

HOME BANCORP, INC.
Form 10-Q
November 14, 2008
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008

Commission File Number 001-34190

Home Bancorp, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Louisiana
(State or other jurisdiction of

71-1051785
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization)

Identification Number)

503 Kaliste Saloom Road

Lafayette, Louisiana
(Address of principal executive office)

70508
(Zip Code)

(337) 237-1960

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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

At October 31, 2008, the Registrant had 8,926,875 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, which were issued and outstanding.

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HOME BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****HOME BANK****STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION**

	(Unaudited) September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 60,389,012	\$ 11,746,082
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	792,000	3,267,000
Cash invested at other ATM locations	20,697,177	17,142,751
Securities available for sale, at fair value	76,301,887	56,995,287
Securities held to maturity, fair values of \$3,870,000 and \$4,658,000, respectively	3,870,154	4,693,288
Mortgage loans held for sale	281,200	1,174,650
Loans, net of unearned income	317,564,165	308,582,151
Allowance for loan losses	(2,390,573)	(2,314,132)
Loans, net	315,173,592	306,268,019
Office properties and equipment, net	13,489,704	11,687,580
Cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	5,201,472	5,006,615
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	6,848,881	4,369,573
Total Assets	\$ 503,045,079	\$ 422,350,845
Liabilities		
Deposits	\$ 353,476,182	\$ 353,536,399
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	15,843,422	16,883,436
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	82,537,048	2,547,890
Total Liabilities	451,856,652	372,967,725
Equity		
Retained earnings	52,854,168	49,339,479
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,665,741)	43,641
Total Equity	51,188,427	49,383,120
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 503,045,079	\$ 422,350,845

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**HOME BANK****STATEMENTS OF INCOME (unaudited)**

	For The Three Months Ended September 30,		For The Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Interest Income				
Loans, including fees	\$ 5,343,053	\$ 5,165,621	\$ 15,851,725	\$ 15,063,115
Investment securities	1,035,622	613,962	2,719,522	1,896,429
Other investments and deposits	405,809	577,744	1,122,387	1,616,766
Total interest income	6,784,484	6,357,327	19,693,634	18,576,310
Interest Expense				
Deposits	1,875,504	2,467,092	6,327,808	7,165,111
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	280,141	97,837	683,442	205,271
Total interest expense	2,155,645	2,564,929	7,011,250	7,370,382
Net interest income	4,628,839	3,792,398	12,682,384	11,205,928
Provision for loan losses	92,500	59,499	161,437	142,386
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,536,339	3,732,899	12,520,947	11,063,542
Noninterest Income				
Service fees and charges	705,167	563,310	2,118,281	1,674,573
Gain on sale of loans, net	41,555	83,498	192,553	218,321
Net loss on sale of real estate owned			(3,488)	
Other income	224,248	123,796	636,554	361,393
Total noninterest income	970,970	770,604	2,943,900	2,254,287
Noninterest Expense				
Compensation and benefits	2,191,874	1,877,677	6,427,873	5,545,103
Occupancy	194,205	181,320	569,789	514,304
Marketing and advertising	82,241	111,249	340,268	334,329
Data processing and communication	197,078	186,511	664,609	624,703
Depreciation	203,282	202,176	606,362	606,528
Other expenses	530,930	454,187	1,532,316	1,278,105
Total noninterest expense	3,399,610	3,013,120	10,141,217	8,903,072
Income before income tax expense	2,107,699	1,490,383	5,323,630	4,414,757
Income tax expense	715,524	506,730	1,808,941	1,501,017
Net Income	\$ 1,392,175	\$ 983,653	\$ 3,514,689	\$ 2,913,740

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

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STATEMENTS OF EQUITY (unaudited)

	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 46,016,774	\$ (160,469)	\$ 45,856,305
Comprehensive income:			
Net income	2,913,740		2,913,740
Change in unrealized gain/(loss) on securities available for sale, net of taxes		220,003	220,003
Total comprehensive income			3,133,743
Balance, September 30, 2007	\$ 48,930,514	\$ 59,534	\$ 48,990,048
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 49,339,479	\$ 43,641	\$ 49,383,120
Comprehensive income:			
Net income	3,514,689		3,514,689
Change in unrealized gain/(loss) on securities available for sale, net of taxes		(1,709,382)	(1,709,382)
Total comprehensive income			1,805,307
Balance, September 30, 2008	\$ 52,854,168	\$ (1,665,741)	\$ 51,188,427

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**HOME BANK****STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)**

	For The Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 3,514,689	\$ 2,913,740
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	161,437	142,386
Depreciation	606,361	606,528
Mortgage servicing amortization	16,497	29,997
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	(25,400)	(28,100)
Amortization of premium/discount on investments	1,313,376	(30,656)
Gains on loans sold, net	(192,553)	(218,321)
Proceeds, including principal payments, from loans held for sale	25,344,755	24,355,993
Originations of loans held for sale	(24,258,752)	(23,898,423)
Deferred income taxes	(32,739)	(96,291)
Increase in interest receivable	(124,148)	(126,227)
Increase in prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,024,868)	(320,215)
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	(194,857)	
Decrease (increase) in accrued expenses and other liabilities	6,262,374	(252,804)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	11,366,172	3,077,607
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchases of available-for-sale investment securities	(38,272,266)	(4,965,801)
Purchases of held-to-maturity investment securities		(1,140,000)
Proceeds from payments on available-for-sale investment securities	13,068,462	13,565,444
Proceeds from maturities and calls of available-for-sale investment securities	2,000,000	9,222
Proceeds from payments on held-to-maturity investment securities	816,989	782,176
Increase in cash invested at other ATM locations	(3,554,426)	(4,272,844)
Net increase in loans	(9,067,010)	(14,240,956)
Decrease in certificates of deposit in other institutions	2,475,000	(98,000)
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	3,710	
Purchases of office properties and equipment	(2,408,486)	(914,504)
Purchases of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(1,325,100)	(248,700)
Proceeds from redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock		320,900
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(36,263,127)	(11,203,063)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
(Decrease) increase in deposits	(60,217)	(1,008,960)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	424,900,000	76,504,305
Payments on Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(425,940,014)	(75,542,639)
Cash received for common stock subscriptions	74,640,116	
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	73,539,885	(47,294)
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents	48,642,930	(8,172,750)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	11,746,082	27,399,259

Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 60,389,012	\$ 19,226,509
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The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

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Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

Home Bancorp, Inc., a Louisiana Corporation (the Company), was organized by Home Bank (the Bank) in May 2008 to facilitate the conversion of the Bank from the mutual to the stock form (the Conversion) of ownership. The Conversion was completed on October 2, 2008, at which time the Company became the holding company for the Bank, with the Company owning all of the issued and outstanding shares of the Bank's common stock. Shares of the Company's common stock were issued and sold in an offering to certain depositors of the Bank and others. The Company filed a registration statement on Form S-1 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) on June 6, 2008 (File No. 333-151492), which was declared effective by the SEC on August 12, 2008. The registrant was not engaged in operations and had not issued any shares of stock as of September 30, 2008. Accordingly, no financial statements of the Company have been included herein.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements of the Bank were prepared in accordance with instructions for Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X and do not include information or footnotes necessary for a complete presentation of financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the financial statements have been included. The results of operations for the three month and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008, are not necessarily indicative of the results which may be expected for the entire fiscal year. For further information, please review the audited financial statements of Home Bank for the year ended December 31, 2007 included in the Company's registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-151492).

In preparing the financial statements, the Bank is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The financial statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the Bank's financial condition, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows for the interim periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature and include appropriate estimated provisions.

Certain amounts reported in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on previously reported equity or net income.

Note 2 Completion of Stock Offering

The Company completed its initial public stock offering in connection with the Bank's conversion from the mutual to the stock form of organization on October 2, 2008. The Company issued a total of 8,926,875 shares of its common stock (the Common Stock) for an aggregate of \$89,268,750 in total offering proceeds. Trading in the Common Stock commenced on the Nasdaq Global Market on October 3, 2008 under the symbol HBCP.

During September 2008, the Bank began receiving cash for subscriptions to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. The cash received in September 2008 is included in Accrued Interest Payable and Other Liabilities on the Statements of Financial Condition. The net proceeds of the initial public offering will be reflected in the Company's shareholders' equity at December 31, 2008.

Note 3 Fair Value Measurements

On January 1, 2008, the Bank adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, and SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. SFAS No. 157 clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to develop those assumptions and measure fair value. The hierarchy requires companies to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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Level 2 Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for material instruments measured at fair value follows, as well as the classification of such instruments within the valuation hierarchy.

Securities Available For Sale

Securities are classified within Level 1 where quoted market prices are available in an active market. Inputs include securities that have quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. If quoted market prices are unavailable, fair value is estimated using pricing models or quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, at which point the securities would be classified within Level 2 of the hierarchy. Examples may include certain collateralized mortgage and debt obligations.

The Bank has segregated all financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis into the most appropriate level within the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used to determine the fair value at the measurement date in the table below.

	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2008 Using			
	September 30, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 76,302,000	\$	\$ 76,302,000	\$

The Bank did not record any liabilities at fair value for which measurement of the fair value was made on a recurring basis.

Gains and losses (realized and unrealized) included in earnings (or changes in net assets) for the first nine months of 2008 are reported in noninterest income or other comprehensive income as follows:

	Noninterest Income	Other Comprehensive Income
Total gains (losses) included in earnings	\$	\$
Change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to available-for-sale investment securities held at September 30, 2008		(1,709,000)

Impaired Loans

Loans are measured for impairment using the methods permitted by SFAS No. 114, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan. Fair value of the collateral is determined by appraisals or independent valuation. To measure the extent to which a loan is impaired, the relevant accounting principles permit or require the Bank to compare the recorded investment in the impaired loans with the fair value of the underlying collateral in certain circumstances. The fair value measurement process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information, but in many cases it also requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral, and other matters. As a result,

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substantially all of these fair value measurements fall within Level 3 of the hierarchy discussed above. The net carrying value of impaired loans, which reflected a nonrecurring fair value measurement, totaled \$719,000 at September 30, 2008.

Note 4 Other Matters

The Bank has entered into contracts with various counterparties to provide cash for ATMs at approximately 1,400 locations throughout the United States. The contracts range in terms up to two years and contain options to extend the contracts for certain periods. Under the terms of these agreements, the Bank retains ownership of the cash in the ATMs at all times.

In September 2008, one of the ATM counterparties informed the Bank that it was discontinuing operations. To date, the cash returned to the Bank by the counterparty is \$885,000 less than the balance due to the Bank. The Bank is currently pursuing collection options, including recovery under the counterparty's insurance policy for which Home Bank is a named insured. The balance due of \$885,000 is included in the \$20.7 million reported as Cash Invested at Other ATM Locations.

Note 5 Accounting Developments

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurement. SFAS No. 157 provides enhanced guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The standard also responds to investors' requests for expanded information about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value, and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings, and applies whenever other standards require or permit assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. Under the standard, fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the market in which the reporting entity transacts its business. SFAS No. 157 clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. In support of this principle, SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. Under the standard, fair value measurements would be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. The Bank adopted SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2008. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Bank's financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value and establishes presentation and disclosure requirements to facilitate reporting between companies. The fair value option established by this Statement permits companies to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. The company shall then report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each reporting date subsequent to implementation. The Bank adopted SFAS No. 159 on January 1, 2008. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Bank's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations. SFAS No. 141(R), which will impact how entities apply the acquisition method to business combinations. Significant changes to how companies account for business combinations under this Statement include (1) the acquisition date will be date the acquirer obtains control, (2) all identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and noncontrolling interests in the acquiree will be stated at fair value on the acquisition date, (3) assets or liabilities arising from noncontractual contingencies will be measured at their acquisition date fair value only if it is more likely than not that they meet the definition of an asset or liability on the acquisition date, (4) adjustments subsequently made to the provisional amounts recorded on the acquisition date will be made retroactively during a measurement period not to exceed one year, (5) acquisition-related restructuring costs that do not meet the criteria in SFAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, will be expensed as incurred, (6) transaction costs will be expensed as incurred, (7) reversals of deferred income tax valuation allowances and income tax contingencies will be recognized in earnings subsequent to the measurement period, and (8) the allowance for loan losses of an acquiree will not be permitted to be recognized by the acquirer. Additionally, SFAS No. 141(R) will require additional disclosures regarding subsequent changes to acquisition-related contingencies, contingent consideration, noncontrolling interests, acquisition-related transaction costs, fair values and cash flows not expected to be collected for acquired loans, and goodwill valuation.

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The Company will be required to apply SFAS No. 141(R) prospectively to all business combinations completed on or after January 1, 2009. Early adoption is not permitted. For business combinations with an acquisition date before the effective date, the provisions of SFAS No. 141(R) will apply to the subsequent accounting for deferred income tax valuation allowances and income tax contingencies and will require any changes in those amounts to be recorded in earnings. Management is currently evaluating the effects that SFAS No. 141(R) will have on the financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, and the disclosures that will be presented in the financial statements.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The purpose of this discussion and analysis is to focus on significant changes in the financial condition of Home Bank from December 31, 2007 to September 30, 2008 and on its results of operations during the third quarters of 2008 and 2007 and during the nine-month periods through September 30 in each year. This discussion and analysis is intended to highlight and supplement information presented elsewhere in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, particularly the financial statements and related notes appearing in Item 1.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

To the extent that statements in this Form 10-Q relate to future plans, objectives, financial results or performance of the Company or Bank, these statements are deemed to be forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements, which are based on management's current information, estimates and assumptions and the current economic environment, are generally identified by the use of the words plan, believe, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, project or similar expressions. The Company's actual strategies and results in future periods may differ materially from those currently expected due to various risks and uncertainties. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the risk factors described under the heading Risk Factors in the Company's prospectus, dated August 12, 2008 (SEC File No. 33-151492).

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

The Company completed its initial public stock offering on October 2, 2008, and began trading on the Nasdaq Global Market on October 3, 2008. The Company issued 8,926,875 shares of its common stock for an aggregate of \$89,268,750 in total offering proceeds. The net proceeds of approximately \$87 million will be reflected in the Company's shareholders' equity at December 31, 2008.

During the third quarter of 2008, the Bank earned \$1.4 million, a \$409,000, or 41.5%, increase compared to the third quarter of 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, net income was \$3.5 million, an increase of \$601,000, or 20.6%, over net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2007.

Total assets at September 30, 2008 were \$503.0 million, up \$80.7 million, or 19.1%, from December 31, 2007. The increase is primarily the result of growth in cash and cash equivalents and investment securities. The increase in cash and cash equivalents is expected to be temporary as the Company plans to deploy initial public offering proceeds into loans and investments over time. Equity increased by \$1.8 million, or 3.7%, from \$49.4 million at December 31, 2007 to \$51.2 million at September 30, 2008. The primary reason for the increase in equity was \$3.5 million in net income during the period, which was partially offset by a \$1.7 million decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income(loss).

Total loans at September 30, 2008 were \$317.6 million, an increase of \$9.0 million, or 2.9%, from December 31, 2007. The increase was driven primarily by growth in commercial construction and land loans.

Total customer deposits were \$353.5 million at September 30, 2008, a decrease of \$60,000, or 0.02%, from December 31, 2007. Increases in demand deposit and savings accounts were offset by decreases in certificates of deposit.

Interest income increased \$427,000, or 6.7%, for the three months ended September 30, 2008, compared to the same period of 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, interest income increased \$1.1 million,

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or 6.0%, compared to the same period of 2007. The increases in interest income in the three- and nine-month periods were due to increases in the average balances of interest-earnings assets, particularly loans and investment securities, which more than offset decreases in the average yields earned.

Interest expense decreased \$409,000, or 16.0%, for the three months ended September 30, 2008, compared to the third quarter of 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, interest expense decreased \$359,000, or 4.9%, compared to the same period of 2007. The average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 81 basis points in the quarter ended September 30, 2008, compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 45 basis points compared to the first nine months of 2007.

Noninterest income increased \$200,000, or 26.0%, for the third quarter of 2008 compared to the same period of 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, noninterest income increased \$690,000, or 30.6%, compared to the same period of 2007. The primary reasons for the increases were higher service fees and charges and income on bank owned life insurance (BOLI).

Noninterest expense increased \$386,000, or 12.8%, for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, compared to the same quarter last year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, noninterest expense increased \$1.2 million, or 13.9%, compared to the same period of 2007. The increases resulted primarily from higher compensation and benefits related to the Bank's expansion.

The Bank recorded a provision for loan losses of \$93,000 during the third quarter of 2008, compared to a provision of \$59,000 for the third quarter of 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Bank recorded a provision of \$161,000, compared to a provision of \$142,000 for the same period in 2007. The amount of provision for loan losses recorded during 2008 primarily reflects growth in total loans during the year as a result of new loan originations. As of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans was 0.75%. Net charge-offs for the third quarter of 2008 were \$80,000, or 0.10%, of average loans on an annualized basis, compared to \$4,000, or 0.01%, a year earlier.

The Bank opened its first full-service branch in Baton Rouge in September 2008. The Bank also operates a loan production office in Baton Rouge and expects to open its second full-service Baton Rouge branch in December 2008.

FINANCIAL CONDITION**Loans, Asset Quality and Allowance for Loan Losses**

Loans The loan portfolio increased \$9.0 million, or 2.9%, during the first nine months of 2008. The following table shows the composition of the Bank's loan portfolio as of the dates indicated.

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007	Increase/(Decrease)	
			Amount	Percent
Real estate loans:				
One- to four-family first mortgage	\$ 134,001	\$ 131,384	\$ 2,617	2.0%
Home equity loans and lines	23,104	23,065	39	0.2
Commercial real estate	70,156	71,964	(1,808)	(2.5)
Construction and land	33,651	25,769	7,882	30.6
Multi-family residential	6,463	7,242	(779)	(10.8)
Total real estate loans	267,375	259,424	7,951	3.1
Other loans:				
Commercial	36,878	35,783	1,095	3.1
Consumer	13,311	13,375	(64)	(0.5)

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Total other loans	50,189	49,158	1,031	2.1
Total loans receivable	\$ 317,564	\$ 308,582	\$ 8,982	2.9%

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The most significant increase in the loan portfolio during the first nine months of 2008 related to commercial construction and land loans. Contrary to many other areas in the United States, south central Louisiana continues to enjoy relatively strong economic activity.

Asset Quality One of our key objectives has been, and continues to be, maintaining a high level of asset quality. In addition to maintaining credit standards for new loan originations, we proactively monitor loans and collection and workout processes of delinquent or problem loans. When a borrower fails to make a scheduled payment, we attempt to cure the deficiency by making personal contact with the borrower. Initial contacts are generally made within 10 days after the date the payment is due. In most cases, deficiencies are promptly resolved. If the delinquency continues, late charges are assessed and additional efforts are made to collect the deficiency. All loans which are designated as special mention, classified or which are delinquent 90 days or more are reported to the Board of Directors of the Bank monthly. For loans where the collection of principal or interest payments is doubtful, the accrual of interest income ceases (non-accrual loans). It is our policy, with certain limited exceptions, to discontinue accruing interest and reverse any interest accrued on any loan which is 90 days or more past due. On occasion, this action may be taken earlier if the financial condition of the borrower raises significant concern with regard to his/her ability to service the debt in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement. Interest income is not accrued on these loans until the borrower's financial condition and payment record demonstrate an ability to service the debt.

Real estate which is acquired as a result of foreclosure is classified as real estate owned until sold. Real estate owned is recorded at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated selling costs. Costs associated with acquiring and improving a foreclosed property are usually capitalized to the extent that the carrying value does not exceed fair value less estimated selling costs. Holding costs are charged to expense. Gains and losses on the sale of real estate owned are charged to operations, as incurred.

An impaired loan generally is one for which it is probable, based on current information, that the lender will not collect all the amounts due under the contractual terms of the loan. Large groups of smaller balance, homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Loans collectively evaluated for impairment include smaller balance commercial real estate loans, residential real estate loans and consumer loans. These loans are evaluated as a group because they have similar characteristics and performance experience. Larger commercial real estate, multifamily residential and land loans and commercial business loans are individually evaluated for impairment. As of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, impaired loans amounted to \$719,000 and \$1.3 million, respectively. The amount of the allowance for loan losses assigned to impaired loans totaled \$69,000 and \$70,000 as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

Federal regulations and our policies require that we utilize an internal asset classification system as a means of reporting problem and potential problem assets. We have incorporated an internal asset classification system, substantially consistent with Federal banking regulations, as a part of our credit monitoring system. Federal banking regulations set forth a classification scheme for problem and potential problem assets as substandard, doubtful or loss assets. An asset is considered substandard if it is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Substandard assets include those characterized by the distinct possibility that the insured institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Assets classified as doubtful have all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses present make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. Assets classified as loss are those considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as assets without the establishment of a specific loss reserve is not warranted.

A savings institution's determination as to the classification of its assets and the amount of its valuation allowances is subject to review by Federal bank regulators which can order the establishment of additional general or specific loss allowances. The Federal banking agencies have adopted an interagency policy statement on the allowance for loan and lease losses. The policy statement provides guidance for financial institutions on both the responsibilities of management for the assessment and establishment of allowances and guidance for banking agency examiners to use in determining the adequacy of general valuation guidelines. Generally, the policy statement recommends that institutions have effective systems and controls to identify, monitor and address asset quality problems; that management analyze all significant factors that affect the collectibility of the portfolio in a reasonable manner; and that management establish acceptable allowance evaluation processes that meet the objectives set forth in the policy statement. Our management believes that, based on information currently available, its allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level which covers all known and inherent losses that are both probable and reasonably estimable at each reporting date. However, actual losses are dependent upon future events and, as such, further additions to the level of allowances for loan losses may become necessary.

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We review and classify assets monthly and the Board of Directors is provided with monthly reports on our classified assets. We classify assets in accordance with the management guidelines described above. As of September 30, 2008, the Bank had \$763,000 of assets classified as substandard, compared to \$1.4 million as of December 31, 2007. We had no loans classified as doubtful or loss at September 30, 2008 or December 31, 2007.

Nonperforming assets, defined as nonaccrual loans, accruing loans past due 90 days or more and foreclosed property, amounted to \$638,000, or 0.13% of total assets at September 30, 2008, compared to \$1.3 million, or 0.32% of total assets at December 31, 2007. The following table sets forth the composition of the Bank's nonperforming assets, including accruing loans past due 90 days or more, as of the dates indicated.

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate loans:		
One- to four-family first mortgage	\$ 372	\$ 775
Home equity loans and lines	162	12
Multi-family residential and commercial real estate		318
Construction and land		
Other loans:		
Commercial		173
Consumer	18	17
Total nonaccrual loans	552	1,295
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due		
Total nonperforming loans	552	1,295
Foreclosed property	86	47
Total nonperforming assets	638	1,342
Performing troubled debt restructurings	454	
Total nonperforming assets and troubled debt restructurings	\$ 1,092	\$ 1,342
Nonperforming loans to total loans	0.17%	0.42%
Nonperforming loans to total assets	0.11%	0.31%
Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.13%	0.32%

Net charge-offs for the third quarter of 2008 were \$80,000, or 0.10%, of average loans on an annualized basis, compared to \$4,000, or 0.01%, for the same quarter last year. Net charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 were \$85,000, or 0.04%, of average loans on an annualized basis, as compared to \$30,000, or 0.01%, for the same nine month period last year.

Allowance for Loan Losses The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses. We maintain the allowance at a level believed, to the best of management's knowledge, to cover all known and inherent losses in the portfolio that are both probable and reasonable to estimate at each reporting date. Management reviews the allowance for loan losses at least quarterly in order to identify those inherent losses and to assess the overall collection probability for the loan portfolio. Our evaluation process includes, among other things, an analysis of delinquency trends, non-performing loan trends, the level of charge-offs and recoveries, prior loss experience, total loans outstanding, the volume of loan originations, the type, size and geographic concentration of our loans, the value of collateral securing loans, the borrower's ability to repay and repayment performance, the number of loans requiring heightened management oversight, local economic conditions and industry experience. Based on this evaluation, management assigns risk rankings to segments of the loan portfolio. Such risk ratings are periodically reviewed by management and revised as deemed appropriate. The establishment of the allowance for loan losses is significantly affected by management judgment and uncertainties and there is a likelihood that different amounts would be reported under different conditions or assumptions. Various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review our allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Bank to make additional provisions for estimated loan losses based upon judgments different from those of management.

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We will continue to monitor and modify our allowances for loan losses as conditions dictate. No assurance can be given that our level of allowance for loan losses will cover all of the inherent losses on our loans or that future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses will not be necessary if economic and other conditions differ substantially from the conditions used by management to determine the current level of the allowance for loan losses.

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses during the first nine months of 2008.

(dollars in thousands)	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 2,314
Provision charged to operations	162
Loans charged off	(123)
Recoveries	38
 Balance, September 30, 2008	 \$ 2,391

The allowance for loan losses amounted to 0.75% of total loans and 433.0% of total nonperforming loans at September 30, 2008, compared to 0.75% and 178.7%, respectively, at December 31, 2007.

Investment Securities

The investment securities portfolio increased by an aggregate of \$18.5 million, or 30.0%, during the first nine months of 2008, as purchases of available for sale securities more than offset principal maturities, prepayments and calls. Securities available for sale made up the vast majority of the total investment portfolio at September 30, 2008.

The following table summarizes activity in the Bank's investment securities portfolio during the first nine months of 2008.

(dollars in thousands)	Available for Sale	Held to Maturity
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 56,995	\$ 4,693
Purchases	38,272	
Sales		
Principal maturities, prepayments and calls	(15,068)	(817)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts	(1,307)	(6)
Increase (Decrease) in market value	(2,590)	
 Balance, September 30, 2008	 \$ 76,302	 \$ 3,870

At September 30, 2008, the Bank had an unrealized loss position on its available for sale investment securities portfolio of \$2.5 million, compared to an unrealized gain of \$66,000 at December 31, 2007. The decrease in the market value of the investment portfolio relates primarily to our non-agency (private label) mortgage-backed securities. The non-agency mortgage-backed securities portfolio totaled \$47.5 million, or 9% of total assets, at September 30, 2008. We believe the decline in the reported fair value of this portfolio at September 30, 2008 reflects illiquidity in the current market, as well as changing levels of investor aversion to risk and, to some extent, recent forced liquidations and distressed sales of non-agency mortgage-backed securities. Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least quarterly, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. Based on management's evaluation of the investment portfolio, no declines are deemed to be other than temporary at September 30, 2008.

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The following table summarizes the Bank's non-agency mortgage-backed securities portfolio as of September 30, 2008.

Collateral	# of Securities	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	S&P⁽¹⁾ Rating
Prime	18	\$ 40,909,000	\$ (1,913,000)	AAA ⁽²⁾
Prime	1	2,441,000	(12,000)	Not rated ⁽³⁾
Alt-A	1	1,663,000	(364,000)	AAA
Alt-A	1	2,463,000	(136,000)	Not rated ⁽⁴⁾
Total non-agency mortgage-backed securities	21	\$ 47,476,000	\$ (2,425,000)	

(1) Standard & Poor's (S&P) is a widely used provider of credit ratings, indices, risk evaluation, investment research and data. S&P's highest rating of AAA is assigned to obligations which, in S&P's opinion, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

(2) Included in this grouping is one security with an amortized cost of \$1,389,000 and an unrealized loss of \$601,000 at September 30, 2008 that is on downgrade watch by S&P. Hence, S&P may downgrade their rating on this security in the future.

(3) This security is not currently rated by S&P. This security is rated Aaa by Moody's. Moody's is a widely used provider of credit ratings, research and risk analysis. Moody's highest rating of Aaa is assigned to obligations which, in Moody's opinion, the issuer demonstrates the strongest creditworthiness relative to other issuers.

(4) This security is not currently rated by S&P. This security is rated A3 by Moody's and BBB by Fitch Ratings (Fitch). Fitch is a widely used provider of credit ratings, research and risk analysis. Moody's A3 rating is assigned to obligations which, in Moody's opinion, the issuer's creditworthiness is adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment in the future. Fitch's BBB rating is assigned to obligations which, in Fitch's opinion, the capacity for payment of the obligation is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

The Bank does not own Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) or Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) common or preferred shares.

Cash Invested at Other ATM Locations

The Bank has entered into contracts with various counterparties to provide cash for ATMs at approximately 1,400 locations throughout the United States. The contracts range in terms up to two years and contain options to extend the contracts for certain periods. Under the terms of these agreements, the Bank retains ownership of the cash in the ATMs at all times. The balance of cash invested at other ATMs locations increased \$3.6 million, or 20.7%, during the first nine months of the year. This increase represents the typical seasonality for this investment.

In September 2008, one of the ATM counterparties informed the Bank that it was discontinuing operations. To date, the cash returned to the Bank by the counterparty is \$885,000 less than the balance due to the Bank. The Bank is currently pursuing collection options, including recovery under the counterparty's insurance policy for which Home Bank is a named insured. The balance due of \$885,000 is included in the \$20.7 million reported as Cash Invested at Other ATM Locations.

Table of Contents**Funding Sources**

Deposits and Other Liabilities Total end of period deposits were virtually unchanged compared to December 31, 2007. The following table sets forth the composition of the Bank's deposits at the dates indicated.

(dollars in thousands)	September 30,	December 31,	Increase/(Decrease)	
	2008	2007	Amount	Percent
Demand deposit	\$ 61,960	\$ 50,791	\$ 11,169	22.0%
Savings	20,608	19,115	1,493	7.8
Money market	68,997	69,319	(322)	(0.5)
NOW	39,039	37,935	1,104	2.9
Certificates of deposit	162,872	176,376	(13,504)	(7.7)
Total deposits	\$ 353,476	\$ 353,536	\$ (60)	(0.02)%

The increase in demand deposits relates to several factors, including the Bank's emphasis on growing core deposits, generally strong economic conditions in our markets and the Bank's mutual-to-stock conversion.

The decrease in certificates of deposits is primarily the result of management's decision not to match high rates offered by certain competitors during the first half of 2008.

Accrued interest payable and other liabilities totaled \$82.5 million at September 30, 2008, an increase of \$80.0 million from December 31, 2007. This increase resulted from cash receipts for subscriptions to purchase shares of the Company's common stock in its initial public offering. The net proceeds of the initial public offering will be reflected in the Company's shareholders' equity at December 31, 2008.

Federal Home Loan Advances Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances decreased \$1.0 million between September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 to \$15.8 million. The average rates paid on FHLB advances were 2.87% and 4.75% for the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Equity and Capital Adequacy Equity provides a source of permanent funding, allows for future growth and provides the Company with a cushion to withstand unforeseen adverse developments. At September 30, 2008, equity totaled \$51.2 million, an increase of \$1.8 million, or 3.7% compared to \$49.4 million at December 31, 2007. The increase resulted from net income earned during the first nine months of 2008, which was partially offset by decreased accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, resulting from higher unrealized losses in the investment securities portfolio.

At September 30, 2008, the Bank had regulatory capital that was in excess of regulatory requirements. The following table details the Bank's actual levels and current requirements as of September 30, 2008.

(dollars in thousands)	Actual		Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Tangible capital	\$ 52,854	10.57%	\$ 7,498	1.5%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 (Core) Capital	52,854	10.57	19,995	4.0	\$ 24,994	5.0%
Tier 1 Risk-Based capital	52,854	18.99	11,134	4.0	16,700	6.0
Total risk-based capital	55,190	19.83	22,267	8.0	27,834	10.0

LIQUIDITY AND ASSET/LIABILITY MANAGEMENT**Liquidity Management**

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Liquidity management encompasses our ability to ensure that funds are available to meet the cash flow requirements of depositors and borrowers, while also ensuring adequate cash flow exists to meet the Bank's needs, including operating, strategic and capital. The Bank develops its liquidity management strategies as part of its

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overall asset/liability management process. Our primary sources of funds are from deposits, amortization of loans, loan prepayments and the maturity of loans, investment securities and other investments, and other funds provided from operations. While scheduled payments from the amortization of loans and investment securities and maturing investment securities are relatively predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan prepayments can be greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition. We also maintain excess funds in short-term, interest-bearing assets that provide additional liquidity. At September 30, 2008, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$60.4 million. At such date, available for sale investment securities totaled \$76.3 million.

The Bank uses its liquidity to fund existing and future loan commitments, to fund maturing certificates of deposit and demand deposit withdrawals, to invest in other interest-earning assets, and to meet operating expenses. At September 30, 2008, certificates of deposit maturing within the next 12 months totaled \$105.9 million. Based upon historical experience, we anticipate that a significant portion of the maturing certificates of deposit will be redeposited with us. For the three months ended September 30, 2008, the average balance of our outstanding FHLB advances was \$39.0 million. At September 30, 2008, we had \$15.8 million in outstanding FHLB advances and had \$179.4 million in additional FHLB advances available to us.

In addition to cash flow from loan and securities payments and prepayments as well as from sales of available for sale securities, we have significant borrowing capacity available to fund liquidity needs. In recent years we have utilized borrowings as a cost efficient addition to deposits as a source of funds. Our borrowings consist of advances from the FHLB of Dallas, of which we are a member. Under terms of the collateral agreement with the FHLB, we pledge residential mortgage loans and investment securities as well as our stock in the FHLB as collateral for such advances.

Asset/Liability Management

The objective of asset/liability management is to implement strategies for the funding and deployment of the Bank's financial resources that are expected to maximize soundness and profitability over time at acceptable levels of risk. Interest rate sensitivity is the potential impact of changing rate environments on both net interest income and cash flows. The Bank measures its interest rate sensitivity over the near term primarily by running net interest income simulations.

Based on the Bank's interest rate risk model, the table below illustrates the impact of an immediate and sustained 100 and 200 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates on net interest income.

Shift in Interest Rates (in bps)	% Change in Projected Net Interest Income
+200	(15)%
+100	(7)
-100	3
-200	

The actual impact of changes in interest rates will depend on many factors. These factors include the Bank's ability to achieve expected growth in earning assets and maintain a desired mix of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, the actual timing of asset and liability repricings, the magnitude of interest rate changes and corresponding movement in interest rate spreads, and the level of success of asset/liability management strategies.

Off-Balance Sheet Activities

To meet the financing needs of its customers, the Bank issues financial instruments which represent conditional obligations that are not recognized, wholly or in part, in the statements of financial condition. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Such instruments expose the Bank to varying degrees of credit and interest rate risk in much the same way as funded loans. The same credit policies are used in these commitments as for on-balance sheet instruments. The Bank's exposure to credit losses from these financial instruments is represented by their contractual amounts.

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The following table summarizes our outstanding commitments to originate loans, to fund additional amounts of cash at other ATM locations pursuant to existing agreements and to advance additional amounts pursuant to outstanding letters of credit, lines of credit and undisbursed construction loans at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

(dollars in thousands)	Contract Amount	
	9/30/2008	12/31/2007
Letters of credit	\$ 1,093	\$ 1,101
Lines of credit	24,052	20,811
Cash invested in other ATM locations	12,303	5,857
Undisbursed portion of loans in process	21,620	32,361
Commitments to originate loans	45,174	15,101

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to be drawn upon, the total commitment amounts generally represent future cash requirements.

Unfunded commitments under commercial lines-of-credit, revolving credit lines and overdraft protection agreements are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing customers. These lines-of-credit usually do not contain a specified maturity date and may not be drawn upon to the total extent to which the Bank is committed.

The Bank is subject to certain claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, the ultimate disposition of these matters is not expected to have a material effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Bank.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Bank reported net income for the third quarter of 2008 of \$1.4 million, an increase of \$409,000, or 41.5%, compared to the third quarter of 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Bank reported net income of \$3.5 million, an increase of \$601,000, or 20.6%, compared to the same period of 2007.

Interest Income Interest income increased \$427,000, or 6.7%, to \$6.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007. Interest income increased \$1.1 million, or 6.0%, to \$19.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The increases in interest income in the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 over the comparable periods in 2007 were due to increases in the average balances of our interest-earning assets, particularly loans and investment securities, which more than offset decreases in the average yields earned on loans.

Interest Expense Interest expense was \$2.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008, a decrease of \$409,000, or 16.0%, compared to the third quarter of 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, interest expense was \$7.0 million, a decrease of \$359,000, or 4.9%, over interest expense for the first nine months of 2007. The average rate paid on our interest-bearing liabilities decreased by 81 basis points to 2.57% in the quarter ended September 30, 2008, compared to 3.38% in the quarter ended September 30, 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 45 basis points to 2.83% compared to 3.28% for the first nine months of 2007.

The following table presents average balance sheets, net interest income and average interest rates for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007.

Table of Contents**Average Balances, Net Interest Income and Interest Yields / Rates**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, information regarding (i) the total dollar amount of interest income of the Company from earning assets and the resultant average yields; (ii) the total dollar amount of interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities and the resultant average rate; (iii) net interest income; (iv) net interest spread; and (v) net interest margin. Information is based on average monthly balances during the indicated periods.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008						Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007					
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Rate ⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Rate ⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Rate ⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Rate ⁽¹⁾
Earning assets:												
Loans receivable ⁽¹⁾	\$ 315,431	\$ 5,343	6.78%	\$ 292,534	\$ 5,165	7.06%	\$ 311,482	\$ 15,852	6.79%	\$ 288,033	\$ 15,063	6.97%
Investment securities	74,831	1,035	5.53%	53,661	614	4.58%	70,307	2,719	5.16%	55,655	1,896	4.54%
Other interest-earning assets	51,789	406	3.14%	47,860	578	4.83%	42,607	1,122	3.51%	45,484	1,617	4.74%
Total interest-earning assets	442,051	6,784	6.14%	394,055	6,357	6.45%	424,396	19,693	6.19%	389,172	18,576	6.36%
Non-interest-earning assets	22,509			13,872			21,097			13,480		
Total assets	\$ 464,560			\$ 407,927			\$ 445,493			\$ 402,652		
Interest-bearing liabilities:												
Deposits:												
Savings, checking and money market accounts	128,668	398	1.24%	119,415	529	1.77%	130,148	1,332	1.36%	119,319	1,586	1.77%
Certificates of deposit	167,817	1,477	3.52%	175,592	1,938	4.41%	170,669	4,996	3.90%	174,081	5,579	4.27%
Total interest-bearing deposits	296,485	1,875	2.53%	295,007	2,467	3.35%	300,817	6,328	2.80%	293,400	7,165	3.26%
FHLB advances	39,002	280	2.87%	8,249	98	4.75%	29,384	683	3.10%	6,209	205	4.40%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	335,487	2,155	2.57%	303,256	2,565	3.38%	330,201	7,011	2.83%	299,609	7,370	3.28%
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	79,021			57,132			64,174			55,445		
Total liabilities	414,508			360,388			394,375			355,054		
Shareholders equity	50,052			47,539			51,118			47,598		

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Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 464,560		\$ 407,927		\$ 445,493		\$ 402,652	
Net earning assets	\$ 106,564		\$ 90,799		\$ 94,195		\$ 89,563	
Net interest spread	\$ 4,629	3.57%	\$ 3,792	3.07%	\$ 12,682	3.36%	\$ 11,206	3.08%
Net interest margin (2)		4.19%		3.85%		3.98%		3.84%
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities		131.76%		129.94%		128.53%		129.89%

(1) Includes nonaccrual loans during the respective periods. Calculated net of deferred fees and discounts, loans in process and allowance for loan losses.

(2) Equals net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

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Provision For Loan Losses For the quarter ended September 30, 2008, the Bank recorded a provision of \$93,000, compared to a provision of \$59,000 for the same period in 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Bank recorded a provision of \$161,000 compared to a provision of \$142,000 for the first nine months of 2007. The amount of provision for loan losses during the third quarter of 2008 primarily reflects growth in total loans during the quarter as a result of new loan originations.

Noninterest Income The Bank's total noninterest income was \$971,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008, \$200,000, or 26.0%, higher than the \$771,000 earned for the same period in 2007. The primary reasons for the increase in noninterest income in the third quarter of 2008 were higher service fees and charges, which increased by \$142,000, and BOLI income of \$70,000. BOLI policies were purchased in December 2007; thus, there was no BOLI income for the third quarter of 2007.

Noninterest income increased \$690,000, or 30.6%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, to \$2.9 million, compared to \$2.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The primary reasons for the increase were higher service fees and charges of \$444,000, as well as \$199,000 in BOLI income in the 2008 period.

Noninterest Expense The Bank's total noninterest expense was \$3.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008, \$386,000, or 12.8%, higher than the \$3.0 million incurred for the same period in 2007. The largest component of the increase was compensation and benefits expense, which increased \$314,000, or 16.7%, to \$2.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2007. The number of full-time equivalent employees increased to 153 at September 30, 2008, compared to 143 at September 30, 2007.

Noninterest expense increased \$1.2 million, or 13.9%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 to \$10.1 million, compared to \$8.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The primary reason for the increase in noninterest expense was higher compensation and benefits expense, which increased \$883,000, or 15.9%, to the nine months ended September 30, 2007.

Income Taxes Income tax expense was \$716,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008, \$209,000, or 41.2%, higher than the \$507,000 incurred for the same period in 2007. Income tax expense was \$1.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, \$308,000, or 20.5% higher than the \$1.5 million incurred for the same period in 2007. The increases in 2008 were the result of the additional income earned by the Bank compared to the same periods in the prior year. The effective tax rates for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 were 34.0%.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk are presented in the Company's prospectus, dated August 12, 2008, under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - How We Manage Market Risk". Additional information at September 30, 2008 is included herein under Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Asset/Liability Management".

Item 4T. Controls and Procedures

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our President and Chief Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, our President and Chief Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and regulations and are operating in an effective manner.

No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) or 15(d)-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. The Company has not yet been required to prepare a report on its internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

There are no matters required to be reported under this item.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

See Risk Factors at pages 13-17 in the Company's prospectus, dated August 12, 2008 (File No. 333-151492), which is incorporated herein by reference thereto. There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's prospectus.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(a) Not applicable.

(b) The Company's initial public offering of securities, which was registered on a Form S-1 (which was effective on August 12, 2008) filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (SEC File No. 333-151492), was consummated on October 2, 2008, concurrent with the Bank's reorganization from a federally-chartered mutual savings bank to a federally-chartered stock savings bank. Upon completion of the Conversion and the offering, all of the Bank's stock is owned by the Company, and all of the Company's stock is, in turn, owned by the public. In connection with the Conversion and offering, the Company sold 8,926,875 shares of its common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share, raising \$89,268,750 of gross proceeds.

Sandler O'Neill & Partners, LP (Sandler O'Neill) was engaged to assist in the marketing of the common stock. For their services, Sandler O'Neill received a management fee equal to 1% of the dollar amount of common stock sold in the offering other than shares purchased by the officers, directors, or employees (or members of their immediate family) of the Bank or the Company or qualified and non-qualified employee benefit plans of the Bank or Company, for which no fee was paid.

Expenses related to the offering were approximately \$2 million, including the fees and expenses paid to Sandler O'Neill described above, none of which were paid to officers or directors of Company, the Bank or associates of such persons. No underwriting discounts, commissions or finders fees were paid in connection with the offering. Net proceeds of the offering were approximately \$87 million. As a result of completion of the offering, 8,926,875 shares of the Company's common stock are outstanding as of October 31, 2008.

Approximately fifty percent of the net proceeds of the offering, or \$44 million, were contributed by the Company to Home Bank in return for 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Bank. In addition, the Bank made a loan to the Bank's employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) in the amount of \$7.1 million, which the ESOP used to purchase 714,150 shares of the Company's common stock.

Initially, both the Company and the Bank invested the net proceeds from the stock offering in short-term investments.

The Company's common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Global Market under the trading symbol HBCP.

(c) Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

There are no matters required to be reported under this item.

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Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

There are no matters required to be reported under this item.

Item 5. Other Information

There are no matters required to be reported under this item.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No. 31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
Exhibit No. 31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
Exhibit No. 32	Section 1350 Certification

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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.

Home Bancorp, Inc.

Date: November 14, 2008

By: /s/ John W. Bordelon
John W. Bordelon
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 14, 2008

By: /s/ Joseph B. Zanco
Joseph B. Zanco
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

(principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)

Date: November 14, 2008

By: /s/ Mary H. Hopkins
Mary H. Hopkins
Home Bank First Vice President, Controller