

HANMI FINANCIAL CORP
Form 10-Q
May 10, 2013
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended March 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: 000-30421

HANMI FINANCIAL CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

95-4788120
(I.R.S. Employer

Incorporation or Organization)

Identification No.)

3660 Wilshire Boulevard, Penthouse Suite A

Los Angeles, California
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

90010
(Zip Code)

(213) 382-2200

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Not Applicable

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, If Changed Since Last Report)

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

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

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 the 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 (Do Not Check if a Smaller Reporting Company)

Smaller Reporting Company

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

As of April 30, 2013, there were 31,588,767 outstanding shares of the Registrant's Common Stock.

Table of Contents

HANMI FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1.	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	3
	<i>Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)</i>	3
	<i>Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)</i>	4
	<i>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)</i>	5
	<i>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Unaudited)</i>	6
	<i>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)</i>	7
	<i>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</i>	8
ITEM 2.	<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	33
ITEM 3.	<u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	54
ITEM 4.	<u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	54

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1.	<u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	55
ITEM 1A.	<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	55
ITEM 2.	<u>UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	55
ITEM 3.	<u>DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES</u>	56
ITEM 4.	<u>MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES</u>	56
ITEM 5.	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	56
ITEM 6.	<u>EXHIBITS</u>	56
	<u>SIGNATURES</u>	57

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****HANMI FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)***(In Thousands, Except Share Data)*

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Cash and Due From Banks	\$ 69,642	\$ 92,350
Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks	75,657	175,697
Cash and Cash Equivalents	145,299	268,047
Restricted Cash		5,350
Securities Available-for-Sale, at Fair Value (Amortized Cost of \$413,132 as of March 31, 2013 and \$443,712 as of December 31, 2012)	419,903	451,060
Loans Held for Sale, at the Lower of Cost or Fair Value	6,043	8,306
Loans Receivable, Net of Allowance for Loan Losses of \$61,191 as of March 31, 2013 and \$63,305 as of December 31, 2012	2,061,156	1,986,051
Accrued Interest Receivable	7,526	7,581
Premises and Equipment, Net	14,792	15,150
Other Real Estate Owned, Net	900	774
Customers Liability on Acceptances	2,170	1,336
Servicing Assets	6,004	5,542
Other Intangible Assets, Net	1,294	1,335
Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank Stock, at Cost	16,014	17,800
Investment in Federal Reserve Bank Stock, at Cost	12,222	12,222
Income Tax Assets	57,084	60,028
Bank-Owned Life Insurance	29,284	29,054
Prepaid Expenses	2,676	2,084
Other Assets	10,056	10,800
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,792,423	\$ 2,882,520
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-Bearing	\$ 709,650	\$ 720,931
Interest-Bearing	1,623,362	1,675,032
Total Deposits	2,333,012	2,395,963
Accrued Interest Payable	3,192	11,775
Bank's Liability on Acceptances	2,170	1,336
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	2,840	2,935
Junior Subordinated Debentures	51,478	82,406
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	10,626	9,741
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,403,318	2,504,156

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:

Common Stock, \$0.001 Par Value; Authorized 62,500,000 Shares; Issued 32,166,661 Shares (31,588,767 Shares Outstanding) and 32,074,434 shares (31,496,540 Shares Outstanding) as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012	257	257
Additional Paid-In Capital	551,064	550,123
Unearned Compensation	(44)	(57)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income-Unrealized Gain on Securities Available-for-Sale and Interest-Only Strip, Net of Income Taxes of \$1,695 as of March 31, 2013 and \$1,946 as of December 31, 2012	5,095	5,418
Accumulated Deficit	(97,409)	(107,519)
Less Treasury Stock, at Cost; 577,894 Shares as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012	(69,858)	(69,858)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	389,105	378,364
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 2,792,423	\$ 2,882,520

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Table of Contents

HANMI FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME:		
Interest and Fees on Loans	\$ 26,799	\$ 27,542
Taxable Interest on Investment Securities	2,116	2,098
Tax-Exempt Interest on Investment Securities	95	102
Interest on Term Federal Funds Sold		325
Interest on Federal Funds Sold	6	128
Interest on Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks	88	2
Dividends on Federal Reserve Bank Stock	183	68
Dividends on Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	108	29
Total Interest and Dividend Income	29,395	30,294
INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Interest on Deposits	3,159	4,919
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	38	43
Interest on Junior Subordinated Debentures	594	799
Total Interest Expense	3,791	5,761
NET INTEREST INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES	25,604	24,533
Provision for Credit Losses		2,000
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES	25,604	22,533
NON-INTEREST INCOME:		
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	3,048	3,168
Insurance Commissions	1,213	1,236
Remittance Fees	497	454
Trade Finance Fees	277	292
Other Service Charges and Fees	398	364
Bank-Owned Life Insurance Income	230	399
Gain on Sales of SBA Loans Guaranteed Portion	2,692	
Net Loss on Sales of Other Loans	(97)	(2,393)
Net Gain on Sales of Investment Securities	9	1
Other Operating Income	90	112
Total Non-Interest Income	8,357	3,633
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Salaries and Employee Benefits	9,351	9,110
Occupancy and Equipment	2,556	2,595
Deposit Insurance Premiums and Regulatory Assessments	234	1,401
Data Processing	1,170	1,253
Other Real Estate Owned Expense	32	(44)
Professional Fees	2,156	749

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

Directors and Officers Liability Insurance	220	297
Supplies and Communications	495	558
Advertising and Promotion	672	601
Loan-Related Expense	146	200
Amortization of Other Intangible Assets	41	71
Other Operating Expenses	2,094	1,955
Total Non-Interest Expense	19,167	18,746
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	14,794	7,420
Provision for Income Taxes	4,684	79
NET INCOME	\$ 10,110	\$ 7,341
EARNINGS PER SHARE:		
Basic	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.23
Diluted	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.23
WEIGHTED-AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING:		
Basic	31,538,980	31,470,520
Diluted	31,626,667	31,489,569

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Table of Contents

HANMI FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In Thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
NET INCOME	\$ 10,110	\$ 7,341
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX		
Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Securities		
Unrealized Holding (Loss) Gain Arising During Period	(568)	674
Less: Reclassification Adjustment for Gain Included in Net Income	(9)	
Unrealized Gain on Interest Rate Swap		1
Unrealized Gain on Interest-only Strip of Servicing Assets	3	2
Income Tax Benefit Related to Items of Other Comprehensive Income	251	
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	(323)	677
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 9,787	\$ 8,018

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Table of Contents**HANMI FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (UNAUDITED)***(In Thousands, Except Number of Shares)*

	Common Stock - Number of Shares		Net Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Unearned Compensation	Stockholders Equity		Treasury Stock, at Cost	Total Stockholders Equity
	Gross Shares Issued and Outstanding	Treasury Shares					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings (Deficit)		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2012	32,066,987	(577,786)	31,489,201	\$ 257	\$ 549,744	\$ (166)	\$ 3,524	\$ (197,893)	\$ (69,858)	\$ 285,608
Share-Based Compensation Expense					67	25				92
Comprehensive Income:										
Net Income								7,341		7,341
Change in Unrealized Gain on Securities Available-for-Sale and Interest-Only Strips, Net of Income Taxes							677			677
Total Comprehensive Income										8,018
BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 2012	32,066,987	(577,786)	31,489,201	\$ 257	\$ 549,811	\$ (141)	\$ 4,201	\$ (190,552)	\$ (69,858)	\$ 293,718
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2013	32,074,434	(577,894)	31,496,540	\$ 257	\$ 550,123	\$ (57)	\$ 5,418	\$ (107,519)	\$ (69,858)	\$ 378,364
Share-Based Compensation Expense					84	13				97
Exercises of Stock Options	1,679		1,679		(298)					(298)
Exercises of Stock Warrants	90,548		90,548		1,155					1,155
Comprehensive Income:										
Net Income								10,110		10,110
Change in Unrealized Gain on Securities Available-for-Sale and Interest-Only Strips, Net of Income Taxes							(323)			(323)
Total Comprehensive Income										9,787
BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 2013	32,166,661	(577,894)	31,588,767	\$ 257	\$ 551,064	\$ (44)	\$ 5,095	\$ (97,409)	\$ (69,858)	\$ 389,105

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Table of Contents**HANMI FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)***(In Thousands)*

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Income	\$ 10,110	\$ 7,341
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization of Premises and Equipment	504	554
Amortization of Premiums and Accretion of Discounts on Investment Securities, Net	769	1,078
Amortization of Other Intangible Assets	41	71
Amortization of Servicing Assets	329	205
Share-Based Compensation Expense	97	92
Provision for Credit Losses		2,000
Net Gain on Sales of Investment Securities	(9)	(1)
Net (Gain) Loss on Sales of Loans	(2,595)	1,736
Loss on Investment in Affordable Housing Partnership		220
Gain on Sales of Other Real Estate Owned	(5)	
Gain on Bank-Owned Life Insurance Settlement		(163)
Valuation Impairment on Other Real Estate Owned	7	
Lower of Cost or Fair Value Adjustment for Loans Held for Sale		657
Origination of Loans Held for Sale	(23,144)	(25,866)
Proceeds from Life Insurance		344
Proceeds from Sales of SBA Loans Guaranteed Portion	30,745	
Changes in Fair Value of Stock Warrants	91	170
Decrease in Restricted Cash	5,350	
Decrease (Increase) in Accrued Interest Receivable	55	(140)
Increase in Servicing Assets	(791)	
Decrease (Increase) in Income Tax Assets	2,876	(2,428)
Increase in Cash Surrender Value of Bank-Owned Life Insurance	(230)	(236)
Increase in Prepaid Expenses	(592)	(1,606)
Increase in Other Assets	(87)	(4,957)
Decrease in Accrued Interest Payable	(8,583)	(430)
Increase in Other Liabilities	2,582	247
Net Cash Provided (Used In) By Operating Activities	17,520	(21,112)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank Stock	1,786	1,093
Proceeds from Matured or Called Securities Available-for-Sale	20,820	40,873
Proceeds from Sales of Securities Available-for-sale	9,000	3,000
Proceeds from Matured or Called Securities Held to Maturity		135
Proceeds from Sales of Other Real Estate Owned	281	
Proceeds from Sales of Loans Held for Sale	1,454	26,961
Net Increase in Loans Receivable	(79,815)	(20,353)
Purchase of Loans Receivable		(67,428)
Purchases of Term Federal Fund		(5,000)
Purchases of Securities Available-for-Sale		(18,113)
Purchases of Premises and Equipment	(146)	(223)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(46,620)	(39,055)

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

(Decrease) Increase in Deposits	(62,951)	18,816
Proceeds from Exercise of Stock Options	21	
Proceeds from Exercise of Stock Warrant	305	
Repayment of Long-Term Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	(95)	(90)
Redemption of Junior Subordinated Debenture	(30,928)	

Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Financing Activities (93,648) 18,726

NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (122,748) (41,441)

Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 268,047 201,683

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD \$ 145,299 \$ 160,242

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash Paid During the Period for:

Interest Paid	\$ 12,374	\$ 5,331
Income Taxes Paid	\$ 1,800	\$ 2,507

Non-Cash Activities:

Transfer of Loans Receivable to Other Real Estate Owned	\$ 513	\$ 1,080
Transfer of Loans Receivable to Loans Held for Sale	\$ 3,373	\$ 37,481
Conversion of Stock Warrant into Common Stock	\$ 850	\$
Income Tax Benefit Related to Items of Other Comprehensive Income	\$ 251	\$
Change in Unrealized Gain or Loss in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	\$ 568	\$

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Table of Contents**HANMI FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)****THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012****NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

Hanmi Financial Corporation (Hanmi Financial, the Company, we or us) is a Delaware corporation and is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. Our primary subsidiary is Hanmi Bank (the Bank), a California state chartered bank. Our other subsidiaries are Chun-Ha Insurance Services, Inc., a California corporation (Chun-Ha), and All World Insurance Services, Inc., a California corporation (All World).

In management's opinion, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Hanmi Financial Corporation and Subsidiaries reflect all adjustments of a normal and recurring nature that are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim period ended March 31, 2013, but are not necessarily indicative of the results that will be reported for the entire year or any other interim period. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) have been condensed or omitted. The aforementioned unaudited consolidated financial statements are in conformity with GAAP. Such interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The interim information should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 (the 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K).

The preparation of interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Descriptions of our significant accounting policies are included in *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

NOTE 2 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The following is a summary of investment securities available-for-sale:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>			
March 31, 2013:				
Mortgage-Backed Securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 146,889	\$ 3,008	\$ 503	\$ 149,394
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ⁽¹⁾	90,972	2,081	185	92,868
U.S. Government Agency Securities	80,991	116	177	80,930
Municipal Bonds-Tax Exempt	12,185	526		12,711
Municipal Bonds-Taxable	44,159	2,124	127	46,156
Corporate Bonds	20,473	200	301	20,372
SBA Loan Pool Securities	14,084		166	13,918
Other Securities	3,025	58	53	3,030
Equity Securities	354	170		524
Total Securities Available-for-Sale	\$ 413,132	\$ 8,283	\$ 1,512	\$ 419,903
December 31, 2012:				
Mortgage-Backed Securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 157,185	\$ 3,327	\$ 186	\$ 160,326
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ⁽¹⁾	98,821	1,775	109	100,487

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

U.S. Government Agency Securities	92,990	222	94	93,118
Municipal Bonds-Tax Exempt	12,209	603		12,812
Municipal Bonds-Taxable	44,248	2,029	135	46,142
Corporate Bonds	20,470	176	246	20,400
SBA Loan Pool Securities	14,104	4	82	14,026
Other Securities	3,331	73	47	3,357
Equity Securities	354	78	40	392
Total Securities Available-for-Sale	\$ 443,712	\$ 8,287	\$ 939	\$ 451,060

(1) Collateralized by residential mortgages and guaranteed by U.S. government sponsored entities

Table of Contents

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities at March 31, 2013, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Although mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations have contractual maturities through 2042, expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Available-for-Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
(In Thousands)		
Within One Year	\$	\$
Over One Year Through Five Years	28,245	28,281
Over Five Years Through Ten Years	101,508	102,738
Over Ten Years	45,164	46,098
Mortgage-Backed Securities	146,889	149,394
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	90,972	92,868
Equity Securities	354	524
Total	\$ 413,132	\$ 419,903

In accordance with FASB ASC 320, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities*, which amended current other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) guidance, we periodically evaluate our investments for OTTI. There was no OTTI charged during the first quarter of 2013.

Gross unrealized losses on investment securities available-for-sale, the estimated fair value of the related securities and the number of securities aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, were as follows as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

Investment Securities Available-for-Sale	Less Than 12 Months			Holding Period 12 Months or More			Total		Number of Securities
	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Number of Securities	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Number of Securities	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	
(In Thousands, Except Number of Securities)									
March 31, 2013:									
Mortgage-Backed Securities	\$ 503	\$ 35,523	12	\$	\$		\$ 503	\$ 35,523	12
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	185	18,076	7				185	18,076	7
U.S. Government Agency Securities	177	35,799	12				177	35,799	12
Municipal Bonds-Taxable	124	4,577	4	3	464	1	127	5,041	5
Corporate Bonds	116	4,871	1	185	10,801	3	301	15,672	4
SBA Loan Pool Securities	166	13,918	4				166	13,918	4
Other Securities	1	25	2	52	947	1	53	972	3
Total	\$ 1,272	\$ 112,789	42	\$ 240	\$ 12,212	5	\$ 1,512	\$ 125,001	47
December 31, 2012:									
Mortgage-Backed Securities	\$ 186	\$ 28,354	10	\$	\$		\$ 186	\$ 28,354	10
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	109	14,344	5				109	14,344	5
U.S. Government Agency Securities	94	26,894	9				94	26,894	9
Municipal Bonds-Taxable	126	4,587	4	9	1,964	3	135	6,551	7
Corporate Bonds				246	10,738	3	246	10,738	3
SBA Loan Pool Securities	82	11,004	3				82	11,004	3
Other Securities	1	12	1	46	953	1	47	965	2
Equity Securities	40	96	1				40	96	1
Total	\$ 638	\$ 85,291	33	\$ 301	\$ 13,655	7	\$ 939	\$ 98,946	40

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

All individual securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 had investment grade ratings upon purchase. The issuers of these securities have not established any cause for default on these securities and the various rating agencies have reaffirmed these securities' long-term investment grade status as of March 31, 2013. These securities have fluctuated in value since their purchase dates as market interest rates have fluctuated.

FASB ASC 320 requires other-than-temporarily impaired investment securities to be written down when fair value is below amortized cost in circumstances where: (1) an entity has the intent to sell a security; (2) it is more likely than not that an entity will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis; or (3) an entity does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. If an entity intends to sell a security or if it is more likely than not the entity will be required to sell the security before recovery, an OTTI write-down is recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value. If an entity does not intend to sell the security or it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery, the OTTI write-down is separated into an amount representing credit loss, which is recognized in earnings, and the amount related to all other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Table of Contents

The Company does not intend to sell these securities and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the investments before the recovery of its amortized cost bases. In addition, the unrealized losses on municipal and corporate bonds are not considered other-than-temporarily impaired as the bonds are rated investment grade and there are no credit quality concerns with the issuers. Interest payments have been made as scheduled, and management believes this will continue in the future and that the bonds will be repaid in full as scheduled. Therefore, in management's opinion, all securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for the past 12 months or longer as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are not other-than-temporarily impaired, and therefore, no impairment charges as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are warranted.

Realized gains and losses on sales of investment securities, proceeds from sales of investment securities and the tax expense on sales of investment securities were as follows for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2013	2012
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Gross Realized Gains on Sales of Investment Securities	\$ 9	\$ 1
Gross Realized Losses on Sales of Investment Securities		
Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investment Securities	\$ 9	\$ 1
Proceeds from Sales of Investment Securities	\$ 9,000	\$ 3,000
Tax Expense on Sales of Investment Securities	\$ 4	\$

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, \$577,000 of net unrealized loss arose during the period and was included in comprehensive income, and there was a \$9,000 gain in earnings resulting from the redemption of investment securities that had previously been recorded as net unrealized gains of \$34,000 in comprehensive income. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, \$674,000 of net unrealized gains arose during the period and was included in comprehensive income, and there was a \$1,000 gain in earnings resulting from the redemption of investment securities that had previously been recorded as net unrealized gains of \$4,000.

Investment securities available-for-sale with carrying values of \$16.5 million and \$18.2 million as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, were pledged to secure FHLB advances, public deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Table of Contents**NOTE 3 LOANS**

The Board of Directors and management review and approve the Bank's loan policy and procedures on a regular basis to reflect issues such as regulatory and organizational structure changes, strategic planning revisions, concentrations of credit, loan delinquencies and non-performing loans, problem loans, and policy adjustments.

Real estate loans are subject to loans secured by liens or interest in real estate, to provide purchase, construction, and refinance on real estate properties. Commercial and industrial loans consist of commercial term loans, commercial lines of credit, and SBA loans. Consumer loans consist of auto loans, credit cards, personal loans, and home equity lines of credit. We maintain management loan review and monitoring departments that review and monitor pass graded loans as well as problem loans to prevent further deterioration.

Concentrations of Credit: The majority of the Bank's loan portfolio consists of commercial real estate loans and commercial and industrial loans. The Bank has been diversifying and monitoring commercial real estate loans based on property types, tightening underwriting standards, and portfolio liquidity and management, and has not exceeded certain specified limits set forth in the Bank's loan policy. Most of the Bank's lending activity occurs within Southern California.

Loans Receivable

Loans receivable consisted of the following as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Real Estate Loans:		
Commercial Property	\$ 831,019	\$ 787,094
Residential Property	94,735	101,778
Total Real Estate Loans	925,754	888,872
Commercial and Industrial Loans:		
Commercial Term ⁽¹⁾	921,009	884,364
Commercial Lines of Credit ⁽²⁾	49,608	56,121
SBA Loans ⁽³⁾	158,687	148,306
International Loans	31,448	34,221
Total Commercial and Industrial Loans	1,160,752	1,123,012
Consumer Loans	35,180	36,676
Total Gross Loans	2,121,686	2,048,560
Allowance for Loans Losses	(61,191)	(63,305)
Deferred Loan Fees	661	796
Loans Receivable, Net	\$ 2,061,156	\$ 1,986,051

(1) Includes owner-occupied property loans of \$882.5 million and \$774.2 million as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

(2) Includes owner-occupied property loans of \$1.3 million and \$1.4 million as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

(3) Includes owner-occupied property loans of \$141.9 million and \$128.4 million as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Accrued interest on loans receivable was \$5.5 million and \$5.4 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, loans receivable totaling \$614.8 million and \$524.0 million, respectively, were pledged to secure advances from the FHLB and the FRB's federal discount window.

Table of Contents

The following table details the information on the sales and reclassifications of loans receivable to loans held for sale by portfolio segment for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>			
March 31, 2013				
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$	\$ 8,306	\$	\$ 8,306
Origination of Loans Held For Sale		23,144		23,144
Reclassification from Loans Receivable to Loans Held for Sale		3,373		3,373
Sales of Loans Held for Sale		(28,765)		(28,765)
Principal Payoffs and Amortization		(15)		(15)
Balance at End of Period	\$	\$ 6,043	\$	\$ 6,043
March 31, 2012				
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 11,068	\$ 11,519	\$	\$ 22,587
Origination of Loans Held For Sale		25,866		25,866
Reclassification from Loans Receivable to Loans Held for Sale	17,076	20,405		37,481
Reclassification from Loans Receivable to Other Real Estate Owned	(360)			(360)
Sales of Loans Held for Sale	(16,794)	(11,903)		(28,697)
Principal Payoffs and Amortization	(111)	(116)		(227)
Valuation Adjustments		(657)		(657)
Balance at End of Period	\$ 10,879	\$ 45,114	\$	\$ 55,993

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, a loan receivable of \$3.4 million was reclassified as loans held for sale, and loans held for sale of \$28.8 million were sold. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, loans receivable of \$37.5 million were reclassified as loans held for sale, and loans held for sale of \$28.7 million were sold.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Allowance for Off-Balance Sheet Items

Activity in the allowance for loan losses and allowance for off-balance sheet items was as follows for the periods indicated:

	March 31, 2013	As of and for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2012	March 31, 2012
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>		
Allowance for Loan Losses:			
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 63,305	\$ 66,107	\$ 89,936
Actual Charge-Offs	(3,024)	(3,966)	(12,321)
Recoveries on Loans Previously Charged Off	714	757	1,037
Net Loan Charge-Offs	(2,310)	(3,209)	(11,284)
Provision Charged to Operating Expense	196	407	2,400
Balance at End of Period	\$ 61,191	\$ 63,305	\$ 81,052
Allowance for Off-Balance Sheet Items:			
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 1,824	\$ 2,231	\$ 2,981

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

Provision Charged to Operating Expense	(196)	(407)	(400)
Balance at End of Period	\$ 1,628	\$ 1,824	\$ 2,581

Table of Contents

The following table details the information on the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer <i>(In Thousands)</i>	Unallocated	Total
March 31, 2013					
Allowance for Loan Losses:					
Beginning Balance	\$ 18,180	\$ 41,928	\$ 2,280	\$ 917	\$ 63,305
Charge-Offs	(213)	(2,647)	(164)		(3,024)
Recoveries on Loans Previously Charged Off	8	657	49		714
Provision	(143)	(378)	(370)	1,087	196
Ending Balance	\$ 17,832	\$ 39,560	\$ 1,795	\$ 2,004	\$ 61,191
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 95	\$ 4,388	\$ 401	\$	\$ 4,884
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 17,737	\$ 35,172	\$ 1,394	\$ 2,004	\$ 56,307
Loans Receivable:					
Ending Balance	\$ 925,754	\$ 1,160,752	\$ 35,180	\$	\$ 2,121,686
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 8,047	\$ 39,965	\$ 1,639	\$	\$ 49,651
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 917,707	\$ 1,120,787	\$ 33,541	\$	\$ 2,072,035
March 31, 2012					
Allowance for Loan Losses:					
Beginning Balance	\$ 19,637	\$ 66,005	\$ 2,243	\$ 2,051	\$ 89,936
Charge-Offs	(2,842)	(9,115)	(364)		(12,321)
Recoveries on Loans Previously Charged Off		1,013	24		1,037
Provision	5,435	(3,265)	341	(111)	2,400
Ending Balance	\$ 22,230	\$ 54,638	\$ 2,244	\$ 1,940	\$ 81,052
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 536	\$ 16,686	\$	\$	\$ 17,222
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 21,694	\$ 37,952	\$ 2,244	\$ 1,940	\$ 63,830
Loans Receivable:					
Ending Balance	\$ 834,056	\$ 1,102,140	\$ 40,782	\$	\$ 1,976,978
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 16,395	\$ 50,960	\$ 402	\$	\$ 67,757
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 817,661	\$ 1,051,180	\$ 40,380	\$	\$ 1,909,221

Credit Quality Indicators

As part of the on-going monitoring of the credit quality of our loan portfolio, we utilize an internal loan grading system to identify credit risk and assign an appropriate grade (from (0) to (8)) for each and every loan in our loan portfolio. All loans are reviewed by a third-party loan reviewer on a semi-annual basis. Additional adjustments are made when determined to be necessary. The loan grade definitions are as follows:

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

Pass: Pass loans, grades (0) to (4), are in compliance in all respects with the Bank's credit policy and regulatory requirements, and do not exhibit any potential or defined weaknesses as defined under Special Mention (5), Substandard (6) or Doubtful (7). This category is the strongest level of the Bank's loan grading system. It incorporates all performing loans with no credit weaknesses. It includes cash and stock/security secured loans or other investment grade loans. Following are sub categories within the Pass category, or grades (0) to (4):

Pass (0): Loans or commitments secured in full by cash or cash equivalents.

Pass (1): Loans or commitments requiring a very strong, well-structured credit relationship with an established borrower. The relationship should be supported by audited financial statements indicating cash flow, well in excess of debt service requirement, excellent liquidity, and very strong capital.

Pass (2): Loans or commitments requiring a well-structured credit that may not be as seasoned or as high quality as grade (1). Capital, liquidity, debt service capacity, and collateral coverage must all be well above average. This grade includes individuals with substantial net worth supported by liquid assets and strong income.

Pass (3): Loans or commitments to borrowers exhibiting a fully acceptable credit risk. These borrowers should have sound balance sheets and significant cash flow coverage, although they may be somewhat more leveraged and exhibit greater fluctuations in earning and financing but generally would be considered very attractive to the Bank as a borrower. The borrower has historically demonstrated the ability to manage economic adversity. Real estate and asset-based loans with this grade must have characteristics that place them well above the minimum underwriting requirements. Asset-based borrowers assigned this grade must exhibit extremely favorable leverage and cash flow characteristics and consistently demonstrate a high level of unused borrowing capacity.

Table of Contents

Pass (4): Loans or commitments to borrowers exhibiting either somewhat weaker balance sheets or positive, but inconsistent, cash flow coverage. These borrowers may exhibit somewhat greater credit risk, and as a result, the Bank may have secured its exposure to mitigate the risk. If so, the collateral taken should provide an unquestionable ability to repay the indebtedness in full through liquidation, if necessary. Cash flows should be adequate to cover debt service and fixed obligations, although there may be a question about the borrower's ability to provide alternative sources of funds in emergencies. Better quality real estate and asset-based borrowers who fully comply with all underwriting standards and are performing according to projections would be assigned this grade.

Special Mention: A Special Mention credit, grade (5), has potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If not corrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment of the debt and result in a Substandard classification. Loans that have significant actual, not potential, weaknesses are considered more severely classified.

Substandard: A Substandard credit, grade (6), has a well-defined weakness that jeopardizes the liquidation of the debt. A credit graded Substandard is not protected by the sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower, or of the value and type of collateral pledged. With a Substandard loan, there is a distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the weaknesses or deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful: A Doubtful credit, grade (7), is one that has critical weaknesses that would make the collection or liquidation of the full amount due improbable. However, there may be pending events which may work to strengthen the credit, and therefore the amount or timing of a possible loss cannot be determined at the current time.

Loss: A loan classified as Loss, grade (8), is considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as active bank assets is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this asset even though partial recovery may be possible in the future. Loans classified Loss will be charged off in a timely manner.

Table of Contents

	Pass (Grade 0-4)	Criticized (Grade 5)	Classified (Grade 6-7)	Total Loans
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>			
March 31, 2013				
Real Estate Loans:				
Commercial Property				
Retail	\$ 395,952	\$ 3,946	\$ 3,304	\$ 403,202
Land	5,677		8,062	13,739
Other	401,291	12,070	717	414,078
Residential Property	92,735		2,000	94,735
Commercial and Industrial Loans:				
Commercial Term				
Unsecured	80,022	624	17,854	98,500
Secured By Real Estate	760,095	15,838	46,576	822,509
Commercial Lines of Credit	46,908	849	1,851	49,608
SBA Loans	146,389	1,115	11,183	158,687
International Loans	30,018		1,430	31,448
Consumer Loans	32,393	190	2,597	35,180
Total Gross Loans	\$ 1,991,480	\$ 34,632	\$ 95,574	\$ 2,121,686
December 31, 2012				
Real Estate Loans:				
Commercial Property				
Retail	\$ 386,650	\$ 3,971	\$ 2,324	\$ 392,945
Land	5,491		8,516	14,007
Other	366,518	12,132	1,492	380,142
Residential Property	99,250		2,528	101,778
Commercial and Industrial Loans:				
Commercial Term				
Unsecured	87,370	663	22,139	110,172
Secured By Real Estate	710,723	13,038	50,431	774,192
Commercial Lines of Credit	53,391	863	1,867	56,121
SBA Loans	136,058	1,119	11,129	148,306
International Loans	34,221			34,221
Consumer Loans	33,707	201	2,768	36,676
Total Gross Loans	\$ 1,913,379	\$ 31,987	\$ 103,194	\$ 2,048,560

Table of Contents

The following is an aging analysis of past due loans, disaggregated by loan class, as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due <i>(In Thousands)</i>	Current	Total Loans	Accruing 90 Days or More Past Due
March 31, 2013							
Real Estate Loans:							
Commercial Property							
Retail	\$ 2,004	\$	\$	\$ 2,004	\$ 401,198	\$ 403,202	\$
Land					13,739	13,739	
Other					414,078	414,078	
Construction							
Residential Property	222		819	1,041	93,694	94,735	
Commercial and Industrial Loans:							
Commercial Term							
Unsecured	1,005	724	1,470	3,199	95,301	98,500	
Secured By Real Estate		122	926	1,048	821,461	822,509	
Commercial Lines of Credit	238		604	842	48,766	49,608	
SBA Loans	4,158	1,205	4,006	9,369	149,318	158,687	
International Loans					31,448	31,448	
Consumer Loans	307	16	571	894	34,286	35,180	
Total Gross Loans	\$ 7,934	\$ 2,067	\$ 8,396	\$ 18,397	\$ 2,103,289	\$ 2,121,686	\$
December 31, 2012							
Real Estate Loans:							
Commercial Property							
Retail	\$	\$ 111	\$	\$ 111	\$ 392,834	\$ 392,945	\$
Land			335	335	13,672	14,007	
Other					380,142	380,142	
Construction							
Residential Property		588	311	899	100,879	101,778	
Commercial and Industrial Loans:							
Commercial Term							
Unsecured	918	1,103	1,279	3,300	106,872	110,172	
Secured By Real Estate	1,949		926	2,875	771,317	774,192	
Commercial Lines of Credit		188	416	604	55,517	56,121	
SBA Loans	3,759	1,039	2,800	7,598	140,708	148,306	
International Loans					34,221	34,221	
Consumer Loans	61	146	538	745	35,931	36,676	
Total Gross Loans	\$ 6,687	\$ 3,175	\$ 6,605	\$ 16,467	\$ 2,032,093	\$ 2,048,560	\$

Impaired Loans

Loans are considered impaired when non-accrual and principal or interest payments have been contractually past due for 90 days or more, unless the loan is both well-collateralized and in the process of collection; or they are classified as Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR) loans to offer terms not typically granted by the Bank; or when current information or events make it unlikely to collect in full according to the contractual terms of the loan agreements; or there is a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition that raises uncertainty as to timely collection of either principal or interest; or full payment of both interest and principal is in doubt according to the original contractual terms.

We evaluate loan impairment in accordance with applicable GAAP. Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, as a practical expedient, at the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent, less costs to sell. If the measure of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan,

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

the deficiency will be charged off against the allowance for loan losses or, alternatively, a specific allocation will be established. Additionally, loans that are considered impaired are specifically excluded from the quarterly migration analysis when determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses required for the period.

The allowance for collateral-dependent loans is determined by calculating the difference between the outstanding loan balance and the value of the collateral as determined by recent appraisals. The allowance for collateral-dependent loans varies from loan to loan based on the collateral coverage of the loan at the time of designation as non-performing. We continue to monitor the collateral coverage, using recent appraisals, on these loans on a quarterly basis and adjust the allowance accordingly.

Table of Contents

The following table provides information on impaired loans, disaggregated by loan class, as of the dates indicated:

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	With No Related Allowance Recorded	With an Allowance Recorded	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
<i>(In Thousands)</i>							
March 31, 2013							
Real Estate Loans:							
Commercial Property							
Retail	\$ 2,785	\$ 2,838	\$ 1,835	\$ 950	\$ 42	\$ 2,796	\$ 26
Land	1,687	1,937	1,687			1,712	40
Other	526	526		526	53	527	4
Construction							
Residential Property	3,049	3,104	3,049			3,059	27
Commercial and Industrial Loans:							
Commercial Term							
Unsecured	13,064	14,006	4,206	8,858	3,328	13,254	186
Secured By Real Estate	17,449	18,592	15,575	1,874	425	17,513	313
Commercial Lines of Credit	1,505	1,702	1,505			1,512	15
SBA Loans	6,517	10,101	4,766	1,750	578	6,473	273
International Loans	1,430	1,430	859	572	57	1,498	
Consumer Loans	1,639	1,710	391	1,248	401	1,643	12
Total Gross Loans	\$ 49,651	\$ 55,946	\$ 33,873	\$ 15,778	\$ 4,884	\$ 49,987	\$ 896
December 31, 2012							
Real Estate Loans:							
Commercial Property							
Retail	\$ 2,930	\$ 3,024	\$ 2,930	\$	\$	\$ 2,357	\$ 136
Land	2,097	2,307	2,097			2,140	179
Other	527	527		527	67	835	43
Construction							
Residential Property	3,265	3,308	1,866	1,399	94	3,268	164
Commercial and Industrial Loans:							
Commercial Term							
Unsecured	14,532	15,515	6,826	7,706	2,144	14,160	821
Secured By Real Estate	22,050	23,221	9,520	12,530	2,319	21,894	1,723
Commercial Lines of Credit	1,521	1,704	848	673	230	1,688	64
SBA Loans	6,170	10,244	4,294	1,876	762	7,173	1,131
International Loans							
Consumer Loans	1,652	1,711	449	1,203	615	1,205	73
Total Gross Loans	\$ 54,744	\$ 61,561	\$ 28,830	\$ 25,914	\$ 6,231	\$ 60,732	\$ 4,541

The following is a summary of interest foregone on impaired loans for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended,	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
<i>(In Thousands)</i>		
Interest Income That Would Have Been Recognized Had Impaired Loans Performed in Accordance With Their Original Terms	\$ 1,068	\$ 1,428

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

Less: Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	(896)	(1,106)
Interest Foregone on Impaired Loans	\$ 172	\$ 322

There were no commitments to lend additional funds to borrowers whose loans are included above.

Non-Accrual Loans

Loans are placed on non-accrual status when, in the opinion of management, the full timely collection of principal or interest is in doubt. Generally, the accrual of interest is discontinued when principal or interest payments become more than 90 days past due, unless management believes the loan is adequately collateralized and in the process of collection. However, in certain instances, we may place a particular loan on non-accrual status earlier, depending upon the individual circumstances surrounding the loan's delinquency. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, previously accrued but unpaid interest is reversed against current income. Subsequent collections of cash are applied as principal reductions when received, except when the ultimate collectability of principal is probable, in which case interest payments are credited to income. Non-accrual loans may be restored to accrual status when principal and interest payments become current and full repayment is expected.

Table of Contents

The following table details non-accrual loans, disaggregated by loan class, for the periods indicated:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Real Estate Loans:		
Commercial Property		
Retail	\$ 950	\$ 1,079
Land	1,687	2,097
Other		
Construction		
Residential Property	1,638	1,270
Commercial and Industrial Loans:		
Commercial Term		
Unsecured	7,253	8,311
Secured By Real Estate	6,353	8,679
Commercial Lines of Credit	1,505	1,521
SBA Loans	11,852	12,563
International Loans		
Consumer Loans	1,655	1,759
Total Non-Accrual Loans	\$ 32,893	\$ 37,279

The following table details non-performing assets as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Non-Accrual Loans	\$ 32,893	\$ 37,279
Loans 90 Days or More Past Due and Still Accruing		
Total Non-Performing Loans	32,893	37,279
Other Real Estate Owned	900	774
Total Non-Performing Assets	\$ 33,793	\$ 38,053

Loans on non-accrual status, excluding loans held for sale, totaled \$32.9 million as of March 31, 2013, compared to \$37.3 million as of December 31, 2012, representing an 11.8 percent decrease. Delinquent loans (defined as 30 days or more past due), excluding loans held for sale, were \$18.4 million as of March 31, 2013, compared to \$16.5 million as of December 31, 2012, representing an 11.7 percent increase.

As of March 31, 2013, other real estate owned (OREO) consisted of two properties in Virginia and California. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, one property was transferred from loans receivable to other real estate owned at fair value less aggregate selling costs of \$513,000, and a valuation adjustment of \$126,000 was recorded. As of December 31, 2012, there were two properties located in Illinois and Virginia with a combined carrying value of \$774,000 and no valuation adjustment.

Troubled Debt Restructuring

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-02, *A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring is a Troubled Debt Restructuring*, which clarifies the guidance for evaluating whether a restructuring constitutes a TDR. This guidance is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after June 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual period of adoption. For the purposes of measuring impairment of loans that are newly considered impaired, the guidance should be applied prospectively for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after June 15, 2011.

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

As a result of the amendments in ASU 2011-02, we reassessed all restructurings that occurred on or after the beginning of the annual period and identified certain receivables as TDRs. Upon identifying those receivables as TDRs, we considered them impaired and applied the impairment measurement guidance prospectively for those receivables newly identified as impaired.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we restructured monthly payments on 4 loans, with a net carrying value of \$1.6 million as of March 31, 2013, through temporary payment structure modifications or re-amortization. For the restructured loans on accrual status, we determined that, based on the financial capabilities of the borrowers at the time of the loan restructuring and the borrowers' past performance in the payment of debt service under the previous loan terms, performance and collection under the revised terms are probable.

Table of Contents

The following table details troubled debt restructurings, disaggregated by concession type and by loan type, as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	Non-Accrual TDRs				Total	Accrual TDRs				Total
	Deferral of Principal	Deferral of Principal and Interest	Reduction of Principal and Interest	Extension of Maturity		Deferral of Principal	Deferral of Principal and Interest	Reduction of Principal and Interest	Extension of Maturity	
March 31, 2013										
Real Estate Loans:										
Commercial Property										
Retail	\$	\$	\$	\$ 950	\$ 950	\$ 350	\$	\$	\$ 175	\$ 525
Other						526				526
Residential Property	819				819					
Commercial and Industrial Loans:										
Commercial Term										
Unsecured		576	4,029	998	5,603	922		794	2,776	4,492
Secured By Real Estate	2,263	1,085	298		3,646	2,139		512	4,527	7,178
Commercial Lines of Credit	663		188	238	1,089					
SBA Loans	2,865	1,237	781		4,883	453		80		533
International Loans								1,430		1,430
Total	\$ 6,610	\$ 2,898	\$ 5,296	\$ 2,186	\$ 16,990	\$ 4,390	\$	\$ 2,816	\$ 7,478	\$ 14,684
December 31, 2012										
Real Estate Loans:										
Commercial Property										
Retail	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,080	\$ 357	\$	\$	\$ 175	\$ 532
Other						527				527
Residential Property	827				827		572			572
Commercial and Industrial Loans:										
Commercial Term										
Unsecured		658	4,558	1,413	6,629	976		1,090	3,260	5,326
Secured By Real Estate	2,317	1,343	318		3,978	4,444		448	4,547	9,439
Commercial Lines of Credit	673		188	244	1,105					
SBA Loans	2,831	1,287	1,032		5,150	484		100		584
Total	\$ 6,648	\$ 3,288	\$ 6,096	\$ 2,737	\$ 18,769	\$ 6,788	\$ 572	\$ 1,638	\$ 7,982	\$ 16,980

Table of Contents

The following table details troubled debt restructuring, disaggregated by loan class, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	March 31, 2013			March 31, 2012		
	Number of Loans	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
<i>(In Thousands)</i>						
Real Estate Loans:						
Commercial Property						
Retail ⁽¹⁾		\$	\$	1	\$ 102	\$ 102
Other ⁽²⁾				2	509	504
Commercial and Industrial Loans:						
Commercial Term						
Unsecured ⁽³⁾	1	197	198	20	3,615	3,537
Secured By Real Estate ⁽⁴⁾				2	1,813	1,801
SBA Loans ⁽⁵⁾	1	8	7	6	472	455
International Loans ⁽⁶⁾	2	1,584	1,430			
Total	4	\$ 1,789	\$ 1,635	31	\$ 6,511	\$ 6,399

(1) Includes a modification of \$102,000 through an extension of maturity for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

(2) Includes modifications of \$504,000 through extensions of maturity for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

(3) Includes a modification of \$198,000 through an extension of maturity for the three months ended March 31, 2013, and modifications of \$1.6 million through reductions of principal or accrued interest and \$1.9 million through extensions of maturity for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

(4) Includes modifications of \$1.3 million through a reduction of principal or accrued interest and \$501,000 through an extension of maturity for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

(5) Includes a modification of \$7,000 through a payment deferral for the three months ended March 31, 2013, and modifications of 133,000 through payment deferrals and \$322,000 through reductions of principal or accrued interest for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

(6) Includes modifications of \$1.4 million through reductions of principal or accrued interest for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, total TDRs, excluding loans held for sale, were \$31.7 million and \$35.7 million, respectively. A debt restructuring is considered a TDR if we grant a concession that we would not have otherwise considered to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties. Loans are considered to be TDRs if they were restructured through payment structure modifications such as reducing the amount of principal and interest due monthly and/or allowing for interest only monthly payments for six months or less. All TDRs are impaired and are individually evaluated for specific impairment using one of these three criteria: (1) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; (2) the loan's observable market price; or (3) the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, TDRs, excluding loans held for sale, were subjected to specific impairment analysis, and \$3.7 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, of reserves relating to these loans were included in the allowance for loan losses.

Table of Contents

The following table details troubled debt restructurings that defaulted subsequent to the modifications occurring within the previous twelve months, disaggregated by loan class, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2013		March 31, 2012	
	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>			
Real Estate Loans:				
Commercial Property				
Retail		\$	1	\$ 102
Other			1	279
Residential Property			1	865
Commercial and Industrial Loans:				
Commercial Term				
Unsecured	7	730	10	3,401
Secured By Real Estate	1	1,306		
Commercial Lines of Credit	1	188		
SBA Loans	1	32	10	848
Total	10	\$ 2,256	23	\$ 5,495

Servicing Assets

The changes in servicing assets were as follows for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 5,542	\$ 3,720
Additions	791	
Amortization	(329)	(205)
Balance at End of Period	\$ 6,004	\$ 3,515

At March 31, 2013 and 2012, we serviced loans sold to unaffiliated parties in the amounts of \$316.2 million and \$211.1 million, respectively. These represented loans that have been sold for which the Bank continues to provide servicing. These loans are maintained off balance sheet and are not included in the loans receivable balance. All of the loans being serviced were SBA loans.

NOTE 4 INCOME TAXES

The Company's effective tax rate was 31.66% and 1.07% with income tax expenses of \$4.7 million and \$79,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Income tax expense of \$4.7 million for the first quarter of 2013 includes favorable discrete items of \$779,000, related mainly to adjustments of stock options and state tax attributes. Due to a full valuation allowance against the Company's entire net deferred tax asset, 1.07% of its effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2012 resulted from 2012 state income taxes. Management concluded that deferred tax assets were more-likely-than-not to be realized, and therefore, maintaining a valuation allowance was no longer required as of March 31, 2013.

As of March 31, 2013, the Company was subject to examination by various federal and state tax authorities for the years ended December 31, 2004 through 2011. The Company was subjected to audits by the Internal Revenue Service for the 2009 tax year, by the California FTB for the 2008 and 2009 tax years, and by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts for the 2008 tax year. Management does not anticipate any material

changes in our financial statements due to the results of those audits.

Table of Contents**NOTE 5 STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY****Stock Warrants**

As part of the agreement dated as of July 27, 2010 with Cappello Capital Corp., the placement agent in connection with our best efforts offering and the financial advisor in connection with our completed rights offering, we issued warrants to purchase 250,000 shares of our common stock for services performed. The warrants have an exercise price of \$9.60 per share. According to the agreement, the warrants vested on October 14, 2010 and are exercisable until its expiration on October 14, 2015. The Company followed the guidance of FASB ASC Topic 815-40,

Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity's Own Stock (ASC 815-40), which establishes a framework for determining whether certain freestanding and embedded instruments are indexed to a company's own stock for purposes of evaluation of the accounting for such instruments under existing accounting literature. Under GAAP, the issuer is required to measure the fair value of the equity instruments in the transaction as of earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the equity instruments is reached or (ii) the date at which the counterparty's performance is complete. The fair value of the warrants at the date of issuance totaling \$2.0 million was recorded as a liability and a cost of equity, which was determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The expected stock volatility was based on historical volatility of our common stock over the expected term of the warrants. We used a weighted average expected stock volatility of 111.46 percent. The expected life assumption was based on the contract term of five years. The dividend yield of zero was based on the fact that we had no intention to pay cash dividends for the term at the grant date. The risk free rate of 2.07 percent used for the warrant was equal to the zero coupon rate in effect at the time of the grant.

Upon re-measuring the fair value of the stock warrants at March 31, 2013, the fair value decreased by \$51,000, which we have included in other operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2013. We used a weighted average expected stock volatility of 36.99 percent and a remaining contractual life of 2.3 years based on the contract terms. We also used a dividend yield of zero as we have no present intention to pay cash dividends. The risk free rate of 0.47 percent used for the warrant is equal to the zero coupon rate in effect at the end of the measurement period.

NOTE 6 REGULATORY MATTERS**Risk-Based Capital**

Federal bank regulatory agencies require bank holding companies and banks to maintain a minimum ratio of qualifying total capital to risk-weighted assets of 8.0 percent and a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 4.0 percent. In addition to the risk-based guidelines, federal bank regulatory agencies require bank holding companies and banks to maintain a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to average total assets, referred to as the leverage ratio, of 4.0 percent.

In order for banks to be considered well capitalized, federal bank regulatory agencies require them to maintain a minimum ratio of qualifying total capital to risk-weighted assets of 10.0 percent and a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 6.0 percent. In addition to the risk-based guidelines, federal bank regulatory agencies require depository institutions to maintain a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to average total assets, referred to as the leverage ratio, of 5.0 percent.

Table of Contents

The capital ratios of Hanmi Financial and the Bank were as follows as of March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Actual		Minimum Regulatory Requirement		Minimum to Be Categorized as Well Capitalized	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<i>(In Thousands)</i>						
March 31, 2013						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Hanmi Financial	\$ 439,587	19.45%	\$ 180,839	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Hanmi Bank	\$ 421,661	18.69%	\$ 180,515	8.00%	\$ 225,644	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Hanmi Financial	\$ 410,825	18.17%	\$ 90,419	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Hanmi Bank	\$ 393,015	17.42%	\$ 90,257	4.00%	\$ 135,386	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets):						
Hanmi Financial	\$ 410,825	14.68%	\$ 111,968	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Hanmi Bank	\$ 393,015	14.07%	\$ 111,758	4.00%	\$ 139,698	5.00%
March 31, 2012						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Hanmi Financial	\$ 394,973	18.74%	\$ 168,569	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Hanmi Bank	\$ 373,171	17.74%	\$ 168,325	8.00%	\$ 210,406	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Hanmi Financial	\$ 367,927	17.46%	\$ 84,284	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Hanmi Bank	\$ 346,154	16.45%	\$ 84,162	4.00%	\$ 126,243	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets):						
Hanmi Financial	\$ 367,927	13.44%	\$ 109,456	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Hanmi Bank	\$ 346,154	12.67%	\$ 109,247	4.00%	\$ 136,559	5.00%

Federal Reserve Notices of Proposed Rulemaking

On June 7, 2012, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System approved for publication in the Federal Register three related notices of proposed rulemaking (collectively, the Notices) relating to the implementation of revised capital rules to reflect the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 as well as the Basel III international capital standards. Among other things, if adopted as proposed, the Notices would establish a new capital standard consisting of common equity Tier 1 capital; increase the capital ratios required for certain existing capital categories and add a requirement for a capital conservation buffer (failure to meet these standards would result in limitations on capital distributions as well as executive bonuses); and add more conservative standards for including securities in regulatory capital, which would phase-out trust preferred securities as a component of Tier 1 capital. In addition, the Notices contemplate the deduction of certain assets from regulatory capital and revisions to the methodologies for determining risk weighted assets, including applying a more risk-sensitive treatment to residential mortgage exposures and to past due or non-accrual loans. The Notices provide for various phase-in periods over the next several years. Hanmi Financial and the Bank will be subject to many provisions in the Notices, but until final regulations are issued pursuant to the Notices, Hanmi Financial cannot predict the actual effect of the Notices.

NOTE 7 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**Fair Value Measurements**

FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value including a three-level valuation hierarchy and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The three-level fair value hierarchy requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value are defined as follows:

- Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

- Level 2 Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

Table of Contents

Fair value is used on a recurring basis for certain assets and liabilities in which fair value is the primary basis of accounting. Additionally, fair value is used on a non-recurring basis to evaluate assets or liabilities for impairment or for disclosure purposes.

We record investment securities available-for-sale at fair value on a recurring basis. Certain other assets, such as loans held for sale, impaired loans, other real estate owned, and other intangible assets, are recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Non-recurring fair value measurements typically involve assets that are periodically evaluated for impairment and for which any impairment is recorded in the period in which the re-measurement is performed.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument below:

Investment Securities Available-for-Sale The fair values of investment securities available-for-sale are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges. If quoted prices are not available, fair values are measured using matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities, or other model-based valuation techniques requiring observable inputs other than quoted prices such as yield curve, prepayment speeds, and default rates. Level 1 investment securities include U.S. government and agency debentures and equity securities that are traded on an active exchange or by dealers or brokers in active over-the-counter markets. The fair value of these securities is determined by quoted prices on an active exchange or over-the-counter market. Level 2 investment securities primarily include mortgage-backed securities, municipal bonds, collateralized mortgage obligations, and SBA loan pool securities. In determining the fair value of the securities categorized as Level 2, we obtain reports from nationally recognized broker-dealers detailing the fair value of each investment security held as of each reporting date. The broker-dealers use prices obtained from nationally recognized pricing services to value our fixed income securities. The fair value of the municipal bonds is determined based on a proprietary model maintained by the broker-dealers. We review the prices obtained for reasonableness based on our understanding of the marketplace, and also consider any credit issues related to the bonds. As we have not made any adjustments to the market quotes provided to us and as they are based on observable market data, they have been categorized as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 investment securities are instruments that are not traded in the market. As such, no observable market data for the instrument is available, which necessitates the use of significant unobservable inputs.

As of March 31, 2013, we had a zero coupon tax credit municipal bond of \$774,000 compared to \$779,000 as of December 31, 2012. This bond was recorded at estimated fair value using a discounted cash flow method, and was measured on a recurring basis with Level 3 inputs. Key assumptions used in measuring the fair value of the tax credit bond as of March 31, 2013 were discount rate and cash flows. The discount rate was derived from the term structure of Bank Qualified (BQ) A- rated municipal bonds, as the tax credit bond's guarantee had the similar credit strength. The contractual future cash flows were the tax credits to be received for a remaining life of two years. If the discount rate is adjusted down to the term structure of BQ BBB- rating municipal bonds, the tax credit bond's value would decline by 1.6 percent. We do not anticipate a significant deterioration of the tax credit bond's credit quality. Management reviews the discount rate on an ongoing basis based on current market rates.

SBA Loans Held for Sale Small Business Administration (SBA) loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we had \$3.7 million and \$7.8 million of SBA loans held for sale, respectively. Management obtains quotes, bids or pricing indication sheets on all or part of these loans directly from the purchasing financial institutions. Premiums received or to be received on the quotes, bids or pricing indication sheets are indicative of the fact that cost is lower than fair value. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the entire balance of SBA loans held for sale was recorded at its cost. We record SBA loans held for sale on a nonrecurring basis with Level 2 inputs.

Non-Performing Loans Held for Sale We reclassify certain non-performing loans as held for sale when we decide to sell those loans. The fair value of non-performing loans held for sale is generally based upon the quotes, bids or sales contract prices which approximate their fair value. Non-performing loans held for sale are recorded at estimated fair value less anticipated liquidation cost. As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we had \$2.3 million and \$484,000 of non-performing loans held for sale, respectively, which are measured on a nonrecurring basis with Level 2 inputs.

Stock Warrants The Company followed the guidance of FASB ASC Topic 815- 40, *Derivatives and Hedging Contracts in Entity's Own Stock (ASC 815- 40)*, which establishes a framework for determining whether certain freestanding and embedded instruments are indexed to a company's own stock for purposes of evaluation of the accounting for such instruments under existing accounting literature. Under GAAP, the issuer is required to measure the fair value of the equity instruments in the transaction as of earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the equity instruments is reached or (ii) the date at which the counterparty's performance is complete. The fair value of the warrants was recorded as a liability and a cost of equity, which was determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing modeling and was measured on a recurring basis with Level 3 inputs.

Table of Contents**Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis**

There were no transfers of assets between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for the three months ended March 31, 2013. As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows:

	Level 1 Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Level 2 Significant Observable Inputs with No Active Market with Identical Characteristics	Level 3 Significant Unobservable Inputs	Balance
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>			
As of March 31, 2013				
ASSETS:				
Debt Securities Available-for-Sale:				
Mortgage-Backed Securities	\$	\$ 149,394	\$	\$ 149,394
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations		92,868		92,868
U.S. government Agency Securities	80,930			80,930
Municipal Bonds-Tax Exempt		11,937	774	12,711
Municipal Bonds-Taxable		46,156		46,156
Corporate Bonds		20,372		20,372
SBA Loan Pools Securities		13,918		13,918
Other Securities		3,030		3,030
Total Debt Securities Available-for-Sale	80,930	337,675	774	419,379
Equity Securities Available-for-Sale:				
Financial Services Industry	524			524
Total Equity Securities Available-for-Sale	524			524
Total Securities Available-for-Sale	\$ 81,454	\$ 337,675	\$ 774	\$ 419,903
LIABILITIES:				
Stock Warrants	\$	\$	\$ 147	\$ 147
December 31, 2012:				
ASSETS:				
Debt Securities Available-for-Sale:				
Mortgage-Backed Securities	\$	\$ 160,326	\$	\$ 160,326
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations		100,487		100,487
U.S. Government Agency Securities	93,118			93,118
Municipal Bonds-Tax Exempt		12,033	779	12,812
Municipal Bonds-Taxable		46,142		46,142
Corporate Bonds		20,400		20,400
SBA Loan Pools Securities		14,026		14,026
Other Securities		3,357		3,357
Total Debt Securities Available-for-Sale	93,118	356,771	779	450,668
Equity Securities Available-for-Sale:				
Financial Services Industry	392			392

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

Total Equity Securities Available-for-Sale	392			392
Total Securities Available-for-Sale	\$ 93,510	\$ 356,771	\$ 779	\$ 451,060
LIABILITIES:				
Stock Warrants	\$	\$	\$ 906	\$ 906

Table of Contents

The table below presents a reconciliation and income statement classification of gains and losses for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the three months ended March 31, 2013:

	Beginning Balance as of January 1, 2013	Purchases and Settlement	Realized Gains or Losses In Earnings <i>(In Thousands)</i>	Unrealized Gains or Losses in Other Comprehensive Income	Ending Balance as of March 31, 2013
ASSETS:					
Municipal Bonds-Tax Exempt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 779	\$	\$	\$ (5)	\$ 774
LIABILITIES:					
Stock Warrants ⁽²⁾	\$ 906	\$ (708)	\$ (51)	\$	\$ 147

- (1) Reflects a zero coupon tax credit municipal bond. As the Company was not able to obtain a price from independent external pricing service providers, the discounted cash flow method was used to determine its fair value. The bond carried a par value of \$700,000 and an amortized value of \$698,000 with a remaining life of two years at March 31, 2013.
- (2) Reflects warrants for our common stock issued in connection with services Cappello Capital Corp. provided to us as a placement agent in connection with our best efforts public offering and as our financial adviser in connection with our completed rights offering. The warrants were immediately exercisable when issued at an exercise price of \$9.60 per share of our common stock and expire on October 14, 2015. See Note 8 Stockholders Equity for more details.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are as follows:

	Level 1 Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Level 2 Significant Observable Inputs With No Active Market With Identical Characteristics	Level 3 Significant Unobservable Inputs	Loss During The Three Months Ended March 31, 2013
As of March 31, 2013				
ASSETS:				
Non-Performing Loans Held for Sale ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$ 2,306	\$	\$
Impaired Loans ⁽²⁾		25,326	544	572
Other Real Estate Owned ⁽³⁾		900		7

	Level 1 Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Level 2 Significant Observable Inputs With No Active Market With Identical Characteristics	Level 3 Significant Unobservable Inputs	Loss During The Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012
<i>(In Thousands)</i>				

As of December 31, 2012:

ASSETS:

Non-Performing Loans Held for Sale ⁽⁴⁾	\$	\$	484	\$	\$	3,747
Impaired Loans ⁽⁵⁾			27,844		8,888	580
Other Real Estate Owned ⁽⁶⁾			774			301

(1) Includes commercial term loans of \$1.8 million and SBA loans of \$484,000

(2) Includes real estate loans of \$4.0 million, commercial and industrial loans of \$21.0 million, and consumer loans of \$900,000

(3) Includes properties from the foreclosure of a residential property loan of \$513,000 and a SBA loan of \$387,000

(4) Includes a SBA loan of \$484,000

(5) Includes real estate loans of \$8.7 million, commercial and industrial loans of \$27.0 million, and consumer loans of \$1.0 million

(6) Includes properties from the foreclosure of real estate loans of \$774,000

Table of Contents

FASB ASC 825 requires disclosure of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including those financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis or non-recurring basis. The methodologies for estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis or non-recurring basis are discussed above.

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

The estimated fair values of financial instruments were as follows:

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying or Contract Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying or Contract Amount	Estimated Fair Value
<i>(In Thousands)</i>				
Financial Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 145,299	\$ 145,299	\$ 268,047	\$ 268,047
Restricted Cash			5,350	5,350
Investment Securities Available-for-Sale	419,903	419,903	451,060	451,060
Loans Receivable, Net of Allowance for Loan Losses	2,061,156	2,057,301	1,986,051	1,981,669
Loans Held for Sale	6,043	6,043	8,306	8,306
Accrued Interest Receivable	7,526	7,526	7,581	7,581
Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	16,014	16,014	17,800	17,800
Investment in Federal Reserve Bank	12,222	12,222	12,222	12,222
Financial Liabilities:				
Noninterest-Bearing Deposits	709,650	709,650	720,931	720,931
Interest-Bearing Deposits	1,623,362	1,628,360	1,675,032	1,680,211
Borrowings	54,318	54,374	85,341	85,414
Accrued Interest Payable	3,192	3,192	11,775	11,775
Off-Balance Sheet Items:				
Commitments to Extend Credit	158,744	142	182,746	146
Standby Letters of Credit	10,493	25	10,588	24

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it was practicable to estimate that value are explained below:

Cash and Cash Equivalents The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments (Level 1).

Restricted Cash The carrying amount of restricted cash approximates its fair value (Level 1).

Investment Securities The fair value of investment securities, consisting of investment securities available-for-sale, is generally obtained from market bids for similar or identical securities, from independent securities brokers or dealers, or from other model-based valuation techniques described above (Level 1, 2 and 3).

Loans Receivable, Net of Allowance for Loan Losses The fair value for loans receivable is estimated based on the discounted cash flow approach. The discount rate was derived from the associated yield curve plus spreads and reflects the offering rates offered by the Bank for loans with similar financial characteristics. Yield curves are constructed by product type using the Bank's loan pricing model for like-quality credits. The discount rates used in the Bank's model represent the rates the Bank would offer to current borrowers for like-quality credits. These rates could be different from what other financial institutions could offer for these loans. No adjustments have been made for changes in credit within the loan portfolio. It is our opinion that the allowance for loan losses relating to performing and nonperforming loans results in a fair valuation of such loans. Additionally, the fair value of our loans may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for such loans and may differ materially from the values that we may ultimately realize (Level 3).

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

Loans Held for Sale Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or fair market value, as determined based upon quotes, bids or sales contract prices, or as may be assessed based upon the fair value of the collateral which is obtained from recent real estate appraisals (Level 2). Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustment is typically significant and results in Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Table of Contents

Accrued Interest Receivable The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates its fair value (Level 1).

Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank Stock The carrying amounts of investment in Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) and Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) stock approximate fair value as such stock may be resold to the issuer at carrying value (Level 1).

Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits The fair value of non-interest-bearing deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (Level 2).

Interest-Bearing Deposits The fair value of interest-bearing deposits, such as savings accounts, money market checking, and certificates of deposit, is estimated based on discounted cash flows. The cash flows for non-maturity deposits, including savings accounts and money market checking, are estimated based on their historical decaying experiences. The discount rate used for fair valuation is based on interest rates currently being offered by the Bank on comparable deposits as to amount and term (Level 3).

Borrowings Borrowings consist of FHLB advances, junior subordinated debentures and other borrowings. Discounted cash flows based on current market rates for borrowings with similar remaining maturities are used to estimate the fair value of borrowings (Level 3).

Accrued Interest Payable The carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates its fair value (Level 1).

Stock Warrants The fair value of stock warrants is determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The expected stock volatility is based on historical volatility of our common stock over expected term of the warrants. The expected life assumption is based on the contract term. The dividend yield of zero is based on the fact that we have no present intention to pay cash dividends. The risk free rate used for the warrant is equal to the zero coupon rate in effect at the time of the grant (Level 3).

Commitments to Extend Credit and Standby Letters of Credit The fair values of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit are based upon the difference between the current value of similar loans and the price at which the Bank has committed to make the loans (Level 3).

NOTE 8 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION**Share-Based Compensation Expense**

For the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, share-based compensation expense was \$98,000 and \$51,000, respectively, and the related tax benefits on non-qualified stock options were \$12,000 and \$4,000, respectively.

Unrecognized Share-Based Compensation Expense

As of March 31, 2013, unrecognized share-based compensation expense was as follows:

	Unrecognized Expense	Average Expected Recognition Period
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Stock Option Awards	\$ 849	2.7 years
Restricted Stock Awards	44	1.0 years
Total Unrecognized Share-Based Compensation Expense	\$ 893	2.6 years

Table of Contents

The table below provides stock option information for the three months ended March 31, 2013:

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value of In-the- Money Options
<i>(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)</i>				
Options Outstanding at Beginning of Period	342,950	\$ 37.44	8.0 years	\$ 359 ⁽¹⁾
Options Exercised	(1,679)	\$ 12.54	9.7 years	
Options Forfeited	(5,251)	\$ 12.54	9.7 years	
Options Expired	(700)	\$ 120.96	1.7 years	
Options Outstanding at End of Period	335,320	\$ 37.78	7.7 years	\$ 721⁽²⁾
Options Exercisable at End of Period	163,632	\$ 64.38	5.9 years	\$ 364 ⁽²⁾

(1) Intrinsic value represents the excess of the closing stock price on the last trading day of the period, which was \$13.59 as of December 31, 2012, over the exercise price, multiplied by the number of options.

(2) Intrinsic value represents the excess of the closing stock price on the last trading day of the period, which was \$16.00 as of March 28, 2013, over the exercise price, multiplied by the number of options.

There were 1,679 stock options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to none during the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock awards under the 2007 Plan generally become fully vested after three to five years of continued employment from the date of grant. Hanmi Financial becomes entitled to an income tax deduction in an amount equal to the taxable income reported by the holders of the restricted stock awards when the restrictions are released and the shares are issued. Restricted stock awards are forfeited if officers and employees terminate prior to the lapsing of restrictions. Forfeitures of restricted stock awards are treated as cancelled shares.

The table below provides information for restricted stock awards for the three months ended March 31, 2013:

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Restricted Stock at Beginning of Period	10,500	\$ 10.83
Restricted Stock Vested	(2,500)	\$ 10.40
Restricted Stock at End of Period	8,000	\$ 10.97

NOTE 9 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share (EPS) is calculated on both a basic and a diluted basis. Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted from the issuance of common stock that then shared in earnings, excluding common shares in treasury. Unvested restricted stock is excluded from the calculation of weighted-average common shares for basic EPS. For diluted EPS, weighted-average common shares include

the impact of restricted stock under the treasury method.

Table of Contents

The following table is a reconciliation of the components used to derive basic and diluted EPS for the periods indicated:

	(Numerator)	2013 (Denominator)	Per Share Amount	(Numerator)	2012 (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
	Net Income	Weighted- Average Shares		Net Income	Weighted- Average Shares	
	<i>(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)</i>					
Three Months Ended March 31:						
Basic EPS	\$ 10,110	31,538,980	\$ 0.32	\$ 7,341	31,470,520	\$ 0.23
Effect of Dilutive Securities - Options, Warrants and Unvested Restricted Stock		87,687			19,049	
Diluted EPS	\$ 10,110	31,626,667	\$ 0.32	\$ 7,341	31,489,569	\$ 0.23

For the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, there were 76,625 and 373,650 options, warrants and shares of unvested restricted stock outstanding, respectively, that were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because their effect would be anti-dilutive.

NOTE 10 OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk similar to the risk involved with on-balance sheet items recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Bank's exposure to credit losses in the event of non-performance by the other party to commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual notional amount of those instruments. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for extending loan facilities to customers. The Bank evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Bank upon extension of credit, was based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty.

Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, premises and equipment, and income-producing or borrower-occupied properties. The following table shows the distribution of undisbursed loan commitments as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	<i>(In Thousands)</i>	
Commitments to Extend Credit	\$ 158,744	\$ 182,746
Standby Letters of Credit	10,493	10,588
Commercial Letters of Credit	4,817	6,092
Unused Credit Card Lines	13,647	13,459
Total Undisbursed Loan Commitments	\$ 187,701	\$ 212,885

NOTE 11 LIQUIDITY**Hanmi Financial**

Management believes that Hanmi Financial, on a stand-alone basis, has adequate liquid assets to meet its operating cash needs through March 31, 2014. Hanmi Financial redeemed \$30.9 million of trust preferred securities (TPS) on March 15, 2013, and fully paid off the remaining \$51.5 million of TPS by the end of April 2013.

Hanmi Bank

The principal objective of our liquidity management program is to maintain the Bank's ability to meet the day-to-day cash flow requirements of our customers who either wish to withdraw funds or to draw upon credit facilities to meet their cash needs. Management believes that the Bank, on a stand-alone basis, has adequate liquid assets to meet its current obligations. The Bank's primary funding source will continue to be deposits originating from its branch platform. The Bank's wholesale funds historically consisted of FHLB advances and brokered deposits. As of March 31, 2013, the Bank had no brokered deposits, and had FHLB advances of \$2.8 million compared to \$2.9 million as of December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents

We monitor the sources and uses of funds on a regular basis to maintain an acceptable liquidity position. The Bank's primary source of borrowings is the FHLB, from which the Bank is eligible to borrow up to 15 percent of its total assets. As of March 31, 2013, the total borrowing capacity available based on pledged collateral and the remaining available borrowing capacity were \$367.4 million and \$364.5 million, respectively, compared to \$275.1 million and \$272.2 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2012. The Bank's FHLB borrowings as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 totaled \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, which represented 0.10 percent of total assets as of both dates.

The amount that the FHLB is willing to advance differs based on the quality and character of qualifying collateral pledged by the Bank, and the advance rates for qualifying collateral may be adjusted upwards or downwards by the FHLB from time to time. To the extent deposit renewals and deposit growth are not sufficient to fund maturing and withdrawable deposits, repay maturing borrowings, fund existing and future loans and investment securities and otherwise fund working capital needs and capital expenditures, the Bank may utilize the remaining borrowing capacity from its FHLB borrowing arrangement.

As a means of augmenting its liquidity, the Bank had an available borrowing source of \$104.4 million from the Federal Reserve Discount Window (the Fed Discount Window), to which the Bank pledged loans with a carrying value of \$147.4 million, and had no borrowings as of March 31, 2013. In December 2012, the Bank established a line of credit with Raymond James & Associates, Inc. for reverse repurchase agreements up to a maximum of \$100.0 million.

The Bank has Contingency Funding Plans (CFPs) designed to ensure that liquidity sources are sufficient to meet its ongoing obligations and commitments, particularly in the event of a liquidity contraction. The CFPs are designed to examine and quantify its liquidity under various stress scenarios. Furthermore, the CFPs provide a framework for management and other critical personnel to follow in the event of a liquidity contraction or in anticipation of such an event. The CFPs address authority for activation and decision making, liquidity options and the responsibilities of key departments in the event of a liquidity contraction.

NOTE 12 SEGMENT REPORTING

Through our branch network and lending units, we provide a broad range of financial services to individuals and companies located primarily in Southern California. These services include demand, time and savings deposits; and commercial and industrial, real estate and consumer lending. While our chief decision makers monitor the revenue streams of our various products and services, operations are managed and financial performance is evaluated on a company-wide basis. Accordingly, we consider all of our operations to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment.

NOTE 13 ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Activity in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was as follows:

	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Interest Rate Swap	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Interest-Only Strip <i>(In Thousands)</i>	Tax (Expense) Benefit	Total
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013					
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 7,348	\$	\$ 16	\$ (1,946)	\$ 5,418
Other Comprehensive Income before Reclassification	(568)		3	251	(314)
Reclassification from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(9)				(9)
Period Change	(577)		3	251	(323)
Balance at End of Period	\$ 6,771	\$	\$ 19	\$ (1,695)	\$ 5,095

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012					
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 4,115	\$ (9)	\$ 20	\$ (602)	\$ 3,524
Other Comprehensive Income before Reclassification	675	1	2		678
Reclassification from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(1)				(1)
Period Change	674	1	2		677
Balance at End of Period	\$ 4,789	\$ (8)	\$ 22	\$ (602)	\$ 4,201

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, there was a \$9,000 reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to gains in earnings resulting from the redemption of the available-for-sale securities. The \$9,000 reclassification adjustment out of accumulated other comprehensive income was included in net gain on sales of investment securities under non-interest income. The securities were previously recorded as unrealized gains of \$34,000 in accumulated other comprehensive income. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, there was a \$1,000 reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to gain in earnings, which resulted from the redemption of an available-for-sale security. The \$1,000 reclassification adjustment out of accumulated other comprehensive income was included in gain on sale of investment securities under non-interest income. The security was previously recorded as an unrealized gain of \$4,000 in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Table of Contents

NOTE 14 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance of the financial data included herein. There have been no subsequent events that occurred during such period that would require disclosure in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013, or would be required to be recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) as of March 31, 2013.

Table of Contents

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

The following is management's discussion and analysis of the major factors that influenced our results of operations and financial condition as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2013. This analysis should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 (the 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K) and with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013 (this Report).

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements under *Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and elsewhere in this Report constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). All statements in this Report other than statements of historical fact are forward looking statements for purposes of federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, statements about anticipated future operating and financial performance, financial position and liquidity, business strategies, regulatory and competitive outlook, investment and expenditure plans, capital and financing needs, plan and availability, plans and objectives of management for future operations, and other similar forecasts and statements of expectation and statements of assumption underlying any of the foregoing. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, should, could, expects, plans, intends, anticipates, believes, predicts, potential, or continue, or the negative of such terms and other comparable terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statement. These factors include the following:

failure to maintain adequate levels of capital to support our operations;

a significant number of customers failing to perform under their loans or other extensions of credit;

fluctuations in interest rates and a decline in the level of our interest rate spread;

failure to attract or retain deposits and restrictions on taking brokered deposits;

sources of liquidity available to us and to Hanmi Bank becoming limited or our potential inability to access sufficient sources of liquidity when needed or the requirement that we obtain government waivers to do so;

adverse changes in domestic or global financial markets, economic conditions or business conditions;

regulatory restrictions on Hanmi Bank's ability to pay dividends to us and on our ability to make payments on our obligations;

significant reliance on loans secured by real estate and the associated vulnerability to downturns in the local real estate market, natural disasters and other variables impacting the value of real estate;

our use of appraisals in deciding whether to make loans secured by real property, which does not ensure that the value of the real property collateral will be sufficient to pay our loans;

Edgar Filing: HANMI FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10-Q

failure to attract or retain our key employees;

credit quality and the effect of credit quality on our provision for credit losses and allowance for loan losses;

volatility and disruption in financial, credit and securities markets, and the price of our common stock;

deterioration in financial markets that may result in impairment charges relating to our securities portfolio;

competition and demographic changes in our primary market areas;

global hostilities, acts of war or terrorism, including but not limited to, conflict between North Korea and South Korea;

the effects of litigation against us;

significant government regulations, legislation and potential changes thereto, including as a result of the Dodd-Frank Act; and

other risks described herein and in the other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission;

For a discussion of some of the other factors that might cause such a difference, see the discussion contained in this Report under the heading Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Also see Item 1A. Risk Factors, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Interest Rate Risk Management and Capital Resources and Liquidity in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as other factors we identify from time to time in our periodic reports, including our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, filed pursuant to the Exchange Act. We undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that occur after the date, on which such statements were made, except as required by law.

Table of Contents

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We have established various accounting policies that govern the application of GAAP in the preparation of our financial statements. Our significant accounting policies are described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Certain accounting policies require us to make significant estimates and assumptions that have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities, and we consider these critical accounting policies. For a description of these critical accounting policies, see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Policies in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K. We use estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates and assumptions, which could have a material impact on the carrying value of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet dates and our results of operations for the reporting periods. Management has discussed the development and selection of these critical accounting policies with the Audit Committee of Hanmi Financial's Board of Directors.

Table of Contents**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following tables set forth certain selected financial data for the periods indicated.

	As of and For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	<i>(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)</i>	
AVERAGE BALANCES:		
Average Gross Loans, Net ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,073,514	\$ 1,985,071
Average Investment Securities	443,073	426,384
Average Interest-Earning Assets	2,693,424	2,676,643
Average Total Assets	2,829,927	2,742,006
Average Deposits	2,348,799	2,337,302
Average Borrowings	79,110	85,665
Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities	1,727,272	1,777,208