage and $\$ 5,000$ ( $36.9 \%$ ) in provision for losses on foreclosed assets. These increases were partially offset by decreases of $\$ 10,000$ (5.6\%) and $\$ 1,000(1.0 \%)$ in furniture and equipment expense and amortization of intangible assets, respectively. The increase in the cost of data processing services was due to costs associated with an upgrade in mainframe hardware and to costs associated with implementation of on-line banking. Postage expenses increased as a result of an increase in the number of checking accounts and an extensive mailing required to inform customers of the Company's privacy policy. A contributing factor to the increase in compensation and benefits was the higher cost of health insurance.

Federal income taxes decreased $\$ 27,000$ to $\$ 369,000$ for the three-month period ended June 30, 2001, compared to $\$ 396,000$ for the same period in 2000 . The primary reason for this decrease was the decrease in pre-tax income.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 and 2000
Net income for the six-months ended June 30, 2001 was $\$ 1.4$ million compared to $\$ 1.3$ million for the same period in 2000 . This represented a $\$ 96,000$, or $7.6 \%$, increase. The increase in net income resulted from an increase of $\$ 405,000$ in net interest income, and an increase of $\$ 193,000$ in other income, which were partially offset by increases of $\$ 408,000$ in other expenses, $\$ 55,000$ in provision for losses on loans and $\$ 39,000$ in income tax expense.

Basic earnings per share were $\$ 1.12$ for the six months ended June 30, 2001 compared to $\$ 1.01$ for the 2000 period. Diluted earnings per share were $\$ 1.10$ for the six months ended June 30, 2001 compared to $\$ .98$ for the comparable 2000 period.

Net interest income increased $\$ 405,000$, or $6.4 \%$ during the six months ended June 30, 2001, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2000.

The table presented on page 18 ("Table II"), sets forth an analysis of the Company's net interest income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2001 and 2000.

As Table II indicates, interest income increased $\$ 2.3$ million, or $15.9 \%$ to $\$ 16.5$ million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2001 from $\$ 14.2$ million for the same period in 2000. The increase in interest income was the result of an increase in the yield earned on interest-earning assets to 7.62\% during the 2001 period from $7.51 \%$ during the 2000 period, and an increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets to $\$ 435.1$ million during the 2001 period from $\$ 380.0$ million during the 2000 period. The increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets was primarily due to increases in balances of loans and other interest-earning assets, which were partially offset by decreases in balances of mortgage-backed securities and investment securities during the period. The increase in the yield earned on interest-earning assets was the result of increasing market interest rates during 2000, a period during which the Company had significant growth. While market interest rates have decreased significantly during the first six months of 2001 , the repricing to lower rates of maturing and prepaying assets has not yet reduced yields to the levels experienced in the first six months of 2000.

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Interest expense increased $\$ 1.8$ million, or $23.5 \%$, to $\$ 9.7$ million during the first six months of 2001 from $\$ 7.9$ million in the same period in 2000 . The increase in interest expense was the result of an increase in the average outstanding balance of interest-bearing liabilities to $\$ 421.1$ million during the 2001 period from $\$ 370.4$ million during the 2000 period, and by an increase in the average yield on interest-bearing liabilities to 4.65\% during the 2001 period from 4.26\% during the 2000 period. The increase in average interestbearing liabilities resulted primarily from a more aggressive pricing policy and the continuing movement to a sales oriented operation. The increase in the average yield on interest-bearing liabilities resulted from increasing market rates during 2000 and a more aggressive pricing policy. While market interest rates have decreased significantly during the first six months of 2001 , the impact of these decreases has not yet reduced funding costs to the same levels as those of the first six months of 2000 .

Based on management's review of the adequacy of the allowance for losses on loans, a provision for losses on loans of $\$ 55,000$ was recorded during the first six months of 2001 . There was no provision for losses on loans recorded during the first six months of 2000.

Other income for the six-month period ended June 30,2001 increased $\$ 193,000$, or $16.1 \%$, to $\$ 1.4$ million compared to $\$ 1.2$ million for the same period in 2000. The increase was attributable to increases of $\$ 212,000$ in fee income, $\$ 17,000$ in other income and $\$ 37,000$ in gain on the sale of loans held for sale. These increases were partially offset by decreases of $\$ 61,000$ in insurance commissions and $\$ 1,000$ in gain on the sale of real estate held for sale. The increase in fee income was primarily the result of an increase in checking accounts subject to fees. The increase in gain on the sale of loans held for sale was the result of resuming the sale of long-term, fixed-rate loans during the second quarter. The decrease in insurance commissions was due to a high level of commissions during the first quarter of 2000 which did not recur in 2001.

Other expenses for the first half of 2001 increased $\$ 408,000$, or $7.3 \%$, to $\$ 6.0$ million from $\$ 5.6$ million during the 2000 period. Most categories of other expenses increased, including increases of $\$ 94,000$ (3.1\%) in compensation and benefits, $\$ 80,000$ (15.1\%) in occupancy expenses, $\$ 29,000$ (20.4\%) in advertising, $\$ 30,000$ (17.6\%) in data processing services, $\$ 45,000$ ( $25.2 \%$ ) in telephone and postage and $\$ 131,000$ (14.2\%) in other expenses. The increase in compensation and benefits was due in large part to increased costs of medical insurance in 2001. The increase in the cost of data processing services was due to costs associated with an upgrade in mainframe hardware and to costs associated with
implementation of on-line banking. Postage expenses increased as a result of an increase in the number of checking accounts and an extensive mailing required to inform customers of the Company's privacy policy.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company maintains a level of cash and other liquid assets sufficient to fund normal volumes of loan commitments, deposit withdrawals and other obligations. The Office of Thrift Supervision (the "OTS") regulations currently require each savings association to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure its safe and sound operation.

The Company's primary sources of funds are deposits and proceeds from payments of principal and interest on loans and the sale or maturity of investment securities and mortgage-backed securities. Management considers

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current liquidity and additional sources of funds adequate to meet outstanding liquidity needs.

Federally insured savings banks, such as the Bank, are required by federal law and OTS regulations to maintain minimum levels of regulatory capital. The OTS has established the following minimum capital requirements: a risk-based capital ratio, a core capital ratio and a tangible capital
ratio. In addition to these minimum regulatory capital requirements, another provision of federal law grants the OTS broad power to take prompt corrective action to resolve the problems of undercapitalized institutions. The OTS regulations implementing this statutory authority (the "prompt corrective action regulations") establish other capital thresholds which determine whether an institution will be deemed to be "well capitalized", "adequately capitalized", "undercapitalized", "significantly undercapitalized" or "critically undercapitalized". The capital category to which an institution is assigned in turn determines the actions the OTS may take to address the institution's undercapitalization. The capital regulations of the OTS exclude the effect of SFAS 115 for the purpose of calculating regulatory capital.

The capital regulations currently require tangible capital of at least $1.5 \%$ of adjusted total assets (as defined by regulation). Under the prompt corrective action regulations, however, an institution with a ratio of tangible capital to total assets below $2.0 \%$ is deemed to be "critically undercapitalized" and, as such, will be subject to a variety of sanctions under the prompt corrective action regulations, including, without limitation, limits on asset growth, restrictions on activities and, ultimately, the appointment of a receiver. Tangible capital generally includes common stockholders' equity and retained income and certain non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and related income less intangible assets (other than specified amounts of mortgage servicing rights) and certain non-includable investments in subsidiaries.

The capital regulations also currently require core capital equal to at least $3.0 \%$ of adjusted total assets (as defined by regulation). Under the prompt corrective action regulations, however, an institution with a ratio of core capital to adjusted total assets of $3.0 \%$ will be deemed to be "adequately capitalized" only if the institution also has a composite rating of Al" under the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System ("UFIRS"). All other institutions must maintain a minimum ratio of core capital to adjusted total assets of $4.0 \%$ in order to be deemed to be "adequately capitalized", and an institution, regardless of its UFIRS rating, will be deemed to be "well capitalized" only if it maintains a ratio of core capital to adjusted total assets of at least $5.0 \%$. If an institution fails to remain at least "adequately capitalized", the OTS may impose one or more of a variety of sanctions on the institution to address its undercapitalized condition, including, without limitation, requiring the submission of a capital plan, restricting growth and restricting the payment of capital distributions (such as dividends). Core capital generally consists of tangible capital plus specified amounts of certain intangible assets.

The OTS risk-based requirement currently requires associations to have total capital of at least $8.0 \%$ of risk-weighted assets. In order to be considered "well capitalized" under the prompt corrective action regulations, however, an institution must maintain a ratio of total capital to total riskweighted assets of at least $10.0 \%$ and a ratio of core capital to total riskweighted assets of at least $6.0 \%$. Total capital consists of core capital plus supplementary capital, which consists of, among other things, maturing capital instruments, such as subordinated debt and mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, and a portion of the Bank's general allowance for losses on loans.

As of June 30, 2001, the Bank exceeded all current minimum regulatory capital standards and was deemed to be "well capitalized" for purposes of the OTS's prompt corrective action regulations. At June 30, 2001, the Bank's tangible capital was $\$ 32.2$ million, or $6.9 \%$, of adjusted total assets, which exceeded the $1.5 \%$ requirement by $\$ 25.3$ million and exceeded the $2.0 \%$ "critically undercapitalized" threshold by $\$ 22.9$ million. In addition, at June 30, 2001, the Bank had core capital of $\$ 32.2$ million, or $6.9 \%$, of adjusted total assets, which exceeded the $4.0 \%$ requirement by $\$ 13.7$ million and exceeded the 5.0\% "well capitalized" threshold by $\$ 9.0$ million. The Bank had risk-based capital of $\$ 34.3$ million at June 30,2001 , or $11.4 \%$, of risk-adjusted assets, which exceeded the minimum risk-based capital requirement by $\$ 10.3$ million and exceeded the $10.0 \%$ "well capitalized" threshold by $\$ 4.3$ million. Additionally, the Bank's $\$ 32.2$ million of core capital equaled
$10.7 \%$ of total risk-weighted assets, which exceeded the $6.0 \%$ "well capitalized" threshold by $\$ 14.2$ million.

## EMERGING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued two statements which are summarized as follows:

Business Combinations Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 141, "Business Combinations" (FAS 141) addresses financial accounting and reporting for business combinations. It requires all business combinations covered by the scope of the Standard to be accounted for using the purchase method. It is effective for business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and business combinations completed July 1, 2001 and later which use the purchase method of accounting. The Company has no pending business combinations which would be impacted by this statement. The requirements of this statement would need to be considered in any business combination contemplated in the future.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (FAS 142) addresses financial accounting and reporting for goodwill and other intangible assets. It addresses how intangible assets should be accounted for at the time of acquisition and in subsequent periods. It requires that goodwill and other intangible assets having indefinite useful lives not be amortized. Instead, such assets must be tested at least annually for impairment. Such assets having finite useful lives would continue to be amortized over those lives. The Standard provides specific guidance for testing goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment and also requires additional disclosures concerning goodwill and other intangible assets.

FAS 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 and must be applied to all goodwill and other intangible assets recognized in financial statements as of the start of that fiscal year. Impairment losses resulting from the initial application of the Standard are to be reported as resulting from a change in accounting principle. At this time, the Company does not believe the adoption of the Standard will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. However, the evaluation of the impact has not yet been completed.

## STOCK REPURCHASE

During the quarter ended June 30, 2001, the Company repurchased 18,500 shares of common stock at a total cost of $\$ 442,000$ under the repurchase program approved the Company's Board of Directors in January 2001. Through June 30,

2001, a total of 667,507 shares of common stock of the Company had been purchased under the current and previous repurchase programs at a total cost of $\$ 14.3$ million. As of June 30,2001 , the Company held 545,092 shares of its common stock as treasury stock. During the period from June 30, 2001 through August 8, 2001 no additional shares of common stock were repurchased.

## STOCK OPTIONS

During the second quarter of 2001, no options on shares of common stock were exercised. Between June 30, 2001 and August 8, 2001, options on 2,500 shares of common stock were exercised. Through August 8, 2001, no notice was received from holders of options of their intent to exercise options.

## DIVIDENDS

On July 10, 2001, a cash dividend of $\$ .12$ per share was declared, payable on August 31, 2001 to stockholders of record as of August 10, 2001. Future dividends will depend primarily upon earnings, financial condition and need for funds, as well as restrictions imposed by regulatory authorities regarding dividend payments and capital requirements.

SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section $21 E$ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company intends such forwardlooking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forwardlooking statements contained in the Private Securities Reform Act of 1995, and is including this statement for purposes of these safe harbor provisions. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe future plans, strategies and expectations of the company, are generally identifiable by use of the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "project" or similar expressions. The Company's ability to predict results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Factors which could have a material adverse effect on the operations and future prospects of the Company and its subsidiaries include, but are not limited to, changes in: interest rates, general economic conditions, legislative/regulatory changes, monetary and fiscal policies of the U. S. Government, including policies of the U. S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, the quality of composition of the loan or investment portfolios, demand for loan products, deposit flows, competition, demand for financial services in the Company's market area, implementation by the Company of new technologies, the Company's ability to develop and maintain secure and reliable electronic systems and accounting principles, policies and guidelines. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Further information concerning the Company and its business, including additional factors that could materially affect the Company's financial results, is included in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

KANKAKEE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY


| Interest-earning assets: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans receivable (1) | \$362,541 | \$ 7,084 | $7.84 \%$ | \$293,843 |
| Mortgage-backed securities (2) | 14,573 | 256 | $7.05 \%$ | 18,130 |
| Investments securities (3) | 41,692 | 632 | $6.08 \%$ | 60,840 |
| Other interest-earning assets | 19,972 | 248 | $4.98 \%$ | 10,957 |
| FHLB stock | 2,315 | 38 | $6.58 \%$ | 1,835 |
| Total interest-earning assets | 441,093 | 8,258 | $7.51 \%$ | 385,605 |
| Other assets | 29,622 |  |  | 29,068 |
| Total assets | \$470,715 |  |  | \$414,673 |
| Interest-bearing liabilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate accounts | \$249,478 | 3,633 | $5.84 \%$ | \$221,558 |
| Savings deposits | 61,499 | 405 | $2.64 \%$ | 61,942 |
| Demand and NOW deposits | 88,942 | 486 | $2.19 \%$ | 76,279 |
| Borrowings | 27,000 | 329 | 4.89\% | 14,750 |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 426,919 | 4,853 | $4.56 \%$ | 374,529 |
| Other liabilities | 4,616 |  |  | 3,657 |
| Total liabilities | 431,535 |  |  | 378,186 |
| Stockholders' equity | 39,180 |  |  | 36,487 |
| Total liabilities and |  |  |  | \$414, 673 |
| Net interest income |  | \$ 3,405 |  |  |
| Net interest rate spread |  |  | 2.95\% |  |
| Net earning assets | \$ 14,174 |  |  | \$ 11,076 |

Net yield on average interest-

| earning assets (net interest |
| :--- |
| margin) |


| Average interest-earning assets to |
| :--- |
| average interest-bearing liabilities |

(1) Calculated including loans held for sale, and net of deferred loan fees,
$====$
(2) loan discounts, loans in process and the allowance for losses on loans.
(3) Calculated including mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale.
certificates of deposit.

TABLE II
NET INTEREST INCOME ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) KANKAKEE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Six Months Ended June 30,

| 2001 |  |  | 2000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Outstanding Balance | Interest <br> Earned/Paid | Yield/ Rate | Average Outstanding Balance | Inte Earne |


| Interest-earning assets: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans receivable (1) | \$353,422 | \$13,940 | 7.95\% | \$283,456 |
| Mortgage-backed securities (2) | 15,126 | 537 | $7.16 \%$ | 18,041 |
| Investments securities (3) | 46,929 | 1,408 | $6.05 \%$ | 61,704 |
| Other interest-earning assets | 17,398 | 492 | $5.70 \%$ | 14,941 |
| FHLB stock | 2,240 | 75 | $6.75 \%$ | 1,825 |
| Total interest-earning assets | 435,115 | 16,452 | $7.62 \%$ | 379,967 |
| Other assets | 29,468 |  |  | 30,029 |
| Total assets | \$464,583 |  |  | \$409,996 |
| Interest-bearing liabilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate accounts | \$247,940 | 7,240 | 5.89\% | \$219,997 |
| Savings deposits | 59,375 | 762 | $2.59 \%$ | 61,256 |
| Demand and NOW deposits | 87,249 | 1,009 | 2.33\% | 75,955 |
| Borrowings | 26,571 | 691 | 5. 24 \% | 13,229 |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 421,135 | 9,702 | 4.65\% | 370,437 |



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the meeting, Brenda L. Baird and Larry D. Huffman were elected to serve as directors with terms expiring in 2004. Continuing with terms expiring in 2002 were William Cheffer and Michael A. Stanfa. Continuing with terms expiring in 2003 were Charles C. Huber, Thomas M. Schneider and Wesley E. Walker.

The matters approved by stockholders at the meeting and the number of votes cast for, against or withheld (as well as the number of abstentions and broker non-votes) as to each matter are set forth below:

| For | Withheld |
| :---: | :---: |



KANKAKEE BANCORP, INC.

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

| Date: | August 8, 2001 | /s/ LARRY D. HUFFMAN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | President and CEO |
| Date: | August 8, 2001 | /s/ RONALD J. WALTERS |
|  |  | Vice President and Treasurer <br> (Principal Financial <br> And Accounting Officer) |

