

RIVERVIEW BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
February 13, 2014
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 0-22957

RIVERVIEW BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Washington
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

91-1838969
(I.R.S. Employer I.D. Number)

900 Washington St., Ste. 900, Vancouver,
Washington
(Address of principal executive offices)

98660
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area
code:

(360) 693-6650

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting

company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer [] Accelerated filer [] Non-accelerated filer [] Smaller
Reporting Company [X]

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer’s classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share, 22,471,890 shares outstanding as of February 13, 2014.

Form 10-Q

RIVERVIEW BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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Forward Looking Statements

As used in this Form 10-Q, the terms “we,” “our” “us”, “Riverview” and “Company” refer to Riverview Bancorp, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries, including its wholly-owned subsidiary, Riverview Community Bank, unless the context indicates otherwise.

“Safe Harbor” statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: When used in this Form 10-Q the words “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “forecasts,” “intends,” “plans,” “targets,” “potentially,” “probable,” “outlook,” or similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “would,” and “could,” or similar expression are intended to identify “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements with respect to our beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, assumptions and statements about future performance. These forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results anticipated, including, but not limited to: the credit risks of lending activities, including changes in the level and trend of loan delinquencies and write-offs and changes in the Company’s allowance for loan losses and provision for loan losses that may be impacted by deterioration in the housing and commercial real estate markets; changes in general economic conditions, either nationally or in the Company’s market areas; changes in the levels of general interest rates, and the relative differences between short and long term interest rates, deposit interest rates, the Company’s net interest margin and funding sources; fluctuations in the demand for loans, the number of unsold homes, land and other properties and fluctuations in real estate values in the Company’s market areas; secondary market conditions for loans and the Company’s ability to sell loans in the secondary market; results of examinations of our bank subsidiary, Riverview Community Bank by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the Company by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or other regulatory authorities, including the possibility that any such regulatory authority may, among other things, require the Company to increase its reserve for loan losses, write-down assets, reclassify its assets, change Riverview Community Bank’s regulatory capital position or affect the Company’s ability to borrow funds or maintain or increase deposits, which could adversely affect its liquidity and earnings; the Company’s compliance with regulatory enforcement actions entered into with its banking regulators and the possibility that noncompliance could result in the imposition of additional enforcement actions and additional requirements or restrictions on its operations; legislative or regulatory changes that adversely affect the Company’s business including changes in regulatory policies and principles, or the interpretation of regulatory capital or other rules, including as a result of Basel III; the Company’s ability to attract and retain deposits; increases in premiums for deposit insurance; the Company’s ability to control operating costs and expenses; the use of estimates in determining fair value of certain of the Company’s assets, which estimates may prove to be incorrect and result in significant declines in valuation; difficulties in reducing risks associated with the loans on the Company’s balance sheet; staffing fluctuations in response to product demand or the implementation of corporate strategies that affect the Company’s workforce and potential associated charges; computer systems on which the Company depends could fail or experience a security breach; the Company’s ability to retain key members of its senior management team; costs and effects of litigation, including settlements and judgments; the Company’s ability to implement its business strategies; the Company’s ability to successfully integrate any assets, liabilities, customers, systems, and management personnel it may acquire into its operations and the Company’s ability to realize related revenue synergies and cost savings within expected time frames and any goodwill charges related thereto; increased competitive pressures among financial services companies; changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits; the availability of resources to address changes in laws, rules, or regulations or to respond to regulatory actions; the Company’s ability to pay dividends on its common stock and interest or principal payments on its junior subordinated debentures; adverse changes in the securities markets; inability of key third-party providers to perform their obligations to us; changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the financial institution regulatory agencies or the Financial Accounting Standards Board, including additional guidance and interpretation on accounting issues and details of the implementation of new accounting methods; other economic, competitive, governmental, regulatory, and technological factors affecting the Company’s operations, pricing, products and services and the other risks described from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Company cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Moreover, you should treat these statements as speaking only as of the date they are made and based only on information then actually known to the Company. The Company does not undertake to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements. These risks could cause our actual results for fiscal 2014 and beyond to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements by, or on behalf of, us, and could negatively affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations as well as its stock price performance.

Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

RIVERVIEW BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND MARCH 31, 2013

(In thousands, except share and per share data) (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Cash (including interest-earning accounts of \$110,104 and \$100,093)	\$ 123,140	\$ 115,415
Certificates of deposit held for investment	37,174	44,635
Loans held for sale	148	831
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost of \$20,366 and \$7,766)	19,794	6,216
Mortgage-backed securities held to maturity, at amortized cost (fair value of \$107 and \$129)	104	125
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost of \$34,979 and \$416)	34,529	431
Loans receivable (net of allowance for loan losses of \$14,048 and \$15,643)	505,632	520,369
Real estate and other personal property owned	11,951	15,638
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,268	3,063
Accrued interest receivable	1,670	1,747
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	6,958	7,154
Premises and equipment, net	16,685	17,693
Deferred income taxes, net	348	522
Mortgage servicing rights, net	386	388
Goodwill	25,572	25,572
Core deposit intangible, net	33	66
Bank owned life insurance	17,557	17,138
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 804,949	\$ 777,003

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**LIABILITIES:**

Deposit accounts	\$ 689,271	\$ 663,806
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	8,707	8,006
Advanced payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	193	1,025
Junior subordinated debentures	22,681	22,681
Capital lease obligations	2,381	2,440
Total liabilities	723,233	697,958

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (See Note 14)**EQUITY:**

Shareholders' equity

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Serial preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 250,000 authorized, issued and outstanding: none		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 50,000,000 authorized		
December 31, 2013 – 22,471,890 issued and outstanding	225	225
March 31, 2013 – 22,471,890 issued and outstanding		
Additional paid-in capital	65,176	65,551
Retained earnings	16,951	14,169
Unearned shares issued to employee stock ownership trust	(413)	(490)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(675)	(1,013)
Total shareholders' equity	81,264	78,442
Noncontrolling interest	452	603
Total equity	81,716	79,045
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 804,949	\$ 777,003

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

RIVERVIEW BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
INTEREST INCOME:				
Interest and fees on loans receivable	\$6,319	\$7,838	\$19,389	\$25,351
Interest on investment securities – taxable	75	131	191	222
Interest on investment securities – nontaxable	-	1	-	16
Interest on mortgage-backed securities	88	6	156	21
Other interest and dividends	191	160	532	417
Total interest and dividend income	6,673	8,136	20,268	26,027
INTEREST EXPENSE:				
Interest on deposits	496	595	1,537	2,117
Interest on borrowings	149	157	449	668
Total interest expense	645	752	1,986	2,785
Net interest income	6,028	7,384	18,282	23,242
Less provision for (recapture of) loan losses	-	-	(2,500)	4,500
Net interest income after provision for (recapture of) loan losses	6,028	7,384	20,782	18,742
NON-INTEREST INCOME:				
Fees and service charges	1,177	1,224	3,301	3,612
Asset management fees	605	517	1,936	1,625
Net gain on sale of loans held for sale	176	262	609	1,141
Bank owned life insurance	136	146	419	443
Other	290	(62)	252	20
Total non-interest income	2,384	2,087	6,517	6,841
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE:				
Salaries and employee benefits	3,959	3,872	11,696	11,274
Occupancy and depreciation	1,187	1,241	3,621	3,711
Data processing	523	435	1,641	1,041
Amortization of core deposit intangible	7	17	33	54
Advertising and marketing expense	170	193	578	681
FDIC insurance premium	400	433	1,228	1,114
State and local taxes	106	132	340	417
Telecommunications	78	73	227	310
Professional fees	342	447	995	1,149
Real estate owned expenses	298	1,069	2,402	2,899
Other	541	522	1,740	1,872
Total non-interest expense	7,611	8,434	24,501	24,522
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	801	1,037	2,798	1,061
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	-	6	16	23

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NET INCOME	\$801	\$1,031	\$2,782	\$1,038
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.12	\$0.05
Diluted	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.05
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	22,370,277	22,345,644	22,364,142	22,339,509
Diluted	22,371,914	22,345,644	22,365,224	22,309,509

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

RIVERVIEW BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012

(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 801	\$ 1,031	\$ 2,782	\$ 1,038
Other comprehensive income (loss) (1)				
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities, net	(226)	262	512	224
Income tax benefit (expense) related to securities unrealized holding gain (loss)	77	(89)	(174)	(76)
Noncontrolling interest	16	13	62	44
Total comprehensive income	\$ 668	\$ 1,217	\$ 3,182	\$ 1,230

(1) There were no reclassifications out of other comprehensive income (loss) for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

RIVERVIEW BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012

(In thousands, except share data) (Unaudited)	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Unearned Shares Issued to Employee Stock Ownership Trust	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
Balance April 1, 2012	22,471,890	\$ 225	\$ 65,610	\$ 11,536	\$ (593)	\$ (1,171)	544	\$ 76,151
Net income	-	-	-	1,038	-	-	-	1,038
Stock based compensation expense	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Earned ESOP shares	-	-	(48)	-	77	-	-	29
Unrealized holding gain on securities available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	148	-	148
Noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44
Balance December 31, 2012	22,471,890	\$ 225	\$ 65,563	\$ 12,574	\$ (516)	\$ (1,023)	588	\$ 77,411
Balance April 1, 2013	22,471,890	\$ 225	\$ 65,551	\$ 14,169	\$ (490)	\$ (1,013)	603	\$ 79,045
Net income	-	-	-	2,782	-	-	-	2,782
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interest	-	-	(399)	-	-	-	(213)	(612)
Stock based compensation expense	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	53
Earned ESOP shares	-	-	(29)	-	77	-	-	48
Unrealized holding gain on securities available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	338	-	338
Noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62
Balance December 31, 2013	22,471,890	\$ 225	\$ 65,176	\$ 16,951	\$ (413)	\$ (675)	452	\$ 81,716

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

RIVERVIEW BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013
AND 2012

(In thousands) (Unaudited)	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 2,782	\$ 1,038
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,330	1,411
Provision for (recapture of) loan losses	(2,500)	4,500
Noncash expense related to ESOP	48	29
Decrease in deferred loan origination fees, net of amortization	(21)	(294)
Origination of loans held for sale	(21,474)	(21,138)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	22,615	19,588
Stock based compensation expense	53	1
Writedown of real estate owned, net	1,607	2,316
Net gain on loans held for sale, sale of real estate owned, mortgage-backed securities, investment securities and premises and equipment	(470)	(864)
Income from bank owned life insurance	(419)	(443)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other assets	322	2,692
Accrued interest receivable	77	340
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	779	(533)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,729	8,643
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Loan repayments, net	19,363	80,114
Purchase of loans receivable	(7,646)	-
Proceeds from sale of loans	-	31,394
Proceeds from call, maturity, or sale of investment securities available for sale	3,000	5,000
Principal repayments on investment securities available for sale	847	350
Principal repayments on investment securities held to maturity	-	493
Principal repayments on mortgage-backed securities available for sale	1,121	411
Principal repayments on mortgage-backed securities held to maturity	20	42
Purchase of investment securities available for sale	(16,448)	(5,000)
Purchase of mortgage-backed securities available for sale	(35,775)	-
Redemption (purchase) of certificates of deposit held for investment	7,461	(2,664)
Proceeds from redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	196	131
Purchase of premises and equipment and capitalized software	(738)	(1,720)
Capitalized improvements related to real estate owned	-	(72)
	7,633	5,561

Proceeds from sale of real estate owned and premises and equipment		
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(20,966)	114,040
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase (decrease) in deposit accounts	25,465	(61,661)
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interest	(612)	-
Proceeds from borrowings	2,000	5,000
Repayment of borrowings	(2,000)	(5,000)
Principal payments under capital lease obligation	(59)	(55)
Net decrease in advance payments by borrowers	(832)	(280)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	23,962	(61,996)
NET INCREASE IN CASH	7,725	60,687
CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	115,415	46,393
CASH, END OF PERIOD	\$ 123,140	\$ 107,080

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest	\$ 1,535	\$ 2,147
Income taxes	29	4

NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Transfer of loans to real estate owned	\$ 5,782	\$ 13,594
Transfer of real estate owned to loans	196	3,549
Fair value adjustment to securities available for sale	512	224
Income tax effect related to fair value adjustment	(174)	(76)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

RIVERVIEW BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with instructions for Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all disclosures necessary for a complete presentation of financial condition, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). However, all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the interim unaudited financial statements have been included. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements included in the Riverview Bancorp, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2013 (“2013 Form 10-K”). The results of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results, which may be expected for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2014. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Riverview Bancorp, Inc.; its wholly-owned subsidiary, Riverview Community Bank (the “Bank”); the Bank’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Riverview Services, Inc.; and the Bank’s majority owned subsidiary, Riverview Asset Management Corp. (“RAMCorp”) (collectively referred to as the “Company”). All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

3. STOCK PLANS AND STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In July 1998, shareholders of the Company approved the adoption of the 1998 Stock Option Plan (“1998 Plan”). The 1998 Plan was effective October 1998 and expired in October 2008. Accordingly, no further option awards may be granted under the 1998 Plan; however, any awards granted prior to its expiration remain outstanding subject to their terms.

In July 2003, shareholders of the Company approved the adoption of the 2003 Stock Option Plan (“2003 Plan”). The 2003 Plan was effective July 2003 and expired in July 2013. Accordingly, no further option awards may be granted under the 2003 Plan; however, any awards granted prior to its expiration remain outstanding subject to their terms.

The following table presents information on stock options outstanding for the periods shown.

Nine Months Ended December 31, 2013		Nine Months Ended December 31, 2012	
Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price

Balance, beginning of period	407,500	\$	9.05	440,500	\$	8.87
Grants	87,154		2.78	-		-
Forfeited	-		-	(3,000)		1.97
Expired	(20,000)		8.98	(20,000)		6.76
Balance, end of period	474,654	\$	7.91	417,500	\$	9.02

The following table presents information on stock options outstanding for the periods shown, less estimated forfeitures.

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2012
Stock options fully vested and expected to vest:		
Number	469,896	417,100
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 7.96	\$ 9.02
Aggregate intrinsic value (1)	\$ 18,000	\$ -
Weighted average contractual term of options (years)	4.81	4.48
Stock options fully vested and currently exercisable:		
Number	385,300	413,700
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 9.10	\$ 9.08
Aggregate intrinsic value (1)	\$ 7,000	\$ -
Weighted average contractual term of options (years)	3.79	4.45

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value of a stock options represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the amount by which the current market value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised. This amount changes based on changes in the market value of the Company's common stock.

Stock-based compensation expense related to stock options for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$53,000 and \$1,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, there was \$53,000 of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options, which will be recognized over the remaining vesting periods of the underlying stock options through December 2014.

The fair value of each stock option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes based stock option valuation model. The fair value of all awards is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods, which are generally the vesting periods. The expected life of options granted represents the period of time that they are expected to be outstanding. The expected life is determined based on historical experience with similar options, giving consideration to the contractual terms and vesting schedules. Expected volatility was estimated at the date of grant based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock. Expected dividends are based on dividend trends and the market value of the Company's common stock at the time of grant. The risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the options is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant. During the nine months ended December 31, 2013, the Company granted 87,154 stock options. The weighted average fair value of stock options granted during the nine months ended December 31, 2013 was \$1.18.

The Black-Scholes model uses the assumptions listed in the following table:

	Risk Free Interest Rate	Expected Life (years)	Expected Volatility	Expected Dividends
Fiscal 2014	1.95%	6.25	51.87%	2.04%

4.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share (“EPS”) is computed by dividing net income applicable to common stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, without considering any dilutive items. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income applicable to common stock by the weighted average number of common shares and common stock equivalents for items that are dilutive, net of shares assumed to be repurchased using the treasury stock method at the average share price for the Company’s common stock during the period. Common stock equivalents arise from assumed conversion of outstanding stock options. Shares owned by the Company’s Employee Stock Ownership Plan (“ESOP”) that have not been allocated are not considered to be outstanding for the purpose of computing earnings per share. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, stock options for 460,000 and 432,000 shares, respectively, of common stock were excluded in computing diluted EPS because they were antidilutive. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2012, stock options for 420,000 and 423,000 shares, respectively, of common stock were excluded in computing diluted EPS because they were antidilutive.

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	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Basic EPS computation:				
Numerator-net income	\$ 801,000	\$ 1,031,000	\$ 2,782,000	\$ 1,038,000
Denominator-weighted average common shares outstanding	22,370,277	22,345,644	22,364,142	22,339,509
Basic EPS	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.05
Diluted EPS computation:				
Numerator-net income	\$ 801,000	\$ 1,031,000	\$ 2,782,000	\$ 1,038,000
Denominator-weighted average common shares outstanding	22,370,277	22,345,644	22,364,142	22,339,509
Effect of dilutive stock options	1,637	-	1,082	-
Weighted average common shares and common stock equivalents	22,371,914	22,345,644	22,365,224	22,339,509
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.05

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities available for sale consisted of the following at the dates indicated (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
December 31, 2013				
Trust preferred	\$ 1,919	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 1,921
Agency securities	18,447	-	(574)	17,873
Total	\$ 20,366	\$ 2	\$ (574)	\$ 19,794
March 31, 2013				
Trust preferred	\$ 2,766	\$ -	\$ (1,528)	\$ 1,238
Agency securities	5,000	-	(22)	4,978
Total	\$ 7,766	\$ -	\$ (1,550)	\$ 6,216

The contractual maturities of investment securities available for sale at December 31, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
December 31, 2013		
Due in one year or less	\$ -	\$ -
Due after one year through five years	12,438	12,034
Due after five years through ten years	6,009	5,839
Due after ten years	1,919	1,921
Total	\$ 20,366	\$ 19,794

The fair value of temporarily impaired securities, the amount of unrealized losses and the length of time these unrealized losses existed are as follows at the dates indicated (in thousands):

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	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2013						
Agency securities	\$ 17,873	(574)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,873	\$ (574)
March 31, 2013						
Trust preferred	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,238	\$ (1,528)	\$ 1,238	\$ (1,528)
Agency securities	4,978	(22)	-	-	4,978	(22)
Total	\$ 4,978	\$ (22)	\$ 1,238	\$ (1,528)	\$ 6,216	\$ (1,550)

At December 31, 2013, the Company had a single collateralized debt obligation which is secured by trust preferred securities issued by 15 other holding companies. The Company holds the mezzanine tranche of this security. All tranches senior to the mezzanine tranche have been repaid by the issuers. Four of the issuers of trust preferred securities in this pool have defaulted (representing 51% of the remaining collateral, including excess collateral), and two other issuers are currently deferring interest payments (6% of the remaining collateral). The Company has estimated an expected default rate of 43% for its portion of this security. The expected default rate was estimated based primarily on an analysis of the financial condition of the underlying issuers. The Company estimates that a default rate of 58% would trigger additional

other than temporary impairment (“OTTI”) of this security. The Company utilized a discount rate of 10% to estimate the fair value of this security. There was no excess subordination on this security.

During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, the Company determined that there was no additional OTTI charge on the above collateralized debt obligation. The Company does not intend to sell this security and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before the anticipated recovery of the remaining amortized cost basis.

To determine the component of gross OTTI related to credit losses, the Company compared the amortized cost basis of the collateralized debt obligation to the present value of the revised expected cash flows, discounted using the current pre-impairment yield. The revised expected cash flow estimates are based primarily on an analysis of default rates, prepayment speeds and third-party analytical reports. Significant judgment of management is required in this analysis that includes, but is not limited to, assumptions regarding the ultimate collectibility of principal and interest on the underlying collateral.

The unrealized losses on the above agency securities were primarily attributable to increases in market interest rates subsequent to their purchase by the Company. The Company expects the fair value of the agency securities to recover as the agency securities approach their maturity dates or sooner if market yields for such securities decline. The Company does not believe that the agency securities are other than temporarily impaired because of their credit quality or related to any issuer or industry specific event. Based on management’s evaluation and intent, the unrealized losses related to the agency securities in this table are considered temporary.

The Company realized no gains or losses on sales of investment securities for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. Investment securities with an amortized cost of \$1.0 million at December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013 and a fair value of \$971,000 and \$996,000 at December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, respectively, were pledged as collateral for government public funds held by the Bank.

6. MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES

Mortgage-backed securities held to maturity consisted of the following at the dates indicated (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
December 31, 2013				
FHLMC mortgage-backed securities (1)	\$ 27	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 29
FNMA mortgage-backed securities (2)	77	1	-	78
Total	\$ 104	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 107
March 31, 2013				
FHLMC mortgage-backed securities	\$ 31	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 34
FNMA mortgage-backed securities	94	1	-	95
Total	\$ 125	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 129

(1) Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”)

(2) Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”)

The contractual maturities of mortgage-backed securities classified as held to maturity at December 31, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

December 31, 2013	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 1	\$ 1
Due after one year through five years	-	-
Due after five years through ten years	83	84
Due after ten years	20	22
Total	\$ 104	\$ 107

Mortgage-backed securities held to maturity with an amortized cost of \$37,000 and \$53,000 and a fair value of \$38,000 and \$55,000 at December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, respectively, were pledged as collateral for governmental public funds held by the Company.

Mortgage-backed securities available for sale consisted of the following at the dates indicated (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
December 31, 2013				
Real estate mortgage investment conduits	\$ 174	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 178
FHLMC mortgage-backed securities	10,027	8	(143)	9,892
FNMA mortgage-backed securities	19,581	19	(331)	19,269
SBA mortgage-backed securities (1)	4,072	13	(5)	4,080
GNMA mortgage-backed securities (2)	1,125	-	(15)	1,110
Total	\$ 34,979	\$ 44	\$ (494)	\$ 34,529
March 31, 2013				
Real estate mortgage investment conduits	\$ 230	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 237
FHLMC mortgage-backed securities	183	8	-	191
FNMA mortgage-backed securities	3	-	-	3
Total	\$ 416	\$ 15	\$ -	\$ 431

(1) Small Business

Administration ("SBA")

(2) Ginnie Mae ("GNMA")

The contractual maturities of mortgage-backed securities available for sale at December 31, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
December 31, 2013		
Due in one year or less	\$ 26	\$ 27
Due after one year through five years	33	34
Due after five years through ten years	8,350	8,355
Due after ten years	26,570	26,113
Total	\$ 34,979	\$ 34,529

The fair value of temporarily impaired securities, the amount of unrealized losses and the length of time these unrealized losses existed are as follows (in thousands):

	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2013						
	\$ 7,414	\$ (143)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,414	\$ (143)

FHLMC mortgage-backed securities							
FNMA mortgage-backed securities	14,455	(331)	-	-	14,455	(331)	
SBA mortgage-backed securities	1,318	(5)	-	-	1,318	(5)	
GNMA mortgage-backed securities	1,110	(15)	-	-	1,110	(15)	
Total	\$ 24,297	\$ (494)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,297	\$ (494)	

There were no mortgage-backed securities that were temporarily impaired at March 31, 2013.

The unrealized losses on the above mortgage-backed securities were primarily attributable to increases in market interest rates subsequent to their purchase by the Company. The Company expects the fair value of the mortgage-backed securities to recover as the mortgage-backed securities approaches their maturity dates or sooner if market yields for such securities decline. The Company does not believe that the mortgage-backed securities are impaired because of their credit quality or related to any issuer or industry specific event. Based on management's evaluation and intent, the unrealized losses related to the mortgage-backed securities in this table are considered temporary.

Expected maturities of mortgage-backed securities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

Mortgage-backed securities available for sale with an amortized cost of \$710,000 and \$416,000 and a fair value of \$713,000 and \$431,000 at December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, respectively, were pledged as collateral for government public funds held by the Bank. The real estate mortgage investment conduits consist of FHLMC and FNMA securities.

7. LOANS RECEIVABLE

Loans receivable, excluding loans held for sale, consisted of the following at the dates indicated (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
Commercial and construction		
Commercial business	\$ 69,659	\$ 71,935
Other real estate mortgage (1)	332,373	355,397
Real estate construction	15,041	9,675
Total commercial and construction	417,073	437,007
Consumer		
Real estate one-to-four family	93,026	97,140
Other installment	9,581	1,865
Total consumer	102,607	99,005
Total loans	519,680	536,012
Less: Allowance for loan losses	14,048	15,643
Loans receivable, net	\$ 505,632	\$ 520,369

(1) Other real estate mortgage consists of commercial real estate, land and multi-family loans

The Company's loan portfolio has very little exposure to sub-prime mortgage loans since the Company has not historically engaged in this type of lending. At December 31, 2013, loans carried at \$347.1 million were pledged as collateral to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle ("FHLB") and Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco ("FRB") under borrowing agreements.

Most of the Bank's business activity is with customers located in the states of Washington and Oregon. Loans and extensions of credit outstanding at one time to one borrower or a group of related borrowers are generally limited by federal regulation to 15% of the Bank's shareholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive loss. As of December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, the Bank had no loans to any one borrower in excess of the regulatory limit.

8. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Allowance for loan loss: The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level sufficient to provide for probable loan losses based on evaluating known and inherent risks in the loan portfolio. The allowance is provided based upon the Company's ongoing quarterly assessment of the pertinent factors underlying the quality of the loan portfolio. These factors include changes in the size and composition of the loan portfolio, delinquency levels, actual loan loss experience, current economic conditions and detailed analysis of individual loans for which full collectability may not be assured. The detailed analysis includes techniques to estimate the fair value of loan collateral and the existence of potential alternative sources of repayment. The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are considered impaired. For loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows or collateral value of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-impaired loans based on the Company's risk rating

system and historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors. The Company calculates its historical loss rates using the average of the last four quarterly 18-month periods. The Company calculates and applies its historical loss rates by individual loan types in its portfolio. These historical loss rates are adjusted for qualitative and environmental factors. An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that the Company believes have resulted in incurred losses that have not yet been allocated to specific elements of the general and specific components of the allowance for loan losses. Such factors include uncertainties in economic conditions and in identifying triggering events that directly correlate to subsequent loss rates, changes in appraised value of underlying collateral, risk factors that have not yet manifested themselves in loss allocation factors and historical loss experience data that may not precisely correspond to the current portfolio or economic conditions. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio. The appropriate allowance level is estimated based upon factors and trends identified by the Company as of the date of the filing of the financial statements.

Management's evaluation of the allowance for loan losses is based on ongoing, quarterly assessments of the known and inherent risks in the loan portfolio. Loss factors are based on the Company's historical loss experience with additional consideration and adjustments made for changes in economic conditions, changes in the amount and composition of the loan portfolio, delinquency rates, changes in collateral values, seasoning of the loan portfolio, duration of current business cycle, a detailed analysis of impaired loans and other factors as deemed appropriate. These factors are evaluated on a quarterly basis. Loss rates used by the Company are affected as changes in these factors increase or decrease from quarter to quarter. The Company also considers bank regulatory examination results and findings of credit examiners in its quarterly evaluation of the allowance for loan losses.

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The following tables present a reconciliation of the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated (in thousands):

Three months
ended

December 31, 2013	Commercial Business	Commercial Real Estate	Land	Multi- Family	Real Estate Construction	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 1,913	\$ 6,787	\$ 815	\$ 269	\$ 235	\$ 1,845	\$ 1,832	\$ 13,696
Provision for (recapture of) loan losses	(170)	(652)	(782)	(101)	5	215	1,485	-
Charge-offs	(36)	(102)	-	-	-	(137)	-	(275)
Recoveries	306	8	289	-	-	24	-	627
Ending balance	\$ 2,013	\$ 6,041	\$ 322	\$ 168	\$ 240	\$ 1,947	\$ 3,317	\$ 14,048

Nine months
ended
December 31,
2013

Beginning balance	\$ 2,128	\$ 5,979	\$ 2,019	\$ 541	\$ 221	\$ 2,949	\$ 1,806	\$ 15,643
Provision for (recapture of) loan losses	(503)	313	(2,461)	(373)	22	(1,009)	1,511	(2,500)
Charge-offs	(135)	(274)	(45)	-	(7)	(293)	-	(754)
Recoveries	523	23	809	-	4	300	-	1,659
Ending balance	\$ 2,013	\$ 6,041	\$ 322	\$ 168	\$ 240	\$ 1,947	\$ 3,317	\$ 14,048

Three months
ended
December 31,
2012

Beginning balance	\$ 2,283	\$ 7,376	\$ 3,675	\$ 950	\$ 506	\$ 3,315	\$ 2,035	\$ 20,140
Provision for (recapture of) loan losses	416	(836)	(885)	(297)	(46)	(101)	1,749	-
Charge-offs	(204)	(390)	(52)	-	(13)	(149)	-	(808)
Recoveries	6	9	-	238	1	47	-	301
Ending balance	\$ 2,501	\$ 6,159	\$ 2,738	\$ 891	\$ 448	\$ 3,112	\$ 3,784	\$ 19,633

Nine months
ended
December 31,
2012

Beginning balance	\$ 2,688	\$ 5,599	\$ 4,906	\$ 1,121	\$ 412	\$ 3,274	\$ 1,921	\$ 19,921
	916	2,022	(1,093)	(85)	161	716	1,863	4,500

Provision for
(recapture of) loan
losses

Charge-offs	(1,195)	(1,471)	(1,106)	(384)	(129)	(983)	-	(5,268)
Recoveries	92	9	31	239	4	105	-	480
Ending balance	\$ 2,501	\$ 6,159	\$ 2,738	\$ 891	\$ 448	\$ 3,112	\$ 3,784	\$ 19,633

The following tables present an analysis of loans receivable and allowance for loan losses, which were evaluated individually and collectively for impairment at the dates indicated (in thousands):

December 31, 2013	Allowance for loan losses			Recorded investment in loans		
	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total
Commercial business	\$ -	\$ 2,013	\$ 2,013	\$ 1,597	\$ 68,062	\$ 69,659
Commercial real estate	196	5,845	6,041	16,783	276,143	292,926
Land	-	322	322	1,278	14,726	16,004
Multi-family	-	168	168	2,065	21,378	23,443
Real estate construction	-	240	240	-	15,041	15,041
Consumer	118	1,829	1,947	2,817	99,790	102,607
Unallocated	-	3,317	3,317	-	-	-
Total	\$ 314	\$ 13,734	\$ 14,048	\$ 24,540	\$ 495,140	\$ 519,680

March 31, 2013

Commercial business	\$ -	\$ 2,128	\$ 2,128	\$ 679	\$ 71,256	\$ 71,935
Commercial real estate	536	5,443	5,979	19,466	278,225	297,691
Land	-	2,019	2,019	3,469	19,935	23,404
Multi-family	-	541	541	3,846	30,456	34,302
Real estate construction	-	221	221	175	9,500	9,675
Consumer	183	2,766	2,949	4,933	94,072	99,005
Unallocated	-	1,806	1,806	-	-	-
Total	\$ 719	\$ 14,924	\$ 15,643	\$ 32,568	\$ 503,444	\$ 536,012

Non-accrual loans: Loans are reviewed regularly and it is the Company's general policy that a loan is past due when it is 30 days to 89 days delinquent. In general, when a loan is 90 days delinquent or when collection of principal or interest appears doubtful, it is placed on non-accrual status, at which time the accrual of interest ceases and a reserve for unrecoverable accrued interest is established and charged against operations. Payments received on non-accrual loans are applied to reduce the outstanding principal balance on a cash-basis method. As a general practice, a loan is not removed from non-accrual status until all delinquent principal, interest and late fees have been brought current and the borrower has demonstrated a history of performance based upon the contractual terms of the note. Interest income foregone on non-accrual loans was \$777,000 and \$1.2 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The following tables present an analysis of past due loans at the dates indicated (in thousands):

December 31, 2013	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days and Greater (Non- Accrual)	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Recorded Investment > 90 Days and Accruing
Commercial business	\$ 27	\$ 461	\$ 488	\$ 69,171	\$ 69,659	-
Commercial real estate	2,369	7,330	9,699	283,227	292,926	-
Land	-	1,218	1,218	14,786	16,004	-
Multi-family	361	2,065	2,426	21,017	23,443	-
Real estate construction	-	-	-	15,041	15,041	-
Consumer	2,124	2,303	4,427	98,180	102,607	-
Total	\$ 4,881	\$ 13,377	\$ 18,258	\$ 501,422	\$ 519,680	-

March 31, 2013

Commercial business	\$ 336	\$ 1,349	\$ 1,685	\$ 70,250	\$ 71,935	-
Commercial real estate	6,345	10,315	16,660	281,031	297,691	-
Land	-	3,267	3,267	20,137	23,404	-
Multi-family	-	2,968	2,968	31,334	34,302	-
Real estate construction	-	175	175	9,500	9,675	-
Consumer	2,654	3,059	5,713	93,292	99,005	-
Total	\$ 9,335	\$ 21,133	\$ 30,468	\$ 505,544	\$ 536,012	-

Credit quality indicators: The Company monitors credit risk in its loan portfolio using a risk rating system for all commercial (non-consumer) loans. The risk rating system is a measure of the credit risk of the borrower based on their historical, current and anticipated financial characteristics. The Company assigns a risk rating to each commercial loan at origination and subsequently updates these ratings, as necessary, so the risk rating continues to reflect the appropriate risk characteristics of the loan. Application of appropriate risk ratings is key to management of the loan portfolio risk. In arriving at the rating, the Company considers the following factors: delinquency, payment history, quality of management, liquidity, leverage, earning trends, alternative funding sources, geographic risk, industry risk,

cash flow adequacy, account practices, asset protection and extraordinary risks. Consumer loans, including custom construction loans, are not assigned a risk rating but rather are grouped into homogeneous pools with similar risk characteristics. When a consumer loan is delinquent 90 days it is placed on non-accrual status and assigned a substandard risk rating. Loss factors are assigned to each risk rating and homogeneous pool based on historical loss experience for similar loans. This historical loss experience is adjusted for qualitative factors that are likely to cause the estimated credit losses to differ from the Company's historical loss experience. The Company uses these loss factors to estimate the general component of its allowance for loan loss.

Pass - These loans have risk rating between 1 and 4 and are to borrowers that meet normal credit standards. Any deficiencies in satisfactory asset quality, liquidity, debt servicing capacity and coverage are offset by strengths in other areas. The borrower currently has the capacity to perform according to the loan terms. Any concerns about risk factors such as stability of margins, stability of cash flows, liquidity, dependence on a single product/supplier/customer, depth of management, etc., are offset by strength in other areas. Typically, the operating assets of the company and/or real estate will secure these loans. Management is considered competent. The borrower has the ability to repay the debt in the normal course of business.

Watch – These loans have a risk rating of 5 and would typically have many of the attributes of loans in the pass rating. However, there would typically be some reason for additional management oversight, such as recent financial setbacks, deteriorating financial position, industry concerns and failure to perform on other borrowing obligations. Loans with this rating are to be monitored closely in an effort to correct deficiencies.

Special mention – These loans have a risk rating of 6 and are rated in accordance with regulatory guidelines. These loans have potential weaknesses that deserve management’s close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the credit position at some future date. These assets pose elevated risk, but their weakness does not yet justify a “Substandard” classification.

Substandard – These loans have a risk rating of 7 and are rated in accordance with regulatory guidelines, for which the accrual of interest may or may not be discontinued. By definition under regulatory guidelines, a “Substandard” loan has defined weaknesses which make payment default or principal exposure likely, but not yet certain. Such loans are apt to be dependent upon collateral liquidation, a secondary source of repayment, or an event outside of the normal course of business.

Doubtful - These loans have a risk rating of 8 and are rated in accordance with regulatory guidelines. Such loans are placed on non-accrual status and may be dependent upon collateral having a value that is difficult to determine or upon some near-term event which lacks certainty.

Loss - These loans have a risk rating of 9 and are rated in accordance with regulatory guidelines. Such loans are to be charged-off or charged-down when payment is acknowledged to be uncertain or when the timing or value of payments cannot be determined. “Loss” is not intended to imply that the loan or some portion of it will never be paid, nor does it in any way imply that there has been a forgiveness of debt.

The following tables present an analysis of credit quality indicators at the dates indicated (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2013		March 31, 2013	
	Weighted-Average Risk Grade	Classified Loans(2)	Weighted-Average Risk Grade	Classified Loans(2)
Commercial business	3.70	\$ 7,410	3.64	\$ 3,816
Commercial real estate	3.91	27,648	4.02	37,643
Land	4.03	1,395	4.57	4,306
Multi-family	3.76	2,079	3.68	3,846
Real estate construction	3.14	-	3.26	175
Consumer (1)	7.00	2,303	7.00	3,059
Total	3.86	\$ 40,835	3.96	\$ 52,845
Total loans risk rated	\$ 419,193		\$ 439,587	

(1) Consumer loans are primarily evaluated on a homogenous pool level and generally not individually risk rated unless certain factors are met.

(2) Classified loans consist of substandard, doubtful and loss loans.

Impaired loans: A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due (principal and interest) according to the contractual terms of the original loan agreement. Typically, factors used in determining if a loan is impaired include, but are not limited to, loans 90 days or more delinquent, loans internally designated as substandard or worse, on non-accrual status or troubled debt restructurings (“TDRs”). The majority of the Company’s impaired loans are considered collateral dependent. When a loan is considered collateral

dependent impairment is measured using the estimated value of the underlying collateral, less any prior liens, and when applicable, less estimated selling costs. For impaired loans that are not collateral dependent impairment is measured using the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. When the net realizable value of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (including accrued interest, net deferred loan fees or costs, and unamortized premium or discount), an impairment is recognized by adjusting an allocation of the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent to the initial allocation of allowance to the individual loan the Company may conclude that it is appropriate to record a charge-off of the impaired portion of the loan. When a charge-off is recorded the loan balance is reduced and the specific allowance is eliminated. Generally, when a collateral dependent loan is initially measured for impairment and does not have an appraisal performed in the last three months, the Company obtains an updated market valuation. Subsequently, the Company generally obtains an updated market valuation on an annual basis. The valuation may occur more frequently if the Company determines that there is an indication that the market value may have declined.

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The following tables present an analysis of impaired loans at the dates indicated (in thousands):

December 31, 2013	Recorded Investment with No Specific Valuation Allowance	Recorded Investment with Specific Valuation Allowance	Total Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Specific Valuation Allowance
Commercial business	\$ 1,597	\$ -	\$ 1,597	\$ 1,709	\$ -
Commercial real estate	16,032	751	16,783	20,600	196
Land	1,278	-	1,278	1,323	-
Multi-family	2,065	-	2,065	2,141	-
Consumer	1,591	1,226	2,817	3,511	118
Total	\$ 22,563	\$ 1,977	\$ 24,540	\$ 29,284	\$ 314

March 31, 2013

Commercial business	\$ 679	\$ -	\$ 679	\$ 944	\$ -
Commercial real estate	12,011	7,455	19,466	21,291	536
Land	3,469	-	3,469	4,359	-
Multi-family	3,846	-	3,846	4,802	-
Real estate construction	175	-	175	811	-
Consumer	3,090	1,843	4,933	5,799	183
Total	\$ 23,270	\$ 9,298	\$ 32,568	\$ 38,006	\$ 719

Three Months ended
December 31, 2013

Three Months ended
December 31, 2012

	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Recognized on Impaired Loans	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Recognized on Impaired Loans
Commercial business	\$ 1,610	\$ 14	\$ 3,210	\$ 34
Commercial real estate	17,452	111	19,038	129
Land	1,640	1	5,167	16
Multi-family	2,298	-	8,280	23
Real estate construction	-	-	1,082	-
Consumer	3,103	7	4,880	27
Total	\$ 26,103	\$ 133	\$ 41,657	\$ 229

Nine Months ended

Nine Months ended

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	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Recognized on Impaired Loans	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Recognized on Impaired Loans
Commercial business	\$ 1,201	\$ 37	\$ 4,814	\$ 104
Commercial real estate	19,783	362	21,016	320
Land	2,103	5	7,655	75
Multi-family	2,944	15	8,815	112
Real estate construction	86	-	2,912	-
Consumer	3,597	30	4,967	87
Total	\$ 29,714	\$ 449	\$ 50,179	\$ 698

TDRs are loans where the Company, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial condition, has granted a concession to the borrower that it would otherwise not consider. A TDR typically involves a modification of terms such as a reduction of the stated interest rate or face amount of the loan, a reduction of accrued interest, or an extension of the maturity date(s) at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate for a new loan with similar risk.

TDRs are considered impaired loans and as such, when a loan is deemed to be impaired, the amount of the impairment is measured using discounted cash flows using the original note rate, except when the loan is collateral dependent. In these cases, the estimated fair value of the collateral, less selling costs (when applicable) is used. Impairment is recognized as a specific component within the allowance for loan losses if the value of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan. When the amount of the impairment represents a confirmed loss, it is charged off against the allowance for loan losses.

The following table presents new TDRs at the dates indicated:

(Dollars in Thousands)	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2013			Nine Months Ended December 31, 2012		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Commercial business	2	\$ 310	\$ 270	2	\$ 449	\$ 428
Commercial real estate (1)	1	4,525	4,330	5	9,022	8,662
Land (1)	-	-	-	3	2,340	1,922
Multi-family (1)	1	2,562	2,065	1	3,277	3,024
Consumer	1	43	41	2	1,971	1,693
Total	5	\$ 7,440	\$ 6,706	13	\$ 17,059	\$ 15,729

(1) For the nine months ended December 31, 2012, the original loan was a \$5.0 million real estate construction loan restructured into one \$3.3 million multi-family, one \$875,000 commercial real estate and one \$800,000 land loan based upon collateral securing the restructured loans.

There were no TDRs recorded in the twelve months prior to December 31, 2013 that defaulted in the nine months ended December 31, 2013. There were two TDR loans secured by one-to-four family homes that were recorded in the twelve months prior to December 31, 2012 that defaulted in the nine months ended December 31, 2012. The first loan had a pre-modification outstanding recorded investment of \$453,000 and the amount of the defaulted loan totaled \$450,000 and the second loan had a pre-modification outstanding recorded investment of \$442,000 and the amount of the defaulted loan totaled \$441,000 at December 31, 2012.

In accordance with the Company's policy guidelines, unsecured loans are generally charged-off when no payments have been received for three consecutive months unless an alternative action plan is in effect. Consumer installment loans delinquent six months or more that have not received at least 75% of their required monthly payment in the last 90 days are charged-off. In addition, loans discharged in bankruptcy proceedings are charged-off. Loans under bankruptcy protection with no payments received for four consecutive months will be charged-off. The outstanding balance of a secured loan that is in excess of the net realizable value is generally charged-off if no payments are received for four to five consecutive months. However, charge-offs are postponed if alternative proposals to restructure, obtain additional guarantors, obtain additional assets as collateral or a potential sale would result in full repayment of the outstanding loan balance. Once any of these or other potential sources of repayment are exhausted the impaired portion of the loan is charged-off, unless an updated valuation of the collateral reveals no impairment. Regardless of whether a loan is unsecured or collateralized, once an amount is determined to be a confirmed loan loss it is promptly charged off.

9. GOODWILL

Goodwill and intangibles generally arise from business combinations accounted for under the purchase method. Goodwill and other intangibles deemed to have indefinite lives generated from purchase business combinations are not subject to amortization and are instead tested for impairment not less than annually. The Company has one reporting unit, the Bank, for purposes of computing goodwill.

The Company performed an impairment assessment as of October 31, 2013 and determined that no impairment of goodwill asset exists. The goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step is a comparison of the reporting unit's fair value to its carrying value. If the reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value, the Company would be required to progress to the second step. In the second step the Company calculates the implied fair value of goodwill. The GAAP standards with respect to goodwill require that the Company compare the implied fair value of goodwill to the carrying amount of goodwill on the Company's balance sheet. If the carrying amount of the goodwill is greater than the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss must be recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as goodwill recognized in a business combination. The estimated fair value of the Company is allocated to all of the Company's individual assets and liabilities, including any unrecognized identifiable intangible assets, as if the Company had been acquired in a business combination and the estimated fair value of the Company is the price paid to acquire it. The allocation process is performed only for purposes of determining the amount of goodwill impairment, as no assets or liabilities are written up or down, nor are any additional unrecognized identifiable intangible assets recorded as a part of this process. The results of the Company's step one test indicated that the reporting unit's fair value was less than its carrying value and therefore the Company performed a step two analysis. After the step two analysis was completed, the Company determined the implied fair value of goodwill was greater than the carrying value on the Company's balance sheet and no goodwill impairment existed; however, no assurance can be given that the Company's goodwill will not be written down in future periods.

10. JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

At December 31, 2013, the Company had two wholly-owned subsidiary grantor trusts that were established for the purpose of issuing trust preferred securities and common securities. The trust preferred securities accrue and pay distributions periodically at specified annual rates as provided in each trust agreement. The trusts used the net proceeds from each of the offerings to purchase a like amount of junior subordinated debentures (the “Debentures”) of the Company. The Debentures are the sole assets of the trusts. The Company’s obligations under the Debentures and related documents, taken together, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the obligations of the trusts. The trust preferred securities are mandatorily redeemable upon maturity of the Debentures, or upon earlier redemption as provided in the indentures. The Company has the right to redeem the Debentures in whole or in part on or after specific dates, at a redemption price specified in the indentures governing the Debentures plus any accrued but unpaid interest to the redemption date. The Company also has the right to defer the payment of interest on each of the Debentures for a period not to exceed 20 consecutive quarters, provided that the deferral period does not extend beyond the stated maturity. During such deferral period, distributions on the corresponding trust preferred securities will also be deferred and the Company may not pay cash dividends to the holders of shares of our common stock. Beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2011, the Company elected to defer regularly scheduled interest payments on its outstanding \$22.7 million aggregate principal amount of the Debentures. The Company continued with the interest deferral through December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, the Company has deferred a total of \$3.6 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, of interest payments. The accrual for these payments is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income. During the deferral period, the Company is restricted from paying dividends on its common stock.

The Debentures issued by the Company to the grantor trusts, totaling \$22.7 million, are reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in the liabilities section, under the caption “junior subordinated debentures.” The common securities issued by the grantor trusts were purchased by the Company, and the Company’s investment in the common securities of \$681,000 at December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, is included in prepaid expenses and other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company records interest expense on the Debentures in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table is a summary of the terms of the Debentures at December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

Issuance Trust	Issuance Date	Amount Outstanding	Rate Type	Initial Rate	Current Rate	Maturing Date
Riverview Bancorp Statutory Trust I	12/2005	\$ 7,217	Variable (1)	5.88%	1.61%	3/2036
Riverview Bancorp Statutory Trust II	06/2007	15,464	Variable (2)	7.03%	1.60%	9/2037
		\$ 22,681				

(1) The trust preferred securities reprice quarterly based on the three-month LIBOR plus 1.36%

(2) The trust preferred securities reprice quarterly based on the three-month LIBOR plus 1.35%

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Accounting guidance regarding fair value measurements defines fair value and establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The following definitions describe the

categories used in the tables presented under fair value measurement.

Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1): Inputs that are quoted unadjusted prices in active markets for identical assets that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date. An active market for the asset is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Other observable inputs (Level 2): Inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity including quoted prices for similar assets, quoted prices for securities in inactive markets and inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): Inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

Financial instruments are broken down in the tables that follow by recurring or nonrecurring measurement status. Recurring assets are initially measured at fair value and are required to be remeasured at fair value in the financial statements at each reporting date. Assets measured on a nonrecurring basis are assets that, as a result of an event or circumstance, were required to be remeasured at fair value after initial recognition in the financial statements at some time during the reporting period.

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The following table presents assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the dates indicated (in thousands):

December 31, 2013	Fair value	Fair value measurements using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Investment securities available for sale				
Trust preferred	\$ 1,921	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,921
Agency securities	17,873	-	17,873	-
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale				
Real estate mortgage investment conduits	178	-	178	-
FHLMC mortgage-backed securities	9,892	-	9,892	-
FNMA mortgage-backed securities	19,269	-	19,269	-
SBA mortgage-backed securities	4,080	-	4,080	-
GNMA mortgage-backed securities	1,110	-	1,110	-
Total recurring assets measured at fair value	\$ 54,323	\$ -	\$ 52,402	\$ 1,921

March 31, 2013

Investment securities available for sale				
Trust preferred	\$ 1,238	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,238
Agency securities	4,978	-	4,978	-
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale				
Real estate mortgage investment conduits	237	-	237	-
FHLMC mortgage-backed securities	191	-	191	-
FNMA mortgage-backed securities	3	-	3	-
Total recurring assets measured at fair value	\$ 6,647	\$ -	\$ 5,409	\$ 1,238

The following tables present a reconciliation of assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the periods indicated (in thousands). There were no transfers of assets in to or out of Level 1, 2 or 3 for the nine months ended December 31, 2013.

	For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2013 Available for sale securities	For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2012 Available for sale securities
--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Beginning balance	\$ 1,238	\$ 1,166
Transfers in to Level 3	-	-
Included in earnings (1)	-	-
Included in other comprehensive income	683	38
Ending balance	\$ 1,921	\$ 1,204

(1) Included in other
non-interest income

The following method was used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument above:

Investments and Mortgage-Backed Securities – Investments and mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale are included within Level 1 of the hierarchy when quoted prices in an active market for identical assets are available. The Company uses a third party pricing service to assist the Company in determining the fair value of its Level 2 securities, which incorporates pricing models and/or quoted prices of investment securities with similar characteristics. The Company's Level 3 assets consist of a single pooled trust preferred security.

For Level 2 securities, the Company uses an independent pricing service to assist management in determining fair values of investment securities available-for-sale. This service provides pricing information by utilizing evaluated pricing models supported with market data information. Standard inputs include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data from market research publications. Investments securities that are deemed to have been trading in illiquid or inactive markets may require the use of significant unobservable inputs. The Company's third-party pricing service has established processes for us to submit inquiries regarding quoted prices. The Company's third-party pricing service will review the inputs to the evaluation in light of any

new market data presented by us. The Company's third-party pricing service may then affirm the original quoted price or may update the evaluation on a going forward basis.

Management reviews the pricing information received from the third party-pricing service through a combination of procedures that include an evaluation of methodologies used by the pricing service, analytical reviews and performance analysis of the prices against statistics and trends. Based on this review, management determines whether the current placement of the security in the fair value hierarchy is appropriate or whether transfers may be warranted. As necessary, the Company compares prices received from the pricing service to discounted cash flow models or through performing independent valuations of inputs and assumptions similar to those used by the pricing service in order to ensure prices represent a reasonable estimate of fair value.

The Company has determined that the market for its single trust preferred pooled security was inactive. This determination was made by the Company after considering the last known trade date for this specific security, the low number of transactions for similar types of securities, the low number of new issuances for similar securities, the increased implied liquidity risk premium for similar securities, the lack of information that is released publicly and discussions with third-party industry analysts. Due to the inactivity in the market, observable market data was not readily available for all significant inputs for this security. Accordingly, the trust preferred pooled security was classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The Company utilized observable inputs where available, unobservable data and modeled the cash flows adjusted by an appropriate liquidity and credit risk adjusted discount rate using an income approach valuation technique in order to measure the fair value of the security. Significant unobservable inputs were used that reflect the Company's assumptions of what a market participant would use to price the security. Significant unobservable inputs included selecting an appropriate discount rate, default rate and repayment assumptions. The Company estimated the discount rate by comparing rates for similarly rated corporate bonds, with additional consideration given to market liquidity. The default rates and repayment assumptions were estimated based on the individual issuer's financial conditions, historical repayment information, as well as the Company's future expectations of the capital markets.

The following table represents certain loans and real estate owned ("REO") which were marked down to their fair value using fair value measures for the nine months ended December 31, 2013. The following are assets that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis (in thousands).

December 31, 2013	Fair value	Fair value measurements using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Impaired loans	\$ 15,325	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,325
Real estate owned	12,517	-	-	12,517
Total nonrecurring assets measured at fair value	\$ 27,842	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,842

The following table presents quantitative information about Level 3 inputs for financial instruments measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range
Impaired loans		0% - 6%

	Appraised value	Adjustment for market conditions	
Real estate owned	Appraised value	Adjustment for market conditions	0% - 19%

The following method was used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument above:

Impaired loans – A loan is considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due (both interest and principal) according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. For information regarding the Company’s method for estimating the fair value of impaired loans, see Note 8 – Allowance For Loan Losses.

In determining the net realizable value of the underlying collateral, we primarily use third party appraisals which may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available and include consideration for variations in location, size, and income production capacity of the property. Additionally, the appraisals are periodically further adjusted by the Company in consideration of charges that may be incurred in the event of foreclosure and are based on management’s historical knowledge, changes in business factors and changes in market conditions.

Impaired loans are reviewed and evaluated quarterly for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly, based on the same factors identified above. Because of the high degree of judgment required in estimating the fair value of collateral underlying impaired loans and because of the relationship between fair value and general economic conditions, we consider the fair value of impaired loans to be highly sensitive to changes in market conditions.

Real estate owned – REO is real property that the Bank has taken ownership of in partial or full satisfaction of a loan or loans. REO is recorded at the fair value less estimated costs to sell. This amount becomes the property’s new basis. Any write downs based on the property’s fair value less estimated costs to sell at the date of acquisition are charged to the allowance for loan losses.

Management considers third party appraisals in determining the fair value of particular properties. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available and include consideration for variations in location, size, and income production capacity of the property. Additionally, the appraisals are periodically further adjusted by the Company in consideration of charges that may be incurred in the event of foreclosure and are based on management’s historical knowledge, changes in business factors and changes in market conditions.

Management periodically reviews REO to ensure the property is carried at the lower of its new basis or fair value, net of estimated costs to sell. Any additional write-downs based on re-evaluation of the property fair value are charged to non-interest expense. Because of the high degree of judgment required in estimating the fair value of REO and because of the relationship between fair value and general economic conditions, we consider the fair value of REO to be highly sensitive to changes in market conditions.

12. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, “Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists”. This ASU requires an entity to present an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except to the extent a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. No new recurring disclosures are required. The amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013 and are to be applied prospectively to all unrecognized tax benefits that exist at the effective date. Retrospective application is permitted. The adoption of ASU No. 2013-11 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

13. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments is made in accordance with accounting guidance on the requirements of disclosures about fair value of financial instruments. The Company, using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies, has determined the estimated fair value amounts. However, considerable judgment is necessary to interpret market data in the development of the estimates of fair value. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

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The estimated fair value of financial instruments is as follows at the dates indicated (in thousands):

December 31, 2013	Carry value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 123,140	\$ 123,140	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,140
Certificates of deposit held for investment	37,174	-	37,067	-	37,067
Investment securities available for sale	19,794	-	17,873	1,921	19,794
Mortgage-backed securities held to maturity	104	-	107	-	107
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale	34,529	-	34,529	-	34,529
Loans receivable, net	505,632	-	-	468,294	468,294
Loans held for sale	148	-	148	-	148
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	6,958	-	6,958	-	6,958
Liabilities:					
Demand – savings deposits	519,815	519,815	-	-	519,815
Time deposits	169,456	-	169,147	-	169,147
Junior subordinated debentures	22,681	-	-	11,505	11,505
March 31, 2013					
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 115,415	\$ 115,415	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,415
Certificates of deposit held for investment	44,635	-	45,078	-	45,078
Investment securities available for sale	6,216	-	4,978	1,238	6,216
Mortgage-backed securities held to maturity	125	-	129	-	129
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale	431	-	431	-	431
Loans receivable, net	520,369	-	-	495,312	495,312
Loans held for sale	831	-	831	-	831
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	7,154	-	7,154	-	7,154
Liabilities:					
Demand – savings deposits	\$ 475,688	\$ -	\$ 475,688	\$ -	\$ 475,688
Time deposits	188,118	-	189,289	-	189,289
Junior subordinated debentures	22,681	-	-	9,433	9,433

Fair value estimates were based on existing financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business. The fair value was not estimated for assets and liabilities that were not considered

financial instruments.

Fair value estimates, methods and assumptions are set forth below.

Cash – Fair value approximates the carrying amount.

Certificates of Deposit held for investment – The fair value of certificates of deposit with stated maturity was based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate was estimated using rates currently available in the local market.

Investments and Mortgage-Backed Securities – Fair values were based on quoted market rates and dealer quotes. The fair value of the trust preferred investment was determined using a discounted cash flow method (see also Note 11 – Fair Value Measurement).

Loans Receivable and Loans Held for Sale – Loans were priced using a discounted cash flow analysis. The fair value of loans held for sale was based on the loans carrying value as the agreements to sell these loans are short term fixed rate commitments and no material difference between the carrying value is likely.

Federal Home Loan Bank stock – The carrying amount approximates the estimated fair value of this investment.

Deposits – The fair value of deposits with no stated maturity such as non-interest-bearing demand deposits, interest checking, money market and savings accounts was equal to the amount payable on demand. The fair value of time deposits with stated maturity was based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate was estimated using rates currently available in the local market.

Junior Subordinated Debentures – The fair value of the Debentures was based on the discounted cash flow method. Management believes that the discount rate utilized is indicative of those that would be used by market participants for similar types of debentures.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments – The estimated fair value of loan commitments approximates fees recorded associated with such commitments. Since the majority of the Company’s off-balance-sheet instruments consist of non-fee producing, variable rate commitments, the Company has determined they do not have a distinguishable fair value.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Off-balance sheet arrangements. The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments generally include commitments to originate mortgage, commercial and consumer loans. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. The Company’s maximum exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the borrower is represented by the contractual amount of these instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. Commitments to extend credit are conditional, and are honored for up to 45 days subject to the Company’s usual terms and conditions. Collateral is not required to support commitments.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These guarantees are primarily used to support public and private borrowing arrangements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Collateral held varies and is required in instances where the Company deems necessary.

Significant off-balance sheet commitments at December 31, 2013 are listed below (in thousands):

	Contract or Notional Amount
Commitments to originate loans:	
Adjustable-rate	\$ 2,562
Fixed-rate	12,190
Standby letters of credit	843
Undisbursed loan funds, and unused lines of credit	70,553
Total	\$ 86,148

At December 31, 2013, the Company had firm commitments to sell \$771,000 of residential loans to the FHLMC. Typically, these agreements are short term fixed rate commitments and no material gain or loss is likely.

Other Contractual Obligations. In connection with certain asset sales, the Company typically makes representations and warranties about the underlying assets conforming to specified guidelines. If the underlying assets do not conform to the specifications, the Company may have an obligation to repurchase the assets or indemnify the purchaser against loss. At December 31, 2013, loans under warranty totaled \$121.0 million, which substantially

represents the unpaid principal balance of the Company's loans serviced for FHLMC. The Company believes that the potential for loss under these arrangements is remote. Accordingly, no contingent liability is recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company is a party to litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, these actions will not have a material adverse effect, on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

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

This report contains certain financial information determined by methods other than in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). These measures include net interest income on a fully tax equivalent basis and net interest margin on a fully tax equivalent basis. Management uses these non-GAAP measures in its analysis of the Company's performance. The tax equivalent adjustment to net interest income recognizes the income tax savings when comparing taxable and tax-exempt assets and assumes a 34% tax rate. Management believes that it is a standard practice in the banking industry to present net interest income and net interest margin on a fully tax equivalent basis, and accordingly believes that providing these measures may be useful for peer comparison purposes. These disclosures should not be viewed as substitutes for the results determined to be in accordance with GAAP, nor are they necessarily comparable to non-GAAP performance measures that may be presented by other companies.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical accounting policies and estimates are discussed in our 2013 Form 10-K under Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation – Critical Accounting Policies." That discussion highlights estimates the Company makes that involve uncertainty or potential for substantial change. There have not been any material changes in the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates as compared to the disclosure contained in the Company's 2013 Form 10-K.

Regulatory Developments and Significant Events

In January 2009, the Bank entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with the Office of Thrift Supervision ("OTS"), at the time the Bank's primary regulator. Following the transfer of the responsibilities and authority of the OTS to the OCC on July 21, 2011, the MOU was enforced by the OCC. On January 25, 2012, the Bank entered into a formal written agreement ("Agreement") with the OCC. Upon effectiveness of the Agreement, the MOU was terminated by the OCC. The Agreement will remain in effect and enforceable until modified, waived or terminated in writing by the OCC.

Entry into the Agreement does not change the Bank's "well capitalized" status as of the date of this Form 10-Q. The Agreement is based on the findings of the OCC during its on-site examination of the Bank as of June 30, 2011 ("OCC Exam"). Since the completion of the OCC Exam, the Bank's Board of Directors ("Board") and its management have successfully implemented initiatives and strategies to address and resolve the issues noted in the Agreement. The Bank continues to work in cooperation with its regulators to ensure its policies and procedures remain in conformity with the requirements contained in the Agreement.

Under the Agreement, the Bank is required to take the following actions: (a) refrain from paying dividends without prior OCC non-objection; (b) adopt, implement and adhere to a three year capital plan, including objectives, projections and implementation strategies for the Bank's overall risk profile, dividend policy, capital requirements, primary capital structure sources and alternatives, various balance sheet items, as well as systems to monitor the Bank's progress in meeting the plans, goals and objectives of the plan; (c) add a credit risk management function and appoint a Chief Lending Officer that is independent from the credit risk management function; (d) update the Bank's credit policy and not grant, extend, renew or alter any loan over \$250,000 without meeting certain requirements set forth in the Agreement; (e) adopt, implement and adhere to a program to ensure that risk associated with the Bank's loans and other assets is properly reflected on the Bank's books and records; (f) adopt, implement and adhere to a program to reduce the Bank's criticized assets; (g) retain a consultant to perform semi-annual asset quality reviews of the Bank's loan portfolio; (h) adopt, implement and adhere to policies related to asset diversification and reducing concentrations of credit; and (i) submit quarterly progress reports to the OCC regarding various aspects of the

foregoing actions.

The Bank's Board must ensure that the Bank has the processes, personnel and control systems in place to ensure implementation of, and adherence to, the requirements of the Agreement. In connection with this requirement, the Bank's Board has appointed a compliance committee to submit reports to the OCC and to monitor and coordinate the Bank's performance under the Agreement. The Bank believes it is currently in compliance with all of the requirements of the Agreement through its normal business operations. These requirements will remain in effect until modified or terminated by the OCC.

The Bank has also separately agreed to the OCC establishing higher minimum capital ratios for the Bank, specifically that the Bank maintain a Tier 1 capital (leverage) ratio of not less than 9.00% and a total risk-based capital ratio of not less than 12.00%. As of December 31, 2013, the Bank's Tier 1 capital (leverage) ratio was 10.42% and its total risk-based capital ratio was 16.76%.

In October 2009, the Company entered into a separate MOU agreement with the OTS, at the time the Company's primary regulator. In May 2013, the Company entered into a written agreement with the Federal Reserve, at which time the MOU agreement with the OTS was terminated. This written agreement requires the Company to: (a) provide notice to and obtain written approval from the Federal Reserve prior to the Company declaring a dividend or redeeming any capital stock or receiving dividends or other payments from the Bank; (b) provide notice to and obtain written approval from the Federal Reserve prior to the Company incurring, issuing, renewing or repurchasing any new debt; (c) provide notice to and obtain

written approval from the Federal Reserve prior to the Company making payments on its Debentures; (d) submit written statement of its planned sources and uses of cash for debt service, operating expenses, and other purposes (“Cash Flow Projection”) beginning for calendar year 2013 and submit progress reports related to its Cash Flow Projections and financial results.

The Company believes it is currently in compliance with all of the requirements of the written agreement with the Federal Reserve through its normal business operations. The written agreement will remain in effect until modified or terminated by the Federal Reserve.

Executive Overview

As a progressive, community-oriented financial services company, the Company emphasizes local, personal service to residents of its primary market area. The Company considers Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat and Skamania counties of Washington and Multnomah and Marion counties of Oregon as its primary market area. The counties of Multnomah, Clark and Skamania are part of the Portland metropolitan area as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. The Company is engaged predominantly in the business of attracting deposits from the general public and using such funds in its primary market area to originate commercial business, commercial real estate, multi-family real estate, real estate construction, residential real estate and other consumer loans. Commercial business, commercial real estate and real estate construction loans have decreased to 80.3% of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2013 from 81.5% at March 31, 2013. The Company’s strategy over the past several years has been to control balance sheet growth, including the targeted reduction of nonperforming and classified loans, in order to improve its regulatory capital ratios. The Company’s loan portfolio declined from \$520.4 million at March 31, 2013 to \$505.6 million at December 31, 2013 due to the Company’s efforts to restructure its balance sheet and reduce its overall loans receivable as part of the Company’s asset quality, capital and liquidity strategies.

Most recently, the Company’s primary focus has been on increasing commercial business loans and owner occupied commercial real estate loans with a specific focus on medical professionals and the medical industry. The Company also made the decision during the third fiscal quarter of 2014 to purchase, from time to time, pools of automobile loans from another financial institution as a way to further diversify its loan portfolio and to earn a higher yield than on its cash or short-term investments. These indirect automobile loans are originated through a single dealership group located outside the Company’s primary market area. The collateral for these loans is comprised of a mix of used automobiles. These loans are purchased with servicing retained by the seller. The Company has entered into an agreement to purchase up to \$25 million of automobile loan pools which meet our investment criteria and are subject to our underwriting standards. The Company purchased \$7.6 million of automobile loans during the quarter-ended December 31, 2013. The Company anticipates that the majority of the remaining purchases will be completed during the fourth fiscal quarter of fiscal 2014; however, the Company is not obligated to purchase any additional loans over the initial \$7.6 million purchase.

Through the Bank’s subsidiary, Riverview Asset Management Corp. (“RAMCorp”), the Company’s trust and financial services company which is located in downtown Vancouver, Washington, RAMCorp provides full-service brokerage activities, trust and asset management services. The Bank’s Business and Professional Banking Division, with two lending offices in Vancouver and one in Portland, offers commercial and business banking services.

Vancouver is located in Clark County, Washington, which is just north of Portland, Oregon. Many businesses are located in the Vancouver area because of the favorable tax structure and lower energy costs in Washington as compared to Oregon. Companies located in the Vancouver area include Sharp Microelectronics, Hewlett Packard, Georgia Pacific, Underwriters Laboratory, Wafer Tech, Nautilus, Barrett Business Services, PeaceHealth and Fisher Investments, as well as several support industries. In addition to this industry base, the Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area is a source of tourism, which has helped to transform the area from its past dependence on the timber industry.

The Company's strategic plan includes targeting the commercial banking customer base in its primary market area for loan originations and deposit growth, specifically small and medium size businesses, professionals and wealth building individuals. In pursuit of these goals, the Company will seek to modestly increase the loan portfolio consistent with its strategic plan and asset/liability and regulatory capital objectives, which includes maintaining a significant amount of commercial and commercial real estate loans in its loan portfolio. Significant portions of our new loan originations carry adjustable rates, higher yields or shorter terms and higher credit risk than traditional fixed-rate mortgages

The Company's strategic plan also stresses increased emphasis on non-interest income, including increased fees for asset management through RAMCorp, and deposit service charges. The strategic plan is designed to enhance earnings, reduce interest rate risk and provide a more complete range of financial services to customers and the local communities the Company serves. The Company believes it is well positioned to attract new customers and to increase market share through its 18 branches, including ten in Clark County, three in the Portland metropolitan area and three lending centers, including a new full-service branch in Gresham, Oregon.

There continues to be indications that economic conditions are improving in the Company's market areas from the recent recessionary downturn, however, the pace of recovery has been modest and uneven and ongoing stress in the economy will likely continue to be challenging going forward. Unemployment in the Company's market areas decreased in both Clark

County, Washington and Portland, Oregon. According to the Washington State Employment Security Department, unemployment in Clark County decreased to 7.0% at November 30, 2013 compared to 10.1% at March 31, 2013 and 8.3% at December 31, 2012. According to the Oregon Employment Department, unemployment in Portland decreased to 6.5% at November 30, 2013 compared to 7.5% at March 31, 2013 and 7.6% at December 31, 2012. Home values in December 31, 2013 remained lower than 2011 and 2010; however, home values have increased since March 31, 2013. According to the Regional Multiple Listing Services (“RMLS”), inventory levels in Portland, Oregon have remained at 3.2 months at December 31, 2013 compared to March 31, 2013 and decreased compared to 3.6 months at December 31, 2012. Inventory levels in Clark County have slightly increased to 4.5 months at December 31, 2013 compared to 4.4 months at March 31, 2013 and decreased compared to 5.1 months at December 31, 2012. According to the RMLS, closed home sales in Clark County increased 3.0% and 21.8% during December 2013 compared to March 2013 and December 2012, respectively. Closed home sales in Portland decreased 7.9% and increased 1.3% during December 2013 compared to March 2013 and December 2012, respectively. Commercial real estate leasing activity in the Portland/Vancouver area has performed better than the residential real estate market; however, it is generally affected by a slow economy later than other indicators. According to Norris Beggs Simpson (a firm specializing in Pacific Northwest commercial real estate sales and management) commercial vacancy rates in Clark County and Portland, Oregon were approximately 10.8% and 15.2%, respectively, as of December 31, 2013 compared to 16.6% and 20.7%, respectively, at December 31, 2012. The Company has also seen an increase in sales activity for building lots during the past twelve months.

Operating Strategy

The Company’s goal is to deliver returns to shareholders by managing problem assets, increasing higher-yielding assets (in particular commercial real estate and commercial business loans), increasing core deposit balances, reducing expenses, hiring experienced employees with a commercial lending focus and exploring expansion opportunities. The Company seeks to achieve these results by focusing on the following objectives:

Focusing on Asset Quality. The Company is focused on monitoring existing performing loans, resolving nonperforming loans and selling foreclosed assets. The Company has aggressively sought to reduce its level of nonperforming assets through write-downs, collections, modifications and sales of nonperforming loans and real estate owned. The Company has taken proactive steps to resolve its nonperforming loans, including negotiating repayment plans, forbearances, loan modifications and loan extensions with borrowers when appropriate, and accepting short payoffs on delinquent loans, particularly when such payoffs result in a smaller loss than foreclosure. In connection with the downturn in real estate markets, the Company applied more conservative and stringent underwriting practices to new loans, including, among other things, increasing the amount of required collateral or equity requirements, reducing loan-to-value ratios and increasing debt service coverage ratios. The Company has continued to reduce its exposure to land development and speculative construction loans. The total land development and speculative construction loan portfolios declined to \$20.3 million at December 31, 2013 as compared to \$26.9 million at March 31, 2013. Nonperforming assets decreased \$11.4 million to \$25.3 million at December 31, 2013 compared to \$36.8 million at March 31, 2013. However, there can be no assurance that the ongoing economic conditions affecting our borrowers will not result in future increases in nonperforming and classified loans.

Improving Earnings by Expanding Product Offerings. The Company intends to prudently increase the percentage of its assets consisting of higher-yielding commercial real estate and commercial loans, which offer higher risk-adjusted returns, shorter maturities and more sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations, while maintaining compliance with its heightened regulatory capital requirements. The Company also intends to selectively add additional products to further diversify revenue sources and to capture more of each customer’s banking relationship by cross selling loan and deposit products and additional services to Bank customers, including services provided through RAMCorp to increase its fee income. Assets under management by RAMCorp totaled \$335.6 million and \$337.5 million at December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, respectively.

The Company continuously reviews new products and services to provide its customers more financial options. All new technology and services are generally reviewed for business development and cost saving purposes. The Bank has implemented remote check capture at all of its branches and for selected customers of the Bank. The Company continues to experience growth in customer use of its online banking services, which allows customers to conduct a full range of services on a real-time basis, including balance inquiries, transfers and electronic bill paying. The Company also upgraded its online banking product for consumer customers, providing consumer customers greater flexibility and convenience in conducting their online banking. The Company's online service has also enhanced the delivery of cash management services to business customers. The Company introduced its mobile banking application during the second fiscal quarter of 2013 to further allow flexibility and convenience to its customers related to their banking needs. During June 2013, the Company also implemented a new core banking platform that will enable the Company to better serve its customer base. The Company also participates in an internet deposit listing service which allows the Company to post time deposit rates on an internet site where institutional investors have the ability to deposit funds with the Company. Furthermore, the Company may utilize the internet deposit listing service to purchase certificates of deposit at other financial institutions. The Company also offers Insured Cash Sweep (ICS™), a reciprocal money market product, to its customers along with the

Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS™) program which allows customers access to FDIC insurance on deposits exceeding the \$250,000 FDIC insurance limit.

Attracting Core Deposits and Other Deposit Products. The Company’s strategic focus is to emphasize total relationship banking with its customers to internally fund its loan growth. The Company has reduced its reliance on other wholesale funding sources, including FHLB and FRB advances, by focusing on the continued growth of core customer deposits. The Company believes that a continued focus on customer relationships will help to increase the level of core deposits and locally-based retail certificates of deposit. In addition to its retail branches, the Company maintains technology-based products, such as personal financial management, business cash management, and business remote deposit products, that enable it to compete effectively with banks of all sizes. Core branch deposits (comprised of all demand, savings, interest checking accounts and all time deposits but excludes wholesale-brokered deposits, trust account deposits, Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (“IOLTA”), public funds and Internet based deposits) increased \$33.8 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013, checking accounts totaled \$223.0 million, or 32.4% of our total deposit mix compared to \$216.1 million or 31.7% a year ago. The Company had no outstanding advances from the FHLB or the FRB at December 31, 2013.

Continued Expense Control. Since fiscal 2009, management has undertaken several initiatives to reduce non-interest expense and continues to make it a priority to identify cost savings opportunities throughout all aspects of the Company’s operations. The Company has instituted expense control measures such as cancelling certain projects and capital purchases, and reducing travel and entertainment expenditures. The Company has formed a cost saving committee whose mission is to find additional cost saving opportunities at the Company.

Recruiting and Retaining Highly Competent Personnel With a Focus on Commercial Lending. The Company’s ability to continue to attract and retain banking professionals with strong community relationships and significant knowledge of its markets will be a key to its success. The Company believes that it enhances its market position and adds profitable growth opportunities by focusing on hiring and retaining experienced bankers focused on owner occupied commercial real estate and commercial lending, and the deposit balances that accompany these relationships. The Company emphasizes to its employees the importance of delivering exemplary customer service and seeking opportunities to build further relationships with its customers. The goal is to compete with other financial service providers by relying on the strength of the Company’s customer service and relationship banking approach. The Company believes that one of its strengths is that its employees are also significant shareholders through the Company’s employee stock ownership (“ESOP”) and 401(k) plans.

Disciplined Franchise Expansion. The Company believes opportunities currently exist within its market area to grow its franchise. The Company anticipates organic growth as the local economy and loan demand strengthens, through its marketing efforts and as a result of the opportunities being created as a result of the consolidation of financial institutions occurring in its market area. The Company expects to gradually expand its operations further in the Portland, Oregon metropolitan area which has a population of approximately two million people. The Company will continue to be disciplined as it pertains to future expansion focusing on the Pacific Northwest markets it knows and understands.

Loan Composition

The following table sets forth the composition of the Company’s commercial and construction loan portfolios based on loan purpose at the dates indicated.

Commercial Business	Other Real Estate Mortgage	Real Estate Construction	Commercial & Construction Total
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December 31, 2013

(in thousands)

Commercial business	\$	69,659	\$	-	\$	-	\$	69,659
Commercial construction		-		-		10,573		10,573
Office buildings		-		83,165		-		83,165
Warehouse/industrial		-		44,900		-		44,900
Retail/shopping centers/strip malls		-		63,963		-		63,963
Assisted living facilities		-		7,622		-		7,622
Single purpose facilities		-		93,276		-		93,276
Land		-		16,004		-		16,004
Multi-family		-		23,443		-		23,443
One-to-four family construction		-		-		4,468		4,468
Total	\$	69,659	\$	332,373	\$	15,041	\$	417,073

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March 31, 2013	Commercial Business	Other Real Estate Mortgage (in thousands)	Real Estate Construction	Commercial & Construction Total
Commercial business	\$ 71,935	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,935
Commercial construction	-	-	5,719	5,719
Office buildings	-	86,751	-	86,751
Warehouse/industrial	-	41,124	-	41,124
Retail/shopping centers/strip malls	-	67,472	-	67,472
Assisted living facilities	-	13,146	-	13,146
Single purpose facilities	-	89,198	-	89,198
Land	-	23,404	-	23,404
Multi-family	-	34,302	-	34,302
One-to-four family construction	-	-	3,956	3,956
Total	\$ 71,935	\$ 355,397	\$ 9,675	\$ 437,007

Comparison of Financial Condition at December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013

Cash, including interest-earning accounts, totaled \$123.1 million at December 31, 2013 compared to \$115.4 million at March 31, 2013. The Company has been maintaining a higher liquidity position as compared to historical levels for regulatory and asset-liability matching purposes. As a part of the Company's liquidity strategy, the Company invests a portion of its excess cash in short-term certificates of deposit, investment and mortgage-backed securities at higher yields than cash held in interest-earning accounts based on its asset/liability program objectives in order to maximize earnings. All of the certificates of deposit held for investment are fully insured under the FDIC. At December 31, 2013, certificates of deposits held for investment totaled \$37.2 million compared to \$44.6 million at March 31, 2013.

Investment securities available for sale totaled \$19.8 million and \$6.2 million at December 31, 2013 and at March 31, 2013, respectively. The \$13.6 million increase was a result of purchases totaling \$16.4 million during the nine month period ended December 31, 2013. The increase was due to a decision by the Company to invest additional excess cash into higher yielding investment securities. The Company primarily purchases agency securities with maturities of five years or less. For the quarter ended December 31, 2013, the Company determined that none of its investment securities required an OTTI charge. For additional information, see Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale totaled \$34.5 million at December 31, 2013, compared to \$431,000 at March 31, 2013. The \$34.1 million increase was a result purchases totaling \$35.8 million during the nine month period ended December 31, 2013 partially offset by principal repayments. The increase was due to a decision by the Company to invest additional excess cash into higher yielding mortgage-backed securities. The Company primarily purchases a combination of mortgage-backed securities backed by government agencies (FHLMC, FNMA, SBA or GNMA). The Company does not believe that it has any exposure to sub-prime mortgage backed securities.

Loans receivable, net, totaled \$505.6 million at December 31, 2013, compared to \$520.4 million at March 31, 2013, a decrease of \$14.7 million. The decrease was due to principal repayments and the Company's efforts to reduce classified and nonperforming commercial business, commercial real estate and land loans to improve its risk profile.

The decrease in loans was offset by a purchase of an automobile loan pool during the three months ended December 31, 2013 totaling \$7.6 million. For the nine months ended December 31, 2013, the Company reduced classified loans a total of \$12.0 million. Land development loans also decreased \$7.4 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2013. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is secured by real estate, either as primary or secondary collateral, located in the Company's primary market areas. Risks associated with loans secured by real estate include decreasing land and property values, increases in interest rates, deterioration in local economic conditions, tightening credit or refinancing markets, and a concentration of loans within any one area. The Company has no option adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM), or teaser residential real estate loans in its portfolio.

Deposit accounts increased \$25.5 million to \$689.3 million at December 31, 2013, compared to \$663.8 million at March 31, 2013. The Company had no wholesale-brokered deposits as of December 31, 2013 or March 31, 2013. Core branch deposits accounted for 95.8% of total deposits at December 31, 2013, compared to 94.4% at March 31, 2013. The Company plans to continue its focus on core deposits and on building customer relationships as opposed to obtaining deposits through the wholesale markets.

Shareholders' Equity and Capital Resources

Shareholders' equity increased \$2.8 million to \$81.3 million at December 31, 2013 from \$78.4 million at March 31, 2013. The increase for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 was mainly attributable to net income of \$2.8 million in addition to the \$338,000 decrease in accumulated other comprehensive loss, which represents unrealized losses on securities. Additional paid-in-capital decreased by \$399,000 as a result of the RAMCorp's purchase of shares from its noncontrolling interest owner. The Bank subsequently purchased those shares from RAMCorp increasing the Bank's ownership in RAMCorp from 85% at March 31, 2013 to 90% at December 31, 2013. The purchase price of these shares was based on two appraisals of RAMCorp. The Bank may purchase additional shares over the next fiscal year which would further increase its ownership in RAMCorp.

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the OCC. 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. As of December 31, 2013, the Bank was "well capitalized" as defined under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as "well capitalized," the Bank must maintain the minimum capital ratios set forth in the table below.

The Bank's actual and required minimum capital amounts and ratios are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Actual		"Adequately Capitalized"		"Well Capitalized"	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
December 31, 2013						
Total Capital:						
(To Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 87,588	16.76%	\$ 41,818	8.0%	\$ 62,728	12.0%(1)
Tier 1 Capital:						
(To Risk-Weighted Assets)	80,958	15.49	20,909	4.0	31,364	6.0
Tier 1 Capital (Leverage):						
(To Adjusted Tangible Assets)	80,958	10.42	31,093	4.0	69,958	9.0 (1)
Tangible Capital:						
(To Tangible Assets)	80,958	10.42	11,660	1.5	N/A	N/A
March 31, 2013						
Total Capital:						
(To Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 81,227	15.29%	\$ 42,493	8.0%	\$ 63,740	12.0%(1)
Tier 1 Capital:						
(To Risk-Weighted Assets)	74,473	14.02	21,247	4.0	31,870	6.0
Tier 1 Capital (Leverage):						
(To Adjusted Tangible Assets)	74,473	9.99	29,823	4.0	67,102	9.0 (1)
Tangible Capital:						
(To Tangible Assets)	74,473	9.99	11,184	1.5	N/A	N/A

(1) The Bank agreed with the OCC to establish higher minimum capital ratios and must maintain a Tier 1 capital (leverage) ratio of not less than 9.0% and a total risk-based capital ratio of not less than 12.0% in order to be deemed "well capitalized".

Liquidity

Liquidity is essential to our business. The objective of the Bank's liquidity management is to maintain ample cash flows to meet obligations for depositor withdrawals, to fund the borrowing needs of loan customers, and to fund ongoing operations. Core relationship deposits are the primary source of the Bank's liquidity. As such, the Bank focuses on deposit relationships with local consumer and business clients who maintain multiple accounts and services at the Bank.

In response to the adverse economic conditions, the Company has been, and will continue to work toward reducing the amount of nonperforming assets, controlling balance sheet growth, reducing controllable operating costs, and augmenting deposits while striving to maximize secured borrowing facilities to improve liquidity and preserve capital over the coming fiscal year. However, the Company's inability to successfully implement its plans or further deterioration in economic conditions and real estate prices could have a material adverse effect on the Company's liquidity.

Liquidity management is both a short- and long-term responsibility of the Company's management. The Company adjusts its investments in liquid assets based upon management's assessment of (i) expected loan demand, (ii) projected loan sales, (iii) expected deposit flows, (iv) yields available on interest-bearing deposits and (v) its asset/liability management program objectives. Excess liquidity is invested generally in interest-bearing overnight deposits and other short-term government and agency obligations. If the Company requires funds beyond its ability to generate them internally, it has additional diversified and reliable sources of funds with the FHLB, the FRB and other wholesale facilities. These sources of funds may be used on a long or short-term basis to compensate for reduction in other sources of funds or on a long-term basis to support lending activities. Beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2011, the Company elected to defer regularly scheduled

interest payments on its outstanding \$22.7 million aggregate principal amount of junior subordinated debentures issued in connection with the sale of trust preferred securities through statutory business trusts. The Company continued with the interest deferral at December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had deferred a total of \$3.6 million of interest payments. The accrual for these payments is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income. This deferral may adversely affect our ability to access wholesale funding facilities or obtain debt financing on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

The Company's primary sources of funds are customer deposits, proceeds from principal and interest payments on loans, proceeds from the sale of loans, maturing securities, FHLB advances and FRB borrowings. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans and securities are a predictable source of funds, deposit flows and prepayment of mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition. Management believes that its focus on core relationship deposits coupled with access to borrowing through reliable counterparties provides reasonable and prudent assurance that ample liquidity is available. However, depositor or counterparty behavior could change in response to competition, economic or market situations or other unforeseen circumstances, which could have liquidity implications that may require different strategic or operational actions.

The Company must maintain an adequate level of liquidity to ensure the availability of sufficient funds for loan originations, deposit withdrawals and continuing operations, satisfy other financial commitments and take advantage of investment opportunities. During the nine months ended December 31, 2013, the Bank used its sources of funds primarily to fund loan commitments and purchase additional investment securities. At December 31, 2013, cash totaled \$123.1 million, or 15.3% of total assets. The Bank generally maintains sufficient cash and short-term investments to meet short-term liquidity needs; however, its primary liquidity management practice is to increase or decrease short-term borrowings, including FRB borrowings and FHLB advances. At December 31, 2013, the Bank had no advances from the FRB and Bank a borrowing capacity of \$54.2 million from the FRB, subject to sufficient collateral. At December 31, 2013, there were no advances from the FHLB and the Bank had an available credit facility of \$175.9 million, subject to sufficient collateral and stock investment. At December 31, 2013, the Bank had sufficient unpledged collateral to allow it to utilize its available borrowing capacity from both the FRB and the FHLB. Borrowing capacity may, however, fluctuate based on acceptability and risk rating of loan collateral and counterparties could adjust discount rates applied to such collateral at their discretion.

An additional source of wholesale funding includes brokered certificate of deposits. While the Bank has utilized brokered deposits from time to time, the Bank historically has not extensively relied on brokered deposits to fund its operations. At December 31, 2013, the Company had no wholesale-brokered deposits. The Bank also participates in the CDARS and ICS deposit products, which allows the Bank to accept deposits in excess of the FDIC insurance limit for that depositor and obtain "pass-through" insurance for the total deposit. The Bank's reciprocal CDARS and ICS balances were \$39.7 million, or 5.8% of total deposits, and \$35.8 million, or 5.4% of total deposits, at December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, respectively. Although the FDIC permanently raised the insurance limit to \$250,000, demand for CDARS deposits remains strong with continued renewals of existing CDARS deposits and the opening of new accounts. The Bank's brokered deposits (which include CDARS and ICS) are restricted to 20% of total deposits based on a supervisory imposed limit. The combination of all the Bank's funding sources, gives the Bank available liquidity of \$535.9 million, or 66.6% of total assets at December 31, 2013.

The Bank's deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC. The Dodd-Frank Act permanently increased the maximum amount of deposit insurance for banks, savings institutions and credit unions to \$250,000 per depositor. The Dodd-Frank Act also broadens the base for FDIC insurance assessments. Assessments are now based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution.

At December 31, 2013, the Company had total commitments of \$86.1 million, which includes commitments to extend credit of \$14.8 million, unused lines of credit and undisbursed balances of \$70.6 million and standby letters of credit totaling \$843,000. The Company anticipates that it will have sufficient funds available to meet current loan commitments. Certificates of deposits that are scheduled to mature in less than one year totaled \$119.7 million. Historically, the Bank has been able to retain a significant amount of its deposits as they mature. Offsetting these cash outflows are scheduled loan maturities of less than one year totaling \$66.1 million.

Sources of capital and liquidity for the Company include distributions from the Bank and the issuance of debt or equity securities. Dividends and other capital distributions from the Bank are subject to regulatory restrictions and approval. The Company elected to defer regularly scheduled interest payments on its junior subordinated debentures during the first quarter of fiscal 2011, which in turn, restricts the Company's ability to pay dividends on its common stock.

Asset Quality

Nonperforming assets, consisting of nonperforming loans and REO, totaled \$25.3 million or 3.15% of total assets at December 31, 2013 compared to \$36.8 million or 4.73% of total assets at March 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's nonperforming loans (dollars in thousands).

	December 31, 2013		March 31, 2013	
	Number of Loans	Balance	Number of Loans	Balance
Commercial business	4	\$ 461	9	\$ 1,349
Commercial real estate	7	7,330	6	10,315
Land	2	1,218	5	3,267
Multi-family	1	2,065	1	2,968
Real estate construction	-	-	1	175
Consumer	14	2,303	15	3,059
Total	28	\$ 13,377	37	\$ 21,133

The Company has continued to focus on managing the residential construction and land acquisition and development portfolios. At December 31, 2013, the Company's residential construction and land acquisition and development loan portfolios were \$4.5 million and \$16.0 million, respectively compared to \$4.0 million and \$23.4 million, respectively at March 31, 2013. The percentage of nonperforming loans in the residential construction and land acquisition and development portfolios at December 31, 2013 was 0% and 7.61%, respectively as compared 4.42% and 13.96%, respectively at March 31, 2013. For the nine months ended December 31, 2013, net charge-offs for the residential construction portfolio were \$3,000 and net recoveries for the land acquisition and development portfolio were \$764,000. Commercial real estate loans represent the largest portion of our nonperforming loans at 54.8% at December 31, 2013 compared to 48.8% at March 31, 2013. Classified commercial real estate loans totaled \$27.6 million at December 31, 2013 compared to \$37.6 million at March 31, 2013.

REO totaled \$12.0 million at December 31, 2013 compared to \$15.6 million at March 31, 2013. The \$12.0 million balance of REO is comprised of single-family homes totaling \$1.9 million, residential building lots totaling \$3.3 million, land development property totaling \$5.8 million and industrial and commercial real estate property totaling \$990,000. All of these properties are located in Washington and Oregon.

The allowance for loan losses was \$14.0 million or 2.70% of total loans at December 31, 2013 compared to \$15.6 million or 2.92% of total loans at March 31, 2013. The decrease in the balance of the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2013 reflects the decreased levels of delinquent and classified loans, decreased charge-offs and increase in recoveries, the decline in the loan portfolio as well as stabilizing real estate values. The coverage ratio of allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans was 105.02% at December 31, 2013 compared to 74.02% at March 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013, the Company identified \$12.3 million, or 92.27% of its nonperforming loans, as impaired and performed a specific valuation analysis on each loan resulting in no specific reserve on these specific nonperforming loans. Based on its comprehensive analysis, management deemed the allowance for loan losses of at December 31, 2013 adequate to cover probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. However, a further decline in local economic conditions, results of examinations by the Company's regulators, or other factors could result in a material increase in the allowance for loan losses and may adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations. In

addition, because future events affecting borrowers and collateral cannot be predicted with certainty, there can be no assurance that the existing allowance for loan losses will be adequate or that substantial increases will not be necessary should the quality of any loans deteriorate or should collateral values further decline as a result of the factors discussed elsewhere in the document. For further information regarding the Company's impaired loans and allowance for loan losses, see Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") are loans where the Company, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial condition, has granted a concession to the borrower that it would otherwise not consider. A TDR typically involves a modification of terms such as a reduction of the stated interest rate or face amount of the loan, a reduction of accrued interest, or an extension of the maturity date(s) at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate for a new loan with similar risk.

TDRs are considered impaired loans and as such, when a loan is deemed to be impaired, the amount of the impairment is measured using discounted cash flows using the original note rate, except when the loan is collateral dependent. In these cases, the estimated fair value of the collateral and when applicable, less selling costs, are used. Impairment is recognized as a specific component within the allowance for loan losses if the value of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan. When the amount of the impairment represents a confirmed loss, it is charged off against the allowance for loan losses. At December 31, 2013, the Company had TDRs totaling \$20.5 million of which \$10.7 million were on accrual status. However, all of the Company's TDRs are paying as agreed except for two of the Company's TDRs

that defaulted since the loan was modified. The related amount of interest income recognized on TDRs was \$372,000 for the nine months ended December 31, 2013.

The Company has determined that, in certain circumstances, it is appropriate to split a loan into multiple notes. This typically includes a nonperforming charged-off loan that is not supported by the cash flow of the relationship and a performing loan that is supported by the cash flow. These may also be split into multiple notes to align portions of the loan balance with the various sources of repayment when more than one exists. Generally the new loans are restructured based on customary underwriting standards. In situations where they were not, the policy exception qualifies as a concession, and the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, the loans are accounted for as TDRs.

The Company's general policy related to TDRs is to perform a credit evaluation of the borrower's financial condition and prospects for repayment under the revised terms. This evaluation includes consideration of the borrower's sustained historical repayment performance for a reasonable period of time. A sustained period of repayment performance generally would be a minimum of six months, and may include repayments made prior to the restructuring date. If repayment of principal and interest appears doubtful, it is placed on non-accrual status.

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's nonperforming assets.

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
(Dollars in thousands)		
Loans accounted for on a non-accrual basis:		
Commercial business	\$ 461	\$ 1,349
Other real estate mortgage	10,613	16,550
Real estate construction	-	175
Real estate one-to-four family	2,303	3,059
Total	13,377	21,133
Accruing loans which are contractually past due 90 days or more	-	-
Total nonperforming loans	13,377	21,133
REO	11,951	15,638
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 25,328	\$ 36,771
Total nonperforming loans to total loans	2.57%	3.94%
Total nonperforming loans to total assets	1.66	2.72
Total nonperforming assets to total assets	3.15	4.73

The composition of the Company's nonperforming assets by loan type and geographical area is as follows:

	Northwest Oregon	Other Oregon	Southwest Washington	Other Washington	Total
December 31, 2013	(in thousands)				
Commercial business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 461	\$ -	\$ 461
Commercial real estate	1,806	-	5,401	123	7,330

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Land	418	800	-	-	1,218
Multi-family	2,065	-	-	-	2,065
Consumer	402	-	1,608	293	2,303
Total nonperforming loans	4,691	800	7,470	416	13,377
REO	-	542	9,471	1,938	11,951
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 4,691	\$ 1,342	\$ 16,941	\$ 2,354	\$ 25,328

March 31, 2013

Commercial business	\$ 94	\$ 169	\$ 1,086	\$ -	\$ 1,349
Commercial real estate	2,638	-	7,379	298	10,315
Land	-	800	2,467	-	3,267
Multi-family	-	2,968	-	-	2,968
One-to-four family construction	-	175	-	-	175
Consumer	349	401	1,703	606	3,059
Total nonperforming loans	3,081	4,513	12,635	904	21,133
REO	1,637	5,272	6,548	2,181	15,638
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 4,718	\$ 9,785	\$ 19,183	\$ 3,085	\$ 36,771

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The composition of the speculative construction and land development loan portfolios by geographical area is as follows:

	Northwest Oregon	Other Oregon	Southwest Washington (in thousands)	Other Washington	Total
December 31, 2013					
Land development	\$ 3,120	\$ 1,193	\$ 11,691	\$ -	\$ 16,004
Speculative construction	-	-	4,286	-	4,286
Total speculative and land construction	\$ 3,120	\$ 1,193	\$ 15,977	\$ -	\$ 20,290
March 31, 2013					
Land development	\$ 4,674	\$ 1,339	\$ 17,391	\$ -	\$ 23,404
Speculative construction	-	175	3,011	291	3,477
Total speculative and land construction	\$ 4,674	\$ 1,514	\$ 20,402	\$ 291	\$ 26,881

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's other loans of concern (dollars in thousands).

	December 31, 2013		March 31, 2013	
	Number of Loans	Balance	Number of Loans	Balance
Commercial business	13	\$ 6,949	12	\$ 2,467
Commercial real estate	18	20,319	22	27,328
Land	1	177	3	1,038
Multi-family	1	14	2	879
Total	33	\$ 27,459	39	\$ 31,712

Other loans of concern consist of loans where the borrowers have cash flow problems, or the collateral securing the respective loans may be inadequate. In either or both of these situations, the borrowers may be unable to comply with the present loan repayment terms, and the loans may subsequently be included in the non-accrual category. Management considers the allowance for loan losses to be adequate to cover the probable losses inherent in these and other loans.

At December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, loans delinquent 30 - 89 days were 0.94% and 1.74%, respectively, of total loans. At December 31, 2013, the 30 - 89 days delinquency rate in the commercial business portfolio was 0.04% while the delinquency rate in the commercial real estate loan portfolio was 0.81%, comprised of three loans for \$2.4 million. At that date, commercial real estate loans represented the largest portion of the loan portfolio at 56.37% of total loans and commercial business loans represented 13.40% of total loans. At December 31, 2013, the 30-89 days delinquency rate in the real estate one-to-four family and multi-family loan portfolios was 2.28% and 1.54%, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Other Contractual Obligations

Through the normal course of operations, the Company enters into certain contractual obligations and other commitments. Obligations generally relate to funding of operations through deposits and borrowings as well as leases for premises. Commitments generally relate to lending operations.

The Company has obligations under long-term operating leases, principally for building space and land. Lease terms generally cover a five-year period, with options to extend, and are not subject to cancellation.

The Company has commitments to originate fixed and variable rate mortgage loans to customers. Because some commitments expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Undisbursed loan funds and unused lines of credit include funds not disbursed, but committed to construction projects and home equity and commercial lines of credit. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party.

For further information regarding the Company's off-balance sheet arrangements and other contractual obligations, see Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Goodwill Valuation

Goodwill is initially recorded when the purchase price paid for an acquisition exceeds the estimated fair value of the net identified tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill is presumed to have an indefinite useful life and is tested, at least annually, for impairment at the reporting unit level. The Company has one reporting unit, the Bank, for purposes of computing goodwill. All of the Company's goodwill has been allocated to this single reporting unit. The Company performs an annual review in the third quarter of each year, or more frequently if indications of potential impairment exist, to determine if the recorded goodwill is impaired. If the fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill at the reporting unit level is not considered impaired and no additional analysis is necessary. If the carrying value of the reporting unit is higher than its fair value, there is an indication that impairment may exist and additional analysis must be performed to measure

the amount of impairment loss, if any. The amount of impairment is determined by comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to the carrying value of the goodwill in the same manner as if the reporting unit was being acquired in a business combination. Specifically, the Company would allocate the fair value to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including unrecognized intangible assets, in a hypothetical analysis that would calculate the implied fair value of goodwill. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the recorded goodwill, the Company would record an impairment charge for the difference.

A significant amount of judgment is involved in determining if an indicator of impairment has occurred. Such indicators may include, among others; a significant decline in our expected future cash flows; a sustained, significant decline in our stock price and market capitalization; a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate; adverse action or assessment by a regulator; and unanticipated competition. Any adverse change in these factors could have a significant impact on the recoverability of these assets and could have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test during the quarter-ended December 31, 2013. The goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. Step one of the goodwill impairment test estimates the fair value of the reporting unit utilizing the allocation of corporate value approach, the income approach and the market approach in order to derive an enterprise value of the Company. The allocation of corporate value approach applies the aggregate market value of the Company and divides it among the reporting units. A key assumption in this approach is the control premium applied to the aggregate market value. A control premium is utilized as the value of a company from the perspective of a controlling interest and is generally higher than the widely quoted market price per share. The Company used an expected control premium of 35%, which was based on comparable transactional history. The income approach uses a reporting unit's projection of estimated operating results and cash flows that is discounted using a rate that reflects current market conditions. The projection uses management's best estimates of economic and market conditions over the projected period including growth rates in loans and deposits, estimates of future expected changes in net interest margins and cash expenditures. Assumptions used by the Company in its discounted cash flow model (income approach) included an annual revenue growth rate that approximated 7.5%, a net interest margin that approximated 4.0% and a return on assets that ranged from 0.68% to 0.99% (average of 0.80%). In addition to utilizing the above projections of estimated operating results, key assumptions used to determine the fair value estimate under the income approach was the discount rate of 16.7% utilized for our cash flow estimates and a terminal value estimated at 1.49 times the ending book value of the reporting unit. The Company used a build-up approach in developing the discount rate that included: an assessment of the risk free interest rate, the rate of return expected from publicly traded stocks, the industry the Company operates in and the size of the Company. The market approach estimates fair value by applying tangible book value multiples to the reporting unit's operating performance. The multiples are derived from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics of the reporting unit. In applying the market approach method, the Company selected eight publicly traded comparable institutions based on a variety of financial metrics (tangible equity, leverage ratio, return on assets, return on equity, net interest margin, nonperforming assets, net charge-offs, and reserves for loan losses) and other relevant qualitative factors (geographical location, lines of business, business model, risk profile, availability of financial information, etc.). After selecting comparable institutions, the Company derived the fair value of the reporting unit by completing a comparative analysis of the relationship between their financial metrics listed above and their market values utilizing a market multiple of 1.22 times tangible book value. The Company calculated a fair value of its reporting unit of \$91 million using the corporate value approach, \$87 million using the income approach and \$97 million using the market approach, with a final concluded value of \$93 million, with primary weight given to the market approach. The results of the Company's step one test indicated that the reporting unit's fair value was less than its carrying value and therefore the Company performed a step two analysis.

The Company calculated the implied fair value of its reporting unit under step two of the goodwill impairment test. Under this approach, the Company calculated the fair value for its unrecognized deposit intangible, as well as the remaining assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. The calculated implied fair value of the Company's goodwill

exceeded the carrying value by \$24.6 million. Significant adjustments were made to the fair value of the Company's loans receivable compared to its recorded value. The Company utilized a discounted cash flow approach to determine the fair value of its loans receivable. A key assumption was determining an appropriate discount rate. In determining the discount rate, the Company started with its contractual cash flows and its current lending rate for comparable loans and adjusted these for both credit and liquidity premiums. Based on results of the step two impairment test, the Company determined no impairment charge of goodwill was required.

Even though the Company determined that there was no goodwill impairment, a decline in the value of its stock price as well as values of other financial institutions, declines in revenue for the Company beyond our current forecasts, significant adverse changes in the operating environment for the financial industry or an increase in the value of our assets without an increase in the value of the reporting unit may result in a future impairment charge.

It is possible that changes in circumstances existing at the measurement date or at other times in the future, or in the numerous estimates associated with management's judgments, assumptions and estimates made in assessing the fair value of our goodwill, could result in an impairment charge of a portion or all of our goodwill. If the Company recorded an

impairment charge, its financial position and results of operations would be adversely affected, however, such an impairment charge would have no impact on our liquidity, operations or regulatory capital.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Net Income or Loss. Net income for the three months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$801,000, or \$0.04 per diluted share, compared to \$1.0 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share, respectively. Net income for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$2.8 million, or \$0.12 per diluted share, compared to \$1.0 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share, respectively. The earnings for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013 compared to the same prior year period reflects the current stabilization of the economic environment and improvement in asset quality at the Company. The stabilization and economic improvement resulted in a \$2.5 million recapture for loan losses for the nine months ended December 31, 2013. Earnings have also been reduced by the declining balance of the Bank's loan portfolio as well as the continued low interest rate environment.

Net Interest Income. The Company's profitability depends primarily on its net interest income, which is the difference between the income it receives on interest-earning assets and the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. When interest-earning assets equal or exceed interest-bearing liabilities, any positive interest rate spread will generate net interest income. The Company's results of operations are also significantly affected by general economic and competitive conditions, particularly changes in market interest rates, government legislation and regulation, and monetary and fiscal policies.

Net interest income for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013 was \$6.0 million and \$18.3 million, respectively, representing a \$1.4 million and \$5.0 million decrease compared to the three and nine months ended December 31, 2012, respectively. Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities was 125.22% and 124.61% for the three and nine month periods ended December 31, 2013 compared to 125.48% and 122.43% in the same prior year periods, respectively. The net interest margin for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013 was 3.29% and 3.39%, respectively, compared to 4.03% and 4.19% for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2012, respectively. These decreases were primarily the result of the decrease in average loans receivable and the downward repricing of loans within the loan portfolio partially offset by the increase in average lower yielding cash and short term investments.

The Company generally achieves better net interest margins in a stable or increasing interest rate environment as a result of the balance sheet being slightly asset interest rate sensitive. Approximately 6.74% of our loan portfolio was adjustable (floating) at December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013, approximately \$23.5 million, or 67.12% of our adjustable (floating) loan portfolio contained interest rate floors, below which the loans' contractual interest rate may not adjust. The inability of these loans to adjust downward has partially mitigated the effects of the current low interest rate environment; however, given these interest rate floors, net interest income will be affected in a rising interest rate environment until such time as the current rate exceeds these interest rate floors. At December 31, 2013, \$21.6 million or 4.15% of the loans in the Company's loan portfolio were at the floor interest rate of which \$17.5 million or 81.09% had yields that would begin floating again once the Prime Rate increases at least 150 basis points. Generally, interest rates on the Company's interest-earning assets reprice faster than interest rates on the Company's interest-bearing liabilities. In a decreasing interest rate environment, the Company requires time to reduce deposit interest rates to recover the decline in the net interest margin. While the Company does not anticipate further significant reductions in market interest rates, further modest reductions in its deposit costs are expected due to its deposit rate offerings and as existing long-term deposits renew upon maturity and reprice at a lower rate. The amount and timing of these reductions is dependent on competitive pricing pressures, yield curve shape and changes in interest rate spreads.

Interest Income. Interest income for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, was \$6.7 million and \$20.3 million, respectively, compared to \$8.1 million and \$26.0 million, respectively, for the same periods in the prior year.

This represents a decrease of \$1.5 million and \$5.8 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. These decreases were due to a decrease in average loan balances and the impact of loans repricing down to the current low interest rates.

The average balance of net loans decreased \$57.8 million and \$92.5 million to \$516.9 million and \$524.6 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, respectively, from \$574.6 million and \$617.1 million for the same prior year periods, respectively. The decrease in average loan balances was due to the Company's effort in the past fiscal year to restructure its balance sheet, reduce its overall loans receivable as part of the Company's capital and liquidity strategies and reduce its level of classified and nonaccrual loans. The yield on net loans was 4.85% and 4.91% for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, respectively, compared to 5.41% and 5.45% for the same three and nine month periods in the prior year. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, the Company also reversed \$7,000 and \$149,000, respectively, of interest income on nonperforming loans compared to \$34,000 and \$139,000 for the same three and nine month periods in the prior year.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased \$107,000 and \$799,000 to \$645,000 and \$2.0 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, respectively, compared to \$752,000 and \$2.8 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2012. These decreases in interest expense were the result of declining deposit costs, primarily due to the low interest rate environment. The weighted average interest rate on interest-bearing deposits decreased to 0.35% and

0.37% for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, respectively from 0.43% and 0.49% for the same respective periods in the prior year. The decrease in interest expense was also due the Company's junior subordinated debentures changing from a fixed to floating interest rate in June 2012. The weighted average interest rate on other interest-bearing liabilities decreased to 2.36% and 2.37% for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, respectively compared to 2.47% and 3.52% for the same three and nine month periods in the prior year, respectively.

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, information regarding average balances of assets and liabilities as well as the total dollar amounts of interest earned on average interest-earning assets and interest paid on average interest-bearing liabilities, resultant yields, interest rate spread, ratio of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities and net interest margin.

	Three Months Ended December 31,						
	Average Balance	2013 Interest and Dividends	Yield/Cost		Average Balance	2012 Interest and Dividends	Yield/Cost
(Dollars in thousands)							
Interest-earning assets:							
Mortgage loans	\$424,382	\$5,107	4.77	%	\$498,132	\$6,813	5.43
Non-mortgage loans	92,482	1,212	5.20		76,485	1,025	5.32
Total net loans (1)	516,864	6,319	4.85		574,617	7,838	5.41
Mortgage-backed securities (2)	23,584	88	1.48		730	6	3.26
Investment securities (2)(3)	20,503	75	1.45		7,979	133	6.61
Daily interest-bearing assets	1,192	-	-		1,142	-	-
Other earning assets	165,800	191	0.46		142,854	160	0.44
Total interest-earning assets	727,943	6,673	3.64		727,322	8,137	4.44
Non-interest-earning assets:							
Office properties and equipment, net	16,931				17,712		
Other non-interest-earning assets	53,572				60,280		
Total assets	\$798,446				\$805,314		
Interest-bearing liabilities:							
Regular savings accounts	\$61,616	23	0.15		\$49,886	19	0.15
Interest checking accounts	93,930	26	0.11		80,383	24	0.12
Money market deposit accounts	228,579	128	0.22		225,212	126	0.22
Certificates of deposit	172,127	319	0.74		198,999	426	0.85
Total interest-bearing deposits	556,252	496	0.35		554,480	595	0.43
Other interest-bearing liabilities	25,075	149	2.36		25,173	157	2.47
Total interest-bearing liabilities	581,327	645	0.44		579,653	752	0.51
Non-interest-bearing liabilities:							

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Non-interest-bearing deposits	123,915			139,593	
Other liabilities	10,539			8,230	
Total liabilities	715,781			727,476	
Shareholders' equity	82,665			77,838	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$798,446			\$805,314	
Net interest income		\$6,028			\$7,385
Interest rate spread			3.20 %		3.93 %
Net interest margin			3.29 %		4.03 %
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			125.22 %		125.48 %
Tax equivalent adjustment (3)		\$-			\$1

(1) Includes non-accrual loans.

(2) For purposes of the computation of average yield on investments available for sale, historical cost balances were utilized;

therefore, the yield information does not give effect to changes in fair value that are reflected as a component of shareholders' equity.

(3) Tax-equivalent adjustment relates to non-taxable investment interest income. Interest and rates are presented on a fully taxable –equivalent basis using a tax rate of 34%.

	Nine Months Ended December 31,						
	Average Balance	2013 Interest and Dividends	Yield/Cost		Average Balance	2012 Interest and Dividends	Yield/Cost
(Dollars in thousands)							
Interest-earning assets:							
Mortgage loans	\$438,211	\$15,748	4.77	%	\$537,661	\$22,244	5.49
Non-mortgage loans	86,358	3,641	5.60		79,406	3,107	5.19
Total net loans (1)	524,569	19,389	4.91		617,067	25,351	5.45
Mortgage-backed securities (2)	13,144	156	1.58		882	21	3.16
Investment securities (2)(3)	17,580	191	1.44		8,288	246	3.94
Daily interest-bearing assets	1,206	-	-		1,427	-	-
Other earning assets	159,875	532	0.44		109,694	417	0.50
Total interest-earning assets	716,374	20,268	3.76		737,358	26,035	4.69
Non-interest-earning assets:							
Office properties and equipment, net	17,388				17,646		
Other non-interest-earning assets	52,091				64,306		
Total assets	\$785,853				\$819,310		
Interest-bearing liabilities:							
Regular savings accounts	\$58,268	66	0.15		\$48,357	72	0.20
Interest checking accounts	91,698	78	0.11		85,846	111	0.17
Money market deposit accounts	222,629	372	0.22		231,654	483	0.28
Certificates of deposit	177,182	1,021	0.76		211,248	1,451	0.91
Total interest-bearing deposits	549,777	1,537	0.37		577,105	2,117	0.49
Other interest-bearing liabilities	25,102	449	2.37		25,188	668	3.52
Total interest-bearing liabilities	574,879	1,986	0.46		602,293	2,785	0.61
Non-interest-bearing liabilities:							
Non-interest-bearing deposits	119,642				131,517		
Other liabilities	9,804				8,723		
Total liabilities	704,325				742,533		
Shareholders' equity	81,528				76,777		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$785,853				\$819,310		
Net interest income		\$18,282				\$23,250	

Interest rate spread	3.30	%	4.08	%
Net interest margin	3.39	%	4.19	%
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	124.61	%	122.43	%
Tax equivalent adjustment (3)	\$-		\$8	

(1) Includes non-accrual loans.

(2) For purposes of the computation of average yield on investments available for sale, historical cost balances were utilized;

therefore, the yield information does not give effect to changes in fair value that are reflected as a component of shareholders' equity.

(3) Tax-equivalent adjustment relates to non-taxable investment interest income. Interest and rates are presented on a fully taxable –equivalent basis using a tax rate of 34%.

The following table sets forth the effects of changing rates and volumes on net interest income of the Company for the three and nine month periods ended December 31, 2013 compared to the three and nine month periods ended December 31, 2012. Variances that were insignificant have been allocated based upon the percentage relationship of changes in volume and changes in rate to the total net change.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2013 vs. 2012			Nine Months Ended December 31, 2013 vs. 2012		
	Increase (Decrease) Due to		Total Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Due to		Total Increase (Decrease)
	Volume	Rate		Volume	Rate	
Interest Income:						
Mortgage loans	\$ (937)	\$ (769)	\$ (1,706)	\$ (3,801)	\$ (2,695)	\$ (6,496)
Non-mortgage loans	210	(23)	187	281	253	534
Mortgage-backed securities	87	(5)	82	150	(15)	135
Investment securities (1)	100	(158)	(58)	164	(219)	(55)
Daily interest-bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other earning assets	24	7	31	170	(55)	115
Total interest income	(516)	(948)	(1,464)	(3,036)	(2,731)	(5,767)
Interest Expense:						
Regular savings accounts	4	-	4	14	(20)	(6)
Interest checking accounts	4	(2)	2	7	(40)	(33)
Money market deposit accounts	2	-	2	(17)	(94)	(111)
Certificates of deposit	(55)	(52)	(107)	(213)	(217)	(430)
Other interest-bearing liabilities	(1)	(7)	(8)	(2)	(217)	(219)
Total interest expense	(46)	(61)	(107)	(211)	(588)	(799)
Net interest income	\$ (470)	\$ (887)	\$ (1,357)	\$ (2,825)	\$ (2,143)	\$ (4,968)

(1) Interest is presented on a fully tax-equivalent basis using a tax rate of 34%

Provision for Loan Losses. There was no provision for loans losses for the three months ended December 31, 2013. The recapture of the provision for loan losses for nine months ended December 31, 2013 totaled \$2.5 million. This compares to no provision for loan losses for the three months ended December 31, 2012 and a provision for loan losses of \$4.5 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in the provision for loan losses was primarily a result of a decrease in net charge-offs and in the level of delinquent, nonperforming and classified loans, stabilizing real estate values in our market areas and a decrease in the average loan portfolio compared to the same prior year periods. Although real estate values and the economy in our market areas have recently improved, classified and nonperforming loans remain at higher levels compared to historical trends as the pace of recovery has been modest and uneven and ongoing stress in the economy will likely continue to be challenging for our borrowers going

forward. The relatively weak economy also adversely affected the Bank's commercial business and commercial real estate customers although, classified commercial real estate loans decreased to \$27.6 million at December 31, 2013 compared to \$37.6 million at March 31, 2013. The ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans was 2.70% at December 31, 2013, compared to 3.51% at December 31, 2012.

Net recoveries for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013 were \$352,000 and \$905,000, respectively, compared to net charge-offs of \$507,000 and \$4.8 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2012, respectively. Annualized net recoveries to average net loans for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2013 was 0.23% compared to net charge-offs of 1.03% for the same period in the prior year. Net charge-offs decreased primarily as a result of the decrease in nonperforming loans and stabilization of real estate values as well as an increase in recoveries on previously charged off loans compared to the three and nine months ended December 31, 2012. Nonperforming loans were \$13.4 million at December 31, 2013, compared to \$24.7 million at December 31, 2012. The ratio of allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans was 105.02% at December 31, 2013 compared to 79.60% at December 31, 2012. See "Asset Quality" set forth above for additional information related to asset quality that management considers in determining the provision for loan losses.

Impaired loans are subjected to an impairment analysis to determine an appropriate reserve amount to be held against each loan. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had identified \$24.5 million of impaired loans. Because the significant majority of the impaired loans are collateral dependent, nearly all of the specific allowances are calculated based on the fair value of the collateral. Of the total impaired loans, \$22.6 million have no specific valuation allowance as their estimated collateral value is equal to or exceeds the carrying costs, which in some cases is the result of previous loan charge-offs. Charge-offs on these impaired loans totaled \$1.6 million from their original loan balance. The remaining \$2.0 million have specific valuation allowances totaling \$314,000.

Non-Interest Income. Non-interest income increased \$297,000 to \$2.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$2.1 million for the same prior year period. Non-interest income decreased \$324,000 to \$6.5 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$6.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2012. The increase of \$297,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2013 compared to the same prior year period was due to gains on transfers of loans to real estate owned of \$229,000 and an increase in asset management fees of \$88,000. These increases were offset by a decrease in fees and service charges of \$47,000 during the three months ended December 31, 2013, due primarily to a decrease in loan prepayment penalties. Asset management fees increased primarily as a result of an increase in assets under management as compared to the same period last year.

The \$324,000 decrease between the nine months ended December 31, 2013 compared to 2012 was primarily a result of a \$532,000 decrease in the gain on sale of loans held for sale as the nine month period ended December 31, 2012 included a \$704,000 gain on sale resulting from the planned bulk sale of one-to-four family mortgages sold to FHLMC in June 2012. A \$311,000 decrease in fees and service charges, due primarily to a decrease in loan prepayment penalties, during the nine months ended December 31, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 was offset by an increase in asset management fees of \$311,000 as a result of increased assets under management.

Non-Interest Expense. Non-interest expense decreased \$823,000 and increased \$21,000 to \$7.6 million and \$24.5 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, respectively, compared to \$8.4 million and \$24.5 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2012, respectively. Data processing expenses increased \$88,000 and \$600,000 for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013 compared to the same prior year periods as a result of the Company converting to a new core banking platform.

Management continues to focus on managing controllable costs as the Company proactively adjusts to a lower level of real estate loan originations and lower loans receivable balances. However, certain expenses remain out of the Company's control such as REO expenses and write-downs. REO expenses (which include operating costs and write-downs on property) decreased \$771,000 and \$497,000 for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2013, respectively.

Income Taxes. There was no provision for income taxes for the three months ended December 31, 2013 and the provision for income taxes was \$16,000 for the nine months ended December 31, 2013, compared to the provision for income taxes of \$6,000 and \$23,000 for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2012, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, the Company determined that it was appropriate to carry a deferred tax asset valuation allowance of \$15.6 million, reducing its deferred tax asset to \$348,000, which is the amount related to the Company's unrealized losses on its available for sale debt securities. At December 31, 2013, the Company had deferred tax assets for federal and state net operating loss carryforwards which will expire in 2032.

In accordance with current accounting guidance, a valuation allowance is required to be recognized if it is "more likely than not" that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. "More likely than not" is defined as greater than 50% probability of occurrence. A determination as to the ultimate realization of the deferred tax assets is dependent upon management's judgment and evaluation of both positive and negative evidence, forecasts of future taxable income, applicable tax planning strategies, and an assessment of current and future economic and business conditions. The December 2013 quarter represented the sixth consecutive profitable quarter for the Company although at December 31, 2013, the Company remained in a cumulative loss position for the previous three year period. Management will continue to closely evaluate all positive and negative evidence, including the level of the Company's earnings and the amount of cumulative losses in recent years, in determining if all or a portion of the deferred tax asset will be realized in upcoming quarters. Any future reversals of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance as a result of changes in the factors considered by management in establishing the allowance, including a sustained period or increase in profitability, would decrease the Company's income tax expense and increase its after tax net income in the periods in which a reversal is recorded.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There has not been any material change in the market risk disclosures contained in the 2013 Form 10-K.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13(a) - 15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of December 31, 2013 was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and several other members of the Company's senior management. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as in effect on December 31, 2013 were effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 is (i) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management (including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) in a timely manner, and (ii) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

In the quarter-ended December 31, 2013, the Company did not make any changes in its internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect these controls.

While the Company believes the present design of its disclosure controls and procedures is effective to achieve its goal, future events affecting its business may cause the Company to modify its disclosure controls and procedures. The Company does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting will prevent all error and fraud. A control procedure, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control procedure are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control procedures, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns in controls or procedures can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any control procedure is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control procedure, misstatements attributable to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

RIVERVIEW BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is party to litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, these actions will not have a material adverse effect, on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the risk factors set forth in Part I. Item 1A of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2013.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable

Item 6. Exhibits

- (a) Exhibits:
- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant (1)
 - 3.2 Bylaws of the Registrant (1)
 - 4 Form of Certificate of Common Stock of the Registrant (1)
 - 10.1 Form of Employment Agreement between the Bank and each Patrick Sheaffer, Ronald A. Wyseske, David A. Dahlstrom and John A. Karas(2)
 - 10.2 Form of Change in Control Agreement between the Bank and Kevin J. Lycklama (2)
 - 10.3 Employee Severance Compensation Plan (3)
 - 10.4 Employee Stock Ownership Plan (4)
 - 10.5 1998 Stock Option Plan (5)
 - 10.6 2003 Stock Option Plan (6)
 - 10.7 Form of Incentive Stock Option Award Pursuant to 2003 Stock Option Plan (7)
 - 10.8 Form of Non-qualified Stock Option Award Pursuant to 2003 Stock Option Plan (7)
 - 10.9 Deferred Compensation Plan (8)
 - 10.10 Agreement among Riverview Community Bank and the OCC entered into on January 25, 2012 (9)
 - 11 Statement recomputation of per share earnings (See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein.)
 - 31.1 Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
 - 31.2 Certifications of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
 - 32 Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
 - 101 The following materials from Riverview Bancorp Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2013, formatted on Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) (a) Consolidated Balance Sheets; (b) Consolidated Statements of Income; (c) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income; (d) Consolidated Statements of Equity (e) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and (f) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (10)

- (1) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-30203), and incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 18, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter-ended September 30, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (4) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (5) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-66049), and incorporated herein by reference.
- (6) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Definitive Annual Meeting Proxy Statement (000-22957), filed with the Commission on June 5, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (7) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter-ended December 31, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (8) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (9) Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December, 31, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (10)

Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Section 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise not subject to liability under those sections.

SIGNATURES

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

RIVERVIEW BANCORP, INC

By: /S/ Patrick Sheaffer
Patrick Sheaffer
Chairman of the Board
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /S/ Kevin J. Lycklama
Kevin J. Lycklama
Executive Vice President
Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 13, 2014

Date: February 13, 2014

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