HARLEYSVILLE SAVINGS FINANCIAL CORP
Form ARS
December 16, 2005
HARLEYSVILLE SAVINGS


BOARD OF DIRECTORS
[PHOTO BOARD OF DIRECTORS]

Seated (L to R) : Charlotte A. Hunsberger, Ronald B. Geib, Edward J. Molnar, Philip A. Clemens, Da Standing (L to R): Mark R. Cummins, James L. Rittenhouse, Sanford L. Alderfer, George W. Meschter

SENIOR OFFICERS
[PHOTO]

EDWARD J. MOLNAR
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

## [PHOTO]

RONALD B. GEIB
President and
Chief Operating Officer
[PHOTO]

MARIAN BICKERSTAFF
Senior Vice President and Chief Lending Officer

Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data
Selected Balance Sheet Data:

| (in thousands, except per share data) | 20052004 As of September 30, 2003 2002 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Assets | \$ 766,990 | \$ 718,232 | \$ 653,288 | \$ | 620,264 |
| Mortgage-backed securities held to maturity | 263,964 | 261,292 | 223,592 |  | 163,815 |
| Mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale | 1,045 | 3,795 | 6,656 |  | 29,515 |
| Loans receivable - net | 366,007 | 338,584 | 297,346 |  | 295,354 |
| Investment securities held to maturity | 87,364 | 68,162 | 83,327 |  | 55,665 |
| Investment securities available-for-sale | 2,835 | 7,715 | 4,923 |  | 12,000 |
| Other investments (1) | 23,971 | 19,903 | 18,618 |  | 45,369 |
| Deposits | 418,980 | 405,231 | 380,687 |  | 371,947 |
| FHLB advances and other borrowings | 297,268 | 265,953 | 228,817 |  | 207,502 |


| Total stockholders' equity | 47,576 | 44,313 | 40,816 | 37,868 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Book value per share (3) | 12.20 | 11.56 | 10.81 | 10.05 |

Selected Operations Data:

|  | 2005 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yea } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30, \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest income | \$ | 35,902 | \$ | 32,636 | \$ | 33,123 | \$ | 35,218 |
| Interest expense |  | 22,747 |  | 20,391 |  | 21,673 |  | 24,226 |
| Net interest income |  | 13,155 |  | 12,245 |  | 11,450 |  | 10,992 |
| Provision for loan losses |  | (40) |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses |  | 13,195 |  | 12,245 |  | 11,450 |  | 10,992 |
| Gain on sales of loans and securities |  | 115 |  | 326 |  | 247 |  | 7 |
| Other income |  | 1,351 |  | 1,282 |  | 1,270 |  | 1,068 |
| Other expense |  | 7,965 |  | 7,399 |  | 6,897 |  | 6,434 |
| Income before taxes |  | 6,696 |  | 6,454 |  | 6,070 |  | 5,633 |
| Income tax expense |  | 1,693 |  | 1,604 |  | 1,476 |  | 1,218 |
| Net income | \$ | 5,003 | \$ | 4,850 | \$ | 4,594 | \$ | 4,415 |
| Earnings per share - basic (3) | \$ | 1.29 | \$ | 1.28 | \$ | 1.21 | \$ | 1.18 |
| Earnings per share - diluted (3) |  | 1.27 |  | 1.25 |  | 1.19 |  | 1.16 |
| Dividends per share (3) |  | 0.58 |  | 0.48 |  | 0.40 |  | 0.32 |
| Selected Other Data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2005 |  | Year Ended September 30, |  |  |  |  |
| Return on average assets (2) |  | $0.67 \%$ |  | $0.70 \%$ |  | $0.72 \%$ |  | $0.75 \%$ |
| Return on average equity (2) |  | $10.91 \%$ |  | 11.44\% |  | 11.68\% |  | $12.31 \%$ |
| Dividend payout ratio |  | $44.96 \%$ |  | 37.56\% |  | $32.67 \%$ |  | $27.55 \%$ |
| Average equity to average assets (2) |  | $6.15 \%$ |  | $6.17 \%$ |  | $6.14 \%$ |  | $6.10 \%$ |
| Interest rate spread (2) |  | 1.65\% |  | 1.64\% |  | 1. $64 \%$ |  | 1.71\% |
| Net yield on interest-earning assets (2) |  | 1. $82 \%$ |  | $1.80 \%$ |  | $1.84 \%$ |  | $1.92 \%$ |
| Ratio of non-performing assets to total assets at end of period |  | $0.03 \%$ |  | $0.04 \%$ |  | $0.04 \%$ |  | $0.03 \%$ |
| ```Ratio of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities at end of period``` |  | 105.4\% |  | 105.6\% |  | 105.6\% |  | $105.2 \%$ |
| Full service banking offices at end of period |  | 5 |  | 5 |  | 5 |  | 5 |

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stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh.

(2) All ratios are based on average monthly balances during the indicated periods.
(3) The number of shares and per share information for all periods presented has been restated to reflect the five for three stock split as of February 24, 2005.

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Chairman's Report to the Stockholders

To our Stockholders:
We are pleased to report to you, that the Company experienced a ninth consecutive year of record earnings results. Net income amounted to $\$ 5,004,000$, which is the most that Harleysville Savings has earned in any year in its 90-year history.

Net income for the year amounted to $\$ 1.27$ per share on a diluted basis compared to $\$ 1.25$ per diluted share for the past fiscal year. Return on average equity was $10.91 \%$ and return on average assets was $.67 \%$ for the year. Stockholders' equity increased to $\$ 12.20$ per share compared to $\$ 11.56$ per share a year ago. During fiscal year 2005 assets increased 6.8\% to $\$ 767$ million.

Providing a fair and reasonable return for our stockholders is very important, and is one of the four cornerstone principles in the Company's Mission Statement. The Company's Board of Directors increased the cash dividend twice during this past fiscal year, from $\$ .132$ per share to $\$ .16$ per share. This was an increase of $21 \%$ and was the $73 r d$ consecutive quarter that the Company has paid a cash dividend and the 18 th consecutive year that the cash dividend has been increased. Stockholders also received a five-for-three stock split in February. In a period of time when the market return for shares of banks and thrifts overall was a negative $2.85 \%$ (SNL Financial Index), Harleysville Savings' stockholders have experienced a total return of 3.7 \% for the fiscal year. Many of our stockholders are long-term investors who have enjoyed an annual average return of $16.3 \%$ over the past five years and an average annual return of $13.2 \%$ over the past ten years when taking into account market appreciation and the payment of cash dividends.
[PICTURE]
Turning to market conditions that have influenced the financial performance of the Company, the Federal Reserve Board (FOMC) has continued to increase short term interest rates over the past year. Since June 30, 2004, the FOMC has increased the federal funds rate twelve times from $1.00 \%$ to $4.00 \%$. The FOMC has turned their attention to inflationary concerns and many economists expect them to continue raising short term interest rates several more times. The interest rate yield curve (the difference between short term rates and long term rates) has flattened considerably over this past year and it has been a challenge to maintain the Company's net interest rate spread. Despite these challenges, net interest income increased $7.4 \%$ to $\$ 13,155,000$ for the twelve month period compared to $\$ 12,245,000$ for the same period last year.

During this past year, management has been laying the foundation to expand relationships with small business customers in our market area to complement the Company's retail business. As has been our practice with any new activity that we have pursued over the years, management has invested a considerable amount of time to establish a strong base of policies and operating procedures to assure

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#### Abstract

that the Company's key principles remain intact as we expand our business opportunities. Those key principles that have contributed so much to our success are:

High asset quality

Exceptional operating efficiencies

Effective capital management

Genuine quality customer service

High asset quality has been a distinguishing characteristic of Harleysville Savings throughout its history as a public company. The Company's non-performing and 90 -day delinquent loans amounted to only $\$ 260,000$ or $0.03 \%$ of assets as of September 30,2005 . Loan loss reserves are in place to protect against possible losses. The Company has $\$ 1,968,000$ or $\$ 7.30$ of reserves in place for every $\$ 1.00$ of assets that are either classified as non-performing or are 90 days or more delinquent. As we begin to expand our boundaries and establish relationships with small business customers, high asset quality will be a major focus of our activities.


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## [PICTURE]

Expanded small business relationships will enable the Company to leverage its investment in new technology to implement the electronic processing of checks for our customers. The Company's Information Systems Manager, Adrian Gordon, and his team deserve credit for completing the task of installing the Company's Check 21 Processing system by this past summer, which has enabled all of our branches to process checks electronically for our customers. As more banks throughout the country begin to exchange checks electronically, the cost of producing substitute checks will drop and the efficiencies created by the Company's new technology will result in even greater profitability for the Company. Image technology brings check processing into the 21 st century by eliminating the need for hand delivery of checks. The Company will be well positioned to take advantage of these opportunities as they develop because of the technology advantages of electronic check image exchange.

On November 1st, construction was started for our newest branch location along the rapidly expanding "Route 422 Corridor". Our Upper Providence Office will be located at the intersection of Township Line Road and Ridge Pike in Upper Providence Township. This strategically placed branch will be in the heart of an expanded commercial area as new shopping centers are planned for each of the other three corners of that busy intersection. We look forward to the Upper Providence branch office to be doing business by the summer of 2006 .

Customer expectations continue to motivate us to provide new products and services. During this past year, we have expanded our product offerings to meet those expectations in a number of ways: We offered a new Prime Money Market Account with the interest rate tied to the prime rate; iSave checking and iSave savings accounts for our teenage customers; a Rising Rate Certificate of Deposit which offers our customers some protection against rising interest rates; Sage Scholars which provides opportunity for our savings account customers to earn Tuition Rewards; E-statement for our checking account customers; Bounce Protection for our checking account customers; Live ATM card services; i-Pay for our on-line banking system; and several new consumer loan products.

For many older Americans, it's difficult to keep up with the financial pressures

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of the new economy and to live life to its fullest. We're dedicated to helping seniors to continue living in the home where they're comfortable by turning the equity they've built into extra cash. One of the ways that we are able to do this is through the Reverse Mortgage product that is provided through our relationship with Financial Freedom, the largest provider of reverse mortgages in the USA.

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## [PICTURE]

Technology may continue to provide opportunity for efficiencies, but Harleysville Savings would not enjoy the success it does without the outstanding contribution from the Company's greatest asset, our talented and experienced employees. Long-term employees bring stability and instill confidence that develops strong customer relationships, which are paramount to building long term success.

Fourteen of our employees were recognized this year for long-term service. Receiving awards for five years were: Barbara Eyrich, Larry Fisher, Peggy Keeley, Janine Losinno, Sonal Patel and Alicia Vaca. Receiving awards for ten years were: Elaine Bergey, Janice Blair, Marie Fazekas, Ann Tomaselli, and Sherry Williamson. Receiving an award for fifteen years was Sue Keeler. Receiving an award for twenty years was Barbara Marcy and receiving an award for 30 years of service was Ron Geib.

The year 2005 was our 90th anniversary as a community financial institution and we are proud of what our employees - both past and present - have accomplished during those years. The old fashioned principles of honesty and integrity are still important in what we do every day. That is why it has been and continues to be our desire to follow a business philosophy that is consistent with the Proverb that God has given us: "A good name is to be more desired than great riches."

Looking ahead to the year 2006 and beyond, we are very optimistic about the new opportunities that exist for Harleysville Savings. We live and work in a great market area, which includes the county with the third highest population, and has the second highest per capita income in the state of Pennsylvania. Montgomery County's housing market and employment base are also among the strongest in Pennsylvania.

We want to express our appreciation to you for the confidence that you have expressed in the management of this Company. We hope to see you at our Annual Stockholders' meeting in January.

Sincerely,
/s/ Edward J. Molnar
Edward J. Molnar
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
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Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations
Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management. In addition, in those and other portions of this document, the words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "except," "intend," "should" and similar expressions, or the negative thereof, as they relate to the Company or the Company's management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future-looking events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated, expected or intended. The Company does not intend to update these forward-looking statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Judgments
The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the application of certain accounting policies, the most significant of which are described in Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Certain of these policies require numerous estimates and strategic or economic assumptions that may prove inaccurate or subject to variations and may significantly affect the Company's reported results and financial position for the period or in future periods. Changes in underlying factors, assumptions, or estimates in any of these areas could have a material impact on the Company's future financial condition and results of operations.

Analysis And Determination of the Allowance for Loan Losses - The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The Company evaluates the need to establish allowances against losses on loans on a monthly basis. When additional allowances are necessary, a provision for loan losses is charged to earnings.

Our methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses consists of three key elements: (1) specific allowances for certain impaired or collateral-dependent loans; (2) a general valuation allowance on certain identified problem loans; and (3) a general valuation allowance on the remainder of the loan portfolio. Although we determine the amount of each element of the allowance separately, the entire allowance for loan losses is available for the entire portfolio.

Specific Allowance Required for Certain Impaired or Collateral-Dependent Loans: We establish an allowance for certain impaired loans for the amounts by which the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) are lower than the carrying value of the loan. Under current accounting guidelines, a loan is defined as impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

General Valuation Allowance on Certain Identified Problem Loans - We also establish a general allowance for classified loans that do not have an individual allowance. We segregate these loans by loan category and assign allowance percentages to each category based on inherent losses associated with each type of lending and consideration that these loans, in the aggregate, represent an above-average credit risk and that more of these loans will prove to be uncollectible compared to loans in the general portfolio.

General Valuation Allowance on the Remainder of the Loan Portfolio - We establish another general allowance for loans that are not classified to recognize the inherent losses associated with lending activities, but which, unlike specific allowances, has not been allocated to particular problem assets. This general valuation allowance is determined by segregating the loans by loan category and assigning allowance percentages based on our historical loss

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experience, delinquency trends and management's evaluation of the collectibility of the loan portfolio. The allowance is adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, affect the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. These significant factors may include changes in lending policies and procedures, changes in existing general economic and business conditions affecting our primary lending areas, credit quality trends, collateral value, loan volumes and concentrations, seasoning of the loan portfolio, loss experience in particular segments of the portfolio, duration of the current business cycle and bank regulatory examination results. The applied loss factors are reevaluated monthly to ensure their relevance in the current economic environment.

## Overview

Harleysville Savings Financial Corporation (the "Company"), a bank holding company, of which Harleysville Savings Bank (the "Bank"), is a wholly owned subsidiary, was formed in February 2000. For purposes of this discussion, the Company, including its wholly owned subsidiary, will be referred to as the "Company." The Company's earnings are primarily dependent upon its net interest income, which is determined by (i) the difference between yields earned on interest-earning assets and rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities ("interest rate spread") and (ii) the relative amounts of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities outstanding. The Company's interest rate spread is affected by regulatory, economic and competitive factors that influence interest rates, loan demand and deposit flows. The Company, like other thrift institutions, is vulnerable to an increase in interest rates to the extent that interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice more rapidly than interest-earning assets. To reduce the effect of adverse changes in interest rates on its operations, the Company has adopted certain asset and liability management strategies, described below.

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The Company's earnings are also affected by, among other factors, other non-interest income, other expenses and income taxes.

The Company's total assets at September 30, 2005, amounted to $\$ 767.0$ million, compared to $\$ 718.2$ million as of September 30, 2004. Deposits as of September 30, 2005, totaled $\$ 419.0$ million, compared to $\$ 405.2$ million at September 30 , 2004. Stockholders' equity totaled $\$ 47.6$ million as of September 30, 2005, compared to $\$ 44.3$ million at September 30, 2004.

During fiscal 2005, net interest income after provision for loan losses increased $\$ 951,000$ or $7.8 \%$ from the prior fiscal year. This increase was the result of $6.4 \%$ growth in the average interest-earning assets, which was offset by a $6.7 \%$ growth in average interest-bearing liabilities, and a slight increase in the interest rate spread from 1.64\% in fiscal 2004 to 1.65\% in fiscal 2005. Earnings for fiscal 2005 were $\$ 5.0$ million compared to $\$ 4.9$ million and $\$ 4.6$ million for the years ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The Company's return on average assets (net income divided by average total assets) was $0.67 \%$ during fiscal 2005 compared to $0.70 \%$ and $0.72 \%$ during fiscal 2004 and 2003, respectively. Return on average equity (net income divided by average equity) was $10.91 \%$ during fiscal 2005 compared to $11.44 \%$ during fiscal 2004 and 11.68\% during fiscal 2003. This decline in return on average assets and return on average equity during the three-year period was a direct result of increased prepayments of higher yielding assets and the Company reinvesting those funds into a shorter-term asset with a lower yield. The repositioning of the portfolio into short-term assets will allow the Company to have more cash flow to reinvest in a rising rate environment.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements - In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123R (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment", which revises SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees". This Statement requires an entity to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity investment based on grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. Effective October 1, 2005 the Company will be required to recognize compensation expense for the fair value of stock options that are granted or vest after that date. Management determined based on current option levels, the impact is not expected to be material on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107 which expressed the views of the SEC regarding the interaction between SFAS No. $123 R$ and certain SEC rules and regulations. SAB No. 107 provides guidance related to the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies, including assumptions such as expected volatility and expected term.

Results of Operations

The table on the next page sets forth for and as of the periods indicated, information regarding: (i) the total dollar amounts of interest income from interest-earning assets and the resulting average yields; (ii) the total dollar amount of interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities and the resulting average costs; (iii) net interest income; (iv) interest rate spread; (v) net interest-earning assets; (vi) the net yield earned on interest-earning assets; and (vii) the ratio of total interest-earning assets to total interest-bearing liabilities. Average balances are calculated on a monthly basis.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income after provision for loan losses increased by $\$ 951,000$ or $7.77 \%$ in fiscal 2005, and increased by $\$ 798,000$ or $6.99 \%$ in fiscal 2004 over the respective prior periods. The increase in the net interest income after provision for loan losses in 2005 and 2004 was due to a higher amount of interest-earning assets and an increase in the interest rate spread. The driving factors will be discussed below in Interest Income and Interest Expense.

Interest Income

Interest income on mortgage loans increased by $\$ 413,000$ or $2.8 \%$ in fiscal 2005 and decreased by $\$ 2.0$ million or $11.9 \%$ in fiscal 2004 from the respective prior years. During fiscal 2005, the average balance of mortgage loans increased $\$ 16.0$ million or $6.5 \%$ and the yield decreased by 21 basis points. The decrease in the yield of mortgage loans reflects the lower interest rate environment and the increase in refinancing of existing loans at lower rates. During fiscal 2004, the average balance of mortgage loans increased $\$ 17.6$ million or $7.7 \%$ and the yield decreased by 134 basis points. The majority of loans originated during the 2005 year were fixed rate mortgages. The increase in interest income on mortgage-backed securities reflected an increase of $\$ 13.2$ million or $5.1 \%$ in the average balance, which was also benefited by a 28 basis point increase in yield earned during fiscal 2005. During fiscal 2004, the increase in interest income on mortgage-backed securities reflected an increase of $\$ 26.0$ million or $11.2 \%$ in the average balance, which was also benefited by a 5 basis point increase in yield. The increase in the balance of mortgage-backed securities reflects the need the Company had for mortgage-related products that the Company was not able to originate in the local market area. The Company needed a higher volume of mortgage-backed securities during fiscal 2004 and 2005 to offset the flat interest rate spread. In 2005, the increase in interest income on consumer and
other loans reflected an increase in the average balance due to growth in home equity loans of $\$ 13.2$ million or $18.0 \%$, and an increase in the yield to $5.35 \%$. In 2004, the increase in interest income on consumer and other loans reflected an increase in the average balance due to growth in home equity loans of $\$ 10.9$ million or $17.5 \%$, which was partially offset by a decrease in the yield to $4.97 \%$.

Interest and dividends on investments increased by $\$ 604,000$ or $16.4 \%$ in fiscal 2005 over the respective prior years. During fiscal 2005, the increase resulted from the average balance on investments increasing $\$ 1.3$ million or $1.3 \%$ and a 55 basis point increase. The increase in the average balance in 2005 reflects funds that were redeployed from normal cash flows. Interest and dividends on investments increased by $\$ 178,000$ or $5.1 \%$ in fiscal 2004 over the respective prior years. During fiscal 2004 , the increase resulted from an increase of 11 basis points and an increase in the average balance of $\$ 1.9$ million or $1.9 \%$.

Interest Expense

Interest expense on deposits increased $\$ 1.2$ million or $13.6 \%$ in fiscal 2005 and decreased by $\$ 1.5$ million or $14.3 \%$ in fiscal 2004 as compared to the respective prior years. In fiscal 2005, the average balance increased $\$ 14.7$ million or $3.8 \%$ with a

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Net interest-earning assets/
    net yield on interest-
    earning assets (1) $ 36,684
    =========
\begin{tabular}{rl}
\(1.82 \%\) & \(\$ 36,093\) \\
\(======\) & \(=========\)
\end{tabular}
Ratio of interest-earning
    assets to interest-
    bearing liabilities 105.4%
(1) Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.
(2) Loan fee income is immaterial to this analysis.
(3) There were no non-accruing loans at September 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003.
The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the changes in interest income and interest expense attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior year rate) and changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior year volume). Changes in rate/volume (determined by multiplying the change in rate by the change in volume) have been allocated to the change in rate or the change in volume based upon the respective percentages of their combined totals.
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|  | Fiscal 2005 Compared <br> to Fiscal 2004 <br> Increase (Decrease) |  |  |  |  | Fiscal 200 <br> to Fisc <br> Increase |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Volume | Rate |  | Total |  | Volume |  |  |
| Interest income on interest-earning assets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage loans (1) | \$ 946 | \$ | (533) | \$ | 413 | \$ | 1,224 |  |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 547 |  | 721 |  | 1,268 |  | 1,044 |  |
| Consumer and other loans (1) | 689 |  | 292 |  | 981 |  | 564 |  |
| Investments | 47 |  | 557 |  | 604 |  | 69 |  |
| Total | 2,229 |  | 1,037 |  | 3,266 |  | 2,901 |  |
| Interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits | 355 |  | 882 |  | 1,237 |  | 453 |  |
| Borrowings | 1,243 |  | (124) |  | 1,119 |  | 1,725 |  |
| Total | 1,598 |  | 758 |  | 2,356 |  | 2,178 |  |
| Net change in net interest income | \$ 631 | \$ | 279 | \$ | 910 | \$ | 723 |  |

(1) There were no non-accruing loans at September 30, 2005 and 2004.

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22 basis point increase in the average rate paid. The increase in the average balance reflects normal savings activity for the Company. In fiscal 2004, the average balance increased $\$ 16.4$ million or $4.4 \%$ with a 51 basis point decrease in the average rate paid. The average rate paid on deposits was $2.6 \%$ for the year ended September 30, 2005, compared to $2.4 \%$ for the year ended September 30, 2004 and 2.9\% for 2003. The average rate paid on deposits, is a direct reflection of the interest rate environment.

Interest expense on borrowings increased by \$1.1 million or 7.2\% in fiscal 2005 and increased by $\$ 243,000$ or $2.2 \%$ in fiscal 2004 as compared to the respective prior years. The increase in interest expense during fiscal 2005 was the result of a $\$ 28.4$ million or $11.1 \%$ increase in the average balance of borrowings partially offset by a decrease of 5 basis points in the average rate paid. Borrowings were primarily obtained during fiscal 2005 and 2004 to fund the purchase of mortgage-backed securities and long-term fixed-rate mortgages. Long-term FHLB advances were used to match the expected maturity terms of these mortgage products.

## Provision for Loan Losses

Management establishes reserves for losses on loans when it determines that losses are probable. The adequacy of loan loss reserves is based upon a regular monthly review of loan delinquencies and "classified assets", as well as local and national economic trends. Although management has currently established no specific reserves for losses, no assurance can be given as to whether future provision may be required. The allowance for loan losses totaled $\$ 2.0$ million at September 30,2005 and 2004 or $0.5 \%$ and $0.6 \%$ of total loans at September 30 , 2005 and 2004, respectively. Due to the Company's loan portfolio status and its analysis of quantitative and qualitative factors, no provision was made in 2005 , 2004 and 2003.

Other Income

The Company's total other operating income decreased to $\$ 1.5$ million in fiscal 2005 and increased to $\$ 1.6$ million in fiscal 2004 . The increase from 2003 to 2004 is attributed to a gain on the sale of an investment available for sale of $\$ 266,000$ in fiscal 2004 as compared to a gain of $\$ 230,000$ in fiscal 2003.

Other income, which consists primarily of income from fees on demand accounts, loan servicing fees, the sale of non-deposit products, insurance commissions, and BOLI income, decreased by $\$ 27,000$ or $2.9 \%$ during fiscal year 2005. During fiscal 2004, other income increased by $\$ 31,000$ or $3.5 \%$. The fees, which comprise other income, are set by the Company at a level, which is intended to cover the cost of providing the related services and expenses to customers and employees. Components of other income in 2005 remained relatively consistent with the results of 2004 . Based on the current services offered by the Company, we anticipate other income to remain consistent in fiscal year 2006 .

Other Expenses

Salaries and employee benefits increased by $\$ 265,000$ or $7.3 \%$ in fiscal 2004 and by $\$ 251,000$ or $6.5 \%$ in fiscal 2005 as compared to prior respective fiscal years. The increased expenses of salaries and employee benefits during the periods are attributable to increased staffing needs due to normal growth; normal salary increases and increased employee benefit expenses. The Company anticipates normal increase in salaries and employee benefits in fiscal year 2006 due to additional staffing needs, inflationary effects and stock option expense.

Occupancy and equipment expense increased by $\$ 73,000$ or $8.4 \%$ in fiscal 2005 and decreased by $\$ 36,000$ or $4.0 \%$ in fiscal 2004 as compared to the prior respective fiscal years. The increase in 2005 and 2004 were attributable to the normal activity of the Company.

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The Company anticipates occupancy and equipment expense to increase in fiscal year 2006 due to normal asset growth and the opening of a new branch.

Other expenses, which consist primarily of advertising expenses, directors' fees, ATM network fees, professional fees, checking account costs, stockholders expense, and insurance premiums, increased by $\$ 282,000$ or $16.4 \%$ in fiscal 2004, and increased by $\$ 264,000$ or $13.2 \%$ in fiscal 2005 over the prior respective fiscal years.

Income Taxes
The Company recorded income tax provisions of $\$ 1.7$ million, $\$ 1.6$ million and $\$ 1.5$ million for fiscal years 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The primary reason for the increase in the income tax provision in fiscal 2005 was an increase in income. See Note 12 of the "Notes to Financial Statements" which provides an analysis of the provision for income taxes.

Asset and Liability Management
The Company has instituted programs designed to decrease the sensitivity of its earnings to material and prolonged increases or decreases in interest rates. The principal determinant of the exposure of the Company's earnings to interest rate risk is the timing difference between the repricing or maturity of the Company's interest-earning assets and the repricing or maturity of its interest-bearing liabilities. If the maturities of such assets and liabilities were perfectly matched, and if the interest rates borne by its assets and liabilities were equally flexible and moved concurrently, neither of which is the case, the impact on net interest income of rapid increases or decreases in interest rates would be minimized. The Company's asset and liability management policies seek to increase the interest rate sensitivity by shortening the repricing intervals and the maturities of the Company's interest-earning assets. Although management of the Company believes that the steps taken have reduced the Company's overall vulnerability to increases and decreases in interest rates, the Company remains vulnerable to material and prolonged increases and decreases in interest rates during periods in which its interest rate sensitive liabilities exceed its interest rate sensitive assets and interest rate sensitive assets exceed interest rate sensitive liabilities, respectively.

The authority and responsibility for interest rate management is vested in the Company's Board of Directors. The Chief Financial Officer implements the Board of Directors' policies during the day-to-day operations of the Company. Each month, the Chief Financial Officer presents the Board of Directors with a report, which outlines the Company's asset and liability "gap" position in various time periods. The "gap" is the difference between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities which mature or reprice over a given time period. The Chief Financial Officer also meets weekly with the Company's other senior officers to review and establish policies and strategies

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| 1 Year | 1 to 3 | 3 to 5 | Over 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| or Less | Years | Years | Years |

Interest-earning assets:
Mortgage loans
$\$ \quad 36,500 \quad \$ \quad 56,208 \quad \$ \quad 42,584$
135,64
42,012

designed to regulate the Company's flow of funds and coordinate the sources, uses and pricing of such funds. The first priority in structuring and pricing the Company's assets and liabilities is to maintain an acceptable interest rate spread while reducing the effects of changes in interest rates and maintaining the quality of the Company's assets.

The above table summarizes the amount of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities outstanding as of september 30, 2005, which are expected to mature, prepay or reprice in each of the future time periods shown. Except as stated below, the amounts of assets or liabilities shown which mature or reprice during a particular period were determined in accordance with the contractual terms of the asset or liability. Adjustable and floating-rate assets are included in the period in which interest rates are next scheduled to adjust rather than in the period in which they are due, and fixed-rate loans and mortgage-backed securities are included in the periods in which they are anticipated to be repaid. However, many of our assets can prepay at any time without a penalty unlike many of our liabilities that have a contractual maturity.

The passbook accounts, negotiable order of withdrawal ("NOW") accounts and a potion of the money market deposit accounts, are included in the "Over 5 Years" categories based on management's beliefs that these funds are core deposits having significantly longer effective maturities based on the Company's retention of such deposits in changing interest rate environments.

Generally, during a period of rising interest rates, a positive gap would result in an increase in net interest income while a negative gap would adversely affect net interest income. Conversely, during a period of falling interest rates, a positive gap would result in a decrease in net interest income while a negative gap would positively affect net interest income. However, the above table does not necessarily indicate the impact of general interest rate

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movements on the Company's net interest income because the repricing of certain categories of assets and liabilities is discretionary and is subject to competitive and other pressures. As a result, certain assets and liabilities indicated as repricing within a stated period may in fact reprice at different rate levels in a different period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's assets increased to $\$ 767.0$ million as of September 30, 2005, from $\$ 718.2$ million as of September 30, 2004. Stockholders' equity increased to $\$ 47.6$ million as of September 30, 2005, from $\$ 44.3$ million as of September 30, 2004. As of September 30, 2005, stockholders' equity amounted to $6.2 \%$ of the Banks total assets under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

For a financial institution, liquidity is a measure of the ability to fund customers' needs for loans, deposit withdrawals and repayment of borrowings. Harleysville Savings regularly evaluates economic conditions in order to maintain a strong liquidity position. One of the most significant factors considered by management when evaluating liquidity requirements is the stability of the Company's core deposit base. In addition to cash, the Company maintains a portfolio of cash flows generating investments to meet its liquidity
requirements. The Company also relies upon cash flow from operations and other financing activities, generally short-term and long-term debt. Liquidity is also provided by investing activities including the repayment and maturity of loans and investment securities as well as the management of asset sales when considered necessary. The Company also has access to and sufficient assets to secure lines of credit and other borrowings in amounts adequate to fund any unexpected cash requirements.

2005 ANNUAL REPORT

As of September 30, 2005, the Company had a remaining borrowing capacity with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh of approximately $\$ 265,548,000$. To the extent that the Company cannot meet its liquidity needs with normal cash flows and deposit growth, the Company will be able to utilize the available borrowing capacity provided by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh to fund asset growth and loan commitments. Management believes that the opening of our sixth branch in the spring of 2006 will have not have a material impact on our liquidity. At September 30,2005 the Company had exposures to limited recourse arrangements with respect to the Company's sale of whole loans. At September 30 2005, the exposure, which represents a portion of credit risk associated with the sold interests, amounted to $\$ 83,000$. The exposure is for the life of the related loans and payable, on our proportional share, as losses are incurred.

The Company's contractual cash obligations at September 30, 2005 were as follows:

|  | Total |  | Less Than |  | 1 to 3 <br> Years |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \text { to } 5 \\ \text { Years } \end{array}$ |  | After 5 Years |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lease Agreements | \$ | 498,065 | \$ | 94,174 | \$ | 192,581 | \$ | 104,332 | \$ | 106,978 |
| FHLB Debt |  | 297,268,488 |  | 6,043,911 |  | 94,560,309 |  | 787,297 |  | $125,876,971$ |
| Funding Commitments |  | 55,757,387 |  | 5,757,387 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase Obligations |  | 106,174 |  | 106,174 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\$ 353,630,114 \$ 92,001,646 \$ 94,752,890 \quad \$ 40,891,629$<br>$============================================$

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The consolidated financial statements and related data presented herein have been prepared in accordance with GAAP which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars, without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation.

Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on a financial institution's performance than the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or in the same magnitude as the prices of goods and services, since prices are affected by inflation to a larger extent than interest rates.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Harleysville Savings Financial Corporation and Subsidiary - Harleysville, Pennsylvania:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Harleysville Savings Financial Corporation and Subsidiary (the "Company") as of September 30, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of their internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Harleysville Savings Financial Corporation and Subsidiary as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 , and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

DELOITTE \& TOUCHE LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
December 12, 2005

Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition


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```
    2005, 3,904,136 shares and 2004, 3,860,817 shares
    Additional Paid-in capital
    Treasury stock, at cost (2005, 3,255 shares; 2004, 28,938 shares)
    Retained earnings - partially restricted
    Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income
    Total stockholders' equity
Total Liabilities And Stockholders' Equity
See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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Consolidated Statements of Income


(1) Disclosure of reclassification amount, net of tax for the years
ended:
Net unrealized gain arising during the year
Less: Reclassification adjustment for net gains included in net
income


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Dividend Reinvestment Plan<br>Change in unrealized holding gain<br>on available-for-sale securities, net of tax<br>See notes to consolidated financial statements.<br>14 HARLEYSVILLE SAVINGS FINANCIAL CORPORATION

11,689


Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Year Ende
2005

Operating Activities:
Net Income
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:
Depreciation
Deferred income taxes 67,768
Realized gain on sales of loans (16,672)
Realized gain on sales of mortgage-backed securities
Realized gain on sale of investment securities (97,905)
Realized loss on disposal of fixed assets 49,233
Origination of loans held for sale (908,522)
Proceeds from the sale of loans held for sale 921,129
Amortization of deferred loan fees (138,102)
Net amortization of premiums and discounts
Increase in cash surrender value
$138,102)$
675,869
anges in assets and liabilities which provided (used) cash:
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets
121,260
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable
Increase in accrued interest payable

Net cash provided by operating activities

Investing Activities:
Purchase of mortgage-backed securities held to maturity
Purchase of mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale
Purchase of investment securities held to maturity
Purchase of investment securities available-for-sale
Purchase of FHLB stock
Proceeds from the sale of mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale
Proceeds from the sale of investment securities available-for-sale
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities
Principal collected on long-term loans \& mortgage-backed securities
Long-term loans originated or acquired
Purchases of premises and equipment
$\$ \quad 5,003,720$
$(2,131,804)$
$(363,016)$
232,840
-------------

3,401,698
$(62,026,532)$
$(35,852,191)$
$(770,525)$
(851, 800)

5, 650,121
16,239,738
147,947,065
$(113,398,481)$
$(566,351)$
$\qquad$
$(43,628,956)$

```
Financing Activities:
Net (decrease) increase in demand deposits, NOW accounts and savingsaccounts
    (18,710,587)
Net increase (decrease) in certificates of deposit
    32,459,603
Cash dividends
Net increase in FHLB advances
    (2,252,336)
    31,315,495
Purchase of treasury stock
(328, 280)
Treasury stock delivered under Dividend Reinvestment and employee stock
        plan
        421,706
Net proceeds from issuance of stock
460,431
Net increase (decrease) in advances from borrowers for taxes and insurance
77,422
Net cash provided by financing activities
    43,443,454
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents 3,216,196
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information-
Cash paid during the period for:
    Interest (credited and paid) $ 22,513,896
    Income Tax 1,527,721
```

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Nature of Operations and Organizational Structure

On February 25, 2000, Harleysville Savings Bank (the "Bank") completed its Agreement and Plan of Reorganization ("Agreement") pursuant to which the Bank was reorganized into a holding company form of ownership. The Agreement was subject to approval by the Pennsylvania Department of Banking, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and approved by the stockholders of the Bank. Harleysville Savings Financial Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It was formed for the purpose of becoming the bank holding company of the Bank through the issuance and exchange of its stock pursuant to the Agreement and the concurrent acquisition of $100 \%$ of the common stock of the Bank. In connection with the Reorganization, each share of the Bank's common stock, ("Bank Common Stock"), was converted into one share of the Company's common stock, ("Company Common Stock"). The result of the Reorganization of the Bank was that the Company became the owner of all of the outstanding shares of Bank Common Stock and each stockholder of the Bank became the owner of one share of the Company Common Stock for each share of bank Common Stock held by him or her immediately prior thereto.

The Company is a bank holding company that is regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary and is regulated by the FDIC and the Pennsylvania Department of Banking. The Bank is principally in the business of attracting deposits through its branch offices and investing

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those deposits, together with funds from borrowings and operations, primarily in single family residential and consumer loans.

## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation - The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Bank, and the Bank's wholly owned subsidiary, HSB Inc., a Delaware subsidiary which was formed in order to accommodate the transfer of certain assets, Freedom Financial LLC that allows the Company to offer non deposit products and HARL LLC that allows the Bank to invest in equity investments. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates in Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements - The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statement and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant of these estimates and assumptions in the Company's consolidated financial statements is the allowance for loan losses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and balances due from banks.

Interest-Bearing Deposits in Banks - Interest-bearing deposits in banks are carried at cost.

Investments and Mortgage-Backed Securities - The Company classifies and accounts for debt and equity securities as follows:

Held to Maturity - Debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold until maturity are classified as held to maturity and are carried at their remaining unpaid principal balance, net of unamortized premiums or unaccreted discounts. Premiums are amortized and discounts are accreted using the interest method over the estimated remaining term of the underlying security.

Available for Sale - Debt and equity securities that will be held for indefinite periods of time, including securities that may be sold in response to changes in market interest or prepayment rates, needs for liquidity and changes in the availability of and the yield of alternative investments are classified as available for sale. These assets are carried at fair value. Fair value is determined using published quotes as of the close of business. Unrealized gains and losses are excluded from earnings and are reported net of tax in other comprehensive income until realized. Realized gains and losses on the sale of investment securities are recorded as of trade date, reported in the consolidated statement of income and determined using the adjusted cost of the specific security sold.

In March 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") reached consensus on several issues being addressed in EITF Issue No. 03-1, "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments". The consensus provides guidance for evaluating whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired and was effective for other-than-temporary impairment evaluations made in reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004. The disclosure provisions of EITF 03-1 continue to be effective for the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2005.

On November 3, 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") Nos. FAS 115-1

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and FAS 124-1, "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments". This FSP addresses the determination as to when an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other than temporary, and the measurement of an impairment loss. This FSP also includes accounting considerations subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment and requires certain disclosures about unrealized losses that have not been recognized as other-than-temporary impairments. This FSP nullifies certain requirements of EITF Issue 03-1, "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments", and supersedes EITF Topic No. D-44, "Recognition of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment upon the Planned Sale of a Security Whose Cost Exceeds Fair Value". The guidance in this FSP amends FASB Statement No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities". The FSP is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005. Management is in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption of this guidance.

## 16 HARLEYSVILLE SAVINGS FINANCIAL CORPORATION

For all securities that are in an unrealized loss position for an extended period of time and for all securities whose fair value is significantly below amortized cost, the Company performs an evaluation of the specific events attributable to the market decline of the security. The Company considers the length of time and extent to which the security's market value has been below cost as well as the general market conditions, industry characteristics, and the fundamental operating results of the issuer to determine if the decline is other-than-temporary. The Company also considers as part of the evaluation its intent and ability to hold the security until its market value has recovered to a level at least equal to the amortized cost. When the Company determines that a security's unrealized loss is other-than-temporary, a realized loss is recognized in the period in which the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary. The write-downs are measured based on public market prices of the security at the time the Company determines the decline in value was other-than-temporary.

Loans - The Company grants mortgage and consumer loans to customers. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is represented by mortgage loans throughout Pennsylvania. The ability of the Company's debtors to honor their contracts is dependent upon the real estate and general economic conditions in this area.

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances adjusted for charge-offs, the allowance for loan losses, and any deferred fees or costs on originated loans. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance.

Interest Income on Loans - Interest on loans is recognized as income when earned. The accrual of interest on mortgage loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. Other personal loans are typically charged off no later than 180 days past due. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged off is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

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Deferred Loan Fees - Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and the balance is amortized to income as an adjustment over the life of the loan using the interest method.

Allowance for Loan Losses - The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. An allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level that management considers adequate to provide for losses based upon evaluation of known and inherent risks in the loan portfolio. The loan loss reserves are established as an allowance for estimated losses based on the probable losses of the loan portfolio. In assessing risk, management considers historical experience, volume and composition of lending conducted by the Company, industry standards, status of nonperforming loans, general economic conditions as they relate to the company's market area, and other factors related to the collectibility of the Company's loan portfolio.

The allowance for loan losses consists of three elements: (1) specific allowances for impaired loans; (2) a general valuation allowance on all classified loans which are not impaired; and (3) a general valuation allowance on the remainder of the loan portfolio. This is consistent with the regulatory method of classifying reserves. Although the amount of each element of the allowance is determined separately, the entire allowance for loan losses is available for the entire portfolio. An allowance for impaired loans is established in the amounts by which the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) are lower than the carrying value of the loan. A general allowance is established for classified loans that are not impaired. These loans are segregated by loan category, and allowance percentages are assigned to each category based on inherent losses associated with each type of lending and consideration that these loans, in the aggregate, represent an above-average credit risk and that more of these loans will prove to be uncollectible compared to loans in the general portfolio.

The general allowance for loans that are not classified is established to recognize the inherent losses associated with lending activities, but which, unlike specific allowances, has not been allocated to particular problem assets. This general valuation allowance is determined by segregating non-classified loans by loan category and assigning allowance percentages to each category. The allowance percentages have been derived using percentages commonly applied under the regulatory framework for the Company and similarly sized institutions. The percentages are adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, could affect the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. These significant factors may include changes in lending policies and procedures, changes in existing general economic and business conditions affecting our primary lending areas, credit quality trends, collateral value, loan volumes and concentrations, seasoning of the loan portfolio, loss experience in particular segments of the portfolio, duration of the current business cycle, and bank regulatory examination results. The applied loss factors are reevaluated monthly to ensure their relevance in the current economic environment.

Real Estate Owned - Real estate owned is carried at the lower of carrying value of the loan or fair value of the property based on an appraisal. Costs relating to the development and improvement of the property are capitalized, and those relating to holding the property are charged to expense.

Office Properties and Equipment - Land is carried at cost. Office properties and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the expected useful lives of the assets that range from four to fifty years. The costs of maintenance and repairs are expensed as they are incurred, and renewals and betterments are capitalized.

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FHLB Stock - The Company reports its investment in FHLB stock at cost in the consolidated statements of financial condition as the Company does not have the ability to influence the FHLB.

Cash Surrender Value Of Life Insurance - The Bank funded the purchase of insurance policies on the lives of officers and employees of the Bank. The Company has recognized any increase in cash surrender value of life insurance, net of
insurance costs, in the consolidated statements of income as other income. The cash surrender value of the insurance policies is recorded as an asset in other assets in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

Long-Lived Assets - Management evaluates the carrying amount of long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Measurement of an impaired loss for long-lived assets would be based the fair value of the asset. For the years ended September 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company did not recognize an impairment.

Income Taxes - Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of "temporary differences" by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities The Company accounts for transfers and servicing of financial assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities" (a replacement of FASB Statement No. 125). This Statement revises the standards for accounting for securitizations and other transfers of financial assets and collateral and requires certain disclosures, but it carries over most of SFAS No. 125 provisions without reconsideration.

The Statement requires an entity to recognize the financial and servicing assets it controls and the liabilities it has incurred, derecognize financial assets when control has been surrendered, and derecognize liabilities when extinguished. It requires that servicing assets and other retained interests in the transferred assets be measured by allocating the previous carrying amount between the asset sold, if any, and retained interest, if any, based on their relative fair values at the date of transfer. It also provides implementation guidance for servicing of financial assets, securitizations, loan syndications and participations and transfers of loan receivables with recourse.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by SFAS Nos. 137 and 138, and as interpreted by the FASB and the Derivatives Implementation Group through "Statement 133 Implementation Issues", as of October 1, 2000. In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". This Statement amended and clarified accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133. This Statement was effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003, except for the provision of this statement that relate to SFAS 133 Implementation Issues

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that had been effective for fiscal quarters that began prior to June 15, 2003 and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. All provisions were to be applied prospectively except for the provision of this Statement that relate to SFAS 133 Implementation Issues that had been effective for fiscal quarters that began prior to June 15, 2003. These provisions are to be applied in accordance with their respective effective dates. Currently, no embedded derivatives require bifurcation. The Company currently does not employ hedging activities that require designation as either fair value or cash flow hedges, or hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

Treasury Stock - The Company records treasury stock purchases at cost. Gains and losses on subsequent reissuance of shares are credited or charged to capital in excess of par value using the average-cost method.

In March, July and September of 2005, the Company repurchased 10,000, 5,000 and 2,000 shares of common stock respectively at $\$ 20.41, \$ 17.90$ and $\$ 17.34$ per share, respectively, for its treasury at a total cost of $\$ 328,280$.

Accounting for Stock Options - The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with the Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25,
"Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." This method calculates compensation expense using the intrinsic value method, which recognizes as expense the difference between the market value of the stock and the exercise price at grant date. The Company has not recognized any compensation expense under this method. The Company adopted the reporting disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", which requires the Company to disclose the pro forma effects of accounting for stock-based compensation using the fair value method as described in the accounting requirements of SFAS No. 123. As permitted by SFAS No. 123, the Company continues to account for stock-based compensation under the intrinsic value method described in APB Opinion No. 25. In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation --Transition and Disclosure", an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123. SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this Statement amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The Company has elected to continue application of Accounting Principals Board Opinion No. 25 Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and related interpretations for stock options and, accordingly no compensation expense has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, using Binomial Option Pricing Model, to stock-based employee compensation.

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| Basic-as reported | \$ |  | 1.29 | \$ |  | 1.28 | \$ |  | 1.21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic-pro forma |  |  | 1.28 |  |  | 1.27 |  |  | 1.21 |
| Diluted-as reported | \$ |  | 1.27 | \$ |  | 1.25 | \$ |  | 1.19 |
| Diluted-pro forma |  |  | 1.26 |  |  | 1.24 |  |  | 1.18 |
| Significant assumptions used to calculate the above are as follows: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Risk free interest rate of return |  |  | 1\% |  |  | 1\% |  |  | 1.25\% |
| Expected option life |  |  | months |  |  | months |  |  | months |
| Expected volatility |  |  | 10\% |  |  | 10\% |  |  | 10\% |
| Expected dividends |  |  | $3 \%$ |  |  | $3 \%$ |  |  | $3 \%$ |

Stock Split - On January 26, 2005, the Board of Directors declared a declared a cash dividend of $\$ .25$ ( $\$ .15$ post split) per share and a five for three stock split payable on February 23, 2005 to the stockholders of record at the close of business on February 9, 2005. The number of shares and per share information has been restated to reflect the five for three stock split. The shares of Harleysville Savings Financial Corporation traded on February 24, 2005 on a post split basis.

Earnings Per Share - Basic earnings per common share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding, increased by the number of common shares that are assumed to have been purchased with the proceeds from the exercise of stock options (treasury stock method). These purchases were assumed to have been made at the average market price of the common stock. The weighted average shares outstanding used to calculate earnings per share were as follows:

|  | Year Ended September 30, <br> 2005 2004 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average shares outstanding - basic | 3,871,255 | 3,802,937 | 3,783,693 |
| Increase in shares due to dilutive options | 69,446 | 87,275 | 85,145 |
| Average shares outstanding - diluted | 3,940,701 | 3,890,21 | 3,868,838 |

Other Comprehensive Income - The Company presents, as a component of comprehensive income, amounts from transactions and other events, which are currently excluded from the statement of income and are recorded directly to stockholders' equity. The Company's other comprehensive income consists of net unrealized holding gains or losses on securities available-for-sale, net of income taxes.

Interest Rate Risk - The Company is engaged principally in providing first mortgage loans to individuals and commercial enterprises. At September 30, 2005, the Company's assets that earned interest at fixed and variable interest rates were funded primarily with long-term liabilities that have interest rates that are fixed.

The Company is vulnerable to a decrease in interest rates to the extent that interest-earning assets mature or reprice more rapidly than interest-bearing liabilities. In the current market, the Company primarily originates long-term fixed rate loans secured by single-family residences and purchases short-term investments. The source of these funds has been long-term advances.

At September 30, 2005, the Company had interest-earning assets of approximately $\$ 722,126,000$ having a weighted average effective yield of $4.97 \%$ and interest-bearing liabilities of approximately $\$ 685,422,000$ having a weighted average effective interest rate of $3.32 \%$.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements - In December 2004, FASB issued SFAS No. 123R (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment", which revises SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees". This Statement requires an entity to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity investment based on grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. Effective October 1, 2005 the Company will be required to recognize compensation expense for the fair value of stock options that are granted or vest after that date. Management determined based on current option levels, the impact is not expected to be material on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107 which expressed the views of the SEC regarding the interaction between SFAS No. 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations. SAB No. 107 provides guidance related to the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies, including assumptions such as expected volatility and expected term.

Reclassification - Certain items in the 2004 and 2003 financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the presentation in the 2005 consolidated financial statements.

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3. Investment Securities Held to Maturity

A comparison of amortized cost and approximate fair value of investment securities with gross unrealized gains and losses, by maturities, is as follows:

|  | Amortized Cost |  | September <br> Gross <br> Unrealized <br> Gains | 30, 2005 <br> Gross Unrealized Losses | Approximate Fair Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. Government Agencies |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due after 1 years through 5 years | \$ 12,000,000 |  |  | \$ (197,000) | \$ 11,803,000 |
| Due after 5 years through 10 years | 25,703,340 | \$ | 77,445 | $(207,785)$ | 25,573,000 |
| Due after 10 years through 15 years | 24,862,533 |  | 5,200 | $(497,733)$ | 24,370,000 |
| Tax Exempt Obligations |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due after 10 years through 15 years | 13,050,956 |  | 949,044 | - | 14,000,000 |
| Due after 15 years | 11,747,616 |  | 910,384 | - | 12,658,000 |
| Total Investment Securities | \$ 87,364,445 |  | 1,942,073 | \$ (902,518) | \$ 88,404,000 |

A summary of investment with unrealized losses, aggregated by category, at September 30, 2005 is as follows:
Less than 12 Months
Fair Value Unrealized Losses

12 Months or Longer
Fair Value Unrealized Losses

| US Government agencies | \$ | $31,567,124$ | \$ | (284, 269) | \$ | 21,339,331 | \$ | $(618,249)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | \$ | 31,567,124 | \$ | (284, 269) | \$ | 21,339,331 | \$ | $(618,249)$ |

At September 30, 2005, investment securities in a gross unrealized loss position for twelve months or longer consisted of 8 US Government Agency Securities that at such date had an aggregate depreciation of $2.8 \%$ from the Company's amortized cost basis. Management believes that the estimated fair value of the securities disclosed above is primarily dependent upon the movement in market interest rates. Management evaluated the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost; the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the issuer such as changes in technology that may impair the earnings potential of the investment or the discontinuance of a segment of the business that may effect the future earnings potential. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until the anticipated recovery of fair value occurs. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of September 30, 2005 represents an other-than-temporary impairment.

|  | September 30,2004 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gmortized | Gross | Gross |  |
| Cost | Gains | Losses | Fair Value |

## U.S. Government Agencies

| Due after 1 years through 5 years | \$ 999,347 |  |  | \$ | (347) | \$ | 999,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Due after 5 years through 10 years | 15,278,032 | \$ | 186,208 |  | $(21,240)$ |  | 15,443,000 |
| Due after 10 years through 15 years | 26,918,369 |  | 22,286 |  | $(402,655)$ |  | 26,538,000 |
| $x$ Exempt Obligations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due after 10 years through 15 years | 6,932,105 |  | 453,895 |  | - |  | 7,386,000 |
| Due after 15 years | 18,033,719 |  | 1,039,281 |  | - |  | 19,073,000 |
| tal Investment Securities | \$ 68,161,572 | \$ | 1,701,670 | \$ | $(424,242)$ | \$ | 69,439,000 |

A summary of investment with unrealized losses, aggregated by category, at September 30, 2004 is as follows:

|  | Less than 12 Months |  |  |  | 12 Months or Longer |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fair Value |  | Unrealized Losses |  | Fair Value |  | Unrealized Losses |  |
| US Government agencies |  | 22,509,680 | \$ | $(424,242)$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |
| Total |  | 22,509,680 | \$ | $(424,242)$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |

There were no securities in a loss position greater then twelve months. Management evaluated the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost; the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the
issuer such as changes in technology that may impair the earnings potential of the investment or the discontinuance of a segment of the business that may effect the future earnings potential. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until the anticipated recovery of fair value occurs. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of September 30 , 2004 represents an other-than-temporary impairment.

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At September 2005 and 2004, U.S. Government Agencies include structured note securities with periodic interest rate adjustments and are callable periodically by the issuing agency. These structured notes were comprised of step-up bonds with par values of $\$ 31.7$ million and $\$ 38.7$ million respectively, at September 30, 2005 and 2004. The Company has the positive intent and the ability to hold these securities to maturity. At September 30, 2005, neither a disposal, nor conditions that could lead to a decision not to hold these securities to maturity were reasonably foreseen.
4. Investment Securities Available-For-Sale

A comparison of amortized cost and approximate fair value of investment securities with gross unrealized gains and losses, by maturities, is as follows:

|  | Amortized Cost |  | Septembe <br> Gross <br> Unrealized <br> Gain |  | ```30,2005 Gross Unrealized Losses``` |  | Fair Value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equity Securities | \$ | 906,113 | \$ | 9,830 | \$ | $(56,723)$ | \$ | 859,220 |
| Money Market Mutual Funds |  | 1,976,024 |  | - |  | - |  | 1,976,024 |
| Total Investment Securities | \$ | $2,882,137$ | \$ | 9,830 | \$ | $(56,723)$ | \$ | 2,835,244 |

A summary of investment with unrealized losses, aggregated by category, at September 30, 2005 is as follows:

|  | Less than 12 MonthsFair Value Unrealized Losses |  |  |  | 12 Months or LongerFair Value Unrealized Losses |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unrealized Losses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity Securities | \$ | 751,220 | \$ | $(56,723)$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |
| Total | \$ | 751,220 | \$ | $(56,723)$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |

There were no securities in a loss position greater then twelve months. Management evaluated the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost; the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the issuer such as changes in technology that may impair the earnings potential of

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the investment or the discontinuance of a segment of the business that may effect the future earnings potential. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until the anticipated recovery of fair value occurs. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of September 30, 2005 represents an other-than-temporary impairment.

|  | Amortized Cost |  | Septembe <br> Gross <br> Unrealized Gain |  | 30, 2004 <br> Gross <br> Unrealized Losses |  | Fair Value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equity Securities | \$ | 971,110 | \$ | 58,377 | \$ | - | \$ | 1,029,487 |
| Money Market Mutual Funds |  | 6,685,353 |  | - |  | - |  | 6,685,353 |
| Total Investment Securities | \$ | 7,656,463 | \$ | 58,377 | \$ | - | \$ | 7,714,840 |

Proceeds from the sale of investments available for sale during the year ended September 30,2005 were $\$ 5,650,000$ resulting in a gross gain of $\$ 98,000$ and a net tax gain of $\$ 65,000$. Proceeds from the sale of investments available for sale during the year ended September 30,2004 were $\$ 2,601,000$ resulting in a gross gain of $\$ 266,000$ and a net tax gain of $\$ 176,000$. Proceeds from the sale of investments available for sale during the year ended September 30, 2003 were $\$ 422,000$ resulting in a gross gain of $\$ 71,000$ and a net tax gain of $\$ 47,000$.
5. Mortgage-Backed Securities Held to Maturity

A comparison of amortized cost and approximate fair value of mortgage-backed securities with gross unrealized gains and losses, by maturities, is as follows:

|  | Amortized Cost |  | September <br> Gross <br> Unrealized <br> Gains | $30, \quad 2005$ <br> Gross <br> Unrealized Losses | Approximate Fair Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collateralized mortgage obligations | \$ 17,089,874 | \$ | 36,738 | \$ $(278,612)$ | \$ 16,848,000 |
| FHLMC pass-through certificates | 118,663,486 |  | 128,502 | $(2,047,988)$ | 116,744,000 |
| FNMA pass-through certificates | 121,596,729 |  | 161,648 | $(2,216,377)$ | 119,542,000 |
| GNMA pass-through certificates | 6,613,676 |  | 246,324 |  | 6,860,000 |
| Total Mortgage-Backed Securities | \$263,963,765 | \$ | 573,212 | \$ (4, 542,977) | \$259,994,000 |

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A summary of investment with unrealized losses, aggregated by category, at September 30, 2005 is as follows:

|  | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses |  | Fair Value |  | Unrealized Losses |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortgage-backed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| maturity | \$178,406,095 | \$ | $(2,751,178)$ | \$ | 58,493,074 | \$ | $(1,791,799)$ |
| Total | \$178,406,095 | \$ | $(2,751,178)$ | \$ | 58,493,074 | \$ | $(1,791,799)$ |

At September 30, 2005, mortgage-related securities in a gross unrealized loss position for twelve months or longer consisted of 27 securities that at such date had an aggregate depreciation of $3.0 \%$ from the Company's amortized cost basis. Management evaluated the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost; the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the issuer such as changes in technology that may impair the earnings potential of the investment or the discontinuance of a segment of the business that may effect the future earnings potential. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until the anticipated recovery of fair value occurs. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of September 30,2005 represents an other-than-temporary impairment.

| Amortized Cost | September Gross Unrealized Gains | $30,2004$ <br> Gross Unrealized Losses | Approximate <br> Fair Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| \$ 8,733,300 | \$ 42,446 | \$ (71, 746) | \$ 8,704,000 |
| 118,448,507 | 717,032 | $(189,539)$ | 118, 976,000 |
| 123,234,413 | 831,713 | (641, 126) | 123,425,000 |
| 10,875,510 | 579,490 | - | 11,455,000 |
| \$261, 291, 730 | \$ 2,170,681 | \$ (902, 411) | \$262,560,000 |
| $=========$ | ========== | ========= | = = = = = |

A summary of investment with unrealized losses, aggregated by category, at September 30, 2004 is as follows:

|  | Less than 12 Months |  |  | 12 Months or Longer |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses |  | Fair Value |  | Unrealized Losses |  |
| Mortgage-backed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| maturity | \$107, 763, 021 | \$ | $(902,411)$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |
| Total | \$107, 763, 021 | \$ | $(902,411)$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |
|  | =========== |  | $=======$ |  |  |  |  |

There were no securities in a loss position greater then twelve months. Management evaluated the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost; the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the
issuer such as changes in technology that may impair the earnings potential of the investment or the discontinuance of a segment of the business that may effect the future earnings potential. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until the anticipated recovery of fair value occurs. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of September 30, 2004 represents an other-than-temporary impairment.
6. Mortgage-Backed Securities Available-For-Sale

A comparison of amortized cost and approximate fair value of mortgage-backed securities with gross unrealized gains and losses, by maturities, is as follows:

|  |  | Amortized Cost |  | ptembe <br> ross <br> alized <br> ins |  |  |  | proximate air Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FNMA pass-through certificates | \$ | 1,012,154 | \$ | 32,933 | \$ | - | \$ | 1,045,087 |
| Total Mortgage-Backed Securities | \$ | 1,012,154 | \$ | 32,933 | \$ | - | \$ | 1,045,087 |


|  | Amortized Cost |  | Septembe <br> Gross <br> Unrealized Gains |  | 30, 2004 <br> Gross <br> Unrealized <br> Losses |  | Approximate <br> Fair Value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FNMA pass-through certificates | \$ | 3,803,463 | \$ | 2,518 | \$ | $(10,707)$ | \$ | 3,795,274 |
| Total Mortgage-Backed Securities | \$ | 3,803,463 | \$ | 2,518 | \$ | $(10,707)$ | \$ | 3,795,274 |

A summary of investment with unrealized losses, aggregated by category, at September 30, 2004 is as follows:
Less than 12 Months
Fair Value Unrealized Losses
12 Months or Longer
Fair Value Unrealized Losses

| Mortgage-backed securities available |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| for sale | \$ | 2,350,371 | \$ | $(10,707)$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |
| Total | \$ | 2,350,371 | \$ | $(10,707)$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |

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There were no securities in a loss position greater then twelve months.

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Management evaluated the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost; the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the issuer such as changes in technology that may impair the earnings potential of the investment or the discontinuance of a segment of the business that may effect the future earnings potential. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until the anticipated recovery of fair value occurs. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of September 30 , 2004 represents an other-than-temporary impairment.
7. Loans Receivable

Loans receivable consist of the following:

|  | September 30, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2005 |  | 2004 |  |
| Residential Mortgages | \$ | 270,940,562 | \$ | 256,512,743 |
| Commercial Mortgages |  | 2,003,219 |  | 2,141,481 |
| Construction |  | 7,639,300 |  | 7,970,663 |
| Savings Account |  | 921,400 |  | 811,032 |
| Home Equity |  | 59,724,004 |  | 46,256,556 |
| Automobile and other |  | 771,538 |  | 732,062 |
| Line of Credit |  | 31,579,680 |  | 32,329,416 |
| Total |  | 373,579,703 |  | 346,753,953 |
| Undisbursed portion of loans in process |  | $(4,933,753)$ |  | $(5,237,847)$ |
| Deferred loan fees |  | (671,426) |  | (955,052) |
| Allowance for loan losses |  | $(1,967,607)$ |  | $(1,976,849)$ |
| Loans Receivable - net | \$ | 366,006,917 | \$ | 338,584,205 |

The Company originates both adjustable and fixed interest rate loans and purchases both adjustable and fixed interest rate mortgage-backed securities. At September 30, 2005, the composition of these loans and mortgage-backed securities, in thousands, is as follows:

| Fixed-Rate |  |  | Adjustable-Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Term to Maturity |  | k Value | Term to Maturit |  | Value |
| 1 year or less | \$ | 13,237 | 1 year or less | \$ | 45,047 |
| 1-3 years |  | 18,722 | 1-3 years |  | 3,988 |
| 3-5 years |  | 30,234 | 3-5 years |  | 2,878 |
| 5-15 years |  | 288,790 |  |  | - |
| over 15 years |  | 230,759 |  |  | - |
|  | \$ | 581,742 |  | \$ | 51,913 |

The adjustable rate loans have interest rate adjustment limitations and are generally indexed to the 1 -year U.S. Treasury Securities rate. Future market factors may affect the correlation of the interest rate adjustment with the rates the Company pays on the short-term deposits that have been primarily utilized to fund these loans. At September 30, 2005 and 2004, the Company was servicing loans for others amounting to approximately $\$ 4,730,000$ and $\$ 2,582,000$, respectively. Servicing loans for others generally consists of collecting mortgage payments, maintaining escrow accounts, disbursing payments to investors and foreclosure processing. Loan servicing income is recognized over the life of the loan. In connection with the loans serviced for others, the company held borrowers' escrow balances of approximately $\$ 36,000, \$ 37,000$, and $\$ 19,000$ at

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September 30, 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively. Loans to officers and directors at September 30, 2005 and 2004, were approximately $\$ 459,000$ and $\$ 455,000$, respectively. Additional loans and repayments for the year ended September 30,2005 , were $\$ 70,000$ and $\$ 127,000$, respectively, and for the year ended September 30, 2004, were approximately $\$ 114,000$ and $\$ 85,000$, respectively. The Company provides loans primarily in its local market area to borrowers that share similar attributes. This concentration of credit exposes the company to a higher degree of risk in this regard.

The following schedule summarizes the changes in the allowance for loan losses:


The activity in the recoveries and charge off accounts was primarily the result of the Company's Bounce protection program. This program extends credit automatically to our depositors. If the account is not brought current by the depositor the loan is charged off. If the customer subsequently brings the account current, a recovery is recognized.

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The provision for loan losses charged to expense is based upon past loss experiences and an evaluation of potential losses in the current loan portfolio, including the evaluation of impaired loans under SFAS No. 114 . A loan is considered to be impaired when, based upon current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan. An insignificant delay or insignificant shortfall in amount of payments does not necessarily result in the loan being identified as impaired. For this purpose, delays less than 90 days are considered to be insignificant. As of September 30, $2005,100 \%$ of the impaired loan balance was measured for impairment based on the fair value of the loans' collateral. Impairment losses are included in the provision for loan losses. SFAS No. 114 does not apply to large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment, except for those loans restructured under a troubled debt restructuring. Loans collectively evaluated for impairment include consumer loans and residential real estate loans. At September 30, 2005 and 2004, the Company's impaired loans consisted of smaller balance residential mortgage loans collectively evaluated for impairment.
Non-performing loans (which include loans in excess of 90 days delinquent) at September 30, 2005 and 2004, amounted to approximately $\$ 260,000$ and $\$ 291,000$, respectively. The non-performing loans are still accruing interest. The loans were collectively evaluated for impairment.

## 8. Accrued Interest Receivable

Accrued interest receivable consists of the following:

|  | September 30, |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 2005 | 2004 |  |
| Investments and interest-bearing deposits | $\$ 1,022,126$ | $\$ 763,024$ |

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| Mortgage-backed securities | 1,036,830 | 1,020,426 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans receivable | 1,373,098 | 1,285,588 |
| Total | \$ 3,432,054 | \$ 3,069,038 |

9. Office Properties and Equipment

Office properties and equipment are summarized by major classifications as follows:


Depreciation expense for the years ended September 30, 2005, 2004, and 2003 amounted to approximately $\$ 436,000, \$ 484,000$, and $\$ 535,000$, respectively.

## 10. Deposits

Deposits are summarized as follows:

|  | September 30, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2005 |  |  | 2004 |  |  |
|  | Amount |  | Weighted Interest |  |  | Weighted Interest |
|  |  |  | Rate |  | Amount | Rate |
| NOW accounts | \$ | 18,282,489 | $0.25 \%$ | \$ | 19,838,879 | $0.15 \%$ |
| Non-interest |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Checking accounts |  | 9,618,764 | $0.00 \%$ |  | 8,335,991 | $0.00 \%$ |
| Interest Checking |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| accounts |  | 9,102,649 | $2.47 \%$ |  | 3,431,273 | $0.75 \%$ |
| Money Market |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposit accounts |  | 76,581,019 | 1.32\% |  | 100,448,760 | $1.03 \%$ |
| Passbook and Club |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| accounts |  | 3,806,599 | $0.78 \%$ |  | 4,047,204 | $0.67 \%$ |
| Certificate accounts |  | 301,588,135 | $3.52 \%$ |  | 269,128,532 | $3.09 \%$ |
| Total Deposits | \$ | 418,979,655 | $2.85 \%$ | \$ | 405,230,639 | $2.33 \%$ |
|  |  | $=======$ | === $=$ |  | $=======$ | === $=$ |

At September 30, 2005, the amounts of scheduled maturities of certificate accounts were as follows:

For the year ended September 30:

| 2006 | $\$$ | $101,561,820$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2007 | $106,179,890$ |  |
| 2008 | $60,900,378$ |  |
| 2009 | $30,955,488$ |  |
| 2010 | $1,990,559$ |  |
|  | ---------- |  |
| Total | $\$ 301,588,135$ |  |

The aggregate amount of certificate accounts in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more at September 30, 2005 and 2004 amounted to approximately $\$ 39.7$ million and $\$ 28.1$ million, respectively. Deposits in excess of $\$ 100,000$ are not federally insured.

The following table sets forth the maturity of certificate deposits in excess of $\$ 100,000$ as of September 30, 2005.

|  | Amount <br> thousands) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 3 months | \$ | 2,237 |
| 4 to 6 months |  | 4,907 |
| 7 to 12 months |  | 6,306 |
| Thereafter |  | 26,257 |
| Total | \$ | 39,707 |

Interest expense on savings deposits is composed of the following:

|  |  | 2005 | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } 30, \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NOW accounts and MMDA accounts | \$ | 1,245,110 | \$ | 1,093,438 | \$ 1,380,039 |
| Passbook and Club accounts |  | 26,325 |  | 22,734 | 36,472 |
| Certificate accounts |  | 9,065,269 |  | 7,984,282 | 9,207,886 |
| Total | \$ | 10,336,704 | \$ | 9,100,454 | \$10,624,397 |

11. Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank consist of the following:

|  | September 30, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2005 |  |  | 2004 |  |  |
|  | Amount |  | Weighted | Amount |  | Weighted Interest Rate |
|  |  |  | Interest |  |  |  |
| Maturing Period |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
| 1 to 12 months | \$ | 36,043,911 | 3.73\% | \$ | 40,428,147 | 3.40\% |
| 13 to 24 months |  | 25,446,061 | 3.66\% |  | 9,545,900 | 3.55\% |
| 25 to 36 months |  | 69,114,248 | 4.83\% |  | 28,476,845 | 3.59\% |
| 37 to 48 months |  | 31,484,966 | 3.89\% |  | 54,582,988 | 5.08\% |
| 49 to 60 months |  | 9,302,331 | 3.97\% |  | 34,950,243 | 3.77\% |
| 61 to 72 months |  | 40,208,732 | 5.35\% |  | 15,000,000 | 6.08\% |
| 73 to 84 months |  | 60,668,239 | 4.47\% |  | 25,968,870 | 4.89\% |
| 85 to 120 months |  | 25,000,000 | 3.80\% |  | 57,000,000 | 4.43\% |
| Total | \$ | 297,268,488 | 4.38\% | \$ | 265,952,993 | 4.34\% |

The advances are collateralized by Federal Home Loan Bank stock and substantially all first mortgage loans.

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The Company has a line of credit of which $\$ 21.0$ million and $\$ 19.1$ million of the available $\$ 40.0$ million was used at September 30,2005 and 2004 , respectively. The average balance outstanding on the line of credit for September 30, 2005 and 2004 was $\$ 29.4$ million and $\$ 20.3$ million, respectively. The maximum amount outstanding at any time for 2005 and 2004 was $\$ 36.1$ million and $\$ 25.6$ million, respectively. The weighted average interest rate during 2005 and 2004 was $2.98 \%$ and $1.38 \%$, respectively.

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## 12. Income Taxes

The Company computes its reserve for bad debts under the specific charge-off method. The bad debt deduction allowable under this method is available to large banks with assets greater than $\$ 500$ million. Generally, this method allows the Company to deduct an annual addition to the reserve for bad debts equal to its net charge-offs. Retained earnings at September 30, 2005 and 2004 includes approximately $\$ 1,325,000$ representing bad debt deductions for which no deferred income taxes have been provided.

The expense for income taxes differs from that computed at the statutory federal corporate tax rate as follows:


Income tax expense is summarized as follows:

|  | Year Ended September 30, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Current | \$ 1,624,759 | \$ 1,628,569 | \$ 1,693,594 |
| Deferred | 67,768 | $(24,745)$ | $(217,709)$ |
| Total Income Tax Expense | \$ 1,692,527 | \$ 1,603,824 | \$ 1,475,885 |

Items that gave rise to significant portions of the deferred tax accounts are as follows:

|  | 2005 |  | 2004 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deferred Tax Assets: |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred Loan Fees | \$ | 87,919 | \$ | 87,330 |
| Allowance for Loan Losses |  | 668,986 |  | 672,129 |
| Unrealized loss on investment securities |  | 4,746 |  | - |
| Other |  | 9,846 |  | - |
| Sub-Total |  | 771,497 |  | 759,459 |
| Deferred Tax Liabilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Unrealized gain on investment securities |  | - |  | (17,064) |
| Property |  | $(431,910)$ |  | $(352,645)$ |
| Other |  | - |  | $(4,205)$ |
| Sub-Total |  | $(431,910)$ |  | $(373,914)$ |
| Total | \$ | 339,587 |  | 385,545 |

Income taxes paid were approximately $\$ 1,528,000, \$ 1,533,000$, and $\$ 1,461,000$ for the years ended September 30, 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively.

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## 13. Regulatory Capital Requirements

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal Banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory - and possibly additional discretionary - actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to assets (as defined). Management believes, as of September 30, 2005, that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject. As of September 30, 2005, the most recent notification from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are also presented in the table.

|  | Actual |  |  | For Capital <br> Adequacy Purposes |  |  | Capita <br> Prompt <br> Action <br> Amoun |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount | Ratio |  | Amount | Ratio |  |  |
| As of September 30, 2005 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tier 1 Capital (to assets) | \$ | 47,524,213 | 6.26\% | \$ | 30,376,680 | 4.00\% | \$ | 37,970 |
| Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets) |  | 47,524,213 | 13.31\% |  | 14,283,160 | 4.00\% |  | 21,424 |
| Total Capital (to risk weighted assets) |  | 49,491,820 | 13.86\% |  | 28,566,320 | 8.00\% |  | 35,707 |
| As of September 30, 2004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tier 1 Capital (to assets) | \$ | 44,124,545 | 6.20\% | \$ | 28,480,960 | 4.00\% | \$ | 35,601 |
| Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets) |  | 44,124,545 | 13.69\% |  | 12,890,920 | 4.00\% |  | 19,336 |
| Total Capital (to risk weighted assets) |  | 46,127,545 | 14.31\% |  | 25,781,840 | 8.00\% |  | 32,227 |

## 14. Retirement Savings Plan

The Company has an employee stock ownership pension plan and a qualified 401 (k) retirement savings plan covering all full-time employees meeting certain eligibility requirements. Contributions for both plans are at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. Contributions expense related to the plans was $\$ 260,528$, $\$ 241,185$ and $\$ 201,793$ for the years ended September 30, 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively.

## 15. Stock Options

In 1987, the Company established a stock compensation program for executive officers and other selected full-time employees and directors of the Company. The 1987 program consists of four plans that are available for grant: Plan I incentive stock options; Plan II - compensatory stock options; Plan III - stock appreciation rights; and Plan IV - performance share awards.

In January 1996, the stockholders approved the 1995 Stock Option Plan. This plan consists of two parts: Plan I - incentive stock options and Plan II compensatory stock options.

In January 2001, the stockholders approved the 2000 Stock Option Plan. This plan consists of two parts: Plan I - incentive stock options and Plan II compensatory stock options.

A summary of transactions under this plan follows:

Options exercisable, end of year $98,267 \quad \$ \quad 11.98 \quad 130,315 \quad \$ \quad 9.41 \quad 123,968 \quad \$ \quad 7.52$

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A summary of the exercise price range at September 30, 2005 is as follows:

| Number of Option Shares | Exercise <br> Price <br> Range | Weighted <br> Average Remaining Contractual Life | Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 66,682 | \$ 5.81-11.48 | 4.87 years | \$ 9.13 |
| 102,350 | \$ 12.06 - 17.79 | 8.08 years | 15.90 |
| 169,032 | \$ 5.81-17.79 | 6.81 years | \$ 13.23 |

The Company also has established an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan") whereby employees may elect to make contributions to the Purchase Plan in an aggregate amount not less than $2 \%$ no more than $10 \%$ of such employee's total compensation. These contributions would then be used to purchase stock during an offering period determined by the Company's Salary and Benefits Committee. The purchase price of the stock would be the lesser of $85 \%$ of the market price on the first day or the last day of the offering period. The SFAS No. 123 impact of the Purchase Plan on pro forma net income and income per share was deemed to be immaterial. During 2005 and 2004, 3,729 and 6,927 shares were issued to employees, respectively. At September 30, 2005 and 2004, there were 31,081 and 36,898 shares available for future purchase. The Company suspended participation in the Purchase Plan in March 2005 and the plan is not currently active.

## 16. Commitments

At September 30, 2005, the Company had approximately $\$ 10.8$ million in outstanding commitments to originate mortgage loans, of which $\$ 8.8$ million were at fixed rates ranging from $5.25 \%$ to $6.50 \%$ and adjustable rates of $\$ 2.0$ million ranging from 4.75 to $5.38 \%$. The unfunded line of credit commitments at September 30,2005 were $\$ 39.9$ million. The amounts of undisbursed portions of loans in process at September 30, 2005 were $\$ 4.9$ million. At September 30, 2005 the Company had exposures to limited recourse arrangements with respect to the Company's sale of whole loans. At September 30, 2005, the exposure, which represents a portion of credit risk associated with the sold interests, amounted to $\$ 83,000$. The exposure is for the life of the related loans and payable, on our proportional share, as losses are incurred. Also, at September 30, 2005, the Company had no outstanding futures or options positions.

The Company leases land for two of its branch offices. Minimum rental commitments at September 30, 2005, are summarized below:

| Fiscal | Rental <br> Year |
| :---: | ---: |
| ------ | Amount |
| 2006 | 94,174 |
| 2007 | 94,174 |
| 2008 | 98,407 |
| 2009 | 104,332 |
| 2010 | 106,978 |
|  | --------- |
| Total | $\$ 498,065$ |
|  | $=========$ |

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## 17. Legal Contingencies

Various legal claims also arise from time to time in the normal course of business which, in the opinion of management, will have no material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.
18. Conversion To A Stock Savings Bank

At the time of conversion, in 1987, the Bank established a liquidation account in an amount equal to the Bank's net worth as reflected in the latest consolidated statement of financial condition of the Bank contained in the offering circular utilized in the conversion. The function of the liquidation account is to establish a priority on liquidation and, except with respect to the payment of cash dividends on, or the re-purchase of, any of the common stock by the Bank, the existence of the liquidation account will not operate to restrict the use or application of any of the net worth accounts of the Bank. In the event of a complete liquidation of the Bank (and only in such event), each eligible account holder will be entitled to receive a pro rata distribution from the liquidation account, based on such holder's proportionate amount of the total current adjusted balances from deposit accounts then held by all eligible account holders, before any liquidation distribution may be made with respect to stockholders. The liquidation account was approximately $\$ 2,300,000$ at September 30, 2005. Furthermore, the Company may not repurchase any of its stock if the effect thereof would cause the Company's net worth to be reduced below (i) the amount required for the liquidation account or (ii) the regulatory capital requirements.

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## 19. Fair Market Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is necessarily required to interpret the market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.
Carrying Estimated Fair
Amount Value

## Assets:

Cash and cash equivalents
Investment securities held to maturity
Investment securities available-for-sale at fair value
Mortgage-backed securities held to maturity
Mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale at fair value Loans receivable - net
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

Liabilities:
Passbook, Club and NOW accounts
Money Market Demand accounts

87,364,445 88,404,000 2,835,244 263,963,765
$1,045,087$
366,006,917
$16,035,900$
2,835,244
259,994,000
1,045,087
363,642,590
$16,035,900$
$40,810,501$
40,810,501
76,581,019
76,581,019

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Certificate accounts<br>301,588,135<br>299,156,071<br>Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank

The carrying amounts of cash and short-term instruments approximate fair values. The carrying amounts of interest-bearing deposits maturing within ninety days approximate their fair values. The fair value of investment securities and mortgage-backed securities is based on quoted market prices, dealer quotes, and prices obtained from independent pricing services. For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. Fair values for certain mortgage loans (e.g., one-to-four family residential) and other consumer loans are based on quoted market prices of similar loans sold in conjunction with securitization transactions, adjusted for differences in loan characteristics. Fair values for non-performing loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses or underlying collateral values, where applicable. Although Federal Home Loan Bank Stock (FHLB) is an equity interest in FHLB, it is carried at cost because it does not have a readily determinable fair value as its ownership is restricted and it lacks a market. The estimated fair value approximates the carrying amount.

The fair value of NOW and money market deposits and savings accounts is the amount reported in the consolidated financial statements. The fair value of savings certificates and advances from Federal Home Loan Bank are based on a present value estimate using rates currently offered for instruments of similar remaining maturity. Fair values for off-balance sheet lending commitments are based on fees currently charged to enter similar agreements.

The fair value estimates presented herein are based on pertinent information available to management as of September 30, 2005 and 2004. Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued for purposes of these financial statements since that date and, therefore, current estimates of fair value may differ significantly from the amounts presented herein.

## 20. Parent Company Condensed Financial Information

Condensed financial statements of Harleysville Savings Financial Corporation are as follows:

Condensed Statements of Financial Condition

|  | $\begin{array}{r} S \\ 2005 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30, \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | \$ | 19,441 | \$ | 126,447 |
| Investment in subsidiary |  | 47,603,551 |  | 44,230,233 |
| Total Assets |  | 47,622,992 |  | 44,356,680 |
| Liabilities \& Stockholders' Equity |  |  |  |  |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| Other Liabilities | \$ | 47,176 | \$ | 43,768 |
| Stockholders' equity |  | 47,575,816 |  | 44,312,912 |
| Total liabilities \& stockholders' equity |  | 47,622,992 |  | 44,356,680 |

## Condensed Statement of Income


21. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Unaudited quarterly financial data for the years ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

|  | 2005 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2004 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { QTR } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { QTR } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{rd} \\ & \mathrm{QTR} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{th} \\ & \text { QTR } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { QTR } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { QTR } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{rd} \\ & \text { QTR } \end{aligned}$ |
| Interest Income | \$ | 8,586 | \$ | 8,848 | \$ | 9,167 | \$ | 9,281 | \$ | 8,064 | \$ | 8,105 | \$ | 8,087 |
| Interest Expense |  | 5,351 |  | 5,503 |  | 5,856 |  | 6,037 |  | 5,171 |  | 5,005 |  | 5,047 |
| Net Interest Income |  | 3,235 |  | 3,345 |  | 3,311 |  | 3,244 |  | 2,893 |  | 3,100 |  | 3,040 |
| Provision for loan loss |  | (40) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net interest income after |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| provision for loan losses |  | 3,235 |  | 3,345 |  | 3,311 |  | 3,284 |  | 2,893 |  | 3,100 |  | 3,040 |
| Non-interest income |  | 407 |  | 341 |  | 379 |  | 359 |  | 452 |  | 434 |  | 322 |
| Non-interest expense |  | 1,959 |  | 2,012 |  | 2,017 |  | 1,976 |  | 1,746 |  | 1,888 |  | 1,891 |
| Income before income taxes |  | 1,683 |  | 1,674 |  | 1,673 |  | 1,667 |  | 1,599 |  | 1,646 |  | 1,471 |
| Income tax expense |  | 428 |  | 432 |  | 429 |  | 405 |  | 391 |  | 411 |  | 350 |
| Net income | \$ | 1,255 | \$ | 1,242 | \$ | 1,244 | \$ | 1,262 | \$ | 1,208 | \$ | 1,235 | \$ | 1,121 |
| Per Common Share: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings per share - basic | \$ | 0.33 | \$ | 0.32 | \$ | 0.32 | \$ | 0.32 | \$ | 0.32 | \$ | 0.32 | \$ | 0.29 |
| Earnings per share - diluted | \$ | 0.32 | \$ | 0.32 | \$ | 0.32 | \$ | 0.32 | \$ | 0.31 | \$ | 0.32 | \$ | 0.29 |

Earnings per share is computed independently for each period presented. Consequently, the sum of the quarters may not equal the total earnings per share for the year.

The number of shares and per share information for all periods presented has been restated to reflect the five for three stock split.

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Market and Corporate Information
Market Information

Harleysville Savings Financial Corporation's Common Stock is traded in the Over-the-Counter Market and quoted on the NASDAQ National Market System under the symbol "HARL". The Common Stock was issued at an adjusted price of $\$ 1.45$ per share in connection with the Company's conversion from mutual to stock form and the Common Stock commenced trading on the NASDAQ National Market System on September 3, 1987. Prices shown below reflect the prices reported by the NASDAQ systems. The closing price on September 30, 2005, was $\$ 17.15$ per share. There were 3,900,881 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2005, held by approximately 1,000 stockholders.

| For The Quarter Ended | High | Low | Close | Cash Dividends <br> Declared |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - |  |  |  |  |
| September 30, 2003 | $\$ 16.55$ | $\$ 15.00$ | $\$ 15.83$ | $\$ 0.11$ |
| December 31, 2003 | 18.15 | 15.40 | 17.94 | 0.12 |
| March 31, 2004 | 20.70 | 16.89 | 18.00 | 0.12 |
| June 30, 2004 | 20.10 | 15.69 | 16.42 | 0.12 |
| September 30, 2004 | 18.00 | 15.45 | 17.25 | 0.12 |



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checks, address and name changes or
lost certificates to:
Registrar and Transfer Company
10 Commerce Drive
Cranford, NJ 07016
web site: www.rtco.com
email: invrel@rtco.com
Upon request, the Company's Annual Report or form 10-K for the year ended
September 30, 2005, and the exhibits thereto required to be filed with the
Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1934 will be
furnished without charge to any stockholder.
```

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Sanford L. Alderfer
President
Sanford Alderfer
Auction Co., Inc.
Hatfield, PA
Ronald B. Geib
President/COO
Harleysville Savings
Financial Corporation
Harleysville, PA
James J. Rittenhouse, CPA
Shareholder in the firm
Detweiler, Hershey \&
Associates, P.C.
Souderton, PA
Philip A. Clemens
Chairman/CEO
Clemens Family Corporation
Hatfield, PA
Charlotte A. Hunsberger, Esq.
Partner
Bricker, Landis \& Hunsberger
Souderton, PA
Mark R. Cummins, CPA, CFA
Executive Vice President,
CIO, and Treasurer
Harleysville Insurance Companies
Harleysville, PA
George W. Meschter
President
Meschter Insurance Group
Collegeville, PA
David J. Friesen, CPA
Director of Development
Penn View Christian School

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    Souderton, PA
    Edward J. Molnar
    Chairman/CEO
    Harleysville Savings
    Financial Corporation
    Harleysville, PA
OFFICERS
    Edward J. Molnar
    Chairman and
    Chief Executive Officer
    Ronald B. Geib
    President and
    Chief Operating Officer
    Marian Bickerstaff
    Senior Vice President
    Chief Lending Officer
    and Corporate Secretary
Brendan J. McGill
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer
and Treasurer
MANAGERS
Helena C. Baron
Assistant Vice President
and Lansdale
Office Manager
Adrian D. Gordon
Vice President
and Information
Systems Manager
Denise L. Monaghan
Assistant Vice President
and Loan Administration
Manager
Sherry C. Williamson
Assistant Vice President
and Upper Providence
Office Manager
Michelle A. Beck
Assistant Vice President
and Security Officer
Dawn L. Hufnagle
Assistant Vice President
and Sumneytown
Office Manager
Paul F. Pendrak
Assistant Vice President
and Hatfield
```

```
    Office Manager
    Diane M. Carlson
    Assistant Vice President and
    Human Resource Manager
    Kim A. Licata
    Assistant Vice President
    and Loan Customer
    Service Manager
    Anne J. Rostosky
    Assistant Vice President
    and Harleysville
    Office Manager
    Kathleen Clairmont
    Assistant Vice President
    and West Norriton
    Office Manager
    M. Shane Michalak
    Vice President, Controller
    and Accounting
    Department Manager
    Sheri Strouse
    Vice President and
    Branch Administrator
3 2 ~ H A R L E Y S V I L L E ~ S A V I N G S ~ F I N A N C I A L ~ C O R P O R A T I O N
```

MANAGERS

MICHELLE A. BECK
Assistant Vice President and Security Officer

ADRIAN D. GORDON
Vice President and Information System Manager

DENISE L. MONAGHAN
Assistant Vice President and Hatfield Office Manager

KATHLEEN CLAIRMONT
Assistant Vice President and West Norriton Office Manager

SHERI STROUSE
Vice President and Branch Administrator

SHERRY L. WILLIAMSON
Assistant Vice President
and Upper Providence Office Manager
ANNE J. ROSTOSKY
Assistant Vice President and

and Harleysville Office Manager<br>[PHOTO]<br>PAUL F. PENDRAK<br>Assistant Vice President and Hatfield Office Manager<br>DAWN L. HUFNAGLE<br>Assistant Vice President and Sumneytown Office Manager<br>HELENA C. BARON<br>Assistant Vice President<br>and Lansdale Office Manager<br>DIANE M. CARLSON<br>Assistant Vice President and Human Resource Manager

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M I S S I O N S T A T E M E N T
Harleysville Savings Financial Corporation's focus is to be your trusted financial partner by providing quality financial products and services; by providing a rewarding place for our employees to work; by being a responsible corporate citizen of the community; and by achieving a fair and reasonable return for our stockholders.
```

| HARLEYSVILLE OFFICE | HATFIELD OFFICE | LANSDALE OFFICE | SUMNEYTOWN OFFICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 271 Main Street | 1550 Cowpath Road | 640 East Main Street | 3090 Main Street |
| Harleysville, PA 19438 | Hatfield, PA 19440 | Lansdale, PA 19446 | Sumneytown, PA 1808 |
| $(215) 256-8828$ | $(215) 362-0750$ | $(215) 855-1011$ | $(215)$ |




[^0]:    (1) Includes interest-bearing deposits at other depository institutions \&

