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GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC  
Form 10-Q  
August 09, 2001

FORM 10-Q

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

For Quarter ended June 30, 2001

Commission File Number  
0-14289

GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.  
-----

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Tennessee  
-----

62-1222567  
-----

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporated or organization)

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

Main & Depot Street  
Greeneville, Tennessee  
-----

37743  
-----

(Address of principal  
executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code 423-639-5111  
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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 X      No \_\_\_\_

Indicate the number or shares outstanding of each of the Issuers classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date: 6,818,890.

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PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Registrant and its wholly owned subsidiaries are as follows:

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets - June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income - For the three and six months

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ended June 30, 2001 and 2000.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity - For the six months ended June 30, 2001.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - For the six months ended June 30, 2001 and 2000.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
 JUNE 30, 2001 AND DECEMBER 31, 2000  
 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

	(UNAUDITED)	
	JUNE 30, 2001	DECEMBER 31, 2000*
	-----	-----
<b>ASSETS</b>		
-----		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 22,362	\$ 24,038
Federal funds sold	2,004	8,130
Securities available-for-sale ("AFS")	14,279	46,658
Securities held-to-maturity (with a market value of \$1,555 on June 30, 2001 and \$1,869 on December 31, 2000)	1,543	1,866
FHLB and Bankers Bank stock, at cost	4,403	4,254
Loans held for sale	5,892	1,725
Loans	679,957	667,068
Less: allowance for loan losses	11,876	11,728
	-----	-----
NET LOANS	668,081	655,340
	-----	-----
Bank premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	25,357	23,934
Other assets	21,041	23,172
	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$764,962	\$789,117
	=====	=====
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
-----		
Deposits	\$612,868	\$648,641
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	6,173	4,713
Notes payable	68,770	59,949
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	10,425	12,804
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES	698,236	726,107
	-----	-----
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
-----		

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Common Stock, authorized 15,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 6,818,890 shares at June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000	13,638	13,638
Paid in Capital	4,854	4,854
Retained Earnings	48,179	44,467
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	55	51
	-----	-----
 TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	 66,726	 63,010
	-----	-----
 TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	 \$764,962	 \$789,117
	=====	=====

\* Condensed from Audited Financial Statements.  
See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements(Unaudited)

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GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 AND 2000  
(UNAUDITED)  
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,
	2001	2000	2001
<b>INTEREST INCOME:</b>			
Interest and Fees on Loans	\$16,706	\$15,275	\$34,199
Interest on Investment Securities	389	879	85
Interest on Federal Funds Sold and Other			
Interest-earning Deposits	55	383	28
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	17,150	16,537	35,332
	-----	-----	-----
<b>INTEREST EXPENSE:</b>			
Interest on Deposits	6,360	5,934	13,441
Interest on Borrowings	996	1,005	1,833
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	7,356	6,939	15,274
	-----	-----	-----
NET INTEREST INCOME	9,794	9,598	20,058
 Provision for Loan Losses	 1,168	 1,077	 2,600
	-----	-----	-----
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	8,626	8,521	17,458
	-----	-----	-----
<b>NONINTEREST INCOME:</b>			
Service Charges, Commissions and Fees	1,991	1,261	3,720
Other Income	400	294	98

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	TOTAL NONINTEREST INCOME	2,391	1,555	4,70
NONINTEREST EXPENSE:				
Salaries and Benefits		4,200	4,172	8,32
Occupancy and Furniture and Equipment Expense		980	924	1,93
Other Expenses		1,772	1,861	3,22
	TOTAL NONINTEREST EXPENSE	6,952	6,957	13,48
	INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	4,065	3,119	8,66
Income Taxes		1,624	1,225	3,31
	NET INCOME	\$ 2,441	\$ 1,894	\$ 5,34
PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK:				
Net Income, Basic		\$0.36	\$0.28	\$0.7
Net Income, Assuming Dilution		\$0.36	\$0.28	\$0.7
Dividends		\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.2

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

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GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001  
(UNAUDITED)  
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

	COMMON STOCK	PAID IN CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	TOTAL
JANUARY 1, 2001	\$ 13,638	\$ 4,854	\$ 44,467	\$ 51	\$ 63,010
Net income	-	-	5,349	-	5,349
Change in unrealized gain on AFS securities, net of tax:	-	-	-	4	4
Comprehensive income					5,353
Dividends paid	-	-	(1,637)	-	(1,637)
JUNE 30, 2001	\$ 13,638	\$ 4,854	\$ 48,179	\$ 55	\$ 66,726

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

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GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
 FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 AND 2000  
 (UNAUDITED)  
 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

	JUNE 30 2001 -----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net Income	\$ 5,
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Provision for loan losses	2,
Depreciation and amortization	
Amortization of premiums on securities, net of accretion	
FHLB stock dividends	(
Loans originated for sale	(36,
Proceeds from loans originated for sale	32,
Net realized (gain) on sale of loans originated for sale	(
Loss on other real estate owned	
Net Changes:	
Accrued interest receivable and other assets, net of intangibles	2,
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	(2,
	-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	4,
	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Net decrease (increase) in securities and other interest-earning investments	32,
Net originations of loans held-to-maturity	(17,
Improvements in other real estate owned and proceeds from sales of other real estate owned, net	2,
Fixed asset additions and proceeds from sales of fixed assets, net	(2,
	-----
NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	14,
	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Net (decrease) increase in deposits	(35,
Decrease in federal funds purchased	
Increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements	1,
Increase in notes payable, net	8,
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	
Cash dividends paid	(1,
	-----
NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(27,
	-----
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(7,
	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	32,
	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 24,
	=====

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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1-PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION  
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The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Greene County Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") and its wholly owned subsidiary, Greene County Bank (the "Bank"), have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X as promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. All interim amounts are subject to year-end audit and the results of operations for the interim period herein are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2001. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000. Certain amounts from prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

2-ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES  
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Transactions in the Allowance for Loan Losses for the six months ended June 30, 2001 and twelve months ended December 31, 2000 were as follows:

	June 30, 2001	December 31, 2000
	----- (in thousands) -----	
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 11,728	\$ 10,332
Add (Deduct):		
Charge-offs	(3,182)	(7,788)
Recoveries	723	1,175
Provisions	2,607	8,009
	-----	-----
Ending Balance	\$ 11,876	\$ 11,728
	=====	=====
	June 30, 2001	December 31, 2000
	----- (in thousands) -----	
Loans past due 90 days still on accrual	\$ 1,317	\$ 475
Nonaccrual Loans	4,806	4,813
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 6,123	\$ 5,288

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3-EARNINGS PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK  
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At the Company's annual shareholder meeting on April 25, 2001, the Company approved an increase in the number of authorized shares of common stock from five million shares to fifteen million shares. Also, on April 25, 2001, the Company declared a 5-for-1 stock split, effected as a dividend, payable on May 29, 2001 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on May 15, 2001. All share and per share data have been retroactively restated.

Basic earnings per share (EPS) of common stock is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share of common stock is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and common stock equivalents outstanding during the period. Stock options are regarded as common stock equivalents. Common stock equivalents are computed using the treasury stock method.

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001 and 2000:

	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE D THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	----- 2001 -----		
	INCOME (NUMERATOR)	SHARES (DENOMINATOR)	INCOME (NUMERATOR)
BASIC EPS			
Income available to common shareholders	\$2,441	6,818,890	\$1,894
EFFECT OF DILUTIVE SECURITIES			
Stock options outstanding	-	39,976	-
-----			
DILUTED EPS			
Income available to common shareholders plus assumed conversions	\$2,441	6,858,866	\$1,894

	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE D SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		
	----- 2001 -----		
	INCOME (NUMERATOR)	SHARES (DENOMINATOR)	INCOME (NUMERATOR)
BASIC EPS			
Income available to common shareholders	\$5,349	6,818,890	\$4,051
EFFECT OF DILUTIVE SECURITIES			
Stock options outstanding	-	39,772	-

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DILUTED EPS

Income available to common shareholders plus assumed conversions	\$5,349	6,858,662	\$4,051
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4-SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's operating segments include banking, mortgage banking, consumer finance, subprime automobile lending and title insurance. The reportable segments are determined by the products and services offered, and internal reporting. Loans, investments, and deposits provide the revenues in the banking operation, loans and fees provide the revenues in consumer finance, mortgage banking, and subprime lending and insurance commissions provide revenues for the title insurance company. Mortgage banking, consumer finance, subprime automobile lending and title insurance do not meet the quantitative threshold on an individual basis, and are therefore shown below in "other". All operations are domestic.

Segment performance is evaluated using net interest income and noninterest income. Income taxes are allocated based on income before income taxes and indirect expenses (includes management fees) are allocated based on time spent for each segment. Transactions among segments are made at fair value. Information reported internally for performance assessment follows.

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

SEGMENT INFORMATION:

THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001	BANK	OTHER	TOTAL
Net interest income	\$ 8,369	\$ 1,425	\$ 9,794
Provision for loan losses	(53)	1,221	1,168
Noninterest income	1,973	418	2,391
Noninterest expense	5,724	1,228	6,952
Income tax expense	1,806	(182)	1,624
SEGMENT PROFIT	\$ 2,865	\$ (424)	\$ 2,441
SEGMENT ASSETS AT JUNE 30, 2001	\$ 725,179	\$ 39,783	\$ 764,962

  

THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2000	BANK	OTHER	TOTAL
Net interest income	\$ 8,193	\$ 1,405	\$ 9,598
Provision for loan losses	300	777	1,077
Noninterest income	1,000	555	1,555
Noninterest expense	5,439	1,518	6,957
Income tax expense	1,395	(170)	1,225
SEGMENT PROFIT	\$ 2,059	\$ (165)	\$ 1,894



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SEGMENT ASSETS AT JUNE 30, 2000	\$ 675,957	\$ 45,656	\$ 721,613
	=====	=====	=====

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SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001	BANK	OTHER	TOTAL
-----	-----	-----	-----
Net interest income	\$ 17,027	\$ 3,027	\$ 20,054
Provision for loan losses	(140)	2,747	2,607
Noninterest income	3,618	1,089	4,707
Noninterest expense	11,074	2,413	13,487
Income tax expense	3,751	(433)	3,318
	-----	-----	-----
SEGMENT PROFIT	\$ 5,960	\$ (611)	\$ 5,349
	=====	=====	=====
SEGMENT ASSETS AT JUNE 30, 2001	\$ 725,179	\$ 39,783	\$ 764,962
	=====	=====	=====

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2000	BANK	OTHER	TOTAL
-----	-----	-----	-----
Net interest income	\$ 16,002	\$ 3,048	\$ 19,050
Provision for loan losses	600	2,194	2,794
Noninterest income	1,998	1,114	3,112
Noninterest expense	10,255	2,986	13,241
Income tax expense	2,551	(475)	2,076
	-----	-----	-----
SEGMENT PROFIT	\$ 4,594	\$ (543)	\$ 4,051
	=====	=====	=====
SEGMENT ASSETS AT JUNE 30, 2000	\$ 675,957	\$ 45,656	\$ 721,613
	=====	=====	=====

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
 -----  
 FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS  
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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q, INCLUDING ALL DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE, CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. ADDITIONAL WRITTEN OR ORAL FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS MAY BE MADE BY THE COMPANY FROM TIME TO TIME IN FILINGS WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR OTHERWISE. THE WORDS "BELIEVE", "EXPECT", "SEEK", AND "INTEND" AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS IDENTIFY FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, WHICH SPEAK ONLY AS OF THE DATE THE STATEMENT IS MADE. SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE WITHIN THE MEANING OF THAT TERM IN SECTION 27A OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, AND SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED. SUCH STATEMENTS MAY INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, PROJECTIONS OF INCOME OR LOSS, EXPENDITURES, ACQUISITIONS, PLANS FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS, FINANCING NEEDS OR PLANS RELATING TO SERVICES OF THE COMPANY, AS WELL AS ASSUMPTIONS RELATING TO THE FOREGOING. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE INHERENTLY SUBJECT TO RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, SOME OF WHICH CANNOT BE PREDICTED OR QUANTIFIED. FUTURE EVENTS AND ACTUAL RESULTS COULD DIFFER

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MATERIALLY FROM THOSE SET FORTH IN, CONTEMPLATED BY OR UNDERLYING THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.

ALL DOLLAR AMOUNTS SET FORTH BELOW, OTHER THAN PER-SHARE AMOUNTS AND PERCENTAGES, ARE IN THOUSANDS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

### GENERAL

Greene County Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") is the bank holding company for Greene County Bank ("the Bank"), a Tennessee-chartered commercial bank that conducts the principal business of the Company. In addition to its commercial banking operations, the Bank conducts separate businesses through its three wholly-owned subsidiaries: Superior Financial Services, Inc. ("Superior Financial"), a consumer finance company; GCB Acceptance Corporation ("GCB Acceptance"), a subprime automobile lending company; and Fairway Title Co., a title company formed in 1998. The Bank also operates a mortgage banking operation through its main office in Knox County, Tennessee and it also has representatives located through out the Company's branch system.

### BRANCH PURCHASE AND SALE

On March 8, 2001, the Bank acquired a bank branch located in Hot Springs, North Carolina (the "North Carolina Branch") from Wachovia Bank, N.A. ("Wachovia") and sold its bank branch located in Farragut, Tennessee (the "Farragut Branch") to Wachovia. As a result of the acquisition of the North Carolina Branch and the attendant sale of the Farragut Branch, the Company's deposits decreased by approximately \$7,600. Other than the reduction in deposits referenced above, the effect of this transaction on the Company's financial condition and results of operations was not material.

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### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

LIQUIDITY. Liquidity refers to the ability or the financial flexibility to manage future cash flows to meet the needs of depositors and borrowers and fund operations. Maintaining appropriate levels of liquidity allows the Company to have sufficient funds available for reserve requirements, customer demand for loans, withdrawal of deposit balances and maturities of deposits and other liabilities. The Company's primary source of liquidity is dividends paid by the Bank. Applicable Tennessee statutes and regulations impose restrictions on the amount of dividends that may be declared by the Bank. Further, any dividend payments are subject to the continuing ability of the Bank to maintain its compliance with minimum federal regulatory capital requirements and to retain its characterization under federal regulations as a "well-capitalized" institution. In addition, the Company maintains lines of credit totaling \$40 million with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati ("FHLB"), of which \$40 million was available at June 30, 2001. The Company also maintains federal funds lines of credit totaling \$70.9 million at seven correspondent banks.

The Company's liquid assets include investment securities, federal funds sold and other interest-earning deposits, and cash and due from banks. Including securities pledged to collateralize municipal deposits, these assets represented 6.5% of the total liquidity base at June 30, 2001, as compared to 11.9% at December 31, 2000. The liquidity base is generally defined to include deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements and short-term borrowed funds and other borrowings.

For the six months ended June 30, 2001, operating activities of the Company provided \$4,416 of cash flows. Net income of \$5,349 adjusted for non-cash operating activities, including \$2,607 in provision for loan losses and

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depreciation of \$776 provided the majority of the cash generated from operations. These cash flows were offset, in part, by the \$4,000 in funds used for loans originated for sale, net of proceeds from the sale of such loans.

The Company's decrease in investment securities and other interest-earning deposits provided \$32,630 in cash flows, while the net increase in held-to-maturity loans originated, net of principal collected, used \$17,592 in cash flows.

The net reduction in deposits and cash dividends paid to shareholders used \$35,772 and \$1,637 in cash flows, respectively. These uses of cash flows were offset, in part, by the \$8,833 increase in notes payable, net.

**CAPITAL RESOURCES.** The Company's capital position is reflected in its shareholders' equity, subject to certain adjustments for regulatory purposes. Shareholders' equity, or capital, is a measure of the Company's net worth, soundness and viability. The Company continues to exhibit a strong capital position while consistently paying dividends to its stockholders. Further, the capital base of the Company allows it to take advantage of business opportunities while maintaining the level of resources deemed appropriate by

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management of the Company to address business risks inherent in the Company's daily operations. At the Company's annual shareholder meeting on April 25, 2001, shareholders approved an increase in the number of authorized shares of common stock from five million shares to fifteen million shares. Also, on April 25, 2001, the Company declared a 5-for-1 stock split, effected as a dividend, payable on May 29, 2001 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on May 15, 2001. All share and per share data have been retroactively restated.

Shareholders' equity on June 30, 2001 was \$66,726, an increase of \$3,716, or 5.90%, from \$63,010 on December 31, 2000. The increase in shareholders' equity primarily reflects net income for the six months ended June 30, 2001 of \$5,349 (\$0.78 per share, assuming dilution). This increase was offset by quarterly dividend payments during the six months ended June 30, 2001 totaling \$1,637 (\$0.24 per share).

Risk-based capital regulations adopted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board (the "FRB") and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation require bank holding companies and banks, respectively, to achieve and maintain specified ratios of capital to risk-weighted assets. The risk-based capital rules are designed to measure Tier 1 Capital and Total Capital in relation to the credit risk of both on- and off-balance sheet items. Under the guidelines, one of four risk weights is applied to the different on-balance sheet items. Off-balance sheet items, such as loan commitments, are also subject to risk-weighting after conversion to balance sheet equivalent amounts. All bank holding companies and banks must maintain a minimum total capital to total risk-weighted assets ratio of 8.00%, at least half of which must be in the form of core, or Tier 1, capital (consisting of stockholders' equity, less goodwill). At June 30, 2001, the Company and the Bank each satisfied their respective minimum regulatory capital requirements, and the Bank was "well-capitalized" within the meaning of federal regulatory requirements.

Capital Ratios at June 30, 2001		
Required Minimum Ratio	Company	Bank

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Tier 1 risk-based capital	4.00%	10.19%	10.29%
Total risk-based capital	8.00%	11.45%	11.55%
Leverage Ratio	4.00%	8.47%	8.59%

### CHANGES IN RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

NET INCOME. Net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001 was \$2,441 and \$5,349, respectively, an increase of \$547, or 28.9% and \$1,298, or 32.0%, as compared to net income of \$1,894 and \$4,051, respectively, for the same periods in 2000. The increase for the three months ended June 30, 2001 resulted primarily from an increase in non-interest income of \$836, or 53.8%, to \$2,391 for the three months ended June 30, 2001

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from \$1,555 for the same period in 2000. This increase primarily reflects growth in service charges associated with the Company's new checking account programs as a result of both increases in rates and volume, as well as additional fees generated by the Company's mortgage banking operation.

The increase for the six months ended June 30, 2001 resulted primarily from an increase in non-interest income of \$1,595 or 51.3%, to \$4,707 for the six months ended June 30, 2001 from \$3,112 for the same period in 2000. This increase in non-interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2001 is primarily reflective of the same factors discussed above related to the three months ended June 30, 2001.

Income taxes increased \$399, or 32.6% and \$1,242, or 59.8%, to \$1,624 and \$3,318 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001 from \$1,225 and \$2,076 for the same periods in 2000. The increase associated with the three months ended June 30, 2001 as compared to the same period in the prior year is primarily associated with the increase in income before income taxes, as the effective tax rate remained essentially unchanged. The increase in tax expense associated with the six months ended June 30, 2001 compared to the same period in the prior year reflects the Company's revision during the first quarter of 2000 of its estimate of corporate income tax liability for 2000, primarily from its then-current analysis of loan charge-offs and tax examination results.

NET INTEREST INCOME. The largest source of earnings for the Company is net interest income, which is the difference between interest income on interest-earning assets and interest paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. The primary factors which affect net interest income are changes in volume and yields of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, which are affected in part by management's responses to changes in interest rates through asset/liability management. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2001, net interest income was \$9,794 and \$20,054, respectively, as compared to \$9,598 and \$19,050, respectively, for the same periods in 2000, representing an increase of 2.0% and 5.3%, respectively. This increase was due primarily to an increase in volume of average interest-earning assets, including an increase in loan originations, primarily in the Bank.

PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES. During the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2001, loan charge-offs were \$1,906 and \$3,182, and recoveries of charged-off loans were \$343 and \$723, respectively. Despite lower provisions in the Bank for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2001 compared to the same periods in 2000, the Company's provision for loan losses increased by \$91, or 8.4%, to \$1,168, and slightly decreased by \$187, or 6.7%, to \$2,607, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001, respectively, from \$1,077 and \$2,794

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for the same periods in 2000. The decrease in the Bank is reflective of management's assessment of the risk of collection inherent in its existing loan portfolio. Offsetting, in part, these lower provisions in the Bank were higher provisions in Superior Financial and GCB Acceptance, indicative of both higher loan balances in GCB Acceptance, as compared to the same quarter in 2000, and also management's evaluation of the loan quality in both portfolios. The Company's allowance for loan losses increased by \$148 to

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\$11,876 at June 30, 2001 from \$11,728 at December 31, 2000, with the ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans remaining essentially constant from period to period. The ratio of allowance for loan losses to nonperforming assets was 139.18% and 154.83% at June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively, and the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets was 1.12% and .96% at June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively. The ratio of nonperforming loans to total loans was .88% and .78% at June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively.

The Company's annualized net charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2001 were \$4,918 compared to actual charge-offs of \$6,613 for the year ended December 31, 2000. Annualized net charge-offs in Superior Financial for the six months ended June 30, 2001 were \$3,192 compared to actual net charge-offs of \$3,210 for the year ended December 31, 2000. Annualized net charge-offs in the Bank for the six months ended June 30, 2001 were \$1,028 compared to actual net charge-offs of \$2,625 for the year ended December 31, 2000.

NON-INTEREST INCOME. Income that is not related to interest-earning assets, consisting primarily of service charges, commissions and fees, has become an important supplement to the traditional method of earning income through interest rate spreads.

Total non-interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001 was \$2,391 and \$4,707, as compared to \$1,555 and \$3,112 for the same period in 2000. The largest component of non-interest income, i.e., service charges, commissions and fees totaled \$1,991 and \$3,721 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001, as compared to \$1,261 and \$2,373 for the same periods in 2000. This increase of \$730, or 57.9%, and \$1,348, or 56.8%, primarily reflects growth in service charges associated with the Company's new checking account programs as a result of both increases in rates and volume, as well as additional fees generated by the Company's mortgage banking operation. Other income also increased by \$106, or 36.1%, and \$247, or 33.4%, to \$400 and \$986 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001 from \$294 and \$739 for the same periods in 2000. Most of this increase resulted from fees and commissions generated from insurance and annuity products and from the Bank's trust operation.

Primarily as a result of this increase in non-interest income along with the increase in net interest income and minimal increase in non-interest expense, as discussed below, the Company's efficiency ratio was positively affected, as the ratio decreased from 59.68% at June 30, 2000 to 54.47% at June 30, 2001. The efficiency ratio illustrates how much it cost the Company to generate revenue; for example, it cost the Company 54.47 cents to generate one dollar of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2001.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE. Control of non-interest expense also is an important aspect in enhancing income. Non-interest expense includes personnel, occupancy, and other expenses such as data processing, printing and supplies, legal and professional fees, postage, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessment, etc. Total non-interest expense was \$6,952 and \$13,487 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001 compared to \$6,957 and \$13,241 for the same periods

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in 2000.

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Personnel costs are the primary element of the Company's non-interest expenses. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2001, salaries and benefits represented \$4,200, or 60.4%, and \$8,324, or 61.7%, of total non-interest expense, respectively. This was an increase of \$28, or .7%, and \$282, or 3.5%, over the \$4,172 and \$8,042 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2000. As the Company decreased its size to 39 branches at June 30, 2001 from 45 branches at June 30, 2000, the number of full-time equivalent employees was 358 versus 384 at June 30, 2000, representing a decrease of 6.8%. This decrease in employees was primarily the result of consolidating certain Superior Financial offices into other, more centrally-located branches for the purpose of achieving greater operating efficiencies. Because some of the related employees were consolidated into other areas of the Company, the reduction in the number of the Company's branches did not create a proportional decline in the number of employees.

Occupancy and furniture and equipment expense increased by \$56, or 6.1%, and \$152, or 8.5%, to \$980 and \$1934 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001, as compared to \$924 and \$1782 for the same periods in 2000. Although the actual number of Company branches declined, increased depreciation expense associated with technology expenditures and branches previously placed in service during early 2000, as well as higher utility and other operating costs, put upward pressure on these expenses.

Income taxes increased \$399, or 32.6% and \$1,242, or 59.8%, to \$1,624 and \$3,318 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2001 from \$1,225 and \$2,076 for the same periods in 2000. The increase associated with the three months ended June 30, 2001 as compared to the same period in the prior year is primarily associated with the increase in income before income taxes, as the effective tax rate remained essentially unchanged. The increase in tax expense associated with the six months ended June 30, 2001 compared to the same period in the prior year reflects the Company's revision during the first quarter of 2000 of its estimate of corporate income tax liability for 2000, primarily from its then-current analysis of loan charge-offs and tax examination results.

### CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

Total assets at June 30, 2001 were \$764,962, a decrease of \$24,155, or 3.1%, from 2000's year-end total assets of \$789,117. The decrease in assets was reflective of the substantial reduction in securities available-for-sale, offset, in part, by the increase in loans.

At June 30, 2001, loans, net of unearned income and allowance for loan losses, were \$668,081 compared to \$655,340 at December 31, 2000, an increase of \$12,741, or 1.9%, from December 31, 2000. The increase in loans during the first six months of 2001 is primarily due to an increase in commercial and residential real estate loans resulting primarily from increased loan demand. Non-performing loans include non-accrual and classified loans. The Company has a policy of placing loans 90 days delinquent in non-accrual status and charging them off at 120 days past due. Other loans past due that are well secured and in the process of collection continue to be carried on the Company's balance sheet. The Company has aggressive collection practices in which senior management is

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heavily involved. Nonaccrual loans decreased and loans past due 90 days and still accruing increased by \$7 and \$842, respectively, during the six months

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ended June 30, 2001 to \$4,806 and \$1,317, respectively. Management attributes the increase in loans past due 90 days and still accruing, as well as the increase in nonperforming assets and the downward trend in related credit quality ratios, to additional bankruptcy filings by borrowers and also the slowing economy in certain market areas. At June 30, 2001, the ratio of the Company's allowance for loan losses to non-performing assets (which include non-accrual loans) was 139.18%.

The Company maintains an investment portfolio to provide liquidity and earnings. Investments at June 30, 2001 with an amortized cost of \$15,733 had a market value of \$15,834. At year-end 2000, investments with an amortized cost of \$48,441 had a market value of \$48,527. This decrease resulted primarily from the calling, at par, of securities as interest rates began to decline in the first part of 2000.

Deposits declined \$35,773, or 5.5%, to \$612,868 at June 30, 2001 from \$648,641 at December 31, 2000. As the Company downsized its balance sheet slightly in order to effectively manage its capital position, it sought to do so in the most cost-effective manner possible. Accordingly, most of the decrease in deposits was in higher-costing certificates of deposits. The Company also increased its notes payable, consisting primarily of borrowings from the FHLB, by \$8,821 in order to offset some of the deposit reduction and to partially fund the increase in loans.

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### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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The information called for by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the "Interest Rate Sensitivity" and "Asset/Liability Management" Subsections of the Management's Discussion and Analysis section contained in the Company's 2000 Annual Report to shareholders.

Management believes there has been no material change in either interest rate risk or market risk since December 31, 2000.

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## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company and its subsidiaries are involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Management currently is not aware of any material legal proceedings to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or to which any of their property is subject.

### Item 2. Changes in Securities

None.

### Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

None.

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

(a) The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company was held on

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April 25, 2001.

(b) Not Applicable

(c) The following proposals were considered by shareholders at the Annual Meeting:

### Proposal 1 - Election of Directors

The following directors were re-elected:

	Votes*		
	For	Against	Abstain
Phil M. Bachman	886,070	0	8,513
Ralph T. Brown	886,070	0	8,513
James A. Emory	886,070	0	8,513
Terry Leonard	893,192	0	1,391

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### Proposal 2 - Amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated Charter

to increase the number of authorized shares to 15,000,000 shares of Common Stock.

	Votes*		
	For	Against	Abstain
	838,100	32,775	23,708

\* Does not reflect the subsequent 5-for-1 stock split effected on May 29, 2001.

### Item 5. Other Information

None.

### Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

#### (a) Exhibits

None

#### (b) Reports on Form 8-K

The Company filed two Reports on Form 8-K during the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The first Form 8-K was filed on April 26, 2001 to report the Company's earnings results for the quarter ended March 31, 2001. The second Form 8-K was filed on May 4, 2001 to report that it had declared a 5-for-1 stock split of its common stock effected in the form of a stock dividend. No financial statements were filed with either Form 8-K.

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SIGNATURES



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

Date: 08/09/01  
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Greene County Bancshares, Inc.  
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Registrant

Date: 08/09/01  
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/s/ R. Stan Puckett  
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R. Stan Puckett  
President and CEO  
(Duly authorized officer)

Date: 08/09/01  
-----

/s/ William F. Richmond  
-----

William F. Richmond  
Sr. Vice President and Chief Financial  
Officer (Principal financial and accounting  
officer)