

SI Financial Group, Inc.  
Form 10-K  
March 13, 2014

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

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

For the Transition Period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 0-54241

SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

80-0643149  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

803 Main Street, Willimantic, Connecticut  
(Address of principal executive offices)  
(860) 423-4581  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

06226  
(Zip Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Name of Exchange on which registered

The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

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

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.  Yes  No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer  Accelerated Filer   
Non-Accelerated Filer  Smaller Reporting Company Filer

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates was \$107.3 million, which was computed by reference to the closing price of \$11.05, at which the common equity was sold as of June 30, 2013. Solely for the purposes of this calculation, the shares held by the directors and officers of the registrant are deemed to be affiliates.

As of March 3, 2014, there were 12,801,657 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders and the Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Parts II and III of this Form 10-K.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This report may contain certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the federal securities laws, which are made in good faith pursuant to the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are not historical facts; rather, they are statements based on management’s current expectations regarding our business strategies, intended results and future performance. Forward-looking statements are generally preceded by terms such as “expects,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “estimates,” “projects” and similar expressions. Management’s ability to predict results of the effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Factors that could have a material adverse effect on the operations of SI Financial Group, Inc. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries include, but are not limited to, changes in interest rates, national and regional economic conditions, legislative and regulatory changes, monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government, including policies of the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, the quality and composition of the loan and investment portfolios, demand for products, difficulties and delays in integrating Newport Federal Savings Bank, including a failure to achieve the expected level of cost savings and synergies, deposit flows, competition, demand for financial services in the Company’s market area, changes in real estate market values in the Company’s market area and changes in relevant accounting principles and guidelines. Additional factors that may affect the Company’s results are discussed in Item 1A. “Risk Factors” in this annual report on Form 10-K and in other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Except as required by applicable law or regulation, the Company does not undertake, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to release publicly the result of any revisions that may be made to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

PART I.

Item 1. Business.

General

In certain instances where appropriate, the terms “we,” “us” and “our” refer to SI Financial Group, Inc. or Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company, or both.

SI Financial Group, Inc. is the successor to the former federally-chartered SI Financial Group, Inc., which was the parent holding company for Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company (the “Bank”) during the time the Bank was organized in the mutual holding company form of organization.

On January 12, 2011, the Company completed its public stock offering and the concurrent “second step” conversion of the Bank from the mutual holding company structure to a stock holding company structure (the “Conversion”). A total of 6,544,493 shares of common stock were sold at \$8.00 per share, including 392,670 shares purchased by the Bank’s Employee Stock Ownership Plan. Additional shares totaling 4,032,356 were issued in exchange for shares of the former federally-chartered SI Financial Group, Inc., at an exchange ratio of 0.8981. Following the Conversion, the Company had 10,576,849 shares of common stock outstanding.

On September 6, 2013, the Company acquired Newport Bancorp, Inc. (“Newport”), the holding company for Newport Federal Savings Bank. The transaction qualified as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes. The consideration paid in the transaction to stockholders of Newport consisted of 2,683,099 shares of Company common stock and \$30.9 million in cash. Based upon the Company’s \$11.22 per share closing price on September 6, 2013, the transaction was valued at approximately \$61.0 million. As a result of this transaction, the Company added six branches, \$446.4 million in assets, \$361.1 million in loans and \$288.4 million in deposits to its franchise.

The Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and management of the Company and the Bank are substantially similar. The Company neither owns nor leases any property, but instead uses the premises,

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equipment and other property of the Bank with the payment of appropriate rental fees, as required by applicable law and regulations. Thus, the financial information and discussion contained herein primarily relates to the activities of the Bank.

The Bank operates as a community-oriented financial institution offering a full range of financial services to consumers and businesses in its market area, including insurance, trust and investment services. The Bank attracts deposits from the general public and uses those funds to originate one- to four-family residential, multi-family and commercial real estate, commercial business and consumer loans. The Bank also purchases commercial business loans, including loans fully guaranteed by the Small Business Administration ("SBA") and the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA"). Since 2008, substantially all of the fixed-rate one- to four-family residential conforming loans the Bank originates have been sold in the secondary market with the servicing retained. Such sales generate mortgage banking fee income. The remainder of the Bank's loan portfolio is originated for investment.

### Availability of Information

The Company's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are made available free of charge on the Company's website, [www.mysifi.com](http://www.mysifi.com), as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The information on the Company's website shall not be considered as incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K.

### Market Area and Competition

The Company is headquartered in Willimantic, Connecticut, which is located in eastern Connecticut approximately 30 miles east of Hartford. The Bank operates 26 full-service offices throughout Windham, New London, Tolland, Hartford and Middlesex counties in Connecticut and Newport and Washington counties in Rhode Island and one wealth management and trust services office in Windham county. The Bank's primary lending area is eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island and most of the Bank's deposit customers reside in the areas surrounding the Bank's branch offices. The economy in the Company's Connecticut market area is relatively diverse and primarily oriented to the educational, service, entertainment, insurance, manufacturing and retail industries. The major employers in the Connecticut area include several institutions of higher education, the Mohegan Sun and Foxwoods casinos, General Dynamics Defense Systems and Pfizer, Inc. In addition, there are also many small to mid-sized businesses that support the local economy. The economy in the Company's Rhode Island market area is primarily oriented to the health care, educational, retail and hospitality industries. The major employers in the Rhode Island area include several hospitals, universities and pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Notwithstanding the recent economic downturn, our primary market area has remained a relatively stable banking market. Windham, New London, Tolland, Hartford and Middlesex counties in Connecticut have a total population of 1.6 million and 625,000 total households. For 2012, median household income levels ranged from \$55,000 to \$77,000 in the five counties we maintain branch offices in Connecticut, compared to \$66,000 for Connecticut as a whole and \$50,000 for the United States according to published statistics. Newport and Washington counties in Rhode Island have a total population of 212,000 and 85,000 total households according to SNL Financial. Median household income levels for 2012 ranged from \$64,000 to \$71,000, compared to \$53,000 for Rhode Island as a whole according to published statistics.

The Bank faces significant competition for the attraction of deposits and origination of loans. The most direct competition for deposits has historically come from the several financial institutions operating in the Bank's market area and, to a lesser extent, from other financial service companies, such as brokerage firms, credit unions and

insurance companies. The Bank also faces competition for investors' funds from money market funds and other corporate and government securities. At June 30, 2013, which is the most recent date for which data is available from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"), for the bank offices in Connecticut, the



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Bank held 20.26% of the deposits in Windham County, which is the largest market share out of the 10 financial institutions with offices in this county. Also, at June 30, 2013, the Bank held 0.92% of the deposits in New London, Tolland, Hartford and Middlesex counties, which is the 15th largest market share out of the 37 financial institutions with offices in these counties. Bank of America Corp., Webster Bank Financial Corporation, The Toronto-Dominion Bank, People's United Financial, Inc. and Banco Santander, S.A., all of which are large national or regional bank holding companies, also operate in the Bank's market area. These institutions are significantly larger and, therefore, have significantly greater resources than the Bank does and may offer products and services that the Bank does not provide. In Rhode Island, at June 30, 2013, which is the most recent date for which data is available from the FDIC, Newport Federal Savings Bank held 5.88% of the deposits in Newport and Washington counties, which is the 5th largest market share out of the 11 financial institutions with offices in these counties. The Washington Trust Company of Westerly, RBS Citizens, Bank Newport and Bank of America Corp. also operate in the Bank's Rhode Island market area.

The Bank's competition for loans comes primarily from financial institutions in its market area, and to a lesser extent from other financial service providers, such as mortgage companies and mortgage brokers. Competition for loans also comes from the increasing number of non-depository financial service companies entering the mortgage market, such as insurance companies, securities companies and specialty finance companies.

The Bank expects competition to increase in the future as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and the continuing trend of consolidation in the financial services industry. Technological advances, for example, have lowered barriers to entry, allowed banks to expand their geographic reach by providing services over the Internet and made it possible for non-depository institutions to offer products and services that traditionally have been provided by banks. Changes in federal law permit affiliation among banks, securities firms and insurance companies, which promotes a competitive environment in the financial services industry. Competition for deposits and the origination of loans could limit the Company's growth in the future.

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## Lending Activities

General. The Bank's loan portfolio consists primarily of one- to four-family residential mortgage loans, multi-family and commercial real estate loans and commercial business loans. To a much lesser extent, the loan portfolio includes construction and consumer loans. At December 31, 2013, the Bank had loans held for sale totaling \$1.8 million.

The following table summarizes the composition of the Bank's loan portfolio at the dates indicated.

	At December 31, 2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
(Dollars in Thousands)										
Real estate loans:										
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$449,812	42.73 %	\$230,664	33.44 %	\$247,426	39.79 %	\$270,923	44.46 %	\$306,244	50.12 %
Multi-family and commercial	285,660	27.13	201,951	29.28	158,384	25.47	160,015	26.26	159,781	26.15
Construction	10,162	0.97	3,284	0.48	12,290	1.98	6,952	1.14	11,400	1.87
Total real estate loans	745,634	70.83	435,899	63.20	418,100	67.24	437,890	71.86	477,425	78.14
Commercial business loans:										
SBA and USDA guaranteed	137,578	13.07	148,385	21.51	127,359	20.48	116,492	19.11	77,310	12.65
Time share	28,615	2.72	23,310	3.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condominium association	18,442	1.75	15,493	2.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	69,705	6.62	26,339	3.81	40,442	6.50	26,310	4.32	30,239	4.95
Total commercial business loans	254,340	24.16	213,527	30.95	167,801	26.98	142,802	23.43	107,549	17.60
Consumer loans:										
Home equity	44,284	4.21	28,375	4.11	27,425	4.41	25,533	4.19	22,573	3.69
Indirect automobile	6,354	0.60	9,652	1.40	5,733	0.92	—	—	—	—
Other	2,116	0.20	2,353	0.34	2,824	0.45	3,167	0.52	3,513	0.57
Total consumer loans	52,754	5.01	40,380	5.85	35,982	5.78	28,700	4.71	26,086	4.26
Total loans	1,052,728	100.00%	689,806	100.00%	621,883	100.00%	609,392	100.00%	611,060	100.00%
Deferred loan origination	1,598		1,744		1,713		1,621		1,523	

costs, net of deferred fees					
Allowance for loan losses	(6,916 )	(6,387 )	(4,970 )	(4,799 )	(4,891 )
Loans receivable, net	\$1,047,410	\$685,163	\$618,626	\$606,214	\$607,692

One- to Four-Family Residential Loans. The Bank's primary lending activity is the origination of mortgage loans to enable borrowers to purchase or refinance existing homes or to construct new residential dwellings in its market area. The Bank offers fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans with terms up to 30 years. Borrower demand for adjustable-rate loans versus fixed-rate loans is a function of the level of current and anticipated future interest rates, the difference between the interest rates and loan fees offered for fixed-rate mortgage loans and the initial period interest rates and loan fees for adjustable-rate loans. The relative amount of fixed-rate mortgage loans and adjustable-rate mortgage loans that can be originated at any time is largely determined by the demand for each in a competitive environment and the effect each has on the Bank's interest rate risk. The loan fees charged, interest rates and other provisions of mortgage loans are determined on the basis of the Bank's pricing criteria and competitive market conditions.

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The Bank offers fixed-rate loans with terms of 10, 15, 20 or 30 years. The Bank's adjustable-rate mortgage loans are based primarily on 30-year amortization schedules. Interest rates and payments on adjustable-rate mortgage loans adjust annually after a one, three, five, seven or ten-year initial fixed period.

Generally, the Bank does not originate conventional loans with loan-to-value ratios exceeding 95% and generally originates loans with a loan-to-value ratio in excess of 80% only when secured by first liens on owner-occupied one-to four-family residences. Loans with loan-to-value ratios in excess of 80% generally require private mortgage insurance or additional collateral. The Bank requires all properties securing mortgage loans to be appraised by a board approved independent licensed appraiser and requires title insurance on all first mortgage loans. Borrowers must obtain hazard insurance and flood insurance for loans on property located in a flood zone before closing the loan.

In an effort to provide financing for moderate income and first-time buyers, the Bank offers loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration and participates in the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority Program. The Bank also offers Guaranteed Rural Housing Loans through the USDA. The Bank offers fixed-rate residential mortgage loans through these programs to qualified individuals and originates the loans using modified underwriting guidelines.

Multi-Family and Commercial Real Estate Loans. The Bank originates multi-family and commercial real estate ("CRE") loans throughout its market area for the purpose of acquiring, developing, improving or refinancing multi-family and commercial real estate where the property is the primary collateral securing the loan, and the income generated from the property is the primary repayment source. The Bank offers fixed-rate and adjustable-rate multi-family and commercial real estate loans. The Bank's multi-family and commercial real estate loans are generally secured by owner-occupied properties, including churches and retail facilities. The Bank intends to continue to emphasize making these types of loans, as market conditions permit, as such loans produce yields that are generally higher than one- to four-family residential loans and are more sensitive to changes in market interest rates.

The Bank has established a specialized lending strategy which includes an Out-of-Market CRE Market Lending Program. The primary focus of this program is to develop greater investment in real estate loans in the metro-Boston area and the surrounding region. The Bank employs a highly seasoned senior commercial real estate loan officer and a senior commercial real estate underwriter with significant expertise in this type of lending. Loans originated in this lending area comprise income producing properties representing office, flex, industrial, retail, single credit tenant and residential apartments. These properties have strong income support, favorable demographics and are owned and managed by experienced and financially strong property managers. These loans are predominately shorter-term loan facilities (generally 5-year maturities) which are structured to provide the Bank with strong asset growth, coupled with a focus on credit quality. At December 31, 2013, the Bank's exposure in Out-of-Market CRE Market Lending was \$55.8 million.

The Bank originates adjustable-rate multi-family and commercial real estate loans for amortization periods up to 25 years. Interest rates and payments on these loans typically adjust every five years after a five-year initial fixed-rate period. Loans are secured by first mortgages that generally do not exceed 75% of the property's appraised value. At December 31, 2013, the largest outstanding multi-family or commercial real estate loan was \$10.2 million. This loan is secured by a retail building and was performing according to its terms at December 31, 2013.

Construction and Land Loans. The Bank originates loans to individuals, and to a lesser extent, builders, to finance the construction of residential dwellings. The Bank also originates construction loans for commercial development projects, including condominiums, apartment buildings, single-family subdivisions as well as owner-occupied properties used for businesses. Residential construction loans generally provide for the payment of interest only during the construction phase, which is usually twelve months. At the end of the construction phase, the loan generally converts to a permanent mortgage loan. Commercial construction loans generally provide for the payment

of interest only during the construction phase which may range from three to twenty-four months. Loans generally can be made with a maximum loan-to-value ratio of 80% on residential construction, 75% on

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construction for nonresidential properties and 80% of the lesser of the appraised value or cost of the project on multi-family construction. At December 31, 2013, the largest outstanding commercial construction loan commitment was \$4.5 million for the construction of a multi-tenant retail building, of which \$2.9 million was outstanding and the largest residential construction loan commitment was \$550,000 of which \$158,000 was outstanding. These loans were performing according to their terms at December 31, 2013. Primarily all commitments to fund construction loans require an appraisal of the property by a board approved independent licensed appraiser. Also, inspections of the property are required before the disbursement of funds during the term of the construction loan.

The Bank also originates land loans to individuals, local contractors and developers only for making improvements on approved building lots, subdivisions and condominium projects within two years of the date of the loan. Such loans to individuals generally are written with a maximum loan-to-value ratio based upon the appraised value or purchase price of the land. Maximum loan-to-value ratio on raw land is 50%, while the maximum loan-to-value ratio for land development loans involving approved projects is 65%. The Bank offers fixed-rate land loans and variable-rate land loans that adjust annually. Land loans totaled \$562,000 at December 31, 2013.

Commercial Business Loans. The Bank originates commercial business loans to a variety of professionals, sole proprietorships and small businesses primarily in its market area. The Bank offers a variety of commercial lending products, the maximum amount of which is limited by the Bank's in-house loans to one borrower limit. At December 31, 2013, the largest commercial loan was a \$8.4 million loan, which is secured by the assignment of a diverse portfolio of consumer account receivables related to the time share industry. This loan was performing according to its terms at December 31, 2013.

The Bank offers loans secured by business assets other than real estate, such as business equipment and inventory. These loans are originated with maximum loan-to-value ratios of 75% of the value of the personal property. The Bank originates lines of credit to finance the working capital needs of businesses to be repaid by seasonal cash flows or to provide a period of time during which the business can borrow funds for planned equipment purchases. These loans convert to a term loan at the expiration of a draw period, which is not to exceed twelve months, and will be paid over a pre-defined amortization period. Additional products such as time notes, letters of credit and equipment lease financing are offered. Additionally, the Bank purchases the portion of commercial business loans that are fully guaranteed by the SBA and the USDA. At December 31, 2013, purchased SBA and USDA loans totaled \$137.6 million.

Under the direction of a seasoned loan officer with experience in this field, the Bank's Commercial Lending Department maintains a program to finance capital improvements for residential and commercial condominium associations. The loans are secured with the assigned right to levy special assessments and collect the special assessments from the individual unit owners. The portfolio consists of 53 loans totaling \$18.4 million as of December 31, 2013.

The Bank has initiated a specialized lending program supporting the time share industry. The Bank provides financing for investors but is not involved with the development of time share resorts. The loan is secured by diverse consumer receivables. The Bank employs an experienced loan officer who specializes in this area of lending. The Bank's exposure in time share lending was six loans totaling \$28.6 million at December 31, 2013.

When originating commercial business loans, the Bank considers the financial statements of the borrower, the borrower's payment history of both corporate and personal debt, the debt service capabilities of the borrower, the projected cash flows of the business, viability of the industry in which the customer operates and the value of the collateral.

Consumer Loans. The Bank offers a variety of consumer loans, primarily home equity lines of credit, and, to a lesser extent, loans secured by marketable securities, passbook or certificate accounts, motorcycles, automobiles and recreational vehicles, as well as unsecured loans. Generally, the Bank offers automobile loans with a maximum loan-to-value ratio of 100% of the purchase price for new vehicles. Unsecured loans generally have a

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maximum borrowing limit of \$10,000 and a maximum term of five years.

The procedures for underwriting consumer loans include an assessment of the applicant's payment history on other debts and their ability to meet existing obligations and payments on the proposed loans. Although the applicant's creditworthiness is a primary consideration, the underwriting process also includes a comparison of the value of the collateral, if any, to the proposed loan amount. Home equity lines of credit have adjustable rates of interest that are indexed to the prime rate as reported in The Wall Street Journal. A home equity line of credit may be drawn down by the borrower for an initial period of five years from the date of the loan agreement. During this period, the borrower has the option of paying, on a monthly basis, either principal and interest or only interest. If the draw period is not extended at the option of the Bank for an additional 4 years and 10 months, the borrower has to pay back the amount outstanding under the line of credit over a term not to exceed ten years, beginning at the end of the five-year period. The Bank will offer home equity loans with a maximum combined loan-to-value ratio of 80%.

**Loan Underwriting Risks.** While the Bank anticipates that adjustable-rate loans will better offset the adverse effects of an increase in interest rates as compared to fixed-rate mortgages, the increased mortgage payments required of adjustable-rate loan borrowers in a rising interest rate environment could cause an increase in delinquencies and defaults. The marketability and collateral value of the underlying property also may be adversely affected in a high interest rate environment. In addition, although adjustable-rate mortgage loans help make the Bank's loan portfolio more responsive to changes in interest rates, the extent of this interest sensitivity is limited by the annual and lifetime interest rate adjustment limits.

Loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate generally have larger balances and involve a greater degree of risk than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. Of primary concern in multi-family and commercial real estate lending is the borrower's creditworthiness and the feasibility and cash flow potential of the project. Payments on loans secured by income-producing properties often depend on the successful operation and management of the properties. As a result, repayment of such loans may be subject, to a greater extent than residential real estate loans, to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy. To monitor cash flows on income-producing properties, the Bank generally requires borrowers and loan guarantors to provide annual financial statements and/or tax returns. In reaching a decision on whether to make a multi-family or commercial real estate loan, consideration is given to the net operating income of the property, the borrower's expertise, credit history and the profitability and value of the underlying property. The Bank generally requires that the properties securing these real estate loans have debt service coverage ratios (the ratio of earnings before debt service to debt service) of at least 1.20. Environmental screens, surveys and inspections are obtained when circumstances suggest the possibility of the presence of hazardous materials. Further, in connection with the ongoing monitoring of the loan, the Bank typically reviews the property, the underlying loan and guarantors annually.

Construction financing is generally considered to involve a higher degree of risk of loss than long-term financing on improved, occupied real estate. Risk of loss on a construction loan depends largely upon the accuracy of the initial estimate of the property's value at completion of construction, the estimated cost (including interest) of construction and the ability of the project to be sold upon completion. During the construction phase, a number of factors could result in delays and cost overruns. If the estimate of construction costs proves to be inaccurate, the Bank may be required to advance funds beyond the amount originally committed to permit completion of the building. If the estimate of value proves to be inaccurate, the Bank may be confronted, at or before the maturity of the loan, with a building having a value that is insufficient to assure full repayment. If the Bank is forced to foreclose on a building before or at completion due to a borrower default, the Bank may not be able to recover all of the unpaid balance of, and accrued interest on, the loan as well as related foreclosure and holding costs.

Unlike residential mortgage loans, which generally are made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from his or her employment or other income, and which are secured by real property the value of which tends to be



more easily ascertainable, commercial business loans are of higher risk and typically are made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from the cash flows of the borrower's underlying

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business. As a result, the availability of funds for the repayment of commercial business loans may depend substantially on the success of the business itself. Further, any collateral securing such loans may depreciate over time, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value.

Consumer loans entail greater risk than residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans that are unsecured or secured by assets that depreciate rapidly. In such cases, repossessed collateral for a defaulted consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment for the outstanding loan and the remaining deficiency often does not warrant significant collection efforts against the borrower. In addition, consumer loan collections depend on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and therefore are more likely to be adversely affected by job loss, divorce, illness or personal bankruptcy. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount which can be recovered on such loans.

Loan Originations, Purchases, Sales and Servicing. Loan originations come from a number of sources. The primary source of loan originations are the Bank's in-house loan originators, and to a lesser extent, advertising and referrals from customers.

The Bank purchases the portions of loans fully guaranteed by the SBA and the USDA. The loans are primarily for commercial and agricultural properties located throughout the United States. The Bank purchased \$15.5 million and \$42.9 million in such loans during 2013 and 2012, respectively. During 2013, proceeds from the sale of SBA and USDA loans totaled \$3.2 million. No SBA and USDA loans were sold during 2012.

Additionally, the Bank enters into participation loans with other institutions. The Bank performs its own underwriting analysis before participating in a loan and therefore, believes there should not be a greater risk of default on these obligations compared to loans the Bank originates itself. However, in a purchased participation loan, the Bank does not service the loan and thus is subject to the policies and practices of the lead lender with regard to monitoring delinquencies, pursuing collections and instituting foreclosure proceedings. At December 31, 2013, the Bank was a participating lender on four loans totaling \$10.0 million, which were secured by commercial real estate, and ten loans totaling \$6.8 million, which were secured by other business assets, that are serviced by other institutions as the lead lenders. At December 31, 2012, the Bank was a participating lender on four loans totaling \$5.1 million, which were secured by commercial real estate, and were serviced by other institutions as the lead lenders.

During 2012, the Bank purchased an additional indirect automobile portfolio totaling \$6.9 million. The characteristics of the portfolio included minimum FICO scores for each applicant, maximum debt to income ratios, qualified collateral and Vendor's Single Interest coverage on each automobile. At December 31, 2013, the indirect automobile portfolio amounted to \$6.4 million.

The Bank originates conventional conforming one- to four-family loans which meet Fannie Mae underwriting standards. Since 2008, substantially all of the fixed-rate one- to four-family residential conforming loans have been sold in the secondary market on a servicing retained basis. Such loans are sold to Fannie Mae, the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority and the FHLB under the Mortgage Partnership Finance Program. The decision to sell loans in the secondary market is based on prevailing market interest rate conditions, an analysis of the composition and risk of the loan portfolio, liquidity needs and interest rate risk management. Generally, loans are sold without recourse. The Bank utilizes the proceeds from these sales primarily to meet liquidity needs. Proceeds from the sale of one- to four-family loans totaled \$50.0 million and \$55.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Bank intends to continue to originate these types of loans for sale in the secondary market in the future to increase its noninterest income.

At December 31, 2013, the Bank retained the servicing rights on \$225.7 million of loans for others, consisting primarily of fixed-rate mortgage loans sold with or without recourse to third parties. Loan repurchase commitments

are agreements to repurchase loans previously sold upon the occurrence of conditions established in the contract, including default by the underlying borrower. At December 31, 2013, the balance of loans sold with recourse totaled \$11,000. Loan servicing includes collecting and remitting loan payments, accounting for

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principal and interest, contacting delinquent mortgagors, processing insurance and tax payments on behalf of borrowers, assisting in foreclosures and property dispositions when necessary and general administration of loans.

The following table sets forth the Bank's loan originations, loan purchases, loan sales, principal repayments, net loan charge-offs and other reductions on loans for the years indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)		
Loans at beginning of year	\$689,806	\$621,883	\$609,392
Originations:			
Real estate loans	123,544	159,887	119,684
Commercial business loans	69,998	42,490	16,651
Consumer loans	23,980	10,319	10,898
Total loan originations	217,522	212,696	147,233
Purchases:			
Other commercial business loans	7,461	—	—
SBA and USDA guaranteed	15,489	42,907	41,197
Indirect automobile	—	6,861	5,802
Total purchases	22,950	49,768	46,999
Loans acquired from Newport Federal at faIr value	361,055	—	—
Deductions:			
Principal loan repayments, prepayments and other, net	181,981	135,677	122,087
Loan sales	53,174	55,260	57,047
Loan charge-offs	1,057	1,817	1,726
Transfers to other real estate owned	2,393	1,787	881
Total deductions	238,605	194,541	181,741
Net increase in loans	362,922	67,923	12,491
Loans at end of year	\$1,052,728	\$689,806	\$621,883

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Loan Maturity. The following table shows the contractual maturity of the Bank's loan portfolio at December 31, 2013. The table does not reflect any estimate of prepayments, which significantly shortens the average life of all loans and may cause actual repayment experience to differ from that shown below. Demand loans having no stated schedule of repayments and no stated maturity are reported as due in one year or less.

The amounts shown below exclude deferred loan fees and costs.

	Amounts Due In			
	One Year or Less	More Than One Year to Five Years	More Than Five Years	Total Amount Due
Real estate loans:	(In Thousands)			
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$295	\$8,967	\$440,550	\$449,812
Multi-family and commercial	3,208	66,086	216,366	285,660
Construction	622	5,345	4,195	10,162
Total real estate loans	4,125	80,398	661,111	745,634
Commercial business loans:				
SBA and USDA guaranteed	147	2,720	134,711	137,578
Time share	6,772	21,843	—	28,615
Condominium association	923	4,211	13,308	18,442
Other	10,936	25,591	33,178	69,705
Total commercial business loans	18,778	54,365	181,197	254,340
Consumer loans:				
Home equity	459	3,437	40,388	44,284
Indirect automobile	11	6,088	255	6,354
Other	202	837	1,077	2,116
Total consumer loans	672	10,362	41,720	52,754
Total loans	\$23,575	\$145,125	\$884,028	\$1,052,728

While one- to four-family residential real estate loans are normally originated with terms of up to 30 years, such loans typically remain outstanding for substantially shorter periods because borrowers often prepay their loans in full upon the sale of the property pledged as security or upon refinancing the original loan. Therefore, average loan maturity is a function of, among other factors, the level of purchase, sale and refinancing activity in the real estate market, prevailing interest rates and the interest rates payable on outstanding loans.

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The following table sets forth the dollar amount of all scheduled maturities of loans at December 31, 2013 that are due after December 31, 2014, and have either fixed interest rates or adjustable interest rates.

	Due After December 31, 2014		Total
	Fixed Rates	Floating or Adjustable Rates	
Real estate loans:	(In Thousands)		
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$373,876	\$75,641	\$449,517
Multi-family and commercial	118,367	164,085	282,452
Construction	6,298	3,242	9,540
Total real estate loans	498,541	242,968	741,509
Commercial business loans:			
SBA and USDA guaranteed	64,306	73,125	137,431
Time share	—	21,843	21,843
Condominium association	16,220	1,299	17,519
Other	39,263	19,506	58,769
Total commercial business loans	119,789	115,773	235,562
Consumer loans:			
Home equity	11,763	32,062	43,825
Indirect automobile	6,343	—	6,343
Other	906	1,008	1,914
Total consumer loans	19,012	33,070	52,082
Total loans	\$637,342	\$391,811	\$1,029,153

**Loan Approval Procedures and Authority.** The Bank's lending activities follow written, non-discriminatory, underwriting standards and loan origination procedures established by the Company's Board of Directors and management. All residential mortgages and home equity lines of credit in excess of \$10.0 million or all commercial loans and other consumer loans in excess of \$4.0 million require the approval of the Board of Directors. The Loan Committee of the Board of Directors has the authority to approve: (1) residential mortgage loans and consumer home equity lines of credit up to \$10.0 million and (2) commercial and other consumer loans up to \$4.0 million. The President and the Senior Credit Officer have approval for: (1) residential mortgage loans that conform to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac standards up to \$4.0 million or \$417,000 for those that are non-conforming (2) home equity lines of credit up to \$4.0 million and (3) consumer and commercial loans up to \$500,000 individually or \$1.0 million jointly for commercial and other consumer loans. Additionally, certain loan and branch personnel have the authority to approve residential mortgage loans, home equity lines and consumer loans up to certain limits as specified in the Bank's loan policy.

**Loans to One Borrower.** The maximum amount that the Bank may lend to one borrower and the borrower's related entities is limited, by regulation, to 15% of the Bank's stated capital and reserves. At December 31, 2013, the Bank's general regulatory limit on loans to one borrower was approximately \$18.7 million. At that date, the Bank's largest lending relationship was \$14.4 million, representing commercial real estate loans on three office buildings. These loans were performing according to their original terms at December 31, 2013.

**Loan Commitments.** The Bank issues commitments for fixed- and adjustable-rate mortgage loans conditioned upon the occurrence of certain events. Commitments to originate mortgage loans are legally binding agreements to lend to customers. Generally, our mortgage loan commitments expire in 60 days or less from the date of the application.



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Delinquencies. When a borrower fails to make a required loan payment, the Bank takes a number of steps to have the borrower cure the delinquency and restore the loan to current status. The Bank makes initial contact with the borrower when the loan becomes 15 days past due. If payment is not then received by the 30th day of delinquency, additional letters and phone calls generally are made. When the loan becomes 90 days past due, a letter is sent notifying the borrower that foreclosure proceedings will commence if the loan is not brought current within 30 days. Generally, when the loan becomes 120 days past due, the Bank will commence foreclosure proceedings against any real property that secures the loan or attempt to repossess any personal property that secures a consumer or commercial loan. If a foreclosure action is instituted and the loan is not brought current, paid in full or refinanced before the foreclosure sale, the real property securing the loan is typically sold at foreclosure. The Bank may consider loan repayment arrangements with certain borrowers under certain circumstances.

Management reports monthly to the Board of Directors or a committee of the Board regarding the amount of loans delinquent 30 days or more, all loans in foreclosure and all foreclosed and repossessed property that the Bank owns.

The following table provides information about delinquencies in the Bank's loan portfolio at the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012		December 31, 2012		December 31, 2012	
	60-89 Days	90 Days or More	60-89 Days	90 Days or More	60-89 Days	90 Days or More	60-89 Days	90 Days or More
	Number of Loans	Principal Balance of Loans	Number of Loans	Principal Balance of Loans	Number of Loans	Principal Balance of Loans	Number of Loans	Principal Balance of Loans
Real estate loans:	(Dollars in Thousands)							
Residential - 1 to 4 family	6	\$783	12	\$1,473	13	\$1,725	24	\$3,285
Multi-family and commercial	—	—	4	1,388	—	—	3	1,266
Total real estate loans	6	783	16	2,861	13	1,725	27	4,551
Commercial business loans:								
SBA and USDA guaranteed	3	1,161	1	66	1	1,087	—	—
Other	1	171	2	338	—	—	2	541
Total commercial business loans	4	1,332	3	404	1	1,087	2	541
Consumer loans:								
Home equity	1	36	1	49	—	—	3	361
Indirect automobile	2	47	1	16	—	—	—	—
Other	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total consumer loans	4	84	2	65	—	—	3	361
Total delinquent loans	14	\$2,199	21	\$3,330	14	\$2,812	32	\$5,453

Classified Assets. Management of the Bank, including the Managed Asset Committee, consisting of a number of the Bank's officers, review and classify the assets of the Bank on a monthly basis and the Board of Directors reviews the results of the reports on a quarterly basis. Federal regulations and the Bank's internal policies require that management utilize an internal asset classification system to monitor and evaluate the credit risk inherent in its loan portfolio. In addition, the Bank's regulator has the authority to identify problem assets and, if appropriate, require them to be classified. There are three classifications for problem assets; substandard, doubtful and loss. "Substandard assets" must have one or more defined weaknesses and are characterized by the distinct possibility





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that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. “Doubtful assets” have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as “substandard” with the additional characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values questionable, and there is a high probability of loss. Assets classified as “loss” are those assets considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuance as assets of the institution are not warranted. The regulations also provide for a “special mention” category, described as assets which do not currently expose us to a sufficient degree of risk to warrant classification but do possess credit deficiencies or potential weakness deserving close attention. If the Bank classifies an asset as a loss, a loan loss allowance in the amount of 100% of the portion of the asset classified as a loss is established.

The following table shows the aggregate amounts of the Bank’s criticized and classified assets as of December 31, 2013.

	Loss (In Thousands)	Doubtful	Substandard	Special Mention
Real estate loans:				
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$—	\$—	\$6,870	\$1,296
Multi-family and commercial	—	—	16,630	18,363
Total real estate loans	—	—	23,500	19,659
Commercial business loans:				
Other	—	—	3,516	2,230
Total commercial business loans	—	—	3,516	2,230
Consumer loans:				
Home equity	—	—	101	66
Indirect automobile	—	—	16	—
Total consumer loans	—	—	117	66
Total classified loans	—	—	27,133	21,955
Total criticized and classified assets	\$—	\$—	\$27,133	\$21,955

At December 31, 2013, total criticized and classified assets were comprised of 73 commercial real estate loans totaling \$35.0 million, 52 residential mortgage loans totaling \$8.2 million, 29 commercial business loans totaling \$5.7 million and four home equity loans totaling \$167,000. Substandard assets included \$27.1 million of substandard loans, of which \$7.0 million were nonperforming at December 31, 2013. Of the \$7.0 million in nonperforming loans, residential real estate loans totaling \$1.5 million, commercial real estate loans totaling \$1.4 million, other commercial business loans totaling \$404,000 and consumer loans totaling \$65,000 were 90 days or more past due.

Other than disclosed in the above tables, there are no other loans at December 31, 2013 that management has serious doubts about the ability of the borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms.

**Nonperforming Assets and Restructured Loans.** The Bank considers repossessed assets and loans that are 90 days or more past due to be nonperforming assets. Loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when they become 90 days delinquent at which time the accrual of interest ceases and any previously recorded interest is reversed and recorded as a reduction of loan interest and fee income. Typically, payments received on a nonaccrual loan are applied to the outstanding principal and interest balance as determined at the time of collection of the loan.

The Bank periodically may agree to modify the contractual terms of loans. When a loan is modified and concessions have been made to the original contractual terms, such as reductions of interest rates or deferral of interest or principal payments, due to the borrower’s financial condition, the modification is considered a troubled debt restructuring

("TDR"). All TDRs are initially classified as impaired. The Bank adheres to the nonaccrual policy

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for all TDR loans. Loans that are current prior to modification would not require nonaccrual status subsequent to the modification. If the accrual of interest was suspended on the loan prior to the modification or if the payment amount significantly increased subsequent to the modification, the loan would remain on nonaccrual status until the borrower demonstrates the willingness and the ability to make the restructured loan payments for a period of six consecutive months.

Real estate acquired as a result of foreclosure or by deed-in-lieu of foreclosure is classified as a foreclosed asset until it is sold. When property is acquired, it is recorded at fair value, net of estimated selling expenses. Holding costs and declines in fair value after acquisition of the property result in charges to earnings.

The following table provides information with respect to the Bank's nonperforming assets and TDRs as of the dates indicated. The Company had no accruing loans past due 90 days or more at any of the dates indicated.

	At December 31,					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	
Nonaccrual loans:	(Dollars in Thousands)					
Real estate loans:						
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$3,560	\$4,988	\$5,590	\$2,901	\$2,597	
Multi-family and commercial	2,979	1,758	4,031	1,775	—	
Construction	—	—	—	82	375	
Total real estate loans	6,539	6,746	9,621	4,758	2,972	
Commercial business loans	385	542	654	116	35	
Consumer loans:						
Home equity	53	366	316	50	—	
Indirect automobile	16	—	—	—	—	
Other	—	—	—	1	—	
Total consumer loans	69	366	316	51	—	
Total nonaccrual loans	6,993	7,654	10,591	4,925	3,007	
Other real estate owned, net <sup>(1)</sup>	2,429	1,293	976	1,285	3,680	
Total nonperforming assets	9,422	8,947	11,567	6,210	6,687	
Accruing troubled debt restructurings	2,192	3,826	4,620	5,261	67	
Total nonperforming assets and troubled debt restructurings	\$11,614	\$12,773	\$16,187	\$11,471	\$6,754	
Total nonperforming loans to total loans	0.66	% 1.11	% 1.70	% 0.81	% 0.49	%
Total nonperforming loans to total assets	0.52	0.80	1.11	0.53	0.34	
Total nonperforming assets and troubled debt restructurings to total assets	0.86	1.34	1.69	1.24	0.77	

<sup>(1)</sup> Other real estate owned balances are shown net of related write-downs or valuation allowance.

The decrease in nonperforming assets was due to a decrease in nonaccrual loans, offset by an increase in other real estate owned. A decrease in nonperforming residential real estate mortgage, consumer and commercial business loans of \$1.4 million, \$297,000 and \$157,000, respectively, contributed to the lower balance of nonperforming loans at December 31, 2013. Nonaccrual loans consisted of 29 residential one- to four-family loans, eight commercial real estate loans, four commercial business loans and three consumer loans.

Other real estate owned increased \$1.1 million from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013. During 2013, the Bank acquired four commercial and ten residential properties with a net carrying value of \$2.5 million, sold three

commercial and five residential properties with a net carrying value of \$1.3 million and reduced the carrying value of two commercial properties and one residential property by \$15,000.

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At December 31, 2013 and 2012, TDRs totaled \$2.5 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, as a result of interest rate concessions, deferral of principal payments, extension of maturity or a combination of these items. Of the TDRs of \$2.5 million at December 31, 2013, \$2.2 million continued to accrue interest under the restructured terms of their agreements while the accrual of interest was suspended on loans totaling \$319,000. As of December 31, 2013, all of our TDRs were performing in accordance with the terms of their restructured loan agreements and the Bank anticipates that these borrowers will repay all contractual principal and interest.

Interest income that would have been recorded for the year ended December 31, 2013 had nonaccruing loans and TDRs been current in accordance with their original terms and had been outstanding throughout the period amounted to \$460,000. The amount of interest recognized on impaired loans was \$480,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

**Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality.** Loans acquired in a transfer, including business combinations, where there is evidence of credit deterioration since origination and it is probable at the date of acquisition the Company will not collect all contractually required principal and interest payments, are accounted for under accounting guidance for purchased credit-impaired loans. This guidance provides that the excess of the cash flows initially expected to be collected over the fair value of the loans at the acquisition date (i.e., the accretable yield) is accreted into interest income over the estimated remaining life of the loans, provided that the timing and amount of future cash flows is reasonably estimable. Accordingly, such loans are not classified as impaired and they are considered to be accruing because their interest income relates to the accretable yield and not to contractual interest payments. The difference between the contractually required payments and the cash flows expected to be collected at acquisition is referred to as the nonaccretable difference. Subsequent to acquisition, probable decreases in expected cash flows are recognized through a provision for loan losses, resulting in an increase to the allowance for loan losses. If the Company has probable and significant increases in cash flows expected to be collected, the Company will first reverse any previously established allowance for loan losses and then increase interest income as a prospective yield adjustment.

**Allowance for Loan Losses.** The allowance for loan losses, a material estimate which could change significantly in the near-term, is established through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings to account for losses that are inherent in the loan portfolio and estimated to occur, and is maintained at a level that management considers adequate to absorb losses in the loan portfolio. Loan losses are charged against the allowance for loan losses when management believes that the uncollectibility of the principal loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance for loan losses when received. In the determination of the allowance for loan losses, management obtains independent appraisals for significant properties, when necessary.

Management's judgment in determining the adequacy of the allowance is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a monthly basis by management and is based on the evaluation of the known and inherent risk characteristics and size and composition of the loan portfolio, the assessment of current economic and real estate market conditions, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, historical loan loss experience, level of nonperforming loans, delinquencies, classified assets and loan charge-offs and evaluations of loans and other relevant factors.

The allowance for loan losses consists of the following key elements:

**Specific allowance for identified impaired loans.** For loans that are identified as impaired, an allowance is established when the present value of expected cash flows (or observable market price of the loan or fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan.

General valuation allowance. The general component represents a valuation allowance on the remainder of the loan portfolio, after excluding impaired loans. For this portion of the allowance, loans are segregated by category and assigned an allowance percentage based on historical loan loss experience

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adjusted for qualitative factors stratified by the following loan segments: residential one- to four-family, multi-family and commercial real estate, construction, commercial business and consumer. Management uses a rolling average of historical losses based on the time frame appropriate to capture relevant loss data for each loan segment. This allowance percentage or historical loss factor is adjusted for the following qualitative factors: levels/trends in delinquencies, classified loans and nonaccrual loans; level of loan charge-offs; trends in volume, nature and terms of loans; existence and effect of/or changes in the level of credit concentrations; effects of changes in risk selection, underwriting standards and other changes in lending policies, procedures and practices; experience/ability and depth of lending management and staff and national and local economic trends and conditions and impact on value of underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans.

In computing the allowance for loan losses, we do not assign a general valuation allowance to the SBA and USDA loans that we purchase as such loans are fully guaranteed. Such loans accounted for \$137.6 million, or 13.1% of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2013.

The majority of the Company's loans are collateralized by real estate located in eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island. To a lesser extent, certain commercial real estate loans are secured by collateral located outside of our primary market area. Accordingly, the collateral value of a substantial portion of the Company's loan portfolio and real estate acquired through foreclosure is susceptible to changes in local market conditions.

Although management believes that it uses the best information available to establish the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary and the Company's results of operations could be adversely affected if circumstances differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the determinations. Furthermore, while management believes it has established the allowance for loan losses in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, our regulators, in reviewing the loan portfolio, may require the Company to increase its allowance for loan losses based on judgments different from those of the Company. In addition, because future events affecting borrowers and collateral cannot be predicted with certainty, the existing allowance for loan losses may not be adequate or increases may be necessary should the quality of any loans deteriorate as a result of the factors discussed above. Any material increase in the allowance for loan losses would adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.



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The following table sets forth the breakdown of the allowance for loan losses by loan category at the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013			2012			2011					
	Amount	% of Allowance in each Category to Total Allowance	% of Loans in each Category to Total Loans	Amount	% of Allowance in each Category to Total Allowance	% of Loans in each Category to Total Loans	Amount	% of Allowance in each Category to Total Allowance	% of Loans in each Category to Total Loans			
Real estate loans:	(Dollars in Thousands)											
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$975	14.10	% 42.73	% \$1,125	17.61	% 33.44	% \$759	15.27	% 39.79	%		
Multi-family and commercial	3,395	49.09	27.13	3,028	47.41	29.28	2,337	47.01	25.47			
Construction	169	2.44	0.97	22	0.34	0.48	280	5.63	1.98			
Commercial business:												
SBA & USDA guaranteed	—	—	13.07	—	—	21.51	—	—	20.48			
Time share	429	6.20	2.72	699	10.94	3.38	—	—	—			
Condominium association	277	4.01	1.75	232	3.63	2.25	—	—	—			
Other	1,169	16.90	6.62	804	12.60	3.81	1,148	23.09	6.50			
Consumer loans:												
Home equity	409	5.91	4.21	350	5.48	4.11	344	6.92	4.41			
Indirect automobile	44	0.64	0.60	68	1.06	1.40	40	0.81	0.92			
Other	49	0.71	0.20	59	0.93	0.34	62	1.27	0.45			
Total allowance for loan losses	\$6,916	100.00	% 100.00	% \$6,387	100.00	% 100.00	% \$4,970	100.00	% 100.00	%		

	December 31, 2010			2009		
	Amount	% of Allowance in each Category to Total Allowance	% of Loans in each Category to Total Loans	Amount	% of Allowance in each Category to Total Allowance	% of Loans in each Category to Total Loans
Real estate loans:	(Dollars in Thousands)					
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$915	19.06	% 44.46	% \$1,028	21.02	% 50.12
Multi-family and commercial	2,700	56.27	26.26	2,443	49.95	26.15
Construction	64	1.34	1.14	221	4.51	1.87
Commercial business:						
SBA & USDA guaranteed	—	—	19.11	—	—	12.65
Time share	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condominium association	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	790	16.45	4.32	906	18.53	4.95
Consumer loans:						
Home equity	265	5.53	4.19	230	4.71	3.69

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Other	65	1.35	0.52	63	1.28	0.57	
Total allowance for loan losses	\$4,799	100.00	% 100.00	% \$4,891	100.00	% 100.00	%

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The following table sets forth an analysis of the allowance for loan losses for the years indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	
	(Dollars in Thousands)					
Allowance at beginning of year	\$6,387	\$4,970	\$4,799	\$4,891	\$6,047	
Provision for loan losses	1,319	2,896	1,558	902	2,830	
Charge-offs:						
Real estate loans:						
Residential - 1 to 4 family	(712 )	(299 )	(686 )	(285 )	(257 )	
Multi-family and commercial	(228 )	(1,267 )	(606 )	(221 )	(149 )	
Construction	—	—	(83 )	(293 )	(2,927 )	
Commercial business loans	(22 )	—	(267 )	(166 )	(645 )	
Consumer loans:						
Home equity	(20 )	(125 )	(15 )	—	—	
Indirect automobile	(31 )	(68 )	—	—	—	
Other	(44 )	(58 )	(69 )	(50 )	(97 )	
Total charge-offs	(1,057 )	(1,817 )	(1,726 )	(1,015 )	(4,075 )	
Recoveries:						
Real estate loans:						
Residential - 1 to 4 family	40	104	—	1	43	
Multi-family and commercial	72	140	15	14	—	
Construction	91	—	284	—	—	
Commercial business loans	3	31	37	3	37	
Consumer loans:						
Home equity	24	—	—	—	—	
Indirect automobile	32	55	—	—	—	
Other	5	8	3	3	9	
Total recoveries	267	338	339	21	89	
Net charge-offs	(790 )	(1,479 )	(1,387 )	(994 )	(3,986 )	
Allowance at end of year	\$6,916	\$6,387	\$4,970	\$4,799	\$4,891	
Ratios:						
Allowance to total loans outstanding at year end	0.66	% 0.93	% 0.80	% 0.79	% 0.80	%
Allowance to nonperforming loans	98.90	83.45	46.93	97.44	162.65	
Net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the year	0.10	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.64	

The allowance as a percentage of total loans decreased to 0.66% at December 31, 2013 compared to 0.93% at December 31, 2012. The lower provision for 2013 resulted from a decrease in nonperforming loans and net loan charge-offs. Two commercial loan relationships contributed to the higher level of loan charge-offs for 2012. At December 31, 2013, nonperforming loans totaled \$7.0 million, compared to \$7.7 million at December 31, 2012. A decrease in nonperforming residential mortgage and consumer loans of \$1.4 million and \$297,000, respectively, contributed to the lower balance of nonperforming loans at December 31, 2013. Specific loan loss allowances relating to impaired loans decreased to \$530,000 at December 31, 2013 compared to \$581,000 at December 31, 2012. While

the Company has no direct exposure to sub-prime mortgages in its loan portfolio, economic conditions have negatively impacted the residential and commercial real estate markets and contributed to the decrease in credit quality for residential and commercial mortgage loans.

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### Risk Management

Overview. Managing risk is an essential part of successfully managing a financial institution. Our most prominent risk exposures are credit risk, interest rate risk and market risk. Credit risk is the risk of not collecting the interest and/or the principal balance of a loan or investment when it is due. Interest rate risk is the potential reduction of net interest income as a result of changes in interest rates. Market risk arises from fluctuations in interest rates that may result in changes in the values of financial instruments, such as available for sale securities, that are accounted for on a mark-to-market basis. Other risks that the Company faces are operational risks, liquidity risks and reputation risk. Operational risks include risks related to fraud, regulatory compliance, processing errors, technology and disaster recovery. Liquidity risk is the possible inability to fund obligations to depositors, lenders or borrowers or for the Company to pay its obligations as they become due as a result of unforeseen circumstances. Reputation risk is the risk that negative publicity or press, whether true or not, could cause a decline in the Company's customer base or revenue.

Credit Risk Management. Our strategy for credit risk management focuses on having well-defined credit policies and uniform underwriting criteria and providing prompt attention to potential problem loans. Further, the Company has strengthened its oversight of problem assets by maintaining a Managed Assets Committee. The Committee, which consists of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and other loan and credit administration officers, meets monthly to review classified and watch list credits to ensure the appropriateness of the current classification and to attempt to identify any new problem loans. The Board of Directors reviews the committee's reports on a quarterly basis.

### Investment Activities

The Company has legal authority to invest in various types of liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury obligations, securities of various federal agencies, government-sponsored enterprises, state and municipal governments, mortgage-backed securities and certificates of deposit of federally-insured institutions. Within certain regulatory limits, the Company also may invest a portion of its assets in corporate securities and mutual funds. The Company is also required to maintain an investment in FHLB stock. While the Company has the authority under applicable law and its investment policies to invest in derivative securities, the Company had no such investments at December 31, 2013.

The Company's primary source of income continues to be derived from its loan portfolio. The investment portfolio is mainly used to meet the cash flow needs of the Company, provide adequate liquidity for the protection of customer deposits and yield a favorable return on excess funds. The type of securities and the maturity periods are dependent on the composition of the loan portfolio, interest rate risk, liquidity position and tax strategies of the Company. The Company's investment objectives are to provide and maintain liquidity, to maintain a balance of high quality, diversified investments to minimize risk, to provide collateral for pledging requirements, to establish an acceptable level of interest rate and credit risk, to provide an alternate source of low-risk investments when demand for loans is weak, to generate a favorable return and to assist in the financing needs of various local public entities, subject to credit quality review and liquidity concerns.

The Company's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the investment portfolio, including approval of the Company's Investment Policy and appointment of the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee is responsible for the approval of investment strategies and monitoring investment performance. The execution of specific investment initiatives and the day-to-day oversight of the Company's investment portfolio is the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. These officers, and others designated by the Board, are authorized to execute investment transactions up to specified limits based on the type of security without prior approval of the Investment Committee. Transactions exceeding these limitations require the approval of two of these officers, one of whom must be either the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer. Individual investment

transactions are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on a monthly basis, while portfolio composition and performance are reviewed at least quarterly by the Investment Committee. Management determines the appropriate classification of securities at the date individual securities are acquired, and the

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appropriateness of such classification is reassessed at each balance sheet date.

Debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as “held to maturity” and recorded at amortized cost. Securities purchased and held principally for trading in the near term are classified as “trading securities.” These securities are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recognized in earnings. Securities not classified as held to maturity or trading, including equity securities with readily determinable fair values, are classified as “available for sale” and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes.

At December 31, 2013, the Company’s investment portfolio consisted of available for sale securities, totaling \$170.2 million, representing 12.6% of assets. The Company’s available for sale securities consisted primarily of “agency” mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae with stated final maturities of 30 years or less, U.S. government and agency obligations, government-sponsored enterprise securities with maturities of 20 years or less, and, to a lesser extent, obligations of state and political subdivisions, tax-exempt securities and corporate debt securities with maturities of 30 years or less.

During the third quarter of 2010, the Company elected to fair value two collateralized debt obligations, previously reported as available for sale securities, and reclassified them as trading securities in accordance with applicable guidance. These securities had amortized costs of \$248,000 and \$1.7 million and fair values of \$248,000 and \$739,000 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Cumulative unrealized losses at the date of election totaling \$652,000 were reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to retained earnings as a cumulative effect adjustment resulting from a change in accounting principle. These securities were sold during the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The Company does not purchase securities with the intent of selling them in the near term, thus there are no securities in the trading portfolio. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the net gain in fair value on trading securities was \$182,000, compared to a net gain in fair value on trading securities of \$408,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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The following table sets forth the amortized costs and fair values of the Company's securities portfolio at the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013		2012		2011	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In Thousands)					
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$54,228	\$54,545	\$55,027	\$56,259	\$88,917	\$89,587
Government-sponsored enterprises	26,551	26,292	23,388	23,967	17,204	17,666
Mortgage-backed securities: <sup>(1)</sup>						
Agency - residential	77,037	76,117	69,399	71,544	85,552	88,444
Non-agency - residential	530	554	4,784	4,712	7,766	6,888
Non-agency - HELOC	—	—	2,555	2,477	3,097	2,538
Corporate debt securities	3,708	3,798	7,555	7,694	14,094	14,047
Collateralized debt obligations	1,210	1,191	5,993	4,396	6,275	2,917
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	4,063	4,123	5,152	5,414	6,488	6,766
Tax-exempt securities	3,841	3,575	—	—	70	71
Foreign government securities	25	25	50	50	75	75
Total debt securities	171,193	170,220	173,903	176,513	229,538	228,999
Equity securities - financial services	—	—	—	—	228	205
Equity securities - other	—	—	—	—	1,609	1,610
Total equity securities	—	—	—	—	1,837	1,815
Total available for sale securities	\$171,193	\$170,220	\$173,903	\$176,513	\$231,375	\$230,814

Agency securities refer to debt obligations issued or guaranteed by government corporations or <sup>(1)</sup> government-sponsored enterprises ("GSEs"). Non-agency securities, or private-label securities, are the sole obligation of their issuer and are not guaranteed by one of the GSEs or the U.S. Government.

The Company had no individual investments that had an aggregate book value in excess of 10% of the Company's shareholders' equity at December 31, 2013.



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The following table sets forth the amortized cost, weighted average yields and contractual final maturities of available for sale securities at December 31, 2013. Weighted average yields on tax-exempt securities are not presented on a tax equivalent basis because the impact would be insignificant. Certain mortgage-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations have adjustable interest rates and will reprice periodically within the various maturity ranges. These repricing schedules are not reflected in the following table below. At December 31, 2013, the amortized cost of mortgage-backed securities with adjustable rates totaled \$8.3 million.

	One Year or Less		More than One Year to Five Years		More than Five Years to Ten Years		More than Ten Years		Total	
	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield
(Dollars in Thousands)										
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$1,050	1.96 %	\$9,332	1.50 %	\$10,900	2.76 %	\$32,946	2.85 %	\$54,228	2.58 %
Government-sponsored enterprises	2,004	2.54	15,749	1.14	6,859	1.85	1,939	2.85	26,551	1.55
Mortgage-backed securities:										
Agency - residential	—	—	2,258	3.77	2,731	2.84	72,048	2.95	77,037	2.97
Non-agency -residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	6.09	530	6.09
Corporate debt securities	1,708	2.89	1,000	2.82	—	—	1,000	4.68	3,708	3.35
Collateralized debt obligations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,210	0.92	1,210	0.92
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	996	2.62	1,300	0.61	500	2.10	1,267	3.21	4,063	2.10
Tax-exempt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,841	2.25	3,841	2.25
Foreign government securities	25	1.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1.53
Total available for sale securities	\$5,783	2.55 %	\$29,639	1.49 %	\$20,990	2.39 %	\$114,781	2.91 %	\$171,193	2.59 %

Each reporting period, the Company evaluates securities with a decline in fair value below the amortized cost of the investment to determine whether or not the impairment is deemed to have other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI"). The evaluation is based upon factors such as the creditworthiness of the issuers/guarantors, the underlying collateral, if applicable, and the continuing performance of the securities. Management also evaluates other facts and circumstances that may be indicative of an OTTI condition, such as the type of security, length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost and the near-term prospects of the issuers. OTTI is required to be recognized if (1) the Company intends to sell the security; (2) it is "more likely than not" that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis; or (3) for debt securities, the present value of expected cash flows is not sufficient to recover the entire amortized cost basis.

For impaired debt securities that the Company intends to sell, or more likely than not will be required to sell, the full amount of the depreciation is recognized as OTTI through earnings. For all other impaired debt securities, credit-related OTTI is recognized through earnings and noncredit-related OTTI is recognized in other comprehensive

income (loss), net of applicable taxes. During 2013, the Company recognized OTTI for credit losses on debt securities of \$8,000. See Notes 3 and 15 in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders, attached hereto as Exhibit 13, for more details.

#### Deposit Activities and Other Sources of Funds

General. Deposits, other borrowings, repayments and sale of loans and investment securities are the major sources of the Company's funds for lending and other investment purposes. Loan and investment security repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, while deposit inflows and loan and investment security prepayments are significantly influenced by general interest rates and money market conditions.

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Deposit Accounts. Substantially all of the Bank's depositors are residents of Connecticut or Rhode Island. The Bank attracts deposits in its market areas through advertising and through the offering of a broad selection of deposit instruments, including noninterest-bearing demand accounts (such as checking accounts) and interest-bearing accounts (such as NOW and money market accounts, regular savings accounts and certificates of deposit). CDARS deposits, which are generally offered to in-market retail and commercial customers, offer our customers the ability to receive FDIC insurance on deposits up to \$50.0 million. The Bank also utilizes brokered deposits, which were \$20.7 million at December 31, 2013, \$1.6 million of which were CDARS deposits. Brokered deposits, which are deposits sold by brokers to banks, are generally out-of-market, thus, they are less likely to remain with the institution after their maturity, which may require us to replace these deposits with higher cost alternative funds. Also, because they generally have larger balances, they often are accompanied by a higher interest rate. The Bank does not currently utilize brokered deposits as a primary funding source, but rather maintains such deposits to ensure access to another liquidity source should the need arise. Deposit account terms vary according to the minimum balance required, the time periods the funds must remain on deposit and the interest rates, among other factors. In determining the terms of the Bank's deposit accounts, the Bank considers the rates offered by its competition, liquidity needs, profitability, matching deposit and loan products and customer preferences and concerns. The Bank generally reviews its deposit mix and pricing weekly. The Bank's current strategy is to offer competitive rates, but not be the market leader in every account type and maturity.

The following table sets forth the average balance of deposits by type and weighted average rates paid thereon at the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2013		2012		2011			
	Average Balance	Average Rate Paid	Average Balance	Average Rate Paid	Average Balance	Average Rate Paid		
	(Dollars in Thousands)							
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 103,845	—	% \$87,438	—	% \$73,790	—		%
Interest-bearing demand deposits <sup>26</sup>		0.05	35	0.05	—	—		
NOW and money market accounts	357,736	0.15	305,784	0.17	286,000	0.37		
Savings accounts <sup>(1)</sup>	43,253	0.17	40,348	0.19	48,413	0.28		
Certificates of deposit <sup>(2)</sup>	294,354	1.43	277,052	1.23	278,687	2.00		
Total deposits	\$ 799,214	0.58	% \$ 710,657	0.79	% \$ 686,890	0.95		%

(1) Includes mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts in the amount of \$1.9 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

(2) Includes brokered deposits of \$10.0 million, \$4.4 million and \$4.3 million at December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Bank had \$150.4 million of certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more outstanding as of December 31, 2013, maturing as follows:

Maturity Period:	Amount	Weighted Average Rate
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Three months or less	\$ 16,232	1.46%
Over three through six months	11,813	1.01
Over six through twelve months	22,988	1.19

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Over twelve months	99,332	1.61
Total	\$ 150,365	1.48%

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The following table sets forth certificates of deposit accounts classified by the rates at December 31, 2013.

	Less Than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	More than Four Years	Total	Percent of Total Certificate Accounts	
	(Dollars in Thousands)							
0.07 - 1.00%	\$83,073	\$18,339	\$11,327	\$—	\$—	\$112,739	32.16	%
1.01 - 2.00%	23,649	50,027	34,016	22,366	21,420	151,478	43.21	
2.01 - 3.00%	19,985	20,771	15,531	9,554	4,171	70,012	19.97	
3.01 - 4.00%	8,597	6,957	257	31	5	15,847	4.52	
4.01 - 4.89%	67	292	121	—	—	480	0.14	
Total	\$135,371	\$96,386	\$61,252	\$31,951	\$25,596	\$350,556	100.00	%

**Cash Management Services.** The Bank offers a variety of deposit accounts designed for the businesses operating in its market area. The Bank's business banking deposit products include a commercial checking account and checking accounts specifically designed for small businesses and non-profit organizations. The Bank also offers remote capture products, sweep accounts and money market accounts for its business customers in an effort to increase its commercial deposits.

**FHLB Borrowings.** The Bank utilizes advances from the FHLB to supplement its supply of lendable funds and to meet deposit withdrawal requirements. As of December 31, 2013, the Bank had outstanding borrowings with the FHLB of \$176.3 million.

The FHLB functions as a central reserve bank providing credit for member financial institutions. As a member, the Bank is required to own capital stock in the FHLB and is authorized to apply for advances on the security of such stock and certain mortgage loans and other assets (principally mortgage related securities which are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States), provided certain standards related to creditworthiness have been met. Advances are made under several different programs, each having its own interest rate and range of maturities. Depending on the program, limitations on the amount of advances are based either on a fixed percentage of an institution's net worth or on the FHLB's assessment of the institution's creditworthiness.

**Junior Subordinated Debt Owed to Unconsolidated Trust.** In 2006, SI Capital Trust II (the "Trust"), a business trust, issued \$8.0 million of trust preferred securities in a private placement and issued 248 shares of common stock at \$1,000 par value to the Company. The Trust has no independent assets or operations and was formed to issue trust preferred securities and invest the proceeds in an equivalent amount of junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company. The trust preferred securities mature in 30 years and bear interest at a rate equal to the three-month LIBOR plus 1.70%. The interest rate on these securities at December 31, 2013 was 1.9%. After receipt of regulatory approval, the Company may redeem the trust preferred securities, in whole or in part, on a quarterly basis.

On July 1, 2010, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement with a third-party financial institution with a notional amount of \$8.0 million whereby the counterparty will pay a variable rate equal to the three-month LIBOR and the Company will pay a fixed rate of 2.44%. The agreement became effective on December 15, 2010 and terminates on December 15, 2015. This agreement was designated as a cash flow hedge against the trust preferred securities issued by the Trust. This effectively fixes the interest rate on the \$8.0 million of trust preferred securities at 4.14% for the period December 15, 2010 through December 15, 2015.

The debentures are the sole assets of the Trust and are subordinate to all of the Company's existing and future obligations for borrowed money, its obligations under letters of credit and certain derivative contracts and any guarantees by the Company of any such obligations. The trust preferred securities generally rank equal to the trust

common securities in priority of payment, but rank before the trust common securities if and so long as the Company fails to make principal or interest payments on the debentures. Concurrently with the issuance of the

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debentures and the trust preferred and common securities, the Company issued a guarantee related to the trust securities for the benefit of the holders. The Company's obligations under the guarantee and the Company's obligations under the debentures, the related indentures and the trust agreement relating to the trust securities, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the obligations of the Trust under the trust preferred securities. If the Company defers interest payments on the junior subordinated debt, or otherwise is in default of the obligations, the Company would be prohibited from making dividend payments to its shareholders.

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's borrowings at and for the years indicated.

	At or For the Years Ended December 31,			
	2013	2012	2011	
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Maximum amount of advances outstanding at any month-end during the year:				
FHLB advances	\$ 179,397	\$ 100,069	\$ 114,169	
Subordinated debt	8,248	8,248	8,248	
Repurchase agreement	15,048	—	—	
Average balance outstanding during the year:				
FHLB advances	\$ 120,771	\$ 95,776	\$ 107,555	
Subordinated debt	8,248	8,248	8,248	
Repurchase agreement	3,093	—	—	
Weighted average interest rate during the year:				
FHLB advances	2.40	% 3.42	% 3.51	%
Subordinated debt	4.07	4.10	4.07	
Repurchase agreement	0.29	—	—	
Balance outstanding at end of year:				
FHLB advances	\$ 176,272	\$ 97,699	\$ 100,069	
Subordinated debt	8,248	8,248	8,248	
Weighted average interest rate at end of year:				
FHLB advances	1.57	% 3.25	% 3.38	%
Subordinated debt	4.14	4.14	4.14	

## Trust Services

The Bank's trust department provides fiduciary services, investment management and retirement services to individuals, partnerships, corporations and institutions. Additionally, the Bank acts as guardian, conservator, executor or trustee under various trusts, wills and other agreements. The Bank has implemented comprehensive policies governing the practices and procedures of the trust department, including policies relating to investment of trust property, maintaining confidentiality of trust records, avoiding conflicts of interest and maintaining impartiality. Consistent with its operating strategy, the Bank will continue to emphasize the growth of its trust business to accumulate assets and increase fee-based income. At December 31, 2013, trust assets under administration were \$125.0 million, consisting of 319 accounts, the largest of which totaled \$10.8 million, or 8.6%, of the trust department's total assets. In 2012, the Company sold the assets and certain liabilities of SI Trust Servicing, the Bank's third-party provider of trust outsourcing services located in Vermont. The Bank recognized a loss of \$698,000 (pre-tax) on the transaction. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, total trust services revenue was \$1.0 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, of which, \$755,000 was attributable to SI Trust Servicing for the year

ended December 31, 2012.

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### Subsidiary Activities

The Company's subsidiaries include Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and SI Capital Trust II.

The following are descriptions of the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries.

**803 Financial Corp.** 803 Financial Corp. was established in 1995 as a Connecticut corporation to maintain an ownership interest in a third-party registered broker-dealer, Infinex Investments, Inc. Due to a regulatory restriction on federally-chartered thrifts, on December 31, 2004, 803 Financial Corp. sold its interest in Infinex to the Company. As a result, 803 Financial Corp. has no other holdings or business activities.

**SI Realty Company, Inc.** SI Realty Company, Inc., established in 1999 as a Connecticut corporation, holds real estate managed by the Bank, including foreclosure properties. At December 31, 2013, SI Realty Company, Inc. had \$6.8 million in assets.

**SI Mortgage Company.** In January 1999, the Bank formed SI Mortgage Company to manage and hold loans secured by real property. SI Mortgage Company qualifies as a "passive investment company," which exempts it from Connecticut income tax under current law. Income tax savings to the Bank from the use of a passive investment company was \$44,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012. Due to the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2013, there was no income tax savings to the Bank from the use of the passive investment company.

### Personnel

At December 31, 2013, the Company had 268 full-time employees and 47 part-time employees. None of the Company's employees are represented by a collective bargaining unit. The Company believes its relationship with its employees is good.

## REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

**General.** The Bank is subject to extensive regulation, examination and supervision by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC"), as its primary federal regulator, and the FDIC, as the insurer of its deposits. The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and its deposit accounts are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund managed by the FDIC. The Bank must file reports with the OCC concerning its activities and financial condition in addition to obtaining regulatory approvals before entering into certain transactions such as mergers with, or acquisitions of, other financial institutions. There are periodic examinations by the OCC to evaluate the Bank's safety and soundness and compliance with various regulatory requirements. This regulatory structure is intended primarily for the protection of the insurance fund and depositors. The regulatory structure also gives the regulatory authorities extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities and examination policies, including policies with respect to the classification of assets and the establishment of adequate loan losses. Any change in such policies, whether by the OCC, the FDIC or Congress, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and the Bank and their operations. The Company, as a savings and loan holding company that has elected to be treated as a financial holding company, is required to file certain reports with, is subject to examination by, and otherwise must comply with the rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board ("FRB"). The Company is also subject to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the federal securities laws.

Certain of the regulatory requirements that are applicable to the Bank and the Company are described below. This description of statutes and regulations is not intended to be a complete explanation of such statutes and regulations and their effects on the Bank and the Company and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the actual statutes and

regulations.

The Dodd-Frank Act. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) has significantly changed the current bank regulatory structure and will impact the future lending and investment

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activities and general operations of depository institutions and their holding companies.

The Dodd-Frank Act also created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, which has extensive powers to implement and enforce consumer protection laws. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has broad rulemaking authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that apply to all banks. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has examination and enforcement authority over all banks with more than \$10.0 billion in assets.

The Dodd-Frank Act made many other changes in banking regulation. Those include authorizing depository institutions, for the first time, to pay interest on business checking accounts, requiring originators of securitized loans to retain a percentage of the risk for transferred loans, establishing regulatory rate-setting for certain debit card interchange fees and establishing a number of reforms for mortgage originations.

The Dodd Frank Act also broadened the base for FDIC insurance assessments. The FDIC was required to promulgate rules revising its assessment system so that it is based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of an insured institution instead of deposits. That rule took effect April 1, 2011. The Dodd-Frank Act also permanently increased the maximum amount of deposit insurance for banks, savings institutions and credit unions to \$250,000 per depositor, retroactive to January 1, 2008, and provided for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts with unlimited deposit insurance through December 31, 2012.

Many of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act are not yet effective, and the Dodd-Frank Act requires various federal agencies to promulgate numerous and extensive implementing regulations over the next several years. It is therefore difficult to predict at this time what impact the Dodd-Frank Act and implementing regulations will have on the Company and the Bank. Although the substance and scope of many of these regulations cannot be determined at this time, the Dodd-Frank Act and implementing regulations may have a material impact on operations through, among other things, increased compliance costs and heightened regulatory supervision.

Federal Banking Regulation

**Business Activities.** The activities of federal savings banks are governed by federal laws and regulations. These laws and regulations delineate the nature and extent of the business activities in which federal savings banks may engage. In particular, certain lending authority for federal savings banks, e.g., commercial, non-residential real property loans and consumer loans, is limited to a specified percentage of the institution's capital or assets.

**Capital Requirements.** The OCC's capital regulations require savings associations to meet three minimum capital standards:

- a tangible capital ratio requirement of 1.5% of adjusted total assets;
- a leverage ratio of 4% of Tier 1 (core) capital to adjusted total assets (3% for institutions that are not anticipating or experiencing significant growth and have well diversified risk; i.e., generally, the highest examination rating); and
- a risk-based capital ratio requirement of 8% of total capital (core and supplementary capital) to total risk-weighted assets of which at least half must be core capital.

In addition, the prompt corrective action standards discussed below also established, in effect, a minimum 2% tangible capital standard, a 4% leverage ratio (3% for institutions receiving the highest rating on the CAMELS system) and, together with the risk-based capital standard itself, a 4% Tier 1 risk-based capital standard. The regulations also require that, in meeting the tangible, leverage and risk-based capital standards, institutions must generally deduct investments in and loans to subsidiaries engaged in activities as principal that are not permissible for a national bank.

The risk-based capital standard for savings associations requires the maintenance of Tier 1 (core) and total capital (which is defined as core capital and Tier 2 (supplementary) capital less certain specified deductions from total capital such as reciprocal holdings of depository institution capital instruments and equity investments) to risk-weighted assets of at least 4% and 8%, respectively. In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets, all assets,



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including certain off-balance sheet activities, recourse obligations, residual interests and direct credit substitutes, are multiplied by a risk-weight factor of 0% to 100%, assigned by the capital regulation based on the risks believed inherent in the type of asset. Tier 1 (core) capital is generally defined as common stockholders' equity (including retained earnings), certain noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less intangibles other than certain mortgage servicing rights and credit card relationships. Tier 2 (supplementary) capital includes cumulative preferred stock, long-term perpetual preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, subordinated debt, intermediate preferred stock and the allowance for loan and lease losses limited to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and up to 45% of unrealized gains on available for sale equity securities with readily determinable fair market values. Overall, the amount of Tier 2 capital included as part of total capital cannot exceed 100% of Tier 1 capital.

The OCC also has authority to establish individual minimum capital requirements in appropriate cases upon a determination that an institution's capital level is or may become inadequate in light of the particular risks or circumstances. At December 31, 2013, the Bank met each of its capital requirements.

Basel III. On July 9, 2013, the federal bank regulatory agencies issued a final rule that will revise their risk-based capital requirements and the method for calculating risk-weighted assets to make them consistent with agreements that were reached by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("Basel III") and certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The final rule applies to all depository institutions, top-tier bank holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more and top-tier savings and loan holding companies.

The rule establishes a new common equity Tier 1 minimum capital requirement (4.5% of risk-weighted assets), increases the minimum Tier 1 capital to risk-based assets requirement (from 4.0% to 6.0% of risk-weighted assets) and assigns a higher risk weight (150%) to exposures that are more than 90 days past due or are on nonaccrual status and to certain commercial real estate facilities that finance the acquisition, development or construction of real property.

The rule also includes changes in what constitutes regulatory capital, some of which are subject to a two-year transition period. These changes include the phasing-out of certain instruments as qualifying capital. In addition, Tier 2 capital is no longer limited to the amount of Tier 1 capital included in total capital. Mortgage servicing rights, certain deferred tax assets and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries over designated percentages of common stock will be required to be deducted from capital, subject to a two-year transition period. Finally, Tier 1 capital will include accumulated other comprehensive income (which includes all unrealized gains and losses on available for sale debt and equity securities), subject to a two-year transition period.

The new capital requirements also include changes in the risk-weights of assets to better reflect credit risk and other risk exposures. These include a 150% risk weight (up from 100%) for certain high volatility commercial real estate acquisition, development and construction loans and non-residential mortgage loans that are 90 days past due or otherwise on nonaccrual status; a 20% (up from 0%) credit conversion factor for the unused portion of a commitment with an original maturity of one year or less that is not unconditionally cancellable; a 250% risk weight (up from 100%) for mortgage servicing rights and deferred tax assets that are not deducted from capital; and increased risk-weights (from 0% to up to 600%) for equity exposures.

Finally, the rule limits capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments if the banking organization does not hold a "capital conservation buffer" consisting of 2.5% of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets in addition to the amount necessary to meet its minimum risk-based capital requirements.

The final rule becomes effective on January 1, 2015. The capital conservation buffer requirement will be phased in beginning January 1, 2016, at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets, increasing each year until fully implemented at 2.5% on January 1, 2019.

It is management's belief that, as of December 31, 2013, the Company and the Bank would have met all capital adequacy requirements under Basel III on a fully phased-in basis if such requirements were currently effective.

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Prompt Corrective Regulatory Action. Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept broker deposits. The OCC is required to take certain supervisory actions against undercapitalized institutions, the severity of which depends upon the institution's degree of undercapitalization. In addition, numerous mandatory supervisory actions become immediately applicable to an undercapitalized institution, including, but not limited to, increased monitoring by regulators and restrictions on growth, capital distributions and expansion. The OCC could also take any one of a number of discretionary supervisory actions, including the issuance of a capital directive and the replacement of senior executive officers and directors. Significantly and critically undercapitalized institutions are subject to additional mandatory and discretionary measures.

Insurance of Deposit Accounts. Under the FDIC's risk-based assessment system, insured institutions are assigned to one of four risk categories based on supervisory evaluations, regulatory capital levels and certain other factors, with less risky institutions paying lower assessments. An institution's assessment rate depends upon the category to which it is assigned. On February 7, 2011, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC published a final rule to revise the deposit insurance assessment system. The rule, which took effect April 1, 2011, changes the assessment base used for calculating deposit insurance assessments from deposits to total assets less tangible (Tier 1) capital. Since the new base is larger than the previous base, the FDIC also lowered assessment rates so that the rule would not significantly alter the total amount of revenue collected from the industry. The initial base assessment rates range from five to 35 basis points of the new assessment base. The rule is expected to benefit smaller financial institutions, which typically rely more on deposits for funding, and shift more of the burden for supporting the insurance fund to larger institutions, which are thought to have greater access to nondeposit funding.

The FDIC may adjust the scale uniformly from one quarter to the next, except that no adjustment can deviate more than three basis points from the base scale without notice and comment. No institution may pay a dividend if in default of the federal deposit insurance assessment.

The FDIC imposed on all insured institutions, a special emergency assessment of five basis points of total assets minus Tier 1 capital, as of June 30, 2009 (capped at ten basis points of an institution's deposit assessment base), to cover losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund. That special assessment was collected on September 29, 2009. In lieu of further special assessments, the FDIC required insured institutions to prepay estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 through the fourth quarter of 2012. That prepayment, which included an assumed annual assessment base increase of 5%, was recorded as a prepaid expense asset as of December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, and each quarter thereafter, a charge to earnings was recorded for each regular assessment with an offsetting credit to the prepaid asset.

Due to difficult economic conditions, deposit insurance per account owner was raised to \$250,000. That coverage was made permanent by the Dodd-Frank Act. In addition, the FDIC adopted an optional Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program by which, for a fee, noninterest-bearing transaction accounts would receive unlimited insurance coverage until December 31, 2010, and certain senior unsecured debt issued by institutions and their holding companies between October 13, 2008 and June 30, 2010 would be guaranteed by the FDIC through June 30, 2012, or in some cases, December 31, 2012. The Bank participates in the unlimited noninterest-bearing transaction account coverage; the Bank and the Company opted not to participate in the unsecured debt guarantee program.

The Dodd-Frank Act increased the minimum target Deposit Insurance Fund ratio from 1.15% of estimated insured deposits to 1.35% of estimated insured deposits. The FDIC must seek to achieve the 1.35% ratio by September 30, 2020. Insured institutions with assets of \$10.0 billion or more are supposed to fund the increase. The Dodd-Frank Act eliminated the 1.5% maximum fund ratio, instead leaving it to the discretion of the FDIC.

Loans to One Borrower. Federal law provides that savings associations are generally subject to the limits on loans



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to one borrower applicable to national banks. Generally, subject to certain exceptions, a savings association may not make a loan or extend credit to a single or related group of borrowers in excess of 15% of its unimpaired capital and surplus. An additional amount may be lent, equal to 10% of unimpaired capital and surplus, if secured by specified readily-marketable collateral. See Item 1. Business. "Lending Activities – Loans to One Borrower."

**Qualified Thrift Lender Test.** Federal law requires savings associations to meet a qualified thrift lender test. Under the test, a savings association is required to maintain at least 65% of its "portfolio assets" (total assets less: (i) specified liquid assets up to 20% of total assets; (ii) intangibles, including goodwill; and (iii) the value of property used to conduct business) in certain "qualified thrift investments" (primarily residential mortgages and related investments, including certain mortgage-backed securities in at least 9 months out of each 12-month period.

A savings association that fails the qualified thrift lender test is subject to certain operating restrictions. The Dodd-Frank Act subjects violations of the qualified thrift lender requirements to possible enforcement action for violation of the law and dividend limitations. As of December 31, 2013, the Bank maintained 73.6% of its portfolio assets in qualified thrift investments and, therefore, met the qualified thrift lender test.

**Limitation on Capital Distributions.** Federal regulations impose limitations upon all capital distributions by a savings association, including cash dividends, payments to repurchase its shares and payments to shareholders of another institution in a cash-out merger. Under the regulations, an application to and the prior approval of the FRB is required before any capital distribution if the institution does not meet the criteria for "expedited treatment" of applications under applicable regulations (i.e., generally, examination and Community Reinvestment Act ratings in the two top categories), the total capital distributions for the calendar year exceed net income for that year plus the amount of retained net income for the preceding two years, the institution would be undercapitalized following the distribution or the distribution would otherwise be contrary to a statute, regulation or agreement with the OCC. If an application is not required, the institution must still provide thirty days prior written notice to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of the capital distribution if, like the Bank, it is a subsidiary of a holding company. Notice also must be provided to the OCC. If the Bank's capital ever fell below its regulatory requirements or the OCC notified it that it was in need of increased supervision, its ability to make capital distributions could be restricted. In addition, the OCC could prohibit a proposed capital distribution, which is otherwise permitted by the regulation, if the OCC determines that such distribution would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice.

**Community Reinvestment Act.** All federal savings associations have a responsibility under the Community Reinvestment Act and related regulations to help meet the credit needs of their communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. An institution's failure to comply with the provisions of the Community Reinvestment Act could result in restrictions on activities and/or denials of applications for transactions such as mergers, acquisitions and branches. The Bank received an "outstanding" Community Reinvestment Act rating in its most recently completed examination. The responsibility for implementing the Community Reinvestment Act is not being transferred to the new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau but rather is remaining with the prudential regulators.

**Transactions with Related Parties.** Federal law limits the Bank's authority to engage in transactions with "affiliates" (e.g., any entity that controls or is under common control with the Bank, including the Company and their non-savings institution subsidiaries). The aggregate amount of covered transactions with any individual affiliate is limited to 10% of the capital and surplus of the savings association. The aggregate amount of covered transactions with all affiliates is limited to 20% of the savings association's capital and surplus. Certain transactions with affiliates are required to be secured by collateral in an amount and of a type specified by federal law. The purchase of low quality assets from affiliates is generally prohibited. Transactions with affiliates must generally be on terms and under circumstances that are at least as favorable to the institution as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated companies. In addition, savings associations are prohibited from lending to any affiliate that is engaged in activities

that are not permissible for bank holding companies and no savings association may purchase the securities of any affiliate other than a subsidiary.

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The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 generally prohibits loans by the Company to its executive officers and directors. However, the law contains a specific exception for loans by a depository institution to its executive officers and directors in compliance with federal banking laws. Under such laws, the Bank's authority to extend credit to executive officers, directors and 10% shareholders ("insiders"), as well as entities such persons control, is limited. The laws limit both the individual and aggregate amount of loans the Bank may make to insiders based, in part, on the Bank's capital level and requires that certain board approval procedures be followed. Such loans are required to be made on terms substantially the same as those offered to unaffiliated individuals and not involve more than the normal risk of repayment. There is an exception for loans made pursuant to a benefit or compensation program that is widely available to all employees of the institution and does not give preference to insiders over other employees. Loans to executive officers are subject to additional limitations based on the type of loan involved.

**Enforcement.** The OCC currently has primary enforcement responsibility over federal savings associations and has authority to bring actions against the institution and all institution-affiliated parties, including shareholders, and any attorneys, appraisers and accountants who knowingly or recklessly participate in wrongful actions likely to have an adverse effect on an insured institution. Formal enforcement action may range from the issuance of a capital directive or cease and desist order for removal of officers and/or directors to institution of receivership, conservatorship or termination of deposit insurance. Civil penalties cover a wide range of violations and can amount to \$25,000 per day, or even \$1.0 million per day in especially egregious cases. The FDIC has the authority to recommend to the OCC that enforcement action be taken with respect to a particular savings institution. If action is not taken by the OCC, the FDIC has authority to take such action under certain circumstances. Federal law also establishes criminal penalties for certain violations.

**Federal Home Loan Bank System.** The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which consists of twelve regional Federal Home Loan Banks. The Federal Home Loan Banks provide a central credit facility primarily for member institutions. The Bank, as a member of the FHLB, is required to acquire and hold shares of capital stock in the FHLB of Boston. The Bank was in compliance with this requirement with an investment in FHLB stock at December 31, 2013 of \$13.1 million.

**Federal Reserve System.** The Federal Reserve Board regulations require savings associations to maintain noninterest-earning reserves against their transaction accounts (primarily Negotiable Order of Withdrawal "NOW" and regular checking accounts). The regulations generally provide that reserves be maintained against aggregate transaction accounts as follows: a 3% reserve ratio is assessed on net transaction accounts up to and including \$89.0 million; a 10% reserve ratio is applied above \$89.0 million. The first \$13.3 million of otherwise reservable balances (subject to adjustments by the Federal Reserve Board) are exempted from the reserve requirements. The Bank complies with the foregoing requirements.

## Other Regulations

The Bank's operations are also subject to federal laws applicable to credit transactions, such as, but not limited to, the:

Truth-In-Lending Act, governing disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers;  
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975, requiring financial institutions to provide information to enable the public and public officials to determine whether a financial institution is fulfilling its obligation to help meet the housing needs of the community it serves;  
Equal Credit Opportunity Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or other prohibited factors in extending credit;  
Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1978, governing the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies;  
Fair Debt Collection Act, governing the manner in which consumer debts may be collected by collection agencies;  
and



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The operations of the Bank also are subject to the:

Right to Financial Privacy Act, which imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality of consumers' financial records and prescribes procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records; Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E promulgated thereunder, which govern automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machines and other electronic banking services; and Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act (also known as "Check 21"), which gives "substitute checks," such as digital check images and copies made from that image, the same legal standing as the original paper check.

## Holding Company Regulation

General. As a savings and loan holding company, the Company is subject to FRB regulations, examinations, supervision, reporting requirements and regulations concerning its activities. In addition, the FRB has enforcement authority over the Company and its non-savings institution subsidiaries. Among other things, this authority permits the FRB to restrict or prohibit activities that are determined to be a serious risk to the Bank. Pursuant to federal law and regulations and policy, a savings and loan holding company may engage in activities permitted for financial holding companies under Section 4(k) of the Bank Holding Company Act and certain other activities that have been authorized for savings and loan holding companies by regulation.

A savings and loan holding company is prohibited from, directly or indirectly, acquiring more than 5% of the voting stock of another savings association or savings and loan holding company, without prior regulatory approval, and from acquiring or retaining control of a depository institution that is not insured by the FDIC. In evaluating applications by holding companies to acquire savings associations, factors considered include, among other things, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the company and institution involved, the effect of the acquisition on the risk to the deposit insurance funds, the convenience and needs of the community and competitive effects.

No acquisition may be approved that would result in a multiple savings and loan holding company controlling savings associations in more than one state, except: (i) the approval of interstate supervisory acquisitions by savings and loan holding companies; and (ii) the acquisition of a savings association in another state if the laws of the state of the target savings association specifically permit such acquisitions. The states vary in the extent to which they permit interstate savings and loan holding company acquisitions.

Financial Holding Companies. Savings and loan holding companies that elect to be treated as financial holding companies may also engage in a broad range of activities. Financial holding companies are authorized by statute to engage in a number of financial activities previously impermissible for savings and loan holding companies, including securities underwriting, dealing and market making; sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies; insurance underwriting and agency; and merchant banking activities. The Federal Reserve Board and the Department of the Treasury are also authorized to permit additional activities for financial holding companies if the activities are "financial in nature" or "incidental" to financial activities. The Dodd-Frank Act specifies that a savings and loan holding company may only engage in financial holding company activities if it meets the qualitative criteria for a bank holding company to engage in such activities. A savings and loan holding company may become a financial holding company if its subsidiary bank is well capitalized, well managed and has at least a "satisfactory" Community Reinvestment Act rating. A financial holding company must provide notice to the Federal Reserve Board within 30 days after commencing activities previously determined by statute or by the Federal Reserve Board and Department of the Treasury to be permissible.

SI Financial Group elected to be treated as a financial holding company and such election was effective on

March 22, 2012.

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**Source of Strength.** The Dodd-Frank Act also extends the “source of strength” doctrine to savings and loan holding companies. The regulatory agencies must issue regulations implementing the “source of strength” policy that holding companies act as a source of strength to their subsidiary depository institutions by providing capital, liquidity and other support in times of financial stress.

**Dividends.** The Bank must notify the FRB before paying a dividend to the Company. The FRB may disapprove a dividend if, among other things, the FRB determines that the federal savings bank would be undercapitalized on a pro forma basis or the dividend is determined to raise safety or soundness concerns.

**Acquisition of Control.** Under the federal Change in Bank Control Act, a notice must be submitted to the FRB if any person (including a company), or group acting in concert, seeks to acquire “control” of a savings and loan holding company or savings association. Under certain circumstances, a change in control may occur, and prior notice is required, upon the acquisition of 10% or more of the voting stock of the company or institution, unless the FRB has found the acquisition will not result in a change in control. Under the Change in Bank Control Act, the FRB has 60 days from the filing of a complete notice to act, taking into consideration certain factors, including the financial and managerial resources of the acquirer and the anti-trust effects of the acquisition. Any company that so acquires control would then be subject to regulation as a savings and loan holding company.

## Federal Income Taxation

**General.** The Company reports its income on a calendar year basis using the accrual method of accounting. The federal income tax laws apply to the Company in the same manner as to other corporations with some exceptions, particularly the Bank’s reserve for bad debts discussed below. The following discussion of tax matters is intended only as a summary and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the tax rules applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries. With limited exception, the Company is no longer subject to United States federal, state and local income tax examinations by the tax authorities for the years prior to 2009. The Company’s maximum federal income tax rate was 34.0% for 2013.

**Bad Debt Reserves.** For fiscal years beginning before June 30, 1996, thrift institutions that qualified under certain definitional tests and other conditions of the Internal Revenue Code were permitted to use certain favorable provisions to calculate their deductions from taxable income for annual additions to their bad debt reserve. A reserve could be established for bad debts on qualifying real property loans, generally secured by interests in real property improved or to be improved, under the percentage of taxable income method or the experience method. The reserve for nonqualifying loans was computed using the experience method. Federal legislation enacted in 1996 repealed the reserve method of accounting for bad debts for institutions with assets in excess of \$500.0 million and the percentage of taxable income method for all institutions for tax years beginning after 1995 and required savings institutions to recapture or take into income certain portions of their accumulated bad debt reserves. However, those tax-based bad debt reserves accumulated prior to 1988 (“Base Year Reserves”) were not required to be recaptured unless the institution failed certain tests. Approximately \$3.7 million of the Bank’s accumulated tax-based bad debt reserves would not be recaptured into taxable income unless it makes a “non-dividend distribution” to the Company as described below.

**Distributions.** If the Bank makes “non-dividend distributions” to the Company, the distributions will be considered to have been made from the Bank’s unrecaptured tax-based bad debt reserves, including the balance of its Base Year Reserves as of December 31, 1987, to the extent of the “non-dividend distributions,” and then from the Bank’s supplemental reserve for losses on loans, to the extent of those reserves, and an amount based on the amount distributed, but not more than the amount of those reserves, will be included in the Bank’s taxable income.

Non-dividend distributions include distributions in excess of the Bank’s current and accumulated earnings and profits as calculated for federal income tax purposes, distributions in redemption of stock and distributions in partial or complete liquidation. Dividends paid out of the Bank’s current or accumulated earnings and profits will not be

included in the Bank's taxable income.

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The amount of additional taxable income triggered by a non-dividend is an amount that, when reduced by the tax attributable to the income, is equal to the amount of the distribution. Therefore, if the Bank makes a non-dividend distribution to the Company, approximately one and one-half times the amount of the distribution not in excess of the amount of the reserves would be includable in income for federal income tax purposes, assuming a 34% federal corporate income tax rate. The Bank does not intend to pay non-dividend distributions that would result in a recapture of any portion of its bad debt reserves.

## State Income Taxation

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to the Connecticut corporation business tax. The Company and its subsidiaries are eligible to file a combined Connecticut income tax return and pay the regular corporation business tax. The Connecticut corporation business tax is based on the federal taxable income before net operating loss and special deductions of the Company and its subsidiaries and makes certain modifications to federal taxable income to arrive at Connecticut taxable income. Connecticut taxable income is multiplied by the state tax rate (7.5% for fiscal year 2013) to arrive at Connecticut income tax.

In May 1998, the State of Connecticut enacted legislation permitting the formation of passive investment company subsidiaries by financial institutions. This legislation exempts qualifying passive investment companies from the Connecticut corporation business tax and excludes dividends paid from a passive investment company from the taxable income of the parent financial institution. The Bank's formation of a passive investment company in January 1999 substantially eliminates the state income tax expense of the Company and its subsidiaries under current law. See Item 1. Business. "Subsidiary Activities – SI Mortgage Company" for a discussion of the Bank's passive investment company.

As a Maryland corporation, the Company is required to file annual returns and pay annual fees to the State of Maryland.

## Executive Officers of the Registrant

Our executive officers are elected by the Board of Directors and serve at the Board's discretion. Certain executive officers of the Bank also serve as executive officers of the Company. The day-to-day management duties of the executive officers of the Company and the Bank relate primarily to their duties as to the Bank. The executive officers of the Company currently are as follows:

Name	Age <sup>(1)</sup>	Position
Rheo A. Brouillard	59	President and Chief Executive Officer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and SI Financial Group
Brian J. Hull	53	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Treasurer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and SI Financial Group
Laurie L. Gervais	49	Senior Vice President, Director of Human Resources and Corporate Secretary of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and SI Financial Group
Paul R. Little	53	Senior Vice President and Chief Lending Officer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company
Jonathan S. Wood	58	Senior Vice President and Retail Banking Officer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company
Lauren L. Murphy	42	Senior Vice President and Principal Accounting Officer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and SI Financial

Group

(1) Ages presented are as of December 31, 2013.

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Biographical Information:

Rheo A. Brouillard has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and SI Financial Group since 1995 and 2004, respectively. Mr. Brouillard has been a director of the Company since 1995.

Brian J. Hull was named Chief Operating Officer in 2011 and has been Executive Vice President since 2002 and Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since he joined Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company in 1997. Mr. Hull has served as Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and SI Financial Group since 2000 and 2004, respectively.

Laurie L. Gervais was named Senior Vice President in 2009 after having served as Vice President since 2003. Ms. Gervais serves as Senior Vice President and Corporate Secretary for SI Financial Group. Ms. Gervais joined Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company in 1983.

Paul R. Little was named Chief Lending Officer in 2013 after having served as Senior Vice President and Senior Commercial Loan Officer since he joined Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company in 2011. Prior to joining Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company, Mr. Little was Chief Lending Officer at Simsbury Bank and Trust.

Jonathan S. Wood has been Senior Vice President and Retail Banking Officer since he joined Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company in July 2012. Prior to joining Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company, Mr. Wood was a Senior Vice President and Consumer Market Executive at Bank of America.

Lauren L. Murphy was named Senior Vice President and Principal Accounting Officer in 2013 after having served as Vice President and Corporate Controller since 2007.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Prospective investors in the Company's common stock should carefully consider the following risk factors.

Negative developments in the financial industry, the domestic and international credit markets, and the economy in general pose significant challenges for our industry and us and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Negative developments that began in the latter half of 2007 and that have continued since then in the global credit and securitization markets have resulted in unprecedented volatility and disruption in the financial markets, a general economic downturn and a tepid economic recovery, both nationally and in our primary markets in Connecticut and Rhode Island. As a result, commercial as well as consumer loan portfolio performances deteriorated at many institutions and have not fully recovered, and the competition for deposits and quality loans has increased significantly. In addition, the values of real estate collateral supporting many commercial loans and home mortgages have declined and may continue to decline. As a result, we may face the following risks:

- economic conditions that negatively affect housing prices and the job market may cause the credit quality of our loan portfolios to deteriorate;
- market developments that affect consumer confidence may cause adverse changes in payment patterns by our customers, causing increases in delinquencies and default rates on loans and other credit facilities;
- the processes that we use to estimate our allowance for loan losses and reserves may no longer be reliable because they rely on judgments, such as forecasts of economic conditions, that may no longer be capable of accurate estimation;
- the value of our securities portfolio may decline; and
- we face increased regulation of our industry, and the costs of compliance with such regulation may increase.



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These conditions or similar ones may continue to persist or worsen, causing us to experience continuing or increased adverse effects on our business, financial condition, results of operations and the price of our common stock.

The Company's cost of operations is high relative to its assets. The Company's failure to maintain or reduce its operating expenses could hurt its profits. Our noninterest expenses totaled \$37.7 million and \$30.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. We continue to analyze our expenses and achieve efficiencies where available. Although we strive to generate increases in both net interest income and noninterest income, our efficiency ratio remains high as a result of operating expenses. Our efficiency ratio totaled 96.10% and 88.19% for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our noninterest expenses and resulting efficiency ratio for 2013 was negatively impacted by \$2.6 million in costs associated with the Newport acquisition during 2013. Failure to control or maintain our expenses could hurt future profits.

The Bank's level of nonperforming loans and classified assets may require the Bank to increase the provision for loan losses and to charge-off additional losses in the future. Further, the allowance for loan losses may prove to be insufficient to absorb losses in the Bank's loan portfolio. For 2013, we recorded a provision for loan losses of \$1.3 million compared to a provision for loan losses of \$2.9 million in 2012. We also recorded net loan charge-offs of \$790,000 in 2013 compared to net loan charge-offs of \$1.5 million in 2012. Our nonperforming assets and troubled debt restructurings decreased to \$11.6 million, or 0.86% of total assets, at December 31, 2013 from \$12.8 million, or 1.34% of total assets, at December 31, 2012. Additionally, at December 31, 2013, loans that were classified as either special mention, substandard, doubtful or loss totaled \$49.1 million, representing 4.66% of total loans, including nonperforming loans of \$7.0 million, representing 0.66% of total loans. If these loans do not perform according to their terms and the value of the collateral is insufficient to pay the remaining loan balance or if the economy and/or the real estate market weakens, more of our classified loans may become nonperforming and we could experience loan losses or be required to add further reserves to our allowance for loan losses, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. We maintain an allowance for loan losses at a level representing management's best estimate of known losses in the portfolio based upon management's evaluation of the portfolio's collectibility as of the corresponding balance sheet date. However, our allowance for loan losses may be insufficient to cover actual loan losses, and future provisions for loan losses could materially adversely affect our operating results.

In evaluating the adequacy of our allowance for loan losses, we consider numerous quantitative factors, including our historical charge-off experience, growth of our loan portfolio, changes in the composition of our loan portfolio and the volume of and trends in our nonperforming, delinquent and classified loans. In addition, we use information about specific borrower situations, including their financial position and estimated collateral values, to estimate the risk and amount of loss for those borrowers. Finally, we also consider many qualitative factors, including general and economic business conditions, anticipated duration of the current business cycle, current general market collateral valuations, trends apparent in any of the factors we take into account and other matters, which are, by nature, more subjective and fluid. Our estimates of the risk of loss and amount of loss on any loan are complicated by the significant uncertainties surrounding our borrowers' abilities to successfully execute their business models through changing economic environments, competitive challenges, the effect of the current and future economic conditions on collateral values and other factors. Because of the degree of uncertainty and susceptibility of these factors to change, our actual losses may vary from our current estimates.

At December 31, 2013, our allowance for loan losses totaled \$6.9 million, which represented 0.66% of total loans and 98.90% of nonperforming loans. Our regulators, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the allowance for loan losses and may require us to increase the allowance for loan losses by recognizing additional provisions for loan losses charged to income, or to charge-off loans, which, net of any recoveries, would decrease the allowance for loan losses. Any such additional provisions



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for loan losses or charge-offs, as required by our regulators, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

The Bank's commercial lending exposes us to lending risks. At December 31, 2013, \$540.0 million, or 51.3%, of our loan portfolio consisted of commercial real estate and commercial business loans. We intend to continue to emphasize these types of lending. Commercial loans generally expose a lender to greater risk of non-payment and loss and require a commensurately higher loan loss allowance than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans because repayment of the loans often depends on the successful operation of the business and the income stream of the borrowers. Such loans typically involve larger loan balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers compared to one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. Also, many of our commercial borrowers have more than one loan outstanding with us. Consequently, an adverse development with respect to one loan or one credit relationship can expose us to a significantly greater risk of loss compared to an adverse development with respect to a one- to four-family residential mortgage loan. Further, unlike one- to four-family real estate loans or multi-family and commercial real estate loans, commercial business loans may be secured by collateral other than real estate, the value of which may be more difficult to appraise and may be more susceptible to fluctuation in value.

The Bank's emphasis on residential mortgage loans and home equity loans exposes it to lending risks, especially due to declining real estate values. At December 31, 2013, \$449.8 million, or 42.7%, of our loan portfolio consisted of one- to four-family residential mortgage loans and \$44.3 million, or 4.2%, of our loan portfolio consisted of home equity lines of credit. Since the recession and through the period of slow recovery thereafter, the housing market has slowed and real estate values in our market areas have declined. This could cause some of our mortgage and home equity loans to be inadequately collateralized, which would expose us to a greater risk of loss if we seek to recover on defaulted loans by selling the real estate collateral.

The Company's investment portfolio may suffer reduced returns, material losses or other-than-temporary impairment losses. The value of our investment portfolio is subject to the risk that certain investments may default or become impaired due to a deterioration in the financial condition of one or more issuers of the securities held in our portfolio, or due to a deterioration in the financial condition of an issuer that guarantees an issuer's payments of such investments. Such defaults and impairments could reduce our net investment income and result in realized investment losses.

Our investment portfolio is also subject to increased risk as the valuation of investments is more subjective when markets are illiquid, thereby increasing the risk that the estimated fair value (i.e. the carrying amount) of the portion of the investment portfolio that is carried at fair value as reflected in our financial statements is not reflective of prices at which actual transactions would occur.

Because of the risks set forth above, the value of our investment portfolio could decrease, we could experience reduced net investment income, and we could recognize investment losses, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position and liquidity.

Additionally, we review our securities portfolio at each quarter-end to determine whether the fair value is below the current carrying value. When the fair value of any of our securities has declined below its carrying value, we are required to assess whether the decline is other-than-temporary. We are required to write-down the value of that security through a charge to earnings if we conclude that the decline is other-than-temporary. In the case of debt securities, we are required to charge to earnings any decreases in value that are credit-related. As of December 31, 2013, the amortized cost and the fair value of our available for sale securities portfolio totaled \$171.2 million and \$170.2 million, respectively. Changes in the expected cash flows of these securities and/or prolonged price declines in future periods may result in a charge to earnings to write-down these securities. Any charges for other-than-temporary impairment would not impact cash flows, tangible capital or liquidity. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and





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2012, we recognized other-than-temporary impairment losses on certain debt securities related to credit-related factors totaling \$8,000 and \$123,000, respectively.

Regulatory reform may have a material impact on the Company's operations. In 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was passed, which imposes significant regulatory and compliance changes. The key effects of the Dodd-Frank Act on our business are:

- changes to regulatory capital requirements;
- creation of new government regulatory agencies (such as the Financial Stability Oversight Council, which oversees systemic risk, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, which develops and enforces rules for bank and non-bank providers of consumer financial products);
- potential limitations on federal preemption;
- changes to deposit insurance assessments;
- regulation of debit interchange fees we earn;
- changes in retail banking regulations, including potential limitations on certain fees we may charge; and
- changes in regulation of consumer mortgage loan origination and risk retention.

In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act restricts the ability of banks to engage in certain proprietary trading or to sponsor or invest in private equity or hedge funds. The Dodd-Frank Act also contains provisions designed to limit the ability of insured depository institutions, their holding companies and their affiliates to conduct certain swaps and derivatives activities and to take certain principal positions in financial instruments.

Some provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act became effective immediately upon its enactment. Many provisions, however, will require regulations to be promulgated by various federal agencies to be implemented, some but not all of which have been proposed or finalized by the applicable federal agencies. The provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act may have unintended effects, which will not be clear until after implementation. Certain changes resulting from the Dodd-Frank Act may impact the profitability of our business activities, require changes to certain of our business practices, impose upon us more stringent capital, liquidity and leverage requirements or otherwise adversely affect our business. These changes may also require us to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make any changes necessary to comply with new statutory and regulatory requirements. Failure to comply with the new requirements may negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition. While we cannot predict what effect any presently contemplated or future changes in the laws or regulations or their interpretations would have on us, these changes could be materially adverse to investors in our common stock.

Fluctuations in interest rates could reduce the Company's profitability and affect the value of its assets. We are subject to interest rate risk. Our primary source of income is net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on loans and investments and the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. Changes in the general level of interest rates can affect our net interest income by affecting the difference between the weighted average yield earned on our interest-earning assets and the weighted average rate paid on our interest-bearing liabilities, or interest rate spread and the average life of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Although the yield we earn on our assets and our funding costs tend to move in the same direction in response to changes in interest rates, one can rise or fall faster than the other, causing our net interest margin to expand or contract. Our liabilities tend to be shorter in duration than our assets, so they may adjust faster in response to changes in interest rates. As a result, when interest rates rise, our funding costs may rise faster than the yield we earn on our assets, causing our net interest margin to contract until the yield catches up. This contraction could be more severe following a prolonged period of lower interest rates, as a larger proportion of our fixed-rate residential loan portfolio and fixed-rate residential related mortgage-backed securities will have been originated at those lower rates and borrowers may be more reluctant to refinance or unable to sell their



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homes in a higher interest rate environment. Changes in the slope of the “yield curve”, or the spread between short-term and long-term interest rates, could also reduce our net interest margin. Normally, the yield curve is upward sloping, meaning short-term rates are lower than long-term rates. Because our liabilities tend to be shorter in duration than our assets, when the yield curve flattens or even inverts, we could experience pressure on our net interest margin as our cost of funds increases relative to the yield we can earn on our assets.

Changes in interest rates also can affect: (1) the ability to originate loans; (2) the value of our interest-earning assets and our ability to realize gains from the sale of such assets; (3) the ability to obtain and retain deposits in competition with other available investment alternatives; and (4) the ability of our borrowers to repay adjustable rate loans. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including government monetary policies, domestic and international economic and political conditions and other factors beyond our control. Although we believe that the estimated maturities of our interest-earning assets currently are well balanced in relation to the estimated maturities of our interest-bearing liabilities, our profitability could be adversely affected during any period of changes in interest rates.

Strong competition within the Bank’s market area could hurt its profits and slow growth. We face intense competition both in making loans and attracting deposits. This competition has made it more difficult for us to make new loans and at times has forced us to offer higher deposit rates. Competition for loans and deposits might result in our earning less on our loans and paying more on our deposits, which reduces net interest income. As of June 30, 2013, we held approximately 1.57% of the deposits in Hartford, Middlesex, New London, Tolland and Windham counties in Connecticut, which represented the 13th largest market share of deposits out of the 38 financial institutions in these counties. As of the same date, Newport Federal Savings Bank held approximately 5.88% of the deposits in Newport and Washington counties in Rhode Island, which represented the 5th largest market share of deposits out of the 11 financial institutions in these counties. Some of the institutions with which we compete have substantially greater resources and lending limits than we have and may offer services that we do not provide. We expect competition to increase in the future as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and the continuing trend of consolidation in the financial services industry. Our profitability depends upon our continued ability to compete successfully in our market area.

New capital rules that were recently issued generally require insured depository institutions and their holding companies to hold more capital. The impact of the new rules on our financial condition and operations is uncertain but could be materially adverse. In July 2013, the Federal Reserve adopted a final rule for the Basel III capital framework. These rules substantially amend the regulatory risk-based capital rules applicable to us. The rules phase in over time beginning in 2015 and will become fully effective in 2019. The rules apply to the Company as well as to the Bank. Beginning in 2015, our minimum capital requirements will be (i) a common Tier 1 equity ratio of 4.5%, (ii) a Tier 1 capital (common Tier 1 capital plus additional Tier 1 capital) of 6% (up from 4%) and (iii) a total capital ratio of 8% (the current requirement). Our leverage ratio requirement will remain at the 4% level now required. Beginning in 2016, a capital conservation buffer will phase in over three years, ultimately resulting in a requirement of 2.5% on top of the common Tier 1, Tier 1 and total capital requirements, resulting in a required common Tier 1 equity ratio of 7%, a Tier 1 ratio of 8.5% and a total capital ratio of 10.5%. Failure to satisfy any of these three capital requirements will result in limits on paying dividends, engaging in share repurchases and paying discretionary bonuses. These limitations will establish a maximum percentage of eligible retained income that could be utilized for such actions.

The Company is subject to liquidity risks. Market conditions could negatively affect the level or cost of liquidity available to us, which would affect our ongoing ability to accommodate liability maturities and deposit withdrawals, meet contractual obligations and fund asset growth and new business transactions at a reasonable cost, in a timely manner, and without adverse consequences. Core deposits and FHLB advances are our primary sources of funding. A significant decrease in our core deposits, an inability to renew FHLB advances, an inability to obtain alternative funding to core deposits or FHLB advances, or a



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substantial, unexpected, or prolonged change in the level or cost of liquidity could have a negative effect on our business and financial condition.

If the goodwill or other intangible assets recorded in connection with the Company's acquisitions becomes impaired, it could have a negative impact on the Company's profitability. Applicable accounting standards require that the acquisition method of accounting be used for all business combinations. Under this method, if the purchase price of an acquired entity exceeds the fair value of its net assets, the excess is carried on the acquirer's balance sheet as goodwill. At December 31, 2013, we had \$11.2 million of goodwill and \$8.4 million of core deposit intangible on our balance sheet. The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances warrant such evaluation. Our annual review of our goodwill occurs in November. Write-downs of the amount of impairment, if necessary, are to be charged to earnings in the period in which the impairment occurs. No impairment related to goodwill or core deposit intangibles was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2013 or 2012. Future evaluations may result in findings of impairment and related write-downs, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is subject to security and operational risks relating to use of its technology that could damage its reputation and business. Security breaches in our internet banking activities could expose us to possible liability and damage our reputation. Any compromise of our security also could deter customers from using our internet banking services that involve the transmission of confidential information. We rely on standard internet security systems to provide the security and authentication necessary to effect secure transmission of data. These precautions may not protect our systems from compromises or breaches of our security measures that could result in damage to our reputation and business. Additionally, we outsource our data processing to a third party. If our third party provider encounters difficulties or if we have difficulty in communicating with such third party, it will significantly affect our ability to adequately process and account for customer transactions, which would significantly affect our business operations.

We face a risk of noncompliance and enforcement action with the Bank Secrecy Act and other anti-money laundering statutes and regulations. The federal Bank Secrecy Act, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "PATRIOT Act") and other laws and regulations require financial institutions, among other duties, to institute and maintain effective anti-money laundering programs and file suspicious activity and currency transaction reports as appropriate. The federal Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, established by the U.S. Treasury Department to administer the Bank Secrecy Act, is authorized to impose significant civil money penalties for violations of those requirements and has recently engaged in coordinated enforcement efforts with the individual federal banking regulators, as well as the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration and Internal Revenue Service. Federal and state bank regulators also have begun to focus on compliance with Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering regulations. If our policies, procedures and systems are deemed deficient or the policies, procedures and systems of the financial institutions that we may acquire in the future are deficient, we would be subject to liability, including fines and regulatory actions such as restrictions on our ability to pay dividends and the necessity to obtain regulatory approvals to proceed with certain aspects of our business plan, including our acquisition plans, which would negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. Failure to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing could also have serious reputational consequences for us.

We are dependent on our information technology and telecommunications systems and third-party servicers, and systems failures, interruptions or breaches of security could have a material adverse effect on us. Our business is dependent on the successful and uninterrupted functioning of our information technology and telecommunications systems and third-party servicers. The failure of these systems, or the termination of a third-party software license or service agreement on which any of these systems is based,



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could interrupt our operations. Because our information technology and telecommunications systems interface with and depend on third-party systems, we could experience service denials if demand for such services exceeds capacity or such third-party systems fail or experience interruptions. If significant, sustained or repeated, a system failure or service denial could compromise our ability to operate effectively, damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business, and/or subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us.

In addition, we provide our customers with the ability to bank remotely, including over the Internet and over the telephone. The secure transmission of confidential information over the Internet and other remote channels is a critical element of remote banking. Our network could be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses, phishing schemes and other security breaches. We may be required to spend significant capital and other resources to protect against the threat of security breaches and computer viruses, or to alleviate problems caused by security breaches or viruses. To the extent that our activities or the activities of our customers involve the storage and transmission of confidential information, security breaches and viruses could expose us to claims, regulatory scrutiny, litigation and other possible liabilities. Any inability to prevent security breaches or computer viruses could also cause existing customers to lose confidence in our systems and could materially and adversely affect us.

Additionally, financial products and services have become increasingly technology-driven. Our ability to meet the needs of our customers competitively, and in a cost-efficient manner, is dependent on the ability to keep pace with technological advances and to invest in new technology as it becomes available. Many of our competitors have greater resources to invest in technology than we do and may be better equipped to market new technology-driven products and services. The ability to keep pace with technological change is important, and the failure to do so could have a material adverse impact on our business and therefore, on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to a variety of operational risks, environmental, legal and compliance risks, and the risk of fraud or theft by employees or outsiders, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations. We are exposed to many types of operational risks, including reputational risk, legal and compliance risk, the risk of fraud or theft by employees or outsiders, and unauthorized transactions by employees or operational errors, including clerical or record-keeping errors or those resulting from faulty or disabled computer or telecommunications systems. Negative public opinion can result from our actual or alleged conduct in any number of activities, including lending practices, corporate governance and acquisitions and from actions taken by government regulators and community organizations in response to those activities. Negative public opinion can adversely affect our ability to attract and keep customers and can expose us to litigation and regulatory action. Actual or alleged conduct by the Bank can also result in negative public opinion about our other businesses.

If personal, non-public, confidential or proprietary information of customers in our possession were to be misappropriated, mishandled or misused, we could suffer significant regulatory consequences, reputational damage and financial loss. Such mishandling or misuse could include, for example, erroneously providing such information to parties who are not permitted to have the information, either by fault of our systems, employees, or counterparties, or the interception or inappropriate acquisition of such information by third parties.

Because the nature of the financial services business involves a high volume of transactions, certain errors may be repeated or compounded before they are discovered and successfully rectified. Our necessary dependence upon automated systems to record and process transactions and our large transaction volume may further increase the risk that technical flaws or employee tampering or manipulation of those systems will result in losses that are difficult to detect. We also may be subject to disruptions of our operating systems arising from events that are wholly or partially beyond our control (for example, computer viruses or electrical or telecommunications outages, or natural disasters, disease pandemics or other damage to property or physical assets) which may give rise to disruption of service to customers and





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to financial loss or liability. We are further exposed to the risk that our external vendors may be unable to fulfill their contractual obligations (or will be subject to the same risk of fraud or operational errors by their respective employees as we are) and to the risk that our (or our vendors') business continuity and data security systems prove to be inadequate. The occurrence of any of these risks could result in our diminished ability to operate our business (for example, by requiring us to expend significant resources to correct the defect), as well as potential liability to clients, reputational damage and regulatory intervention, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations, perhaps materially.

## Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

## Item 2. Properties.

The Company conducts its business through its executive office at 803 Main Street, Willimantic, Connecticut, its 21 branch offices located in Connecticut and 5 branch offices located in Rhode Island and one wealth management and trust services office located in Connecticut. Of the 27 offices, 7 are owned and 20 are leased. Lease agreements expire at various dates through 2039 with renewal options of 5 to 30 years.

Office Locations	Number of Offices
Full-service branches:	
Connecticut:	
New London County	8
Windham County	7
Tolland County	3
Hartford County	2
Middlesex County	1
Rhode Island:	
Newport County	3
Washington County	2
Wealth management and trust services:	
Windham County	1
Total:	27

Additionally, the Bank owns 2 other properties used, in part, for banking operations. The total net book value of the properties at December 31, 2013 was \$17.7 million. See Notes 6 and 12 in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders, attached hereto as Exhibit 13, for more information.

## Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Periodically, there have been various claims and lawsuits against us, such as claims to enforce liens, condemnation proceedings on properties in which we hold a security interest, claims involving the making and servicing of real property loans and other issues incident to our business. At December 31, 2013, neither the Company nor the Bank was involved in any pending legal proceedings believed by management to be material to the Company's financial

condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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## Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None.

## PART II.

## Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

The market for the registrant's common equity and related shareholder matters required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned "Common Stock Information" in the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders.

For a description of restrictions on the Bank's ability to pay dividends to the Company and the Company's ability to pay cash dividends, see Item 1. Business. "Regulation and Supervision – Regulation of Federal Savings Associations - Limitation on Capital Distributions" in this annual report on Form 10-K and Note 18 in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders, attached hereto as Exhibit 13, for more information.

## Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes contained in the annual report. The Company has derived the following selected consolidated financial and other data at December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 in part from its consolidated financial statements and notes appearing elsewhere in this annual report. The information at December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are derived from consolidated financial statements and notes that are not contained in this annual report.

Selected Financial Condition Data:	At December 31,				
	2013 <sup>(1)</sup>	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(In Thousands)				
Total assets	\$1,346,379	\$952,880	\$955,047	\$926,409	\$872,354
Cash and cash equivalents	27,321	37,689	48,412	78,321	24,204
Securities available for sale	170,220	176,513	230,814	180,036	183,562
Loans receivable, net	1,047,410	685,163	618,626	606,214	607,692
Deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	987,963	708,355	705,217	664,139	662,378
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	176,272	97,699	100,069	114,169	116,100
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trust	8,248	8,248	8,248	8,248	8,248
Total shareholders' equity	152,842	125,759	130,517	81,104	77,462

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Selected Operating Data:	Years Ended December 31,				
	2013 <sup>(1)</sup>	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)				
Interest and dividend income	\$38,192	\$35,824	\$37,820	\$39,875	\$43,385
Interest expense	8,454	9,633	11,377	13,824	18,861
Net interest income	29,738	26,191	26,443	26,051	24,524
Provision for loan losses	1,319	2,896	1,558	902	2,830
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	28,419	23,295	24,885	25,149	21,694
Noninterest income	8,305	8,717	11,127	10,685	10,181
Noninterest expenses	37,677	30,653	32,592	31,518	31,405
(Loss) income before income tax (benefit) provision	(953 )	1,359	3,420	4,316	470
(Loss) income tax (benefit) provision	(98 )	241	1,003	1,313	35
Net (loss) income	\$(855 )	\$1,118	\$2,417	\$3,003	\$435
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$(0.08 )	\$0.11	\$0.24	\$0.29	\$0.04
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$(0.08 )	\$0.11	\$0.24	\$0.29	\$0.04
Selected Operating Ratios:	At or For the Years Ended December 31,				
Performance Ratios:	2013 <sup>(1)</sup>	2012	2011	2010	2009
(Loss) return on average assets	(0.08 )%	0.12 %	0.26 %	0.34 %	0.05 %
(Loss) return on average equity	(0.63 )	0.86	1.85	3.70	0.58
Interest rate spread <sup>(3)</sup>	2.74	2.63	2.67	2.88	2.67
Net interest margin <sup>(4)</sup>	2.93	2.88	2.96	3.12	2.98
Noninterest expenses to average assets	3.48	3.21	3.44	3.55	3.61
Dividend payout ratio <sup>(5)</sup>	(143.51 )	104.74	49.28	13.49	41.61
Efficiency ratio <sup>(6)</sup>	96.10	88.19	87.54	86.71	90.64
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	122.84	124.84	122.70	114.40	113.28
Average equity to average assets	12.60	13.59	13.80	9.14	8.68
Capital Ratios:					
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.65	21.41	22.21	15.34	14.30
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	14.71	20.20	21.09	14.40	13.36
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.94	11.08	10.86	7.81	8.02
Asset Quality Ratios:					
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans	0.66	0.93	0.80	0.79	0.80
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of nonperforming loans	98.90	83.45	46.93	97.44	162.65
Net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the year	0.10	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.64

(1) Reflects the acquisition of Newport during 2013.

(2) Includes mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts.

(3) Represents the difference between the weighted average yield on average interest-earning assets and the weighted average cost of interest-bearing liabilities.

(4) Represents net interest income as a percent of average interest-earning assets.

(5) Dividends paid divided by basic net income (loss).

(6) Represents noninterest expenses divided by the sum of net interest income and noninterest income, excluding gains or losses on the sale of securities and other-than-temporary impairment of securities.

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Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the Company’s Annual Report to Shareholders attached hereto as Exhibit 13.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the Company’s Annual Report to Shareholders attached hereto as Exhibit 13.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The financial statements and supplementary data required by this item are incorporated herein by reference to the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report to Shareholders attached hereto as Exhibit 13.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company’s management, including the Company’s principal executive officer and principal financial officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s “disclosure controls and procedures,” as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the “Exchange Act”). Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective for the purpose of ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act with the SEC (1) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and (2) is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and of the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the

consolidated financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, using the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on this assessment, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on the criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm has audited and issued a report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. See Exhibit 13 - Annual Report to Shareholders.

### Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In addition, based on that evaluation, no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

### Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

## PART III.

### Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

#### Directors

Information relating to the directors of the Company required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned "Items to be Voted on by Stockholders – Item 1 – Election of Directors" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

#### Executive Officers

Information relating to officers of the Company required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to Part I, Item 1, "Business — Executive Officers of the Registrant" to this annual report on Form 10-K.

#### Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Information regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the cover page to this annual report on Form 10-K and the section captioned "Other Information Relating to Directors and Executive Officers - Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

#### Code of Ethics

Information concerning the Company's code of ethics required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the information contained under the section captioned "Corporate Governance and Board Matters – Code of Ethics and Business Conduct" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. A copy of the code of ethics and business conduct is available to shareholders on the "Governance Documents" portion of the Investor Relations' section on the Company's website at [www.mysifi.com](http://www.mysifi.com).



Corporate Governance

Information regarding the audit committee and its composition and the audit committee's financial expert required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned "Corporate Governance and Board Matters – Committees of the Board of Directors – Audit and Risk Committee" in the Company's Proxy

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Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Information regarding executive compensation and the compensation committee report required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the sections captioned “Executive Compensation,” “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Compensation Committee Report” and “Corporate Governance and Board Matters - Directors’ Compensation” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The information relating to the security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned “Stock Ownership” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned “Other Information Relating to Directors and Executive Officers - Transactions with Related Persons” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Corporate Governance

Information regarding director independence required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned “Corporate Governance and Board Matters– Director Independence” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Information relating to the principal accountant fees and expenses required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned “Audit-Related Matters – Audit Fees” and “Audit-Related Matters – Policy on Audit and Risk Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services by the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

PART IV.

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(1) Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are filed as part of this report:

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Such financial statements are incorporated by reference to the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders.

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(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All financial statement schedules have been omitted because they are either not applicable or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders.

(3) Exhibits

The exhibits listed below are filed as part of this report or are incorporated by reference herein.

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of SI Financial Group, Inc. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 3.2 Bylaws of SI Financial Group, Inc. <sup>(2)</sup>
- 4 Specimen Stock Certificate of SI Financial Group, Inc. <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.1 \*Employment Agreement between Rheo A. Brouillard, SI Financial Group, Inc. and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company, as amended and restated <sup>(4)</sup>
- 10.2 \*Employment Agreement between Brian J. Hull, SI Financial Group, Inc. and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company, as amended and restated <sup>(4)</sup>
- 10.3 \*Savings Institute Directors Retirement Plan <sup>(5)</sup>
- 10.4 \*Amended and Restated Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan <sup>(6)</sup>
- 10.5 \*Savings Institute Group Term Replacement Plan <sup>(5)</sup>
- 10.6 \*Form of Savings Institute Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan – Defined Benefit<sup>(5)</sup>
- 10.7 \*Form of First Amendment to Savings Institute Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan – Defined Benefit <sup>(6)</sup>
- 10.8 \*Form of Savings Institute Director Deferred Fee Agreement <sup>(6)</sup>
- 10.9 \*Form of Savings Institute Director Consultation Plan <sup>(5)</sup>
- 10.10 \*SI Financial Group, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan <sup>(7)</sup>
- 10.11 \*Change in Control Agreement between Laurie L. Gervais, SI Financial Group, Inc. and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.12 \*Form of Section 409A Amendment to the Change in Control Agreement <sup>(3)</sup>
- 10.13 \*Form of Amendment to Supplement Executive Retirement Plan <sup>(8)</sup>
- 10.14 \*SI Financial Group, Inc. 2012 Equity Incentive Plan <sup>(9)</sup>
- 10.15 \*Change in Control Agreement between Jonathan S. Wood, SI Financial Group, Inc. and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company



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10.16	*Change in Control Agreement between Paul R. Little, SI Financial Group, Inc. and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company
13	Annual Report to Shareholders
21	List of Subsidiaries
23.1	Consent of Wolf & Company, P.C.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	The following materials from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

\* Management contract or compensation plan or arrangement.

- Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Exhibits on the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-169302), and any amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 10, 2010.
- (1) Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Exhibits to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-54241) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 2012.
- (2) Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Exhibits to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-54241) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 17, 2011.
- (3) Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Exhibits on the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A (File No. 000-50801) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 17, 2009.
- (4) Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Exhibits on the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-116381), and any amendments thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 10, 2004.
- (5) Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Exhibits on the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 000-50801) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2009.
- (6) Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Appendix to the Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 000-50801) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 6, 2005.
- (7) Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Exhibits to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 000-50801) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2012.
- (8) Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Appendix to the Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (File No. 000-50801) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2012.
- (9)



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## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

SI Financial Group, Inc.

By: /s/ Rheo A. Brouillard  
 Rheo A. Brouillard  
 President and Chief Executive Officer  
 March 12, 2014

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
/s/ Rheo A. Brouillard Rheo A. Brouillard	President and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)	March 12, 2014
/s/ Brian J. Hull Brian J. Hull	Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer)	March 12, 2014
/s/ Lauren L. Murphy Lauren L. Murphy	Senior Vice President and Principal Accounting Officer (principal accounting officer)	March 12, 2014
/s/ Henry P. Hinckley Henry P. Hinckley	Chairman of the Board	March 12, 2014
/s/ Donna M. Evan Donna M. Evan	Director	March 12, 2014
/s/ Roger Engle Roger Engle	Director	March 12, 2014
/s/ Robert O. Gillard Robert O. Gillard	Director	March 12, 2014
/s/ Mark D. Alliod Mark D. Alliod	Director	March 12, 2014
/s/ Michael R. Garvey Michael R. Garvey	Director	March 12, 2014
/s/ Kevin M. McCarthy Kevin M. McCarthy	Director	March 12, 2014
/s/ Kathleen A. Nealon Kathleen A. Nealon	Director	March 12, 2014



/s/ William R. Harvey  
William R. Harvey

Director

March 12, 2014

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