

Oconee Federal Financial Corp.
Form 10-Q
November 16, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period ended September 30, 2015

Or

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

For transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-35033

Oconee Federal Financial Corp.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

Federal

(State of Other Jurisdiction

of Incorporation)

32-0330122

(I.R.S.

Employer

**Identification
Number)**

201 East North Second Street, Seneca, South Carolina
(Address of Principal Executive Officers)

29678

(Zip Code)

(864) 882-2765

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

Not Applicable

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☒

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the Issuer’s classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date.

There were 5,882,140 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share, outstanding as of November 16, 2015.

OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

Form 10-Q Quarterly Report

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

PART I

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2015 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 4,201	\$4,883
Interest-earning deposits	11,951	21,309
Total cash and cash equivalents	16,152	26,192
Securities available-for-sale	112,326	111,167
Loans	304,604	309,267
Allowance for loan losses	(1,011)	(1,008)
Net loans	303,593	308,259
Loans held for sale	-	118
Premises and equipment, net	7,015	7,058
Real estate owned, net	1,682	2,092
Accrued interest receivable		
Loans	1,087	1,077
Investments	398	312
Restricted equity securities	440	440
Bank owned life insurance	17,152	9,044
Goodwill	2,593	2,593
Core deposit intangible	838	874
Loan servicing rights	1,332	1,396
Deferred tax assets	2,723	3,766
Other assets	1,201	1,191
Total assets	\$ 468,532	\$475,579
LIABILITIES		
Deposits		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 20,969	\$20,254
Interest bearing	364,343	373,839
Total deposits	385,312	394,093
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	916	696
Total liabilities	386,228	394,789

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 5,882,140 shares outstanding	65	65
Treasury stock, \$0.01 par value, 589,899 shares	(6) (6)
Additional paid-in capital	13,470	13,354
Retained earnings	69,804	68,950
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	468	(26)
Unearned ESOP shares	(1,497) (1,547)
Total shareholders' equity	82,304	80,790
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 468,532	\$475,579

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Interest and dividend income:		
Loans, including fees	\$ 3,883	\$ 2,886
Securities, taxable	390	381
Securities, tax-exempt	88	36
Interest-earning deposits and other	16	7
Total interest income	4,377	3,310
Interest expense:		
Deposits	288	308
Total interest expense	288	308
Net interest income	4,089	3,002
Provision for loan losses	145	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,944	3,002
Noninterest income:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	119	18
Income on bank owned life insurance	112	67
Mortgage banking income	96	-
Gain on sales of securities	9	5
Gain on disposition of purchase credit impaired loans	719	-
Change in loan servicing asset	(64)	-
Other	2	-
Total noninterest income	993	90
Noninterest expense:		
Salaries and employee benefits	1,489	910
Occupancy and equipment	360	167
Data processing	149	67
Professional and supervisory fees	251	113
Office expense	41	43
Advertising	37	23
FDIC deposit insurance	55	38

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Provision for real estate owned and related expenses	106	19	
Loss on sales of real estate owned	69	8	
Other	153	95	
Total noninterest expense	2,710	1,483	
Income before income taxes	2,227	1,609	
Income tax expense	785	565	
Net income	\$ 1,442	\$ 1,044	
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale	\$ 783	\$ (243)
Tax effect	(283) 92	
Reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net income	(9) (5)
Tax effect	3	2	
Total other comprehensive gain (loss)	494	(154)
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,936	\$ 890	
Basic net income per share: (Note 2)	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.18	
Diluted net income per share: (Note 2)	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.18	
Dividends declared per share:	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Unearned ESOP Shares	Total
Balance at July 1, 2014	\$ 64	\$ (6)	\$ 12,186	\$ 66,705	\$ (147)	\$ (1,821)	\$ 76,981
Net income	-	-	-	1,044	-	-	1,044
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(154)	-	(154)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	66	-	-	-	66
Dividends (1)	-	-	-	(583)	-	-	(583)
ESOP shares earned	-	-	29	-	-	48	77
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 64	\$ (6)	\$ 12,281	\$ 67,166	\$ (301)	\$ (1,773)	\$ 77,431
Balance at July 1, 2015	\$ 65	\$ (6)	\$ 13,354	\$ 68,950	\$ (26)	\$ (1,547)	\$ 80,790
Net income	-	-	-	1,442	-	-	1,442
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	494	-	494
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	76	-	-	-	76
Dividends (2)	-	-	-	(588)	-	-	(588)
ESOP shares earned	-	-	40	-	-	50	90
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 65	\$ (6)	\$ 13,470	\$ 69,804	\$ 468	\$ (1,497)	\$ 82,304

(1) Cash dividends declared on July 24, 2014 were paid on August 21, 2014.

(2) Cash dividends declared on July 30, 2015 were paid on August 27, 2015.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 1,442	\$ 1,044
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	145	-
Provision for real estate owned	95	-
Depreciation and amortization, net	325	221
Deferred loan (costs) fees, net	(92)	17
Deferred income tax expense	765	22
Loss on sale of real estate owned	69	8
Change in loan servicing asset	64	-
Gain on sales of securities	(9)	(5)
Mortgage loans originated for sale	(1,749)	-
Mortgage loans sold	1,907	-
Gain on sales of mortgage loans	(40)	-
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(112)	(67)
Gain on disposition of purchase credit impaired loans	(719)	-
ESOP compensation expense	90	77
Stock-based compensation expense	76	66
Net change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued interest receivable	(96)	(128)
Accrued interest payable	(3)	(309)
Other	217	622
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,375	1,568
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchases of premises and equipment	(72)	(84)
Purchases of securities available-for-sale	(5,738)	(3,399)
Proceeds from maturities, paydowns and calls of securities available-for-sale	4,022	3,323
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	1,164	1,501
Purchases of bank owned life insurance	(8,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	1,299	199
Loan originations and repayments, net	4,279	(3,059)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,046)	(1,519)

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Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net change in deposits	(8,781)	(3,067)
Dividends paid	(588)	(583)
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,369)	(3,650)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(10,040)	(3,601)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	26,192	11,890
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 16,152	\$ 8,289

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(1) BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Oconee Federal Financial Corp., which include the accounts of its wholly owned subsidiary Oconee Federal Savings and Loan Association (the “Association”) (referred to herein as “the Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”) have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. Intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated during consolidation. The Company is majority owned (70.80%) by Oconee Federal, MHC. These financial statements do not include the transactions and balances of Oconee Federal, MHC.

On December 1, 2014, the Company acquired Stephens Federal Bank. The consolidated financial statements at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 and for the three months ended September 30, 2015 are reflective of the addition of Stephens Federal Bank’s assets and liabilities.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial position as of September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 and the results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. All interim amounts have not been audited, and the results of operations for the interim periods herein are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for the year. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Certain amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. The reclassifications had no effect on net income or shareholders’ equity as previously reported.

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(2) EARNINGS PER SHARE (“EPS”)

Basic EPS is determined by dividing net earnings available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. ESOP shares are considered outstanding for this calculation unless unearned. The factors used in the earnings per common share computation follow:

	Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Earnings per share		
Net income	\$1,442	\$ 1,044
Less: distributed earnings allocated to participating securities	(6)	(7)
Less: (undistributed income) dividends in excess of earnings allocated to participating securities	(9)	(5)
Net earnings available to common shareholders	\$1,427	\$ 1,032
Weighted average common shares outstanding including participating securities	5,882,140	5,834,395
Less: participating securities	(62,502)	(67,699)
Less: average unearned ESOP shares	(151,172)	(179,111)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	5,668,466	5,587,585
Basic earnings per share	\$0.25	\$ 0.18
Weighted average common shares outstanding	5,668,466	5,587,585
Add: dilutive effects of assumed exercises of stock options	70,820	54,644
Average shares and dilutive potential common shares	5,739,286	5,642,229
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.25	\$ 0.18

During the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, 15,400 and 7,700 shares, respectively, were considered anti-dilutive as the exercise price was below the average market price for the respective periods.

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(3) SECURITIES AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

Debt, mortgage-backed and equity securities have been classified in the consolidated balance sheets according to management's intent. U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities consist of securities issued by U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government sponsored enterprises. Investment securities at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 are as follows:

<u>September 30, 2015</u>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
FHLMC common stock	\$ 20	\$ 159	\$ -	\$ 179
Certificates of deposit	7,221	21	(13)	7,229
Municipal securities	18,545	103	(75)	18,573
SBA loan pools	1,557	9	-	1,566
U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	60,278	691	(254)	60,715
U.S. Government agency bonds	23,972	125	(33)	24,064
Total available-for-sale	\$ 111,593	\$ 1,108	\$ (375)	\$ 112,326

<u>June 30, 2015</u>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
FHLMC common stock	\$ 20	\$ 160	\$ -	\$ 180
Certificates of deposit	7,221	29	(8)	7,242
Municipal securities	13,574	11	(152)	13,433
SBA loan pools	2,249	17	-	2,266
U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	64,177	488	(523)	64,142
U.S. Government agency bonds	23,967	80	(143)	23,904
Total available-for-sale	\$ 111,208	\$ 785	\$ (826)	\$ 111,167

Securities pledged at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 had carrying amounts of \$6,001 and \$5,951, respectively. These securities were pledged to secure public deposits.

At September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government sponsored enterprises, in an amount greater than 10% of shareholders' equity.

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

The following tables show the fair value and unrealized loss of securities that have been in unrealized loss positions for less than twelve months and for more than twelve months at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015. The tables also show the number of securities in an unrealized loss position for each category of investment security as of the respective dates.

	Less than 12 Months			12 Months or More			Total			
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Number in Unrealized Loss (1)	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Number in Unrealized Loss (1)	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Number in Unrealized Loss (1)	
<u>September 30, 2015</u>										
Certificates of deposit	\$2,726	\$ (13)	11	\$-	\$ -	-	\$2,726	\$ (13)	11	
Municipal securities	6,691	(68)	17	530	(7)	1	7,221	(75)	18	
SBA loan pools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	7,355	(35)	6	11,118	(219)	12	18,473	(254)	18	
U.S. Government agency bonds	1,984	(4)	1	4,966	(29)	3	6,950	(33)	4	
	\$18,756	\$ (120)	35	\$16,614	\$ (255)	16	\$35,370	\$ (375)	51	

	Less than 12 Months			12 Months or More			Total			
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Number in Unrealized Loss (1)	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Number in Unrealized Loss (1)	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Number in Unrealized Loss (1)	
<u>June 30, 2015</u>										
Certificates of deposit	\$1,737	\$ (6)	7	\$247	\$ (2)	1	\$1,984	\$ (8)	8	
Municipal securities	10,472	(152)	30	-	-	-	10,472	(152)	30	
SBA loan pools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	18,981	(195)	15	11,521	(328)	12	30,502	(523)	27	
U.S. Government agency bonds	6,951	(68)	4	4,920	(75)	3	11,871	(143)	7	
	\$38,141	\$ (421)	56	\$16,688	\$ (405)	16	\$54,829	\$ (826)	72	

(1)

Actual amounts.

The Company evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairments (“OTTI”) at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. The Company considers the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. Additionally, the Company considers its intent to sell or whether it will be more likely than not it will be required to sell the security prior to the security's anticipated recovery in fair value. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, the Company may consider whether the securities are issued by Federal Government agencies, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition.

None of the unrealized losses at September 30, 2015 were recognized into net income for the three months ended September 30, 2015 because the issuers’ bonds are of high credit quality, management does not intend to sell and it is likely that management will not be required to sell the securities prior to their anticipated recovery, and the decline in fair value is largely due to changes in interest rates. The fair value of these securities is expected to recover as they approach their maturity date or reset date. None of the unrealized losses at June 30, 2015 were recognized as having OTTI during the three months ended September 30, 2015.

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of debt securities classified as available-for-sale at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 by contractual maturity. FHLMC common stock is not presented in this table.

	September 30, 2015		June 30, 2015	
	Amortized Fair		Amortized Fair	
	Cost	Value	Cost	Value
Less than one year	\$2,997	\$3,006	\$1,244	\$1,249
Due from one to five years	15,526	15,602	22,156	22,042
Due from six to ten years	24,508	24,543	11,450	11,412
Due after ten years	6,707	6,714	9,912	9,876
Mortgage-backed securities (1)	61,835	62,282	66,426	66,408
Total	\$111,573	\$112,147	\$111,188	\$110,987

(1) Actual cash flows may differ from contractual maturities as borrowers may prepay obligations without prepayment penalty.

The following table presents the gross proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale and gains or losses recognized for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Proceeds	\$ 1,164	\$ 1,501
Gross gains	9	5
Gross losses	-	-

The tax provision related to these net realized gains was \$3 and \$2 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(4)LOANS

The components of loans at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 were as follows:

	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015
Real estate loans:		
One-to-four family	\$ 254,980	\$256,321
Multi-family	2,508	2,574
Home equity	7,721	8,198
Nonresidential	22,590	21,685
Agricultural	3,638	4,164
Construction and land	12,180	14,590
Total real estate loans	303,617	307,532
Commercial and industrial	160	184
Consumer and other loans	2,023	2,745
Total loans	305,800	310,461
Deferred net loan fees	(1,196) (1,194)
Total loans net of deferred loan fees	\$ 304,604	\$309,267

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended September 30, 2015 by portfolio segment:

Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	Beginning Balance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Balance
Real estate loans:					
One-to-four family	\$ 910	\$ 111	\$ (140)	\$ -	\$ 881
Multi-family	4	-	-	-	4
Home equity	1	19	-	-	20
Nonresidential	55	13	-	-	68
Agricultural	4	-	-	-	4
Construction and land	25	(6)	-	-	19
Total real estate loans	999	137	(140)	-	996
Commercial and industrial	-	8	-	-	8
Consumer and other loans	9	-	(2)	-	7
Total loans	\$ 1,008	\$ 145	\$ (142)	\$ -	\$ 1,011

The following table presents the recorded balances of loans and amount of allowance allocated based upon impairment method by portfolio segment at September 30, 2015:

At September 30, 2015	Ending Allowance on Loans:			Loans:		
	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment		Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	
	Non-PCI	PCI (1)		Non-PCI	PCI (1)	
Real estate loans:						
One-to-four family	\$ 92	\$ 4	\$ 785	\$2,092	\$ 2,422	\$ 250,461
Multi-family	-	-	4	-	-	2,508
Home equity	19	-	1	60	-	7,665
Nonresidential	-	12	56	-	2,344	20,246
Agricultural	-	-	4	-	946	2,692
Construction and land	-	1	18	-	555	11,625

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Total real estate loans	111	17	868	2,152	6,267	295,197
Commercial and industrial	-	-	8	-	-	160
Consumer and other loans	7	-	-	10	-	2,014
Total loans	\$ 118	\$ 17	\$ 876	\$2,162	\$ 6,267	\$ 297,371

“Purchase Credit Impaired” (or “PCI”) loans include all loans, for which there was, at acquisition, evidence of (1) deterioration of credit quality since origination and it was probable, at acquisition, that all contractually required payments would not be collected.

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OCONEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL CORP.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended September 30, 2014 by portfolio segment:

Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Beginning Balance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Balance
Real estate loans:					
One-to-four family	\$ 736	\$ 35	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 771
Multi-family	4	-	-	-	4
Home equity	1	-	-	-	1
Nonresidential	52	-	-	-	52
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and land	59	(33)	-	-	26
Total real estate loans	852	2	-	-	854
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	3	(2)	-	-	1
Total loans	\$ 855	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 855

The following table presents the recorded balances of loans and amount of allowance allocated based upon impairment method by portfolio segment at June 30, 2015:

At June 30, 2015	Ending Allowance on Loans:			Loans:		
	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment		Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	
	Non-PCI	PCI (1)		Non-PCI	PCI (1)	
Real estate loans:						
One-to-four family	\$ 197	\$ 6	\$ 707	\$2,665	\$ 2,778	\$ 250,877
Multi-family	-	-	4	-	-	2,574
Home equity	-	-	1	-	-	8,198
Nonresidential	-	10	45	-	2,627	19,058
Agricultural	-	-	4	-	1,441	2,723
Construction and land	-	-	25	-	599	13,991
Total real estate loans	197	16	786	2,665	7,445	297,421

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Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	-	184
Consumer and other loans	7	-	2	7	-	2,738
Total loans	\$ 204	\$ 16	\$ 788	\$2,672	\$ 7,445	\$ 300,343

(1) PCI loans include all loans, for which there was, at acquisition, evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and it was probable, at acquisition, that all contractually required payments would not be collected.

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The tables below present loans that were individually evaluated for impairment by portfolio segment at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015, including the average recorded investment balance and interest earned for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and year ended June 30, 2015:

	September 30, 2015 Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no recorded allowance:					
Real estate loans:					
One-to-four family	\$3,962	\$ 3,090	\$ -	\$ 3,247	\$ 46
Multi-family	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity	247	37	-	19	-
Nonresidential	3,553	1,929	-	1,618	25
Agricultural	1,819	946	-	1,194	24
Construction and land	399	218	-	409	22
Total real estate loans	9,980	6,220	-	6,486	117
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	3	2	-	1	-
Total loans	\$9,983	\$ 6,222	\$ -	\$ 6,487	\$ 117
With recorded allowance:					
Real estate loans:					
One-to-four family	\$1,544	\$ 1,429	\$ 96	\$ 1,736	\$ 14
Multi-family	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity	21	19	19	10	-
Nonresidential	566	415	12	867	6
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and land	785	337	1	169	-
Total real estate loans	2,916	2,200	128	2,781	20
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	8	7	7	-	-
Total loans	\$2,924	\$ 2,207	\$ 135	\$ 2,781	\$ 20
Totals:					
Real estate loans	\$12,896	\$ 8,420	\$ 128	\$ 9,267	\$ 137

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Consumer and other loans	11	9	7	1	-
Total loans	\$12,907	\$ 8,429	\$ 135	\$ 9,268	\$ 137

The unpaid principal balance and recorded investment in PCI loans was \$10,745 and \$6,267, respectively, at September 30, 2015.

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	June 30, 2015				
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no recorded allowance:					
Real estate loans:					
One-to-four family	\$4,651	\$ 3,403	\$ -	\$ 1,889	\$ 92
Multi-family	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity	207	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential	2,830	1,307	-	654	39
Agricultural	2,893	1,441	-	721	45
Construction and land	1,271	599	-	300	23
Total real estate loans	11,852	6,750	-	3,564	199
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$11,852	\$ 6,750	\$ -	\$ 3,564	\$ 199
With recorded allowance:					
Real estate loans:					
One-to-four family	\$2,082	\$ 2,042	\$ 203	\$ 1,658	\$ 28
Multi-family	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential	1,938	1,319	10	660	25
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and land	-	-	-	-	-
Total real estate loans	4,020	3,361	213	2,318	53
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	9	7	7	-	-
Total	\$4,029	\$ 3,368	\$ 220	\$ 2,318	\$ 53
Totals:					
Real estate loans	\$15,872	\$ 10,111	\$ 213	\$ 5,882	\$ 252
Consumer and other loans	9	7	7	-	-
Total	\$15,881	\$ 10,118	\$ 220	\$ 5,882	\$ 252

The unpaid principal balance and recorded investment in PCI loans was \$13,209 and \$7,445, respectively, at June 30, 2015.

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Purchased Credit Impaired Loans:

The Company has purchased loans, for which there was, at acquisition, evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and it was probable, at acquisition, that all contractually required payments would not be collected. The following table presents the carrying amount of those loans at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015:

PCI Loans, net of related discounts:

	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015
Real estate loans:		
One-to-four family	\$ 2,418	\$ 2,772
Multi-family	-	-
Home equity	-	-
Nonresidential	2,332	2,617
Agricultural	946	1,441
Construction and land	554	599
Total real estate loans	6,250	7,429
Commercial and industrial	-	-
Consumer and other loans	-	-
Total loans	\$ 6,250	\$ 7,429

Carrying amounts listed above are net of an allowance for loan losses of \$17 and \$16 at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015, respectively.

The following table presents the changes in the carrying value and the accretable yield on purchased credit impaired loans for the three months ended September 30, 2015:

Three Months Ended
September 30, 2015

	Accretible Yield	Carrying Value
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (694)	\$ 7,429
Subsequent adjustments	-	-
Liquidations	118	(1,146)
Reductions from payments	-	(32)
Accretion	124	-
Reclassification from nonaccretible to accretible	(48)	-
Change in the allowance	-	(1)
Balance at end of period	\$ (500)	\$ 6,250

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Income is not recognized on PCI loans if the Company cannot reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected. The carrying amount of such loans at September 30, 2015 is as follows:

	September 30, 2015
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 2,798
Additions	74
Reductions from payments and liquidations	(585)
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,287

No income was recognized for the three months ended September 30, 2015 on the cost recovery basis.

The following tables present the aging of past due loans as well as nonaccrual loans. Nonaccrual loans and accruing loans past due 90 days or more include both smaller balance homogenous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually evaluated for impairment. Separate tables are presented to show the aging of total past due loans and the aging of past due PCI loans only.

Total past due loans and nonaccrual loans at September 30, 2015:

	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90 Days or More	Total		Total	Nonaccrual	Accruing Loans Past Due 90 Days or More
<u>September 30, 2015</u>	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Current	Loans	Loans	
Real estate loans:								
One-to-four family	\$ 5,788	\$ 1,586	\$ 907	\$ 8,281	\$ 246,699	\$ 254,980	\$ 1,339	\$ -
Multi-family	-	-	-	-	2,508	2,508	-	-
Home equity	141	-	58	199	7,522	7,721	57	-
Nonresidential	106	58	1,145	1,309	21,281	22,590	1,145	-

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Agricultural	-	-	-	-	3,638	3,638	481	-
Construction and land	87	94	25	206	11,974	12,180	25	-
Total real estate loans	6,122	1,738	2,135	9,995	293,622	303,617	3,047	-
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	160	160	-	-
Consumer and other loans	2	1	-	3	2,020	2,023	2	-
Total loans	\$ 6,124	\$ 1,739	\$ 2,135	\$ 9,998	\$ 295,802	\$ 305,800	\$ 3,049	\$ -

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PCI past due and nonaccrual loans at September 30, 2015:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Nonaccrual Loans	Accruing Loans Past Due 90 Days or More
<u>September 30, 2015</u>								
Real estate loans:								
One-to-four family	\$ 156	\$ -	\$ 480	\$ 636	\$ 1,788	\$ 2,424	\$ 636	\$ -
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential	-	58	1,145	1,203	1,140	2,343	1,145	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	945	945	481	-
Construction and land	13	-	25	38	517	555	25	-
Total loans	\$ 169	\$ 58	\$ 1,650	\$ 1,877	\$ 4,390	\$ 6,267	\$ 2,287	\$ -

PCI loans for which the Company cannot reasonably estimate the amount and timing of future cash flows are classified as nonaccrual.

Total past due and nonaccrual loans by portfolio segment at June 30, 2015:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Nonaccrual Loans	Accruing Loans Past Due 90 Days or More
<u>June 30, 2015</u>								
Real estate loans:								
One-to-four family	\$ 5,871	\$ 1,243	\$ 2,311	\$ 9,425	\$ 246,896	\$ 256,321	\$ 2,311	\$ -
Multi-family	-	-	-	-	2,574	2,574	-	-
Home equity	49	-	-	49	8,149	8,198	-	-
Nonresidential	229	313	1,108	1,650	20,035	21,685	1,379	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	4,164	4,164	487	-
Construction and land	78	-	-	78	14,512	14,590	-	-

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Total real estate loans	6,227	1,556	3,419	11,202	296,330	307,532	4,177	-
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	184	184	-	-
Consumer and other loans	1	1	-	2	2,743	2,745	-	-
Total loans	\$ 6,228	\$ 1,557	\$ 3,419	\$ 11,204	\$ 299,257	\$ 310,461	\$ 4,177	\$ -

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PCI past due and nonaccrual loans at June 30, 2015:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Nonaccrual Loans	Accruing Loans Past Due 90 Days or More
<u>June 30, 2015</u>								
Real estate loans:								
One-to-four family	\$ 237	\$ -	\$ 932	\$ 1,169	\$ 1,609	\$ 2,778	\$ 932	\$ -
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential	14	313	1,108	1,435	1,192	2,627	1,379	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	1,441	1,441	487	-
Construction and land	-	-	-	-	599	599	-	-
Total loans	\$ 251	\$ 313	\$ 2,040	\$ 2,604	\$ 4,841	\$ 7,445	\$ 2,798	\$ -

PCI loans for which the Company cannot reasonably estimate the amount and timing of future cash flows are classified as nonaccrual.

Troubled Debt Restructurings:

At September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015, total loans that have been modified as troubled debt restructurings were \$481 and \$487, respectively, which consisted of one agricultural loan and one home equity line of credit. These loans were PCI loans recorded initially at fair value. No additional allowance has been specifically reserved for these loans. Additionally, there were no commitments to lend any additional amounts under either loan or any payment default on any loan after the modification. There were no troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended September 30, 2015.

Loan Grades:

The Company utilizes a grading system whereby all loans are assigned a grade based on the risk profile of each loan. Loan grades are determined based on an evaluation of relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. All loans, regardless of size, are analyzed and are given a grade based upon the management's assessment of the ability of borrowers to service their debts.

Pass: Loan assets of this grade conform to a preponderance of our underwriting criteria and are acceptable as a credit risk, based upon the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor. Loans in this category also include loans secured by liquid assets and secured loans to borrowers with unblemished credit histories.

Pass-Watch: Loan assets of this grade represent our minimum level of acceptable credit risk. This grade may also represent obligations previously rated "Pass", but with significantly deteriorating trends or previously rated.

Special Mention: Loan assets of this grade have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date.

Substandard: Loan assets of this grade are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful: Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

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Portfolio Segments:

One-to-four family: One-to-four family residential loans consist primarily of loans secured by first or second deeds of trust on primary residences, and are originated as adjustable-rate or fixed-rate loans for the construction, purchase or refinancing of a mortgage. These loans are collateralized by owner-occupied properties located in the Company's market area. The Company currently originates residential mortgage loans for our portfolio with loan-to-value ratios of up to 80% for traditional owner-occupied homes.

For traditional homes, the Company may originate loans with loan-to-value ratios in excess of 80% if the borrower obtains mortgage insurance or provides readily marketable collateral. The Company may make exceptions for special loan programs that we offer. For example, the Company currently offers mortgages of up to \$95 with loan-to-value ratios of up to 95% to low- to moderate-income borrowers solely for the purchase of their primary residence. The Company also originates residential mortgage loans for non-owner-occupied homes with loan-to-value ratios of up to 80%.

The Company has historically originated residential mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios of up to 75% for manufactured or modular homes. The Company no longer offers residential mortgage loans for manufactured or modular homes as of December 1, 2014. However, renewals of existing performing credits that meet the Company's underwriting requirements will be considered. The Company requires lower loan-to-value ratios for manufactured and modular homes because such homes tend to depreciate over time. Manufactured or modular homes must be permanently affixed to a lot to make them more difficult to move without the Company's permission. Such homes must be "de-titled" by the State of South Carolina or Georgia so that they are taxed and must be transferred as residential homes rather than vehicles. The Company also obtains a mortgage on the real estate to which such homes are affixed. Loans for manufactured or modular homes represent less than 2% of our portfolio of one-to-four family loans.

Multi-family: Multi-family real estate loans generally have a maximum term of five years with a 30 year amortization period and a final balloon payment and are secured by properties containing five or more units in the Company's market area. These loans are generally made in amounts of up to 75% of the lesser of the appraised value or the purchase price of the property with an appropriate projected debt service coverage ratio. The Company's underwriting

analysis includes considering the borrower's expertise and requires verification of the borrower's credit history, income and financial statements, banking relationships, independent appraisals, references and income projections for the property. The Company generally obtains personal guarantees on these loans.

Multi-family real estate loans generally present a higher level of risk than loans secured by one-to-four family residences. This greater risk is due to several factors, including the concentration of principal in a limited number of loans and borrowers, the effects of general economic conditions on income-producing properties and the increased difficulty of evaluating and monitoring these types of loans. Furthermore, the repayment of loans secured by multi-family residential real estate is typically dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project.

Home Equity: The Company offers home equity loans and lines of credit secured by first or second deeds of trust on primary residences in our market area. The Company's home equity loans and lines of credit are limited to an 80% loan-to-value ratio (including all prior liens). Standard residential mortgage underwriting requirements are used to evaluate these loans. The Company offers adjustable-rate and fixed-rate options for these loans with a maximum term of 10 years. The repayment terms on lines of credit are interest only monthly with principle due at maturity. Home equity loans have a more traditional repayment structure with principal and interest due monthly. The maximum term on home equity loans is 10 years with an amortization schedule not exceed 20 years.

Nonresidential Real Estate: Nonresidential loans include those secured by real estate mortgages on churches, owner-occupied and non-owner-occupied commercial buildings of various types, retail and office buildings, hotels, and other business and industrial properties. The nonresidential real estate loans that the Company originates generally have terms of five to 20 years with amortization periods up to 20 years. The maximum loan-to-value ratio of our nonresidential real estate loans is generally 75%.

Loans secured by nonresidential real estate generally are larger than one-to-four family residential loans and involve greater credit risk. Nonresidential real estate loans often involve large loan balances to single borrowers or groups of related

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borrowers. Repayment of these loans depends to a large degree on the results of operations and management of the properties securing the loans or the businesses conducted on such property, and may be affected to a greater extent by adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy in general, including the current adverse conditions. In addition, because a church's financial stability often depends on donations from congregation members, some of whom may not reside in our market area, rather than income from business operations, repayment may be affected by economic conditions that affect individuals located both in our market area and in other market areas with which we are not as familiar. In addition, due to the unique nature of church buildings and properties, the real estate securing church loans may be less marketable than other nonresidential real estate.

The Company considers a number of factors in originating nonresidential real estate loans. The Company evaluates the qualifications and financial condition of the borrower, including credit history, cash flows, the applicable business plan, the financial resources of the borrower, the borrower's experience in owning or managing similar property and the borrower's payment history with the Company and other financial institutions. In evaluating the property securing the loan, the factors the Company considers include the net operating income of the mortgaged property before debt service and depreciation, the ratio of the loan amount to the appraised value of the mortgaged property and the debt service coverage ratio (the ratio of net operating income to debt service). For church loans, the Company also considers the length of time the church has been in existence, the size and financial strength of the denomination with which it is affiliated, attendance figures and growth projections and current and pro forma operating budgets. The collateral underlying all nonresidential real estate loans is appraised by outside independent appraisers approved by our board of directors. Personal guarantees may be obtained from the principals of nonresidential real estate borrowers, and in the case of church loans, guarantees from the applicable denomination may be obtained.

Agricultural: These loans are secured by farmland and related improvements in the Company's market area. These loans generally have terms of five to 20 years with amortization periods up to 20 years. The maximum loan-to-value ratio of these loans is generally 75%. The Company is managing a small number of these loans in our portfolio. We continue to closely monitor our existing relationships.

Loans secured by agricultural real estate generally are larger than one-to-four family residential loans and involve greater credit risk. Agricultural real estate loans often involve large loan balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers. Repayment of these loans depends to a large degree on the results of operations and management of the properties securing the loans or the businesses conducted on such property, and may be affected to a greater extent by adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy in general, including the current adverse conditions.

Construction and Land: The Company makes construction loans to individuals for the construction of their primary residences and to commercial businesses for their real estate needs. These loans generally have maximum terms of twelve months, and upon completion of construction convert to conventional amortizing mortgage loans. Residential construction loans have rates and terms comparable to one-to-four family residential mortgage loans that the Company originates. Commercial construction loans have rate and terms comparable to commercial loans that we originate. During the construction phase, the borrower generally pays interest only. The maximum loan-to-value ratio of our owner-occupied construction loans is 80%. Residential construction loans are generally underwritten pursuant to the same guidelines used for originating permanent residential mortgage loans. Commercial construction loans are generally underwritten pursuant to the same guidelines used for originating commercial loans.

The Company also makes interim construction loans for nonresidential properties. In addition, the Company occasionally makes loans for the construction of homes "on speculation," but the Company generally permits a borrower to have only one such loan at a time. These loans generally have a maximum term of eight months, and upon completion of construction convert to conventional amortizing nonresidential real estate loans. These construction loans have rates and terms comparable to permanent loans secured by property of the type being constructed that we originate. The maximum loan-to-value ratio of these construction loans is 80%.

Commercial and Industrial Loans: As a result of the Stephens Federal Bank acquisition, the Company acquired commercial and industrial loans. These loans are offered to businesses and professionals in the Company's market area. These loans generally have short and medium terms on both a collateralized and uncollateralized basis. The structure of these loans are largely determined by the loan purpose and collateral. Sources of collateral can include a lien on furniture, fixtures,

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equipment, inventory, receivables and other assets of the company. A UCC-1 is typically filed to perfect our lien on these assets.

Commercial and industrial loans and leases typically are underwritten on the basis of the borrower's or lessee's ability to make repayment from the cash flow of its business and generally are collateralized by business assets. As a result, such loans and leases involve additional complexities, variables and risks and require more thorough underwriting and servicing than other types of loans and leases.

Consumer and Other Loans: The Company offers installment loans for various consumer purposes, including the purchase of automobiles, boats, and for other legitimate personal purposes. The maximum terms of consumer loans is 18 months for unsecured loans and 18 to 60 months for loans secured by a vehicle, depending on the age of the vehicle. The Company generally only extends consumer loans to existing customers or their immediate family members, and these loans generally have relatively low balances.

Consumer loans may entail greater credit risk than residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans that are unsecured or are secured by rapidly depreciable assets, such as automobiles. In addition, consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be affected by adverse personal circumstances. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount which can be recovered on such loans.

Based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk grade of loans by portfolio segment are presented in the following tables. Separate tables are presented to show the risk grade of loans that have been acquired.

Total loans by risk grade and portfolio segment at September 30, 2015:

September 30, 2015	Pass	Pass-Watch	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
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			Special Mention			
Real estate loans:						
One-to-four family	\$ 239,223	\$ 9,616	\$ 1,623	\$ 4,518	\$ -	\$ 254,980
Multi-family	2,508	-	-	-	-	2,508
Home equity	7,306	186	173	56	-	7,721
Nonresidential	14,470	4,232	1,544	2,344	-	22,590
Agricultural	1,274	416	1,002	946	-	3,638
Construction and land	10,092	1,052	480	556	-	12,180
Total real estate loans	274,873	15,502	4,822	8,420	-	303,617
Commercial and industrial	145	15	-	-	-	160
Consumer and other loans	2,010	-	4	9	-	2,023
Total loans	\$ 277,028	\$ 15,517	\$ 4,826	\$ 8,429	\$ -	\$ 305,800

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Total loans by risk grade and portfolio segment at June 30, 2015:

June 30, 2015	Pass	Pass-Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Real estate loans:						
One-to-four family	\$242,399	\$ 6,909	\$ 1,568	\$ 5,445	\$ -	\$256,321
Multi-family	2,574	-	-	-	-	2,574
Home equity	7,840	184	174	-	-	8,198
Nonresidential	13,226	4,275	1,558	2,355	271	21,685
Agricultural	1,295	423	1,005	1,441	-	4,164
Construction and land	12,586	920	485	599	-	14,590
Total real estate loans	279,920	12,711	4,790	9,840	271	307,532
Commercial and industrial	169	15	-	-	-	184
Consumer and other loans	2,725	6	7	7	-	2,745
Total loans	\$282,814	\$ 12,732	\$ 4,797	\$ 9,847	\$ 271	\$310,461

(5) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is 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.

Investment Securities:

The fair values for investment securities are determined by quoted market prices, if available (Level 1). For securities where quoted prices are not available, fair values are calculated based on market prices of similar securities (Level 2). For securities where quoted prices or market prices of similar securities are not available, fair values are calculated using discounted cash flows or other market indicators (Level 3). The Company's preferred stock investments are not actively traded; therefore, management estimates the fair value of its preferred stock using estimations provided by external dealer quotes.

Impaired Loans:

The fair value of impaired loans with specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses is generally 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 appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are typically significant and 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. Impaired loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly.

Real Estate Owned:

Assets acquired through or instead of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Fair value is commonly based on recent real estate appraisals, which are updated no less frequently than annually. 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 are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Real estate owned properties are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly.

Appraisals for both collateral-dependent impaired loans and real estate owned are performed by certified general appraisers (for commercial properties) or certified residential appraisers (for residential properties) whose

qualifications and licenses have been reviewed and verified by the Company. Once received, management reviews the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal as well as the overall resulting fair value in comparison with independent data sources such as recent market data or industry-wide statistics. On an annual basis, the Company compares the actual selling price of collateral that has been sold to the most recent appraised value to determine what additional adjustment should be made to the appraisal value to arrive at fair value.

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Loan Servicing Rights:

Fair value is determined based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The valuation model utilizes assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income and that can be validated against available market data and results in a Level 3 classification.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements			
	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
	September 30, 2015		June 30, 2015	
Financial assets:				
Securities available-for-sale	\$ 112,147	\$ 179	\$ 110,987	\$ 180
Loan servicing rights	-	1,332	-	1,396
Total financial assets	\$ 112,147	\$ 1,511	\$ 110,987	\$ 1,576

Presented in the table below are assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis using level 3 inputs at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015:

	Fair Value Measurements	
	(Level 3)	(Level 3)
	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015
Impaired real estate loans, with specific allocations:		
One-to-four family	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,839
Nonresidential	403	1,309
Construction and land	336	-

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Total financial assets	2,072	3,148
Non-financial assets:		
Real estate owned, net:		
One-to-four family	956	1,335
Nonresidential	556	365
Construction and land	170	392
Total non-financial assets	1,682	2,092
Total assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	\$ 3,754	\$ 5,240

The Company's impaired loans at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 were measured at fair value based primarily upon the estimated value of real estate collateral less costs to sell. The carrying amounts of these loans were \$2,072 and \$3,148, respectively, which consisted of valuation allowances of \$134 and \$220, respectively. Not shown in the table above,

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there were recorded investments of \$19 of home equity loans and \$7 of consumer and other loans that were impaired with valuation allowances of \$19 and \$7, respectively, at September 30, 2015. At June 30, 2015, there were recorded investments of \$7 thousand in consumer and other loans for which a valuation allowance of \$7 was allocated. The impact to the provision for loan losses from the change in the valuation allowance for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was an increase of \$30 and a decrease of \$7, respectively.

Real estate owned is carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. The carrying value of real estate owned and their respective valuation allowances at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 were \$1,682 and \$2,092 and \$179 and \$84, respectively. The resulting write-downs for measuring real estate owned at the lower of carrying or fair value less costs to sell were \$95 and \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The tables below present a reconciliation of all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs Level 3 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Fair Value Measurements (Level 3)			Fair Value (Level 3)
	Three Months Ended			Three Months Ended
	September 30, 2015			September 30, 2014
	FHLMC Common Stock	Loan Servicing Rights	Total	FHLMC Common Stock
Balance at beginning of year:	\$ 180	\$ 1,396	\$ 576	\$ 314
Purchases	—	—	—	—
Change in fair value	(1)	(64)	(65)	(99)
Balance at end of period:	\$ 179	\$ 1,332	\$ 1,511	\$ 215

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The table below presents the valuation methodology and unobservable inputs for Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015.

	Level 3 Quantitative Information		Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range
	September 30, 2015 Fair Value	June 30, 2015 Fair Value			
Impaired real estate loans net, with specific allocations:					
One-to-four family	\$1,333	\$ 1,839	Sales comparison approach	Adjustment for differences between the comparable sales	0% to 30%
Nonresidential	403	1,309	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate, estimated timing of cash flows	
Construction and land	336	—	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate, estimated timing of cash flows	
Real estate owned net:					
One-to-four family	\$956	\$ 1,335	Sales comparison approach	Adjustment for differences between the comparable sales	0% to 20%
Nonresidential	556	365	Sales comparison approach	Adjustment for differences between the comparable sales	0% to 20%
Construction and land	170	392	Sales comparison approach	Adjustment for differences between the comparable sales	0% to 20%

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Many of the Company's assets and liabilities are short-term financial instruments whose carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheet approximate fair value. These items include cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable and payable balances, variable rate loan and deposits that re-price frequently and fully. The estimated fair values of the Company's remaining on-balance sheet financial instruments at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 are summarized below:

	September 30, 2015				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value (Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	Total
Financial assets					
Securities available-for-sale	\$ 112,326	\$-	\$ 112,147	\$ 179	\$ 112,326
Loans, net	303,593	-	-	305,305	305,305
Loans held for sale (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Loan servicing rights	1,332	-	-	1,332	1,332
Restricted equity securities (1)	440	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 385,312	\$ 138,966	\$ 246,435	\$-	\$ 385,401

	June 30, 2015				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value (Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	Total
Financial assets					
Securities available-for-sale	\$ 111,167	\$-	\$ 110,987	\$ 180	\$ 111,167
Loans, net	308,259	-	-	310,116	310,116
Loans held for sale (2)	118	-	-	118	118
Loan servicing rights	1,396	-	-	1,396	1,396
Restricted equity securities (1)	440	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 394,093	\$ 137,618	\$ 256,681	\$-	\$ 394,299

- (1) It is not practicable to determine fair value of restricted equity securities due to restrictions placed on transferability.
- (2) Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, which is evaluated on a pool-level basis. The fair value of loans held for sale is determined using quoted prices for similar assets, adjusted for specific attributes of that loan or other observable market data, such as outstanding commitments from third party investors and result in a Level 2 classification.

(6)EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN

Employees participate in an Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP"). The ESOP borrowed from the Company to purchase 248,842 shares of the Company's common stock at \$10 per share during 2011. The Company makes discretionary contributions to the ESOP and pays dividends on unallocated shares to the ESOP, and the ESOP uses funds it receives to repay the loan. When loan payments are made, ESOP shares are allocated to participants based on relative compensation and expense is recorded. Dividends on allocated shares increase participant accounts. Participants receive the shares at the end of employment.

No contributions to the ESOP were made during the three months ended September 30, 2015. The expense recognized for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$90 and \$77, respectively.

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Shares held by the ESOP at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 were as follows:

	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015
Committed to be released to participants	14,906	9,938
Allocated to participants	85,248	85,248
Unearned	148,688	153,656
Total ESOP shares	248,842	248,842
Fair value of unearned shares	\$ 2,974	\$2,827

(7) STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

On April 5, 2012, the shareholders of Oconee Federal Financial Corp. approved the Oconee Federal Financial Corp. 2012 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") for employees and directors of the Company. The Plan authorizes the issuance of up to 435,472 shares of the Company's common stock, with no more than 124,420 of shares as restricted stock awards and 311,052 as stock options, either incentive stock options or non-qualified stock options. The exercise price of options granted under the Plan may not be less than the fair market value on the date the stock option is granted. The compensation committee of the board of directors has sole discretion to determine the amount and to whom equity incentive awards are granted.

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The following table summarizes stock option activity for the three months ended September 30, 2015:

	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price/Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1)
Outstanding - July 1, 2015	248,686	\$ 12.02		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited	-	-		
Outstanding - September 30, 2015	248,686	\$ 12.02	6.71	\$ 1,985
Fully vested and exercisable at September 30, 2015	127,741	\$ 11.63	6.71	\$ 1,069
Expected to vest in future periods	120,945			
Fully vested and expected to vest - September 30, 2015	248,686	\$ 12.02	6.71	\$ 1,985

The intrinsic value for stock options is defined as the difference between the current market value and the exercise (1) price. The current market price was based on the closing price of common stock of \$20.00 per share on September 30, 2015.

The fair value for each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model that uses the following assumptions. The Company uses the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant to determine the risk-free interest rate. The expected dividend yield is estimated using the projected annual dividend level and recent stock price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. Expected stock volatility is based on historical volatilities of the SNL Financial Index of Thrifts. The expected life of the options is calculated based on the "simplified" method as provided for under generally accepted accounting principles.

The weighted-average fair value of options granted and assumptions used in the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model in the fiscal years granted are listed below:

	Fiscal Years Granted		
	2015	2014	2012
Risk-free interest rate	1.68 %	2.32 %	1.54 %
Expected dividend yield	2.00 %	2.33 %	3.45 %
Expected stock volatility	15.9	15.5	15.3
Expected life (years)	8	8	8
Fair value	\$2.86	\$2.46	\$1.00

Stock options are assumed to be earned ratably over their respective vesting periods and charged to compensation expense based upon their grant date fair value and the number of options assumed to be earned. There were 21,835 and 32,105 options that were earned during the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense for stock options for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$12 and \$11, respectively. Total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options was \$119 at September 30, 2015 and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.0 years.

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The following table summarizes non-vested restricted stock activity for the three months ended September 30, 2015:

	September 30, 2015
Balance - beginning of year	62,502
Granted	-
Forfeited	-
Vested	-
Balance - end of period	62,502
Weighted average grant date fair value	\$ 13.15

The fair value of the restricted stock awards is amortized to compensation expense over their respective vesting periods and is based on the market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant multiplied by the number of shares granted that are expected to vest. The weighted-average grant date fair value of restricted stock granted on April 27, 2012 was \$11.58 per share or \$1,009. The weighted-average grant date fair value of restricted stock granted on November 13, 2013 was \$17.16 per share or \$216. The weighted-average grant date fair value of restricted stock granted on January 23, 2015 was \$20.01 per share or \$252. Stock-based compensation expense for restricted stock included in noninterest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$63 and \$60, respectively. Unrecognized compensation expense for nonvested restricted stock awards was \$745 at September 30, 2015 and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.8 years.

(8) LOAN SERVICING RIGHTS

Mortgage loans serviced for others are not reported as assets; however, the underlying mortgage servicing rights associated with servicing these mortgage loans serviced for others is recorded as an asset in the consolidated balance sheet.

The principal balances of those loans at September 30, 2015 are as follows:

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	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015
Mortgage loan portfolio serviced for:		
FHLMC	\$ 136,901	\$141,195

Custodial escrow balances maintained in connection with serviced loans were \$1,081 and \$986 at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015.

Activity for loan servicing rights for the three months ended September 30, 2015 is as follows:

	September 30, 2015
Loan servicing rights:	
Beginning of period:	\$ 1,396
Additions	-
Change in fair value	(64)
End of period:	\$ 1,332

Fair value at September 30, 2015 was determined using a discount rate of 9.50%, prepayment speed assumptions ranging from 7.0% to 19.8% Conditional Prepayment Rate “CPR” depending on the loans’ coupon, term and seasoning, and a weighted average default rate of 0.61%.

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(9) SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Supplemental cash flow information for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest paid	\$ 291	\$ 309
Income taxes paid	\$ 1,520	\$ 100
Supplemental noncash disclosures:		
Transfers from loans to real estate owned	\$ 1,053	\$ 59

(10) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 29, 2015, the Board of Directors of Oconee Federal Financial Corp. (the “Company”) declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per share of the Company’s common stock. The dividend is payable to stockholders of record as of November 12, 2015, and will be paid on or about November 27, 2015.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

This Quarterly Report contains forward-looking statements, which can be identified by the use of such words as estimate, project, believe, intend, anticipate, plan, seek, expect and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include:

- statements of our goals, intentions and expectations;
- statements regarding our business plans and prospects and growth and operating strategies;
- statements regarding the asset quality of our loan and investment portfolios; and
- estimates of our risks and future costs and benefits.

These forward-looking statements are based on our current beliefs and expectations and are inherently subject to significant business, economic, and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, these forward-looking statements are subject to assumptions with respect to future business strategies and decisions that are subject to change. We are under no duty to and do not take any obligation to update any forward-looking statements after the date of this Quarterly Report.

The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements:

- our ability to manage our operations under the current adverse economic conditions (including real estate values, loan demand, inflation, commodity prices and employment levels) nationally and in our market areas;
- adverse changes in the financial industry, securities, credit and national and local real estate markets (including real estate values);
- significant increases in our delinquencies and loan losses, including as a result of our inability to resolve classified assets, changes in the underlying cash flows of our borrowers, and management's assumptions in determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses;
- credit risks of lending activities, including changes in the level and trend of loan delinquencies and write-offs and in our allowance and provision for loan losses;
- use of estimates for determining the fair value of certain of our assets, which may prove to be incorrect and result in significant declines in valuations;

- increased competition among depository and other financial institutions;

- our ability to attract and maintain deposits, including attracting and maintaining deposits from former depositors of Stephens Federal Bank and introducing new deposit products;

- changes in interest rates generally, including changes in the relative differences between short term and long term interest rates and in deposit interest rates, that may affect our net interest margin and funding sources;

- fluctuations in the demand for loans, which may be affected by the number of unsold homes, land and other properties in our market areas and by declines in the value of real estate in our market area;

- declines in the yield on our assets resulting from the current low interest rate environment;

- our ability to successfully implement our business strategies, including attracting and maintaining deposits and introducing new financial products;

- risks related to high concentration of loans secured by real estate located in our market areas;

- changes in the level of government support of housing finance;

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the results of examinations by our regulators, including the possibility that our regulators may, among other things, require us to increase our reserve for loan losses, write down assets, change our regulatory capital position, limit our ability to borrow funds or maintain or increase deposits, or prohibit us from paying dividends, which could adversely affect our dividends and earnings;

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

the integration of our business with that of Stephens Federal Bank may not be successful, or such integration may take longer to accomplish than expected;

the growth opportunities and cost savings from the acquisition of Stephens Federal Bank may not be fully realized or may take longer to realize than expected;

our ability to manage increased expenses following the acquisition of Stephens Federal Bank, including salary and employee benefit expenses, occupation expenses, additional provisions related to loans acquired from Stephens Federal Bank and expenses related to foreclosed real estate acquired from Stephens Federal Bank;

operating costs, customer losses and business disruption following the acquisition of Stephens Federal Bank, including adverse effects of relationships with employees, may be greater than expected;

changes in laws or government regulations or policies affecting financial institutions, including the Dodd-Frank Act and the JOBS Act, which could result in, among other things, increased deposit insurance premiums and assessments, capital requirements (particularly the new capital regulations), regulatory fees and compliance costs and the resources we have available to address such changes;

our reliance on a small executive staff;

changes in our compensation and benefit plans, and our ability to retain key members of our senior management team and to address staffing needs to implement our strategic plan;

changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;

changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the bank regulatory agencies, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;

our ability to control costs and expenses, particularly those related to operating as a publicly traded company;

- other changes in our financial condition or results of operations that reduce capital available to pay dividends;

- other changes in the financial condition or future prospects of issuers of securities that we own, including our stock in the FHLB of Atlanta; and

- other economic, competitive, governmental, regulatory and operational factors affecting our operations, pricing, products and services.

Because of these and a wide variety of other uncertainties, our actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

There are no material changes to the critical accounting policies disclosed in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for Oconee Federal Financial Corp. for the year ended June 30, 2015, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Comparison of Financial Condition at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015

Our total assets decreased by \$7.1 million, or 1.5%, to \$468.5 million at September 30, 2015 from \$475.6 million at June 30, 2015. The decrease reflects the decrease in our total deposits of \$8.8 million, or 2.2%, to \$385.3 million at September 30, 2015 from \$394.1 million at June 30, 2015. Total cash and cash equivalents decreased \$10.0 million, or 38.2%, to \$16.2 million at September 30, 2015 from \$26.2 million at June 30, 2015. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents is primarily reflective of the decrease in deposits and the purchase of bank owned life insurance, net of cash received from operations and the decline in our total loans. Bank owned life insurance increased \$8.1 million, or 90.0%, to \$17.2 million at September 30, 2015 from \$9.0 million at June 30, 2015. We purchased an additional \$8.0 million in bank owned life insurance on certain employees of the Company during the three months ended September 30, 2015. Securities available-for-sale increased modestly to \$112.3 million at September 30, 2015 from \$111.2 million at June 30, 2015 due to new securities purchases and an increase in the unrealized gains on securities at September 30, 2015.

Total gross loans decreased by \$4.6 million, or 1.5%, to \$305.8 million at September 30, 2015 from \$310.5 million at June 30, 2015. A portion of this decrease, \$1.1 million, was from the liquidation and foreclosure of PCI loans during the three months ended September 30, 2015 that we acquired from the Stephens Federal Bank acquisition. An additional \$786 thousand in originated loans were foreclosed on during the three months ended September 30, 2015. The remaining \$2.7 million decrease in loans is reflective of the seasonally slower loan demand in our market area as well as normal loan payment amortization.

Deposits decreased \$8.8 million, or 2.2%, to \$385.3 million at September 30, 2015 from \$394.1 million at June 30, 2015. The decline in our deposits reflected a decrease in certificates of deposit of \$10.2 million, which was offset partially by an increase in NOW and demand deposits and money market deposits of \$2.1 million. Money market deposits increased \$1.5 million to \$19.0 million at September 30, 2015 from \$17.5 million at June 30, 2015. The increase in money market deposits is reflective of a slight increase in our money market rates that we offered during the three months ended September 30, 2015. We believe the decline in our certificates of deposit is reflective of depositors moving their deposits into higher yielding investments in the market.

Oconee Federal, MHC's cash is held on deposit with the Company. We generally do not accept brokered deposits and no brokered deposits were accepted during the three months ended September 30, 2015.

We had no advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta as of September 30, 2015 or June 30, 2015. We have credit available under a loan agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta in the amount of 11% of total assets (as of September 30, 2015), or approximately \$51.5 million.

Total shareholders' equity increased \$1.5 million, or 1.9%, to \$82.3 million at September 30, 2015 compared to \$80.8 million at June 30, 2015. The increase in total shareholders' equity is primarily reflective of net income of \$1.4 million, net of dividends paid of \$588 thousand, and other comprehensive income of \$494 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015.

Table of Contents**Nonperforming Assets**

The table below sets forth the amounts and categories of our nonperforming assets at the dates indicated.

	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Nonaccrual loans:				
Real estate loans:				
One-to-four family	\$ 1,339	\$ 2,311		
Home equity	57	-		
Nonresidential	1,145	1,379		
Agricultural	481	487		
Construction and land	25	-		
Total real estate loans	3,047	4,177		
Consumer and other loans	2	-		
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 3,049	\$ 4,177		
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more:				
Total accruing loans past due 90 days or more	\$ -	\$ -		
Total of nonaccrual and 90 days or more past due loans (1)	\$ 3,049	\$ 4,177		
Real estate owned, net:				
One-to-four family	\$ 956	\$ 1,335		
Nonresidential	556	365		
Construction and land	170	392		
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 4,731	\$ 6,269		
Troubled debt restructurings	\$ 481	\$ 487		
Troubled debt restructurings and total nonperforming assets	\$ 5,212	\$ 6,756		
Total nonperforming loans to total loans	1.00	%	1.35	%
Total nonperforming assets to total assets	1.11	%	1.42	%
Total nonperforming assets to loans and real estate owned	1.70	%	2.16	%

(1) There were no loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015.

Interest income that would have been recorded had our non-accruing loans been current in accordance with their original terms was \$37 thousand and \$33 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Interest of \$5 thousand and \$64 thousand was recognized on these loans and is included in net income for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Interest income that would have been recorded had our trouble debt restructured loans been current in accordance with their original terms was \$18 thousand and \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. No interest was recognized on trouble debt restructured loans.

The decrease in nonperforming loans to total loans is reflective of continued improvement in asset quality and the successful liquidation through sale or payoff during the three months ended September 30, 2015 of \$880 thousand in PCI loans that were nonperforming. The net decline in our real estate owned of \$410 thousand, or 19.5%, to \$1.7 million at September 30, 2015 from \$2.1 million at June 30, 2015 improved our ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets and nonperforming assets to loans and real estate owned to 1.11% and 1.70%, respectively, from 1.42% and 2.16%, respectively at June 30, 2015.

Table of Contents**Analysis of Net Interest Margin**

The following table sets forth average balance sheets, average annualized yields and rates, and certain other information at and for the periods indicated. No tax-equivalent yield adjustments were made, as the effect thereof was not material. All average balances are daily average balances. Nonaccrual loans were included in the computation of average balances, but have been reflected in the tables as loans carrying a zero yield. The yields set forth below include the effect of net deferred costs, discounts and premiums that are amortized or accreted to income.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015			September 30, 2014		
	Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Yield/ Cost
	(Dollars in Thousands)					
Assets:						
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans	\$306,428	\$ 3,883	5.07 %	\$233,035	\$ 2,886	4.95 %
Investment securities	95,913	390	1.63	97,122	381	1.57
Investment securities, tax-free	15,958	88	2.21	5,911	36	2.44
Interest-earning deposits	15,251	16	0.42	12,726	7	0.22
Total interest-earning assets	433,550	4,377	4.04	348,794	3,310	3.80
Noninterest-earning assets	38,554			9,499		
Total assets	\$472,104			\$358,293		
Liabilities and shareholders' equity:						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
NOW and demand deposits	\$49,339	\$ 17	0.14 %	\$18,184	\$ 4	0.09 %
Money market deposits	17,641	6	0.14	12,605	6	0.20
Regular savings and other deposits	48,718	11	0.09	42,362	38	0.35
Certificates of deposit	250,734	254	0.41	198,946	260	0.52
Total interest-bearing deposits	366,432	288	0.32	272,097	308	0.45
Total interest-bearing liabilities	366,432			272,097		
Noninterest bearing deposits	22,978			7,450		
Other noninterest-bearing liabilities	709			1,700		
Total liabilities	390,119			281,247		
Shareholders' equity	81,985			77,046		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$472,104			\$358,293		
Net interest income		\$ 4,089			\$ 3,002	
Interest rate spread			3.72 %			3.35 %
Net interest margin			3.77 %			3.44 %
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	1.18	X		1.28	X	

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Comparison of Operating Results for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014

General. We reported net income of \$1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to net income of \$1.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase in net income is largely reflective of increases in net interest income before the provision for loan losses and in noninterest income, offset partially by an increase in noninterest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2014. Net interest income before the provision for loan losses increased \$1.1 million, or 36.7%, to \$4.1 million from \$3.0 million. Noninterest income increased \$834 thousand, or 926.7%, to \$924 thousand from \$90 thousand. Noninterest expense increased by \$1.1 million, or 73.3%, to \$2.6 million from \$1.5 million.

Interest Income. Interest income increased by \$1.1 million, or 33.3%, to \$4.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$3.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase reflected an increase in the yield on interest-earning assets of 24 basis points to 4.04% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to 3.80% for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and an increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets by \$84.8 million, or 24.3%, to \$433.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$348.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets was primarily the result of the acquisition of Stephens Federal Bank and the related addition of \$94.5 million in loans at fair value. The overall increase in yield is a reflection of higher yields maintained during the three months ended September 30, 2015 on all interest-earning assets as compared to those maintained during the three months ended September 30, 2014.

Interest income on loans increased by \$1.0 million, or 34.5%, to \$3.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$2.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase reflected an increase of \$73.4 million, or 31.5%, in the average balance of loans to \$306.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$233.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and a slight increase of 12 basis points in the yield on loans to 5.07% from 4.95% for the same periods. The increase in the average balance of our loans is reflective of the aforementioned acquisition of Stephens Federal Bank, and as a result of the acquisition, we obtained loans with slightly higher coupon rates from ours, which had a positive effect of increasing our overall loan portfolio yield. Interest income on investment securities increased by \$61 thousand, or 14.6%, to \$478 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$417 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase reflected an increase in the average balance of securities of \$8.9 million, or 8.6%, to \$111.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$103.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and an increase of nine basis points in the yield on securities to 1.71% from 1.62%. The increase in average balances of our investment securities is reflective of our efforts to continue to invest in high-quality investment securities during this period of low loan demand. The increase in the yield on our investment securities is reflective of our efforts to shift our portfolio concentration to investments in municipal securities, which gives us slightly higher yields. The tax equivalent yield on our municipal securities for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was approximately 3.0% and 3.4%, respectively.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased by \$20 thousand, or 6.5%, to \$288 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$308 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease reflected a decrease of 13 basis points in the average rate paid on deposits for the three months ended September 30, 2015 to 0.32% from 0.45% for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease in the average rate paid on deposits more than offset the increase of \$94.3 million, or 34.7%, in the average balances of interest-bearing deposits to \$366.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$272.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The largest decrease in interest expense came from regular savings and other deposits, which decreased by \$27 thousand, or 71.1%, to \$11 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$38 thousand for the same period in 2014. The decrease is reflective of a decrease in the average rate paid on these deposits of 26 basis points to nine basis points for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to 35 basis points for the three months ended September 30, 2014, which more than offset the increase of \$6.3 million, or 14.9%, in the average balance of these deposits to \$48.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$42.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase in the average balance of regular savings and other deposits as well as the average balances of all other interest-bearing deposits is primarily the result of the acquisition of Stephens Federal Bank, which added \$139.2 million of deposits.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income before the provision for loan losses increased by \$1.1 million, or 36.7%, to \$4.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$3.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Our interest rate spread and net interest margin for the three months ended September 30, 2015 increased to 3.72% and 3.77%, respectively, from 3.35% and 3.44%, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase in interest rate spread and net interest margin are reflective of both higher yields on interest-earning assets and lower costs of funds on interest-bearing liabilities.

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Provision for Loan Losses. We recorded a provision for loan losses of \$145 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared with no provision for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Net charge-offs for the three months ended September 30, 2015 were \$142 thousand. Of this amount, \$115 thousand was related to one loan identified as an impaired loan at June 30, 2015 with a specific valuation allowance of the same that was foreclosed upon during the three months ended September 30, 2015. There were no charge-offs for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Approximately \$30 thousand of our provision was related to an increase in specific valuation allowances on impaired loans. The remaining \$115 thousand of our provision is related to an increase in our general valuation allowance. The increase in the general valuation allowance is a result of an increase in net charge-offs for the three months ended September 30, 2015. Of the \$145 thousand in provision for loan losses for the three months ended September 30, 2015, approximately \$1 thousand was related to specific valuation allowances needed on PCI loans.

Our total allowance for loan losses was \$1.0 million, or 0.33% and 0.32% of total gross loans, at September 30 and June 30, 2015, respectively. The ending allowance for specifically identified impaired loans was \$135 thousand at September 30, 2015 compared to \$220 thousand at June 30, 2015. The general valuation allowance at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 was \$876 thousand and \$788 thousand, respectively. The allowance for specifically identified impaired loans at September 30, 2015 and June 30, 2015 includes an allowance of \$17 and \$16, respectively for PCI loans. No general valuation allowance has been recorded for the acquired portion of our loan portfolio that was not determined to be PCI.

To the best of our knowledge, we have recorded all losses that are both probable and reasonably estimable for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. There have been no changes to our allowance for loan loss methodology, and even though our policy with respect to identifying loans for individual impairment analysis does not require a review of every loan, we review all loans adversely classified as substandard or doubtful for impairment, regardless of size.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income increased by \$903 thousand, or 1,003.3%, for the three months ended September 30, 2015 to \$993 thousand compared to \$90 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The majority of the noninterest income was related to \$719 thousand of gains the on disposition of PCI loans. As a result of the acquisition of Stephens Federal Bank, we obtained servicing on mortgage loans sold to FHLMC, and, therefore, recognized \$96 thousand of mortgage banking income for the three months ended September 30, 2015. Additionally, we realized an increase in service charges on deposit accounts of \$101 thousand, or 561.1%, to \$119 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$18 thousand for the same period in 2014. This increase is primarily related to the increase in deposits gained from the Stephens Federal Bank acquisition. Other noninterest income was \$657 thousand and \$0, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014. These increases in noninterest income were offset, partially, by a decrease in the value of our loan servicing asset of \$64 thousand due to a decline in the servicing asset's fair value for the three months ended September 30, 2015.

Noninterest Expense. Noninterest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2015 increased by \$1.2 million, or 80.0%, to \$2.7 million from \$1.5 million for the same period in 2014. The increase in noninterest expenses is

primarily reflective of increases in salaries and employee benefits of \$579 thousand, or 63.6%, to \$1.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$910 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Additionally, the other significant increases were related to occupancy and equipment of \$193 thousand, or 115.6%, to \$360 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$167 thousand for the same period in 2014, professional and supervisory fees of \$138 thousand, or 122.1%, to \$251 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$113 thousand for the same period in 2014, data processing of \$82 thousand, or 122.4%, to \$149 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$67 thousand for the same period in 2014, provision for real estate owned and related expenses of \$87 thousand, or 457.9%, to \$106 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$19 thousand for the same period in 2014, loss on sale of real estate owned of \$61 thousand, or 762.5%, to \$69 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$8 thousand for the same period in 2014, and other expense of \$50 thousand, or 48.5%, to \$153 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015 from \$103 thousand for the same period in 2014. The increase in salaries and employee benefits is due to increases in salaries of certain management level employees, and the addition of Stephens Federal Bank's employees, which increased our full-time equivalents to 80 during the three months ended September 30, 2015 from 45 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase in occupancy and equipment expenses is related to the increase in additional costs to maintain three newly added branch facilities as well as moderate increases in depreciation expense due to the addition of property and equipment, all as a result of the Stephens Federal Bank acquisition. The increase in professional and supervisory expenses is primarily related to increased audit and supervisory exam fees due to the increased size and complexity of the Company as a result of the merger. The increase in the provision for real estate owned and related expenses is primarily due to the increase in the number of real estate properties owned as a result of the Stephens Federal Bank acquisition and impairment charges on existing real estate owned of \$95 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015. No impairment charges were recognized during the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase in other is primarily due to amortization of the core deposit intangible of \$36 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2015.

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Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense for the three months ended September 30, 2015 was \$785 thousand compared with \$565 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Our effective income tax rate was 35.2% and 35.1% for the same period, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of funds are deposits and the proceeds from principal and interest payments on loans and investment securities. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans and securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition. We generally manage the pricing of our deposits to be competitive within our market and to increase core deposit relationships.

Liquidity management is both a daily and long-term responsibility of management. We adjust our investments in liquid assets based upon management's assessment of (i) expected loan demand, (ii) expected deposit flows, (iii) yields available on interest-earning deposits and investment securities, and (iv) the objectives of our asset/liability management program. Excess liquid assets are invested generally in interest-earning overnight deposits, federal funds sold, and short and intermediate-term U.S. Government sponsored agencies and mortgage-backed securities of short duration. If we require funds beyond our ability to generate them internally, we have credit available under a loan agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta in the amount of 11% assets (as of September 30, 2015), or approximately \$52.5 million.

Common Stock Dividend Policy. On August 27, 2015, the Company paid a \$0.10 per share cash dividend on its common stock for a total of \$588 thousand.

Equity Compensation Plans. There were no issuances of restricted stock or stock options during the three months ended September 30, 2015.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Disclosures of quantitative and qualitative market risk are not required by smaller reporting companies, such as the Company.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of September 30, 2015. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2015, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, amended) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

ITEM 1.LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are various claims and lawsuits in which the Company is periodically involved incidental to the Company's business. In the opinion of management, no material loss is expected from any of such pending claims or lawsuits.

ITEM 1A.RISK FACTORS

Disclosures of risk factors are not required by smaller reporting companies, such as the Company.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(a) None.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) **Issuer Repurchases.** On June 19, 2013, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 150,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The repurchase authorization has no expiration date. During the three months ended

September

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30, 2015, no shares were repurchased. The total number of shares remaining that may be repurchased under this plan is 46,700.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K are included with this Form 10-Q and are listed in the “Index to Exhibits” immediately following the Signatures.

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SIGNATURES

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

Oconee Federal Financial Corp.

Date: November 16, 2015

/s/ T. Rhett Evatt
T. Rhett Evatt
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ H. Allen Salter
H. Allen Salter
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit number	Description
31.1	Certification of T. Rhett Evatt, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a).
31.2	Certification of H. Allen Salter, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a).
32	Certification of T. Rhett Evatt, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and H. Allen Salter Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following materials from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language):
	(i) Consolidated Balance Sheets
	(ii) Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income
	(iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes In Shareholders' Equity
	(iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and
	(v) Notes to The Consolidated Financial Statements