

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LTD/CN
Form 6-K
May 02, 2014

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

Form 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 under
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the month of May, 2014

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LIMITED
(Commission File No. 1-01342)
(translation of Registrant's name into English)

7550 Ogden Dale Road S.E., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2C 4X9
(address of principal executive offices)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant file or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F ☐ Form 40-F ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrants are submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrants are submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): ☐

This Report furnished on Form 6-K shall be incorporated by reference into the Registration Statements of Canadian Pacific Railway Limited on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-127943, 333-13962, 333-140955, 333-183891, 333-183892, 333-183893, 333-188826 and 333-188827).

SIGNATURES

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LIMITED
(Registrant)

Date: May 1, 2014

Signed: /s/ Celeste Evancio
By: Name: Celeste Evancio
Title: Assistant Corporate Secretary

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LIMITED**REPORT ON VOTING RESULTS****(Section 11.3 of National Instrument 51-102)**

The following matters were voted on at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the Meeting) of Canadian Pacific Railway Limited (the Corporation) held on May 1, 2014 in Calgary, Alberta. Each matter voted on is described in greater detail in the Corporation's 2014 Management Proxy Circular.

1. **Appointment of Auditors** Deloitte LLP were appointed auditors of the Corporation. The result of the ballot taken at the Meeting with respect to the appointment of auditors was as follows:

Ø 142,542,408 (99.92%) votes in favour and 113,559 (0.08%) votes withheld.

2. **Acceptance of the Corporation's Approach to Executive Compensation** The result of the ballot taken at the Meeting with respect to the advisory vote accepting the Corporation's approach to executive compensation was as follows:

Ø 123,092,164 (89.84%) votes in favour and 13,927,157 (10.16%) votes against.

3. **Election of Directors** The result of the ballot taken at the Meeting with respect to the election of thirteen directors was as follows:

Nominee	Votes For	% votes For	Votes Withheld	% votes Withheld
William A Ackman	136,675,380	99.75%	345,729	0.25%
Gary F. Colter	136,766,550	99.81%	254,371	0.19%
Isabelle Courville	136,802,299	99.84%	218,798	0.16%
Paul G. Haggis	136,810,014	99.85%	211,092	0.15%
E. Hunter Harrison	136,817,886	99.85%	203,038	0.15%
Paul C. Hilal	134,549,046	98.20%	2,471,898	1.80%
Krystyna T. Hoeg	136,018,903	99.27%	1,002,208	0.73%
Rebecca MacDonald	136,515,006	99.63%	505,911	0.37%
Anthony R. Melman	136,852,668	99.88%	168,426	0.12%
Linda J. Morgan	136,308,213	99.48%	712,897	0.52%
Hon. Jim Prentice	136,803,061	99.84%	217,860	0.16%
Andrew F. Reardon	136,642,666	99.72%	378,427	0.28%
Stephen C. Tobias	136,380,676	99.53%	640,430	0.47%

Canadian Pacific Railway Limited

By: (SIGNED)

Celeste Evancio

Assistant Corporate Secretary

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30,000

1.95

%

Total

\$

916,500

1.32

%

Information regarding short-term overnight FHLB advances follows:

(dollars in thousands)

June 30, 2015

December 31, 2014

Outstanding balance at end of period	\$	387,000	\$	198,000
Weighted average interest rate at end of period		0.15%		0.14%

Three Months Ended
June 30,

Six Months Ended
June 30,

(dollars in thousands)

2015

2014

2015

2014

Average outstanding balance during the period	\$	111,193	\$	11,047	\$	73,783	\$	3,199
Average interest rate during the period		0.15%		0.25%		0.15%		0.25%
Maximum outstanding at any month end during the period	\$	387,000	\$	93,000	\$	387,000	\$	93,000

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The following table illustrates real estate loans pledged to collateralize advances and letters of credit with the FHLB:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
First lien, single family residential real estate	\$ 1,338,184	\$ 1,333,811
Home equity lines of credit	105,112	103,064
Multi-family commercial real estate	19,786	12,682

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6. FAIR VALUE

Fair value represents the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

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

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The Bank used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate the fair value of each type of financial instrument:

Securities available for sale: Quoted market prices in an active market are available for the Bank's mutual fund investment and fall within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Except for the Bank's mutual fund investment and its private label mortgage backed security, the fair value of securities available for sale is typically determined by matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities, but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities (Level 2 inputs).

The Bank's private label mortgage backed security remains illiquid, and as such, the Bank classifies this security as a Level 3 security in accordance with ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. Based on this determination, the Bank utilized an income valuation model (present value model) approach in determining the fair value of this security.

See in this section of the filing under Footnote 2 – Investment Securities – for additional discussion regarding the Bank's private label mortgage backed security.

Mortgage loans held for sale: The fair value of mortgage loans held for sale is determined using quoted secondary market prices. Mortgage loans held for sale are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative instruments: Mortgage Banking derivatives used in the ordinary course of business primarily consist of mandatory forward sales contracts (forward contracts) and interest rate lock loan commitments. The fair value of the Bank's derivative instruments is primarily measured by obtaining pricing from broker-dealers recognized to be market participants. The pricing is derived from market observable inputs that can generally be verified and do not typically involve significant judgment by the Bank. Forward contracts and rate lock loan commitments are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Interest rate swap agreements: Interest rate swaps are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company values its interest rate swaps using Bloomberg Valuation Service's derivative pricing functions and therefore classifies such valuations as Level 2. Valuations of these interest rate swaps are also received from the relevant counterparty and validated against internal calculations. The Company has considered counterparty credit risk in the valuation of its interest rate swap assets and has considered its own credit risk in the valuation of its interest rate swap liabilities.

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Impaired loans: Collateral dependent impaired loans generally reflect partial charge-downs to their respective fair value, which is commonly based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Non-real estate collateral may be valued using an appraisal, net book value per the borrower's financial statements or aging reports, adjusted or discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation, and management's expertise and knowledge of the client and client's business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. Collateral dependent loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly.

Premises, held for sale: Premises held for sale are accounted for at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Fair value is commonly based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches, including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments may be significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Other real estate owned: Assets acquired through or instead of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Fair value is commonly based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches, including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments may be significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Appraisals for both collateral-dependent impaired loans, other real estate owned and premises held for sale are performed by certified general appraisers (for commercial properties) or certified residential appraisers (for residential properties) whose qualifications and licenses have been reviewed and verified by the Bank. Once the appraisal is received, a member of the Bank's Credit Administration Department reviews the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal, as well as the overall resulting fair value in comparison with independent data sources, such as recent market data or industry-wide statistics. On at least an annual basis, the Bank performs a back test of collateral appraisals by comparing actual selling prices on recent collateral sales to the most recent appraisal of such collateral. Back tests are performed for each collateral class, e.g., residential real estate or commercial real estate, and may lead to additional adjustments to the value of unliquidated collateral of similar class.

Mortgage servicing rights: On at least a quarterly basis, MSRs are evaluated for impairment based upon the fair value of the MSRs as compared to carrying amount. If the carrying amount of an individual grouping exceeds fair value, impairment is recorded and the respective individual tranche is carried at fair value. If the carrying amount of an individual grouping does not exceed fair value, impairment is reversed if previously recognized and the carrying value of the individual tranche is based on the amortization method. The valuation model utilizes assumptions that market

participants would use in estimating future net servicing income and that can generally be validated against available market data (Level 2).

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a **recurring basis** as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, including financial assets and liabilities for which the Bank has elected the fair value option, are summarized below:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2015 Using:				Total Fair Value			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)					
Financial assets:								
Securities available for sale:								
U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agencies	\$	\$	198,851	\$	\$	198,851		
Private label mortgage backed security				5,231		5,231		
Mortgage backed securities - residential			107,880			107,880		
Collateralized mortgage obligations			128,260			128,260		
Freddie Mac preferred stock			231			231		
Mutual fund		1,015				1,015		
Corporate bonds			15,144			15,144		
Total securities available for sale	\$	1,015	\$	450,366	\$	5,231	\$	456,612
Mortgage loans held for sale	\$		\$	10,277	\$		\$	10,277
Rate lock commitments				376				376
Financial liabilities:								
Mandatory forward contracts				1				1
Interest rate swap agreements				505				505

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014 Using:				
(in thousands)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Total Fair Value
Financial assets:					
Securities available for sale:					
U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agencies	\$	\$ 146,922	\$	\$	146,922
Private label mortgage backed security			5,250		5,250
Mortgage backed securities - residential		124,256			124,256
Collateralized mortgage obligations		143,171			143,171
Freddie Mac preferred stock		231			231
Mutual fund	1,018				1,018
Corporate bonds		15,063			15,063
Total securities available for sale	\$ 1,018	\$ 429,643	\$ 5,250	\$	435,911
Mortgage loans held for sale	\$	\$ 6,388	\$	\$	6,388
Rate lock commitments		250			250
Financial liabilities:					
Mandatory forward contracts		33			33

Interest rate swap agreements	488	488
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All transfers between levels are generally recognized at the end of each quarter. There were no transfers into or out of Level 1, 2 or 3 assets during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

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The table below presents a reconciliation of the Bank's private label mortgage backed security. This is the only asset that was measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 5,235	\$ 5,270	\$ 5,250	\$ 5,485
Total gains or losses included in earnings:				
Net change in unrealized gain	(4)	315	(26)	369
Recovery of actual losses previously recorded		34	35	66
Principal paydowns		(158)	(28)	(459)
Balance, end of period	\$ 5,231	\$ 5,461	\$ 5,231	\$ 5,461

The fair value of the Bank's single private label mortgage backed security is supported by analysis prepared by an independent third party. The third party's approach to determining fair value involved several steps: 1) detailed collateral analysis of the underlying mortgages, including consideration of geographic location, original loan-to-value and the weighted average Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) score of the borrowers; 2) collateral performance projections for each pool of mortgages underlying the security (probability of default, severity of default, and prepayment probabilities) and 3) discounted cash flow modeling.

The significant unobservable inputs in the fair value measurement of the Bank's single private label mortgage backed security are prepayment rates, probability of default and loss severity in the event of default. Significant fluctuations in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower/higher fair value measurement.

The following table presents quantitative information about recurring Level 3 fair value measurements at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range
Private label mortgage backed security	\$ 5,231	Discounted cash flow	(1) Constant prepayment rate	(4.0)% - 6.5%
			(2) Probability of default	3.0% - 13.0%
			(2) Loss severity	60% - 90%
December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range
Private label mortgage backed security	\$ 5,250	Discounted cash flow	(1) Constant prepayment rate	0.5% - 6.5%

(2) Probability of default	3.0% - 6.2%
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(2) Loss severity	60% - 75%
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The Bank has elected the fair value option for mortgage loans held for sale. These loans are intended for sale and the Bank believes that the fair value is the best indicator of the resolution of these loans. Interest income is recorded based on the contractual terms of the loan and in accordance with Bank policy for such instruments. None of these loans were past due 90-days-or-more nor on nonaccrual as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the aggregate fair value, contractual balance (including accrued interest), and gain or loss was as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Aggregate fair value	\$	10,277	\$	6,388
Contractual balance		10,057		6,265
Gain		220		123

The total amount of gains and losses from changes in fair value included in earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 for mortgage loans held for sale are presented in the following table:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2015		2014		2015		2014	
Interest income	\$	57	\$	49	\$	113	\$	95
Change in fair value		(81)		159		97		124
Total included in earnings	\$	(24)	\$	208	\$	210	\$	219

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Assets measured at fair value on a **non-recurring basis** as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized below:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2015 Using:			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
Impaired loans:				
Residential real estate:				
Owner occupied	\$	\$	\$ 3,371	\$ 3,371
Non owner occupied			435	435
Commercial real estate			3,828	3,828
Home equity			1,266	1,266
Total impaired loans*	\$	\$	\$ 8,900	\$ 8,900
Other real estate owned:				
Residential real estate	\$	\$	\$ 143	\$ 143
Commercial real estate			1,031	1,031
Total other real estate owned	\$	\$	\$ 1,174	\$ 1,174
Premises, held for sale	\$	\$	\$ 1,251	\$ 1,251

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014 Using:			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
Impaired loans:				
Residential real estate:				
Owner occupied	\$	\$	\$ 1,678	\$ 1,678
Non owner occupied			702	702
Commercial real estate			6,122	6,122
Home equity			1,346	1,346
Total impaired loans*	\$	\$	\$ 9,848	\$ 9,848
Other real estate owned:				
Residential real estate	\$	\$	\$ 1,916	\$ 1,916
Commercial real estate			2,845	2,845
Construction & land development			4,427	4,427
Total other real estate owned	\$	\$	\$ 9,188	\$ 9,188
Premises, held for sale	\$	\$	\$ 1,317	\$ 1,317

* - The impaired loan balances in the above two tables exclude TDRs which are not collateral dependent. The difference between the carrying value and the fair value of impaired loans measured at fair value is reconciled in a subsequent table of this Footnote 6 and represents estimated selling costs to liquidate the underlying collateral on such debt.

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The following tables present quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements for financial instruments measured at fair value on a **non-recurring basis** at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
Impaired loans - residential real estate owner occupied	\$ 3,371	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 38% (10%)
Impaired loans - residential real estate non owner occupied	\$ 435	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 33% (14%)
Impaired loans - commercial real estate	\$ 1,884	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 22 (4%)
	\$ 1,944	Income approach	Adjustments for differences between net operating income expectations	42% (42%)
Impaired loans - home equity	\$ 1,266	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	2% - 37% (19%)
Other real estate owned - residential real estate	\$ 143	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	10% - 80% (14%)
Other real estate owned - commercial real estate	\$ 1,031	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	33% (33%)
Premises, held for sale	\$ 1,251	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	5% (5%)

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December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)
Impaired loans - residential real estate owner occupied	\$ 1,678	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 33% (7%)
Impaired loans - residential real estate non owner occupied	\$ 702	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 33% (18%)
Impaired loans - commercial real estate	\$ 2,615	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 9% (2%)
	\$ 3,507	Income approach	Adjustments for differences between net operating income expectations	3%-37% (22%)
Impaired loans - home equity	\$ 1,346	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	0% - 35% (12%)
Other real estate owned - residential real estate	\$ 1,916	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	9% - 23% (19%)
Other real estate owned - commercial real estate	\$ 1,378	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	11% - 14% (13%)
	\$ 1,467	Income approach	Adjustments for differences between net operating income expectations	19% (19%)
Other real estate owned - construction & land development	\$ 2,000	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	13% - 70% (38%)
	\$ 2,427	Income approach	Adjustments for differences between net operating income expectations	8% - 9% (8%)
Premises, held for sale	\$ 1,317	Sales comparison approach	Adjustments determined for differences between comparable sales	1% (1%)

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The following section details impairment charges recognized during the period:

Impaired Loans

Collateral dependent impaired loans are generally measured for impairment using the fair value of the underlying collateral. The Bank's practice is to obtain new or updated appraisals on the loans subject to the initial impairment review and then to evaluate the need for an update to this value on an as necessary or possibly annual basis thereafter (depending on the market conditions impacting the value of the collateral). The Bank may discount the appraisal amount as necessary for selling costs and past due real estate taxes. If a new or updated appraisal is not available at the time of a loan's impairment review, the Bank may apply a discount to the existing value of an old appraisal to reflect the property's current estimated value if it is believed to have deteriorated in either: (i) the physical or economic aspects of the subject property or (ii) material changes in market conditions. The impairment review generally results in a partial charge-off of the loan if fair value less selling costs are below the loan's carrying value. Impaired loans that are collateral dependent are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy when impairment is determined using the fair value method.

Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans are as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Carrying amount of loans measured at fair value	\$ 7,727	\$ 8,343
Estimated selling costs considered in carrying amount	1,173	1,505
Total fair value	\$ 8,900	\$ 9,848

Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned, which is carried at the lower of cost or fair value, is periodically assessed for impairment based on fair value at the reporting date. Fair value is determined from external appraisals using judgments and estimates of external professionals. Many of these inputs are not observable and, accordingly, these measurements are classified as Level 3. All of the Bank's individual other real estate owned properties were carried at the lower of their fair value or cost at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Details of other real estate owned carrying value and write downs follow:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Other real estate carried at fair value	\$ 1,174	\$ 9,188
Other real estate carried at cost	1,746	2,055
Total carrying value of other real estate owned	\$ 2,920	\$ 11,243

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(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Other real estate owned write-downs during the period	\$ 220	\$ 333	\$ 704	\$ 1,217

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Premises, Held for Sale

The Company closed its Hudson, Florida banking center on January 16, 2015. The Hudson premises were held for sale at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and carried at \$1 million, its fair value less estimated selling costs. Fair value was determined from an external appraisal using judgments and estimates. Many of these inputs are not observable and, accordingly, these measurements are classified as Level 3.

The Hudson premises were written down \$33,000 and \$66,000 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, with no similar write-downs for the same periods in 2014.

In July 2015, the Company formally agreed to sell its banking center in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. As of June 30, 2015, the premises of the banking center were carried at approximately \$1 million, which equals the total costs of the premises less accumulated depreciation.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

MSRs are carried at lower of cost or fair value. No MSRs were carried at fair value at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

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The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of all financial instruments, at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 follows:

(in thousands)	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2015:			Total Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 92,766	\$ 92,766	\$	\$	\$ 92,766
Securities available for sale	456,612	1,015	450,366	5,231	456,612
Securities be held to maturity	43,070		43,600		43,600
Mortgage loans held for sale, at fair value	10,277		10,277		10,277
Other loans held for sale, at the lower of cost or fair value	1,542		1,542		1,542
Loans, net of Allowance	3,298,729			3,332,960	3,332,960
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	28,208				NA
Accrued interest receivable	8,938		8,938		8,938
Other assets	376		376		376
Liabilities:					
Non interest-bearing deposits	598,572		598,572		598,572
Transaction deposits	1,434,868		1,434,868		1,434,868
Time deposits	246,170		246,670		246,670
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	229,825		229,825		229,825
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	916,500		929,972		929,972
Subordinated note	41,240		40,874		40,874
Accrued interest payable	1,207		1,207		1,207
Other liabilities	506		506		506

NA - Not applicable

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014:					Total Fair Value
(in thousands)	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 72,878	\$ 72,878	\$	\$	\$ 72,878
Securities available for sale	435,911	1,018	429,643	5,250	435,911
Securities be held to maturity	45,437		45,807		45,807
Mortgage loans held for sale, at fair value	6,388		6,388		6,388
Loans, net of Allowance	3,016,085			3,045,443	3,045,443
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	28,208				NA
Accrued interest receivable	8,807		8,807		8,807
Other assets	250		250		250

Liabilities:			
Non interest-bearing deposits	502,569	502,569	502,569
Transaction deposits	1,290,400	1,290,400	1,290,400
Time deposits	265,213	265,858	265,858
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	356,108	356,108	356,108
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	707,500	721,346	721,346
Subordinated note	41,240	41,198	41,198
Accrued interest payable	1,262	1,262	1,262
Other liabilities	521	521	521

NA - Not applicable

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Fair value estimates are based on existing on and off-balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in any of the Bank's estimates.

The assumptions used in the estimation of the fair value of the Company's financial instruments are explained below. Where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using discounted cash flow and other valuation techniques. Discounted cash flows can be significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. The following fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and should not be considered representative of the liquidation value of the Company's financial instruments, but rather a good-faith estimate of the fair value of financial instruments held by the Company.

In addition to those previously disclosed, the following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents The carrying amounts of cash and short-term instruments approximate fair values and are classified as Level 1.

Other loans held for sale, at the lower of cost or fair value Other loans held for sale constitute short-term consumer loans generally sold within two business days of origination. The carrying amounts of these loans, due to their short-term nature, approximate fair value, resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Loans, net of Allowance The fair value of loans is calculated using discounted cash flows by loan type resulting in a Level 3 classification. The discount rate used to determine the present value of the loan portfolio is an estimated market rate that reflects the credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loan portfolio without considering widening credit spreads due to market illiquidity. The estimated maturity is based on the Bank's historical experience with repayments adjusted to estimate the effect of current market conditions. The Allowance is considered a reasonable discount for credit risk. The methods utilized to estimate the fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price.

Federal Home Loan Bank stock It is not practical to determine the fair value of FHLB stock due to restrictions placed on its transferability.

Accrued interest receivable/payable The carrying amounts of accrued interest, due to their short-term nature, approximate fair value resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Deposits Fair values for time deposits have been determined using discounted cash flows. The discount rate used is based on estimated market rates for deposits of similar remaining maturities and are classified as Level 2. The carrying amounts of all other deposits, due to their short-term nature, approximate their fair values and are also classified as Level 2.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings The carrying amount for securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings generally maturing within ninety days approximates its fair value resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Federal Home Loan Bank advances The fair value of the FHLB advances is obtained from the FHLB and is calculated by discounting contractual cash flows using an estimated interest rate based on the current rates available to the Company for debt of similar remaining maturities and collateral terms resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Subordinated note The fair value for subordinated debentures is calculated using discounted cash flows based upon current market spreads to London Interbank Borrowing Rate (LIBOR) for debt of similar remaining maturities and collateral terms resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Other assets/liabilities Other assets and liabilities consist of interest rate swap agreements and other derivative assets and liabilities previously described above.

The fair value estimates presented herein are based on pertinent information available to management as of the respective period ends. Although management is not aware of any factors that would dramatically affect the estimated fair value amounts, such

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amounts have not been comprehensively revalued for purposes of these financial statements since that date and, therefore, estimates of fair value may differ significantly from the amounts presented.

7. MORTGAGE BANKING ACTIVITIES

Activity for mortgage loans held for sale was as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 12,748	\$ 2,414	\$ 6,388	\$ 3,506
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	50,173	19,174	96,008	33,284
Proceeds from the sale of mortgage loans held for sale	(53,775)	(15,447)	(94,472)	(31,147)
Net gain on sale of mortgage loans held for sale	1,131	668	2,353	1,166
Balance, end of period	\$ 10,277	\$ 6,809	\$ 10,277	\$ 6,809

The following table presents the components of Mortgage Banking income:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net gain realized on sale of mortgage loans held for sale	\$ 1,209	\$ 460	\$ 2,098	\$ 918
Net change in fair value recognized on loans held for sale	(81)	159	97	124
Net change in fair value recognized on rate lock commitments	(121)	99	126	179
Net change in fair value recognized on forward contracts	124	(50)	32	(55)
Net gain recognized	1,131	668	2,353	1,166
Loan servicing income	471	492	940	794
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	(378)	(348)	(716)	(662)
Net servicing income recognized	93	144	224	132
Total Mortgage Banking income	\$ 1,224	\$ 812	\$ 2,577	\$ 1,298

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Activity for capitalized mortgage servicing rights was as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 4,864	\$ 5,227	\$ 4,813	\$ 5,409
Additions	485	130	874	262
Amortized to expense	(378)	(348)	(716)	(662)
Balance, end of period	\$ 4,971	\$ 5,009	\$ 4,971	\$ 5,009

There was no balance or activity in the valuation allowance for capitalized mortgage servicing rights for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

Other information relating to mortgage servicing rights follows:

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Fair value of mortgage servicing rights portfolio	\$ 6,922	\$ 6,651
Monthly prepayment rate of unpaid principal balance*	105% - 462%	95% - 462%
Discount rate	12%	10%
Weighted average default rate	1.50%	1.50%
Weighted average life in years	6.42	5.70

* - Rates are applied to individual tranches with similar characteristics.

Mortgage Banking derivatives used in the ordinary course of business primarily consist of mandatory forward sales contracts and interest rate lock loan commitments. Mandatory forward contracts represent future commitments to deliver loans at a specified price and date and are used to manage interest rate risk on loan commitments and mortgage loans held for sale. Interest rate lock loan commitments represent commitments to fund loans at a specific rate. These derivatives involve underlying items, such as interest rates, and are designed to transfer risk. Substantially all of these instruments expire within 90 days from the date of issuance. Notional amounts are amounts on which calculations and payments are based, but which do not represent credit exposure, as credit exposure is limited to the amounts required to be received or paid.

Mandatory forward contracts also contain an element of risk in that the counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of such agreements. In the event the counterparties fail to deliver commitments or are unable to fulfill their obligations, the Bank could potentially incur significant additional costs by replacing the positions at then current market rates. The Bank manages its risk of exposure by limiting counterparties to those banks and institutions deemed appropriate by management and the Board of Directors. The Bank does not expect any counterparty to default on their obligations and therefore, the Bank does not expect to incur any cost related to counterparty default.

The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk on loans held for sale and rate lock loan commitments. As market interest rates fluctuate, the fair value of mortgage loans held for sale and rate lock commitments will decline or increase. To offset this interest rate risk the Bank enters into derivatives, such as mandatory forward contracts to sell loans. The fair value of these mandatory forward contracts will fluctuate as market interest rates fluctuate, and the change in the value of these instruments is expected to largely, though not entirely, offset the change in fair value of loans held for sale and rate lock commitments. The objective of this activity is to minimize the exposure to losses on rate loan lock commitments and loans held for sale due to market interest rate fluctuations. The net effect of derivatives on earnings will depend on risk management activities and a variety of other factors, including: market interest rate volatility; the amount of rate lock commitments that close; the ability to fill the forward contracts before expiration; and the time period required to close and sell loans.

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The following table includes the notional amounts and fair values of mortgage loans held for sale and mortgage banking derivatives as of the period ends presented:

(in thousands)	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Included in Mortgage loans held for sale:				
Mortgage loans held for sale	\$ 10,057	\$ 10,277	\$ 6,265	\$ 6,388
Included in other assets:				
Rate lock loan commitments	\$ 23,261	\$ 376	\$ 12,866	\$ 250
Included in other liabilities:				
Mandatory forward contracts	\$ 26,186	\$ 1	\$ 13,181	\$ 33

Table of Contents**8. INTEREST RATE SWAPS**

Interest rate swap derivatives are reported at fair value in other assets or other liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship. For a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the derivative's unrealized gain or loss is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). For derivatives not designated as hedges, the gain or loss is recognized in current period earnings.

Interest Rate Swaps Used as Cash Flow Hedges

The Bank entered into two interest rate swap agreements (swaps) during 2013 as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. The Bank designated the swaps as cash flow hedges intended to reduce the variability in cash flows attributable to either FHLB advances tied to the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or the overall changes in cash flows on certain money market deposit accounts tied to one-month LIBOR. The counterparty for both swaps met the Bank's credit standards and the Bank believes that the credit risk inherent in the swap contracts is not significant.

The swaps were determined to be fully effective during all periods presented; therefore, no amount of ineffectiveness was included in net income. The aggregate fair value of the swaps is recorded in other liabilities with changes in fair value recorded in OCI. The amount included in accumulated OCI would be reclassified to current earnings should the hedge no longer be considered effective. The Bank expects the hedges to remain fully effective during the remaining term of the swaps.

The following table reflects information about swaps designated as cash flow hedges as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(in thousands)	Notional Amount	Pay Rate	Receive Rate	Term	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
					Assets/(Liabilities)	Unrealized Gain (Loss) in Accumulated OCI	Assets/(Liabilities)	Unrealized Gain (Loss) in Accumulated OCI
Interest rate swap on money market deposits	\$ 10,000	2.17%	1-month LIBOR	Dec. 2013 - Dec. 2020	\$ (239)	\$ (155)	\$ (232)	\$ (150)
Interest rate swap on FHLB advance	10,000	2.33%	3-month LIBOR	Dec. 2013 - Dec. 2020	(266)	(173)	(256)	(166)
	\$ 20,000				\$ (505)	\$ (328)	\$ (488)	\$ (316)

The following table reflects the total interest expense recorded in the consolidated statements of income during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 as a result of periodic swap settlements:

Three Months Ended
June,

Six Months Ended
June,

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(in thousands)	2015		2014		2015		2014	
Interest rate swap on money market deposits	\$	50	\$	51	\$	99	\$	100
Interest rate swap on FHLB advance		53		48		105		99
Total interest expense on swap transactions	\$	103	\$	99	\$	204	\$	199

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The following tables present the net gains (losses) recorded in accumulated OCI and the consolidated statements of income relating to the swaps used as cash flow hedges for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June,			Six Months Ended June,		
	2015		2014	2015		2014
Gains (losses) recognized in OCI on derivative (Effective Portion)	\$	175	\$ (364)	\$ (221)	\$	(704)
Losses reclassified from OCI on derivative (Effective Portion)	\$	(103)	\$ (99)	\$ (204)	\$	(199)
Gains (losses) recognized in income on derivative (Ineffective Portion)	\$		\$	\$		

The estimated net amount of the existing losses that are reported in accumulated OCI at June 30, 2015 that is expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months is \$369,000.

Non-hedge Interest Rate Swaps

The Bank enters into interest rate swaps to facilitate client transactions and meet their financing needs. Upon entering into these instruments to meet client needs, the Bank enters into offsetting positions in order to minimize the Bank's interest rate risk. These swaps are derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments, and therefore changes in fair value are reported in current year earnings.

Interest rate swap contracts involve the risk of dealing with counterparties and their ability to meet contractual terms. When the fair value of a derivative instrument contract is positive, this generally indicates that the counterparty or client owes the Bank, and results in credit risk to the Bank. When the fair value of a derivative instrument contract is negative, the Bank owes the client or counterparty and therefore, has no credit risk.

A summary of the Bank's interest rate swaps related to clients as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is included in the following table:

(in thousands)	Bank Position	Notional Amount June 30, 2015		Fair Value December 31, 2014	
Interest rate swaps with Bank clients	Pay variable/receive fixed	\$	19,277	\$ (69)	\$
Offsetting interest rate swaps with counterparty	Pay fixed/receive variable		19,277	69	
Total		\$	38,554	\$	\$

The Bank is required to pledge securities as collateral when the Bank is in a net loss position for all swaps with non-client counterparties when such net loss positions exceed \$250,000. The fair value of investment securities pledged as collateral by the Bank to cover such net loss positions totaled \$974,000 and \$734,000 at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents**9. OFF BALANCE SHEET RISKS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The Company, in the normal course of business, is party to financial instruments with off balance sheet risk. These financial instruments primarily include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. The contract or notional amounts of these instruments reflect the potential future obligations of the Company pursuant to those financial instruments. Creditworthiness for all instruments is evaluated on a case by case basis in accordance with the Company's credit policies. Collateral from the client may be required based on the Company's credit evaluation of the client and may include business assets of commercial clients, as well as personal property and real estate of individual clients or guarantors.

The Company also extends binding commitments to clients and prospective clients. Such commitments assure a borrower of financing for a specified period of time at a specified rate. Additionally, the Company makes binding purchase commitments to third party loan correspondent originators. These commitments assure that the Company will purchase a loan from such correspondent originators at a specific price for a specific period of time. The risk to the Company under such loan commitments is limited by the terms of the contracts. For example, the Company may not be obligated to advance funds if the client's financial condition deteriorates or if the client fails to meet specific covenants.

An approved but unfunded loan commitment represents a potential credit risk and a liquidity risk, since the Company's client(s) may demand immediate cash that would require funding. In addition, unfunded loan commitments represent interest rate risk as market interest rates may rise above the rate committed to the Company's client. Since a portion of these loan commitments normally expire unused, the total amount of outstanding commitments at any point in time may not require future funding.

The table below presents the Company's commitments, exclusive of Mortgage Banking loan commitments, for each period ended:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Unused warehouse lines of credit	\$	156,095	\$	208,069
Unused home equity lines of credit		266,886		240,372
Unused loan commitments - other		289,756		216,806
Commitments to purchase loans ⁽¹⁾		20,751		15,798
Standby letters of credit		13,460		12,383
FHLB letters of credit				750
Total commitments	\$	746,948	\$	694,178

(1) - Commitments made through the Bank's Correspondent Lending channel.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a client to a third party. The terms and risk of loss involved in issuing standby letters of credit are similar to those involved in issuing loan commitments and extending credit. In addition to credit risk, the Company also has liquidity risk associated with standby letters of credit because funding for these obligations could be required immediately. The Company does not deem this risk to be material.

Table of Contents**10. EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Class A and Class B Shares participate equally in undistributed earnings. The difference in earnings per share between the two classes of common stock results solely from the 10% per share cash dividend premium paid on Class A Common Stock over that paid on Class B Common Stock.

A reconciliation of the combined Class A and Class B Common Stock numerators and denominators of the earnings per share and diluted earnings per share computations is presented below:

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income	\$ 8,320	\$ 6,322	\$ 22,108	\$ 18,306
Weighted average shares outstanding	20,860	20,793	20,859	20,795
Effect of dilutive securities	81	95	80	96
Average shares outstanding including dilutive securities	20,941	20,888	20,939	20,891
Basic earnings per share:				
Class A Common Stock	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.31	\$ 1.07	\$ 0.88
Class B Common Stock	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.85
Diluted earnings per share:				
Class A Common Stock	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.30	\$ 1.07	\$ 0.88
Class B Common Stock	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.85

Stock options excluded from the detailed earnings per share calculation because their impact was antidilutive are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Antidilutive stock options	330,150	15,500	332,150	15,500
Average antidilutive stock options	237,118	15,500	126,684	15,500

Table of Contents**11. STOCK PLANS AND STOCK BASED COMPENSATION**

On January 15, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors adopted the Republic Bancorp, Inc. 2015 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2015 Plan"), which became effective April 23, 2015 when the Company's shareholders approved the 2015 Plan. The 2015 Plan replaced the Company's 2005 Stock Incentive Plan, which expired on March 15, 2015.

The number of authorized shares under the 2015 Plan is fixed at 3,000,000, with such number subject to adjustment in the event of certain events, such as stock dividends, stock splits or the like. There is a minimum three-year vesting period for awards granted to employees under the 2015 Plan that vest based solely on the completion of a specified period of service, with options and restricted stock awards generally exercisable five to six years after the issue date. Stock options generally must be exercised within one year from the date the options become exercisable and have an exercise price that is at least equal to the fair market value of the Company's stock on the date the options were granted.

All shares issued under the above mentioned plans through June 30, 2015 were from authorized and reserved unissued shares. The Company has a sufficient number of authorized and reserved unissued shares to satisfy all anticipated option exercises. There are no Class B stock options outstanding or available for exercise under the Company's plans.

The fair value of each stock option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes based stock option valuation model. This model requires the input of subjective assumptions that will usually have a significant impact on the fair value estimate. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of Republic's stock and other factors. Expected dividends are based on dividend trends and the market price of Republic's stock price at grant. Republic uses historical data to estimate option exercises and employee terminations within the valuation model. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve at the time of grant.

All share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized as compensation expense over the service period (generally the vesting period) in the consolidated financial statements based on their fair values.

The following table summarizes stock option activity from January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015:

	Options Class A Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, January 1, 2014	327,500	\$ 20.03		
Granted	1,000	23.50		
Exercised	(90,500)	19.78		
Forfeited or expired	(83,000)	20.09		
Outstanding, December 31, 2014	155,000	\$ 20.15	1.14	\$ 710,000

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Granted	317,900		24.50		
Exercised	(11,000)		18.99		
Forfeited or expired					
Outstanding, June 30, 2015	461,900	\$	23.18	3.90	\$ 1,204,000
Fully vested and expected to vest	461,900	\$	23.18	3.90	\$ 1,204,000
Exercisable (vested) at June 30, 2015	128,000	\$	19.91	0.42	\$ 753,000

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Information related to stock options for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$	\$ 7	\$ 54	\$ 26
Cash received from options exercised, net of shares redeemed		97	119	117
Total fair value of options granted		1,140	1,140	

The following table summarizes restricted stock activity from January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015:

	Restricted Stock Awards	Weighted-average grant date fair value per share
Outstanding, January 1, 2014	87,000	\$ 19.85
Granted		
Forfeited or expired	(1,500)	19.85
Earned and issued	(5,000)	19.85
Outstanding, December 31, 2014	80,500	19.85
Granted	2,500	25.19
Forfeited or expired		
Earned and issued		
Outstanding, June 30, 2015	83,000	\$ 20.01

The Company recorded expense related to stock options and restricted stock awards for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Stock option expense (credit)	\$ 51	\$ (18)	\$ 56	\$ 13
Restricted stock award expense	\$ 74	\$ 180	\$ 147	\$ 255

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Unrecognized stock option and restricted stock award expense related to unvested options and awards (net of estimated forfeitures) are estimated as follows:

(in thousands)	Restricted Stock Awards		Options		Total
2015	\$	152	\$	140	\$ 292
2016		304		273	577
2017		278		269	547
2018		123		266	389
2019		12		147	159
2020 and after		11		30	41
Total	\$	880	\$	1,125	\$ 2,005

Table of Contents**12. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE AND OTHER SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS**

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase consist of short-term excess funds from correspondent banks, repurchase agreements and overnight liabilities to deposit clients arising from the Bank's treasury management program. While comparable to deposits in their transactional nature, these overnight liabilities to clients are in the form of repurchase agreements.

Repurchase agreements collateralized by securities are treated as financings; accordingly, the securities involved with the agreements are recorded as assets and are held by a safekeeping agent and the obligations to repurchase the securities are reflected as liabilities. Should the fair value of currently pledged securities fall below the associated repurchase agreements, the Bank would be required to pledge additional securities. To mitigate the risk of under collateralization, the Bank typically pledges at least two percent more in securities than the associated repurchase agreements. All such securities are under the Bank's control.

Information regarding securities sold under agreements to repurchase follows:

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Outstanding balance at end of period for overnight repurchase agreements accounted for as secured borrowings	\$	229,825	\$	356,108
Weighted average interest rate at end of period		0.02%		0.04%
Fair value of securities pledged as collateral				
U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agencies	\$	87,912	\$	121,378
Mortgage backed securities - residential		91,591		105,144
Collateralized mortgage obligations		121,037		151,956
Total securities pledged	\$	300,540	\$	378,478

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2015	2014		2015	2014	
Average outstanding balance during the period	\$	335,530	\$	259,132	\$	363,321
Average interest rate during the period		0.02%		0.03%		0.03%
Maximum outstanding at any month end during the period	\$	340,196	\$	265,526	\$	408,955
						265,526

Table of Contents**13. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

OCI components and related tax effects were as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Available for Sale Securities:				
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale	\$ (1,056)	\$ 2,626	\$ 182	\$ 2,628
Reclassification adjustment for gain on security available for sale recognized in earnings	(88)		(88)	
Change in unrealized gain on security available for sale for which a portion of an other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized in earnings	(4)	315	(26)	369
Net unrealized gains (losses)	(1,148)	2,941	68	2,997
Tax effect	401	(1,029)	(23)	(1,049)
Net of tax	(747)	1,912	45	1,948
Cash Flow Hedges:				
Change in fair value of derivatives used for cash flow hedges	175	(364)	(221)	(704)
Reclassification amount for derivative losses realized in income	103	99	204	199
Net unrealized gains (losses)	278	(265)	(17)	(505)
Tax effect	(97)	92	5	176
Net of tax	181	(173)	(12)	(329)
Total OCI components, net of tax	\$ (566)	\$ 1,739	\$ 33	\$ 1,619

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Significant amounts reclassified out of each component of accumulated OCI for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	Affected Line Items in the Consolidated Statements of Income	Amounts Reclassified From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
		Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
Available for Sale Securities:					
Reclassification adjustment for gain on security available for sale recognized in earnings	Gain on call of security available for sale	\$ 88	\$	\$ 88	\$
Tax effect	Income tax expense	(31)		(31)	
Net of tax	Net income	57		57	
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Interest rate swap on money market deposits	Interest expense on deposits	(50)	(51)	(99)	(100)
Interest rate swap on FHLB advance	Interest expense on FHLB advances	(53)	(48)	(105)	(99)
Total cash flow hedges	Total interest expense	(103)	(99)	(204)	(199)
Tax effect	Income tax expense	36	35	71	70
Net of tax	Net income	(67)	(64)	(133)	(129)
Net of tax, total all reclassifications	Net income	\$ (10)	\$ (64)	\$ (76)	\$ (129)

The following is a summary of the accumulated OCI balances, net of tax:

(in thousands)	Dec. 31, 2014	2015 Change	June 30, 2015
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale	\$ 3,839	\$ 61	\$ 3,900
Unrealized gain on security available for sale for which a portion of an other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized in earnings	792	(16)	776
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedge	(316)	(12)	(328)
Total unrealized gain	\$ 4,315	\$ 33	\$ 4,348

(in thousands)	Dec. 31, 2013	2014 Change	June 30, 2014
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale	\$ 2,526	\$ 1,708	\$ 4,234
Unrealized gain on security available for sale for which a portion of an other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized in	484	240	724

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earnings

Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedge		111		(329)		(218)
Total unrealized gain	\$	3,121	\$	1,619	\$	4,740

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Reportable segments are determined by the type of products and services offered and the level of information provided to the chief operating decision maker, who uses such information to review performance of various components of the business (such as banking centers and business units), which are then aggregated if operating performance, products/services, and clients are similar.

As of June 30, 2015, the Company was divided into four distinct operating segments: Traditional Banking, Warehouse Lending (Warehouse), Mortgage Banking and Republic Processing Group (RPG). Management considers the first three segments to collectively constitute Core Bank or Core Banking activities. The RPG segment includes the Tax Refund Solutions (TRS) division, Republic Payment Solutions (RPS) and Republic Credit Solutions (RCS). TRS generates the majority of RPG's income, with the relatively smaller divisions of RPG, RPS and RCS, considered immaterial for separate and independent segment reporting. All divisions of the RPG segment operate through the Company.

The nature of segment operations and the primary drivers of net revenues by reportable segment are provided below:

	Segment:	Nature of Operations	Primary Drivers of Net Revenues
Core Banking	Traditional Banking	Provides traditional banking products primarily to customers in the Company's market footprint.	Loans, investments and deposits
	Warehouse Lending	Provides short-term, revolving credit facilities to mortgage bankers across the Nation.	Mortgage warehouse lines of credit
	Mortgage Banking	Primarily originates, sells and services long-term, single family, first lien residential real estate loans.	Gain on sale of loans and servicing fees
	Republic Processing Group	The TRS division facilitates the receipt and payment of federal and state tax refund products. The RPS division offers general purpose reloadable cards. The RCS division offers short-term credit products.	Net refund transfer fees

The accounting policies used for Republic's reportable segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Segment performance is evaluated using operating income. Goodwill is not allocated. Income taxes are generally allocated based on income before income tax expense unless specific segment allocations can be reasonably made. Transactions among reportable segments are made at carrying value.

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Segment information for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015					
	Core Banking			Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group	Total Company
	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking			
Net interest income	\$ 26,999	\$ 3,505	\$ 57	\$ 30,561	\$ 497	\$ 31,058
Provision for loan and lease losses	553	164		717	187	904
Net refund transfer fees					1,907	1,907
Mortgage banking income			1,224	1,224		1,224
Gain on call of security available for sale	88			88		88
Other non interest income	5,774	6	71	5,851	415	6,266
Total non interest income	5,862	6	1,295	7,163	2,322	9,485
Total non interest expenses	23,835	610	1,274	25,719	1,446	27,165
Income before income tax expense	8,473	2,737	78	11,288	1,186	12,474
Income tax expense	2,648	958	27	3,633	521	4,154
Net income	\$ 5,825	\$ 1,779	\$ 51	\$ 7,655	\$ 665	\$ 8,320
Segment end of period assets	\$ 3,520,996	\$ 488,356	\$ 15,635	\$ 4,024,987	\$ 41,232	\$ 4,066,219
Net interest margin	3.24%	3.53%	NM	3.28%	NM	3.32%

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014					
	Core Banking			Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group	Total Company
	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking			
Net interest income	\$ 25,752	\$ 1,689	\$ 49	\$ 27,490	\$ 60	\$ 27,550
Provision for loan and lease losses	577	133		710	(17)	693
Net refund transfer fees					1,836	1,836
Mortgage banking income			812	812		812
Other non interest income	5,927	3	71	6,001	432	6,433
Total non interest income	5,927	3	883	6,813	2,268	9,081
Total non interest expenses	23,050	448	1,013	24,511	1,773	26,284
Income (loss) before income tax expense	8,052	1,111	(81)	9,082	572	9,654
Income tax expense (benefit)	2,821	389	(29)	3,181	151	3,332
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,231	\$ 722	\$ (52)	\$ 5,901	\$ 421	\$ 6,322

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Segment end of period assets	\$	3,190,809	\$	243,907	\$	12,231	\$	3,446,947	\$	18,377	\$	3,465,324
Net interest margin		3.32%		3.89%		NM		3.35%		NM		3.35%

Segment assets are reported as of the respective period ends while income and margin data are reported for the respective periods.

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Segment information for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015					
	Core Banking			Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group	Total Company
	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking			
Net interest income	\$ 52,757	\$ 6,046	\$ 113	\$ 58,916	\$ 1,164	\$ 60,080
Provision for loan and lease losses	669	423		1,092	(3)	1,089
Net refund transfer fees					17,242	17,242
Mortgage banking income			2,577	2,577		2,577
Gain on call of security available for sale	88			88		88
Other non interest income	11,171	11	155	11,337	1,227	12,564
Total non interest income	11,259	11	2,732	14,002	18,469	32,471
Total non interest expenses	47,242	1,183	2,559	50,984	7,255	58,239
Income before income tax expense	16,105	4,451	286	20,842	12,381	33,223
Income tax expense	4,934	1,558	100	6,592	4,523	11,115
Net income	\$ 11,171	\$ 2,893	\$ 186	\$ 14,250	\$ 7,858	\$ 22,108
Segment end of period assets	\$ 3,520,996	\$ 488,356	\$ 15,635	\$ 4,024,987	\$ 41,232	\$ 4,066,219
Net interest margin	3.17%	3.56%	NM	3.21%	NM	3.23%

(dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014					
	Core Banking			Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group	Total Company
	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking			
Net interest income	\$ 51,706	\$ 2,848	\$ 95	\$ 54,649	\$ 205	\$ 54,854
Provision for loan and lease losses	309	161		470	(480)	(10)
Net refund transfer fees					16,224	16,224
Mortgage banking income			1,298	1,298		1,298
Other non interest income	10,999	5	145	11,149	1,125	12,274
Total non interest income	10,999	5	1,443	12,447	17,349	29,796
Total non interest expenses	46,532	828	2,223	49,583	6,900	56,483
Income (loss) before income tax expense	15,864	1,864	(685)	17,043	11,134	28,177
Income tax expense (benefit)	5,341	653	(240)	5,754	4,117	9,871
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,523	\$ 1,211	\$ (445)	\$ 11,289	\$ 7,017	\$ 18,306

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Segment end of period assets	\$	3,190,809	\$	243,907	\$	12,231	\$	3,446,947	\$	18,377	\$	3,465,324
Net interest margin		3.29%		3.92%		NM		3.32%		NM		3.29%

Segment assets are reported as of the respective period ends while income and margin data are reported for the respective periods.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Republic Bancorp, Inc. (Republic or the Company) analyzes the major elements of Republic's consolidated balance sheets and statements of income. Republic, a bank holding company headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky, is the parent company of Republic Bank & Trust Company (RB&T or the Bank) and Republic Insurance Services, Inc. (the Captive). The Bank is a Kentucky-based, state chartered non-member financial institution.

The Captive, which was formed during the third quarter of 2014, is a wholly-owned insurance subsidiary of the Company. The Captive provides property and casualty insurance coverage to the Company and the Bank as well as five other third-party insurance captives for which insurance may not be available or economically feasible.

Republic Bancorp Capital Trust is a Delaware statutory business trust that is a 100%-owned unconsolidated finance subsidiary of Republic Bancorp, Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Republic should be read in conjunction with Part I Item 1 *Financial Statements*.

As used in this filing, the terms Republic, the Company, we, our and us refer to Republic Bancorp, Inc., and, where the context requires, Republic Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries; and the term the Bank refers to the Company's subsidiary bank, RB&T.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied as a result of certain risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to: changes in political and economic conditions; interest rate fluctuations; competitive product and pricing pressures; equity and fixed income market fluctuations; personal and corporate clients' bankruptcies; inflation; recession; acquisitions and integrations of acquired businesses; technological changes; changes in law and regulations or the interpretation and enforcement thereof; changes in fiscal, monetary, regulatory and tax policies; monetary fluctuations; success in gaining regulatory approvals when required; information security breaches or cyber security attacks involving either the Company or one of the Company's third party service providers; as well as other risks and uncertainties reported from time to time in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including Part 1 Item 1A Risk Factors of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Broadly speaking, forward-looking statements include:

- projections of revenue, income, expenses, losses, earnings per share, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure or other financial items;

- descriptions of plans or objectives for future operations, products or services;
- forecasts of future economic performance; and
- descriptions of assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing.

The Company may make forward-looking statements discussing management's expectations about various matters, including:

- loan delinquencies; non-performing, classified, or impaired loans; and troubled debt restructurings (TDR s);
- further developments in the Bank's ongoing review of and efforts to resolve possible problem credit relationships, which could result in, among other things, additional provisions for loan and lease losses (Provision);
- future credit quality, credit losses and the overall adequacy of the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (Allowance);
- potential impairment charges or write-downs of other real estate owned (OREO);
- future short-term and long-term interest rates and the respective impact on net interest income, net interest spread, net income, liquidity, capital and economic value of equity (EVE);
- the future impact of Company strategies to mitigate interest rate risk;
- future long-term interest rates and their impact on the demand for Mortgage Banking products, Warehouse lines of credit and Correspondent Lending products;
- the future value of mortgage servicing rights (MSRs);
- the potential impairment of investment securities;

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- the growth in the Bank's loan portfolio, in general and overall mix of such portfolio;
- the growth in the Bank's Warehouse Lending portfolio;
- the growth in single family residential, first lien real estate loans originated through the Bank's Correspondent Lending delivery channel;
- the volatility of the Bank's Warehouse Lending portfolio outstanding balances;
- the Bank's ability to maintain and/or grow deposits;
- the concentrations and volatility of the Bank's securities sold under agreements to repurchase;
- the future redemption or repricing option available in 2015 for the Company's Trust Preferred Securities (TPS);
- the Company's ability to successfully implement strategic plans, including, but not limited to, those related to future business acquisitions;
- future accretion of discounts on loans acquired in the Bank's 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions and the effect of such accretion on the Bank's net interest income and net interest margin;
- future amortization of premiums on loans acquired through the Bank's Correspondent Lending channel and the effect of such amortization on the Bank's net interest income and net interest margin;
- the future financial performance of Tax Refund Solutions (TRS), a division of the Republic Processing Group (RPG) segment;
- future Refund Transfer (RT) volume for TRS;
- the future net revenue associated with RTs at TRS;
- the future financial performance of Republic Payment Solutions (RPS), a division of RPG;
- the future financial performance of Republic Credit Solutions (RCS), a division of RPG;
- the extent to which regulations written and implemented by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), and other federal, state and local governmental regulation of consumer lending and related financial products and services, may limit or prohibit the operation of the Company's business;
- financial services reform and other current, pending or future legislation or regulation that could have a negative effect on the Company's revenue and businesses, including but not limited to, Basel III capital reforms; the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act); and legislation and regulation relating to overdraft fees (and changes to the Bank's overdraft practices as a result thereof), interchange fees, credit cards, and other bank services;

- the impact of new accounting pronouncements;
- legal and regulatory matters including results and consequences of regulatory guidance, litigation, administrative proceedings, rule-making, interpretations, actions and examinations;
- future capital expenditures; and
- the strength of the U.S. economy in general and the strength of the local and regional economies in which the Company conducts operations.

Forward-looking statements discuss matters that are not historical facts. As forward-looking statements discuss future events or conditions, the statements often include words such as anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, plan, project, target, can, could, may, similar expressions. Do not rely on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements detail management's expectations regarding the future and are not guarantees. Forward-looking statements are assumptions based on information known to management only as of the date the statements are made and management may not update them to reflect changes that occur subsequent to the date the statements are made.

See additional discussion under Part I Item 1 Business and Part I Item 1A Risk Factors of the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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As of June 30, 2015, the Company was divided into four distinct operating segments: Traditional Banking, Warehouse Lending (Warehouse), Mortgage Banking and Republic Processing Group (RPG). Management considers the first three segments to collectively constitute Core Bank or Core Banking activities. The Warehouse segment was reported as a division of the Traditional Banking segment prior to the fourth quarter of 2014, but realized the quantitative and qualitative nature of a segment by the end of 2014. All prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2015
Core Banking

(dollars in thousands)	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking	Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group	Total Company
Net income	\$ 5,825	\$ 1,779	\$ 51	\$ 7,655	\$ 665	\$ 8,320
Total assets	3,520,996	488,356	15,635	4,024,987	41,232	4,066,219
Net interest margin	3.24%	3.53%	NM	3.28%	NM	3.32%

Three Months Ended June 30, 2014
Core Banking

(dollars in thousands)	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking	Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group	Total Company
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,231	\$ 722	\$ (52)	\$ 5,901	\$ 421	\$ 6,322
Total assets	3,190,809	243,907	12,231	3,446,947	18,377	3,465,324
Net interest margin	3.32%	3.89%	NM	3.35%	NM	3.35%

Six Months Ended June 30, 2015
Core Banking

(dollars in thousands)	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking	Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group	Total Company
Net income	\$ 11,171	\$ 2,893	\$ 186	\$ 14,250	\$ 7,858	\$ 22,108
Total assets	3,520,996	488,356	15,635	4,024,987	41,232	4,066,219
Net interest margin	3.17%	3.56%	NM	3.21%	NM	3.23%

Six Months Ended June 30, 2014
Core Banking

(dollars in thousands)	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking	Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group	Total Company
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,523	\$ 1,211	\$ (445)	\$ 11,289	\$ 7,017	\$ 18,306
Total assets	3,190,809	243,907	12,231	3,446,947	18,377	3,465,324
Net interest margin	3.29%	3.92%	NM	3.32%	NM	3.29%

Segment assets are reported as of the respective period ends while income and margin data are reported for the respective periods.

NM Not Meaningful

For expanded segment financial data see Footnote 14 Segment Information of Part I Item 1 Financial Statements.

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(I) Traditional Banking segment

The Traditional Bank provides traditional banking products primarily to customers in the Company's market footprint. As of June 30, 2015, in addition to Internet Banking and Correspondent Lending delivery channels, Republic had 40 full-service banking centers with locations as follows:

- Kentucky 32
- Metropolitan Louisville 19
- Central Kentucky 8
- Elizabethtown 1
- Frankfort 1
- Georgetown 1
- Lexington 4
- Shelbyville 1
- Western Kentucky 2
- Owensboro 2
- Northern Kentucky 3
- Covington 1
- Florence 1
- Independence 1
- Southern Indiana 3
- Floyds Knobs 1
- Jeffersonville 1
- New Albany 1
- Metropolitan Tampa, Florida 2

- Metropolitan Cincinnati, Ohio 1
- Metropolitan Nashville, Tennessee 2

Republic's headquarters are located in Louisville, which is the largest city in Kentucky based on population.

The Bank's principal lending activities consists of the following:

Retail Mortgage Lending Through its retail banking centers detailed above, its Correspondent Lending channel and its Internet Banking channel, the Bank originates single family, residential real estate loans. In addition the Bank originates home equity loans and home equity lines of credit (HELOCs) through its retail banking centers. All such loans are generally collateralized by owner occupied property. For those loans originated through the Bank's retail banking centers, the collateral is predominately located in the Bank's primary market footprint, while loans originated through the Correspondent Lending channel and Internet Banking are generally secured by collateral located outside of the Bank's market footprint. All mortgage loans retained on balance sheet are included as a component of the Company's Traditional Banking segment and are discussed below and elsewhere in this filing.

Commercial Lending The Bank's commercial real estate (CRE) loans are generally made to small-to-medium sized businesses in amounts up to 80% or 85% loan-to-value (LTV), depending on the market, of the lesser of the appraised value or purchase price of the property. The Bank's CRE loans are typically secured by improved property such as office buildings, medical facilities, retail centers, warehouses, apartment buildings, condominiums, schools, religious institutions and other types of commercial use property.

A broad range of short-to-medium-term collateralized commercial and industrial (C&I) loans are made available to businesses for working capital, business expansion (including acquisitions of real estate and improvements), and the purchase of equipment or machinery. These often represent term loans, lines of credit and equipment and receivables financing. Equipment loans are typically originated on a fixed-term basis ranging from one to five years.

In 2015, while continuing to increase its total commercial-related loan portfolio, the Bank intends to diversify its commercial loan mix by increasing the ratio of C&I loans to total commercial loans and conversely decreasing the ratio of CRE loans to total commercial loans.

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Construction and Land Development Lending The Bank originates residential construction real estate loans to finance the construction of single family dwellings. Construction loans also are made to contractors to build single family dwellings under contract. Construction loans are generally offered on the same basis as other single family, first lien residential real estate loans, except that a larger percentage down payment is typically required.

The Bank also originates land development loans to real estate developers for the acquisition, development and construction of commercial projects.

Consumer Lending Traditional consumer loans made by the Bank include home improvement and home equity loans, as well as other secured and unsecured personal loans in addition to credit cards. With the exception of home equity loans, which are actively marketed in conjunction with single family, first lien residential real estate loans, other traditional consumer loan products, while available, are not and have not been actively promoted in the Bank's markets.

Internet Lending The Bank accepts online loan applications through its website, www.republicbank.com. Historically, the majority of loans originated through the internet have been within the Bank's traditional markets of Kentucky and Indiana. Other states where loans are marketed include Tennessee, Florida, Ohio, Virginia, and Minnesota, as well as, the District of Columbia.

Correspondent Lending The Bank began acquiring single family, first lien mortgage loans for investment through its Correspondent Lending channel in May 2014. Correspondent Lending generally involves the Bank acquiring, primarily from its Warehouse clients, closed loans that meet the Bank's specifications. Substantially all loans purchased through the Correspondent Lending channel are purchased at a premium. Premiums on loans held for investment acquired through the Correspondent Lending channel are amortized into interest income on the level-yield method over the expected life of the loan. As previously disclosed, loans acquired through the Correspondent Lending channel are generally made to borrowers outside of the Bank's historical market footprint. As of June 30, 2015, 83% of loans originated through the Company's Correspondent Lending channel were secured by single family residences located in the state of California.

The Bank's other Traditional Banking activities generally consists of the following:

Private Banking The Bank provides financial products and services to high net worth individuals through its Private Banking Department. The Bank's Private Banking officers have extensive banking experience and are trained to meet the unique financial needs of this clientele.

Treasury Management Services The Bank provides various deposit products designed for commercial business clients located throughout its market areas. Lockbox processing, remote deposit capture, business on-line banking, account reconciliation and Automated Clearing House (ACH) processing are additional services offered to commercial businesses through the Bank s Treasury Management Department.

Internet Banking The Bank expands its market penetration and service delivery by offering clients Internet Banking services and products through its website, www.republicbank.com.

Other Banking Services The Bank also provides trust, title insurance and other financial institution related products and services.

Bank Acquisitions The Bank maintains an acquisition strategy to selectively grow its franchise as a complement to its internal growth strategies. The Bank s most recent acquisitions occurred during 2012 with the execution of two FDIC-assisted transactions.

See additional detail regarding the Traditional Banking segment under Footnote 14 Segment Information of Part I Item 1 Financial Statements.

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(II) Warehouse Lending segment

The Bank provides short-term, revolving credit facilities to mortgage bankers across the Nation through mortgage warehouse lines of credit. These credit facilities are secured by single family, first lien residential real estate loans. The credit facility enables the mortgage banking clients to close single family, first lien residential real estate loans in their own name and temporarily fund their inventory of these closed loans until the loans are sold to investors approved by the Bank or purchased by the Bank through its Correspondent Lending channel. Individual loans are expected to remain on the warehouse line for an average of 15 to 30 days. Interest income and loan fees are accrued for each individual loan during the time the loan remains on the warehouse line and collected when the loan is sold. The Bank receives the sale proceeds of each loan directly from the investor and applies the funds to pay off the warehouse advance and related accrued interest and fees. The remaining proceeds are credited to the mortgage banking client.

See additional detail regarding the Warehouse Lending segment under Footnote 14 Segment Information of Part I Item 1 Financial Statements.

(III) Mortgage Banking segment

Mortgage Banking activities primarily include 15-, 20- and 30-year fixed-term single family, first lien residential real estate loans that are sold into the secondary market, primarily to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac). The Bank typically retains servicing on these loans. Administration of loans with servicing retained by the Bank includes collecting principal and interest payments, escrowing funds for property taxes and property insurance and remitting payments to secondary market investors. A fee is received by the Bank for performing these standard servicing functions.

See additional detail regarding Mortgage Banking under Footnote 7 Mortgage Banking Activities and Footnote 14 Segment Information of Part I Item 1 Financial Statements.

(IV) Republic Processing Group segment

All divisions of the RPG segment operate through the Bank. Nationally, RPG facilitates the receipt and payment of federal and state tax refund products under the TRS division. The RPS division offers general purpose reloadable prepaid debit cards through third party program managers. The RCS division offers short-term consumer credit products.

See additional detail regarding the RPG segment under Footnote 14 Segment Information of Part I Item 1 Financial Statements.

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OVERVIEW (Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2014)

Net income for the second quarter of 2015 was \$8.3 million, representing an increase of \$2.0 million, or 32%, compared to the same period in 2014. Diluted earnings per Class A Common Share increased to \$0.40 for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$0.30 for the same period in 2014.

Within the Company's Traditional Banking segment, net income for the second quarter of 2015 increased \$594,000, or 11%, from the same period in 2014, primarily due to an increase in net interest income, driven by solid loan growth during the previous twelve months.

Net income at the Company's Warehouse segment increased \$1.1 million, or 146%, from the same period in 2014, as both total commitments and usage of such commitments increased from the second quarter of 2014 to the same period in 2015.

The Company's Mortgage Banking segment reflected net income of \$51,000 for the second quarter of 2015 compared to net loss of \$52,000 from the same period in 2014. The improvement was primarily due to higher demand for mortgage products and was primarily driven by continued low, long-term mortgage rates during the period.

RPG's second quarter 2015 net income increased \$244,000, or 58%, over the same period in 2014. The higher profitability was primarily driven by a reversal of \$450,000 in accrued incentive compensation at the TRS division during the second quarter of 2015, as incentive payouts were finalized during the quarter.

Other general highlights by business segment for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 consisted of the following:

Traditional Banking segment

- Net income increased \$594,000, or 11%, for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.
- Net interest income increased \$1.2 million, or 5%, for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The Traditional Banking segment net interest margin decreased eight basis points for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 to 3.24% from 3.32% during the second quarter of 2014.

- The Traditional Banking Provision was \$553,000 for the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$577,000 for the same period in 2014.
- Total non interest income decreased \$65,000, or 1%, for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.
- Total non interest expense increased \$785,000, or 3%, during the second quarter of 2015 compared to the second quarter of 2014.
- Gross Traditional Bank loans increased by \$100 million, or 3%, from March 31, 2015 to June 30, 2015.
- Traditional Bank deposits decreased by \$12 million, or 1%, from March 31, 2015 to June 30, 2015, with non interest-bearing deposits increasing \$26 million and interest-bearing deposits decreasing approximately \$38 million.

Warehouse Lending segment

- Net income increased \$1.1 million, or 146%, for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.
- Net interest income increased \$1.8 million, or 108%, for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The Warehouse segment net interest margin decreased 36 basis points from the second quarter of 2014 to 3.53% for the same period in 2015.
- The Warehouse Provision was \$164,000 for the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$133,000 for the same period in 2014.
- Average line usage was 64% during the second quarter of 2015 compared to 47% during the second quarter of 2014.

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- Outstanding balances for Warehouse lines of credit increased by \$66 million, or 16%, during the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$108 million, or 79% during the second quarter of 2014.

Mortgage Banking segment

- Within the Mortgage Banking segment, mortgage banking income increased \$412,000, or 51%, during the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.
- Overall, Republic's proceeds from the sale of secondary market loans totaled \$54 million during the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$15 million during the same period in 2014. Volume during the second quarter of 2015 benefited from continued low, long-term interest rates.

Republic Processing Group segment

- Net income increased \$244,000, or 58%, for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.
- While the Bank permanently discontinued the offering of its Refund Anticipation Loan (RAL) product effective April 30, 2012, the Bank still records recoveries on RAL loans charged-off in prior periods. Additionally, RPG provides for losses on short-term consumer loans originated through the RCS division. Overall, RPG recorded a net charge to the Provision of \$187,000 during the second quarter of 2015, compared to a net credit of \$17,000 for the same period in 2014.
- Non interest income was unchanged at \$2.3 million for both the second quarters of 2015 and 2014.
- Net RT revenue increased \$71,000, or 4%, during the second quarter of 2015 compared to the second quarter of 2014. Total RTs processed during the second quarter 2015 tax season by the TRS division increased by 35% from the second quarter 2014 tax season.

- Non interest expenses were \$1.4 million for the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$1.8 million for the same period in 2014.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2014)

Net Interest Income

Banking operations are significantly dependent upon net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between interest income on interest-earning assets, such as loans and investment securities and the interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities used to fund those assets, such as interest-bearing deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances. Net interest income is impacted by both changes in the amount and composition of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, as well as market interest rates.

Total Company net interest income increased \$3.5 million, or 13%, during the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The primary driver of the increase in total Company net interest income was growth in the Company's average loans over the past twelve months, which increased \$548 million, or 21%, over this time period. The benefit from loan growth was partially offset by a continuing general decline in the Company's interest-earning asset yields without a like corresponding decline in funding costs. The total Company net interest margin decreased from 3.35% during the second quarter of 2014 to 3.32% for the same period in 2015.

For the second quarters of 2015 and 2014, the significant majority of net interest income for the total Company was primarily attributable to the Traditional Banking and Warehouse segments. The most significant components affecting the total Company's net interest income by business segment were as follow:

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Traditional Banking segment

Net interest income within the Traditional Banking segment increased \$1.2 million, or 5%, for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The Traditional Banking net interest margin decreased eight basis points from the same period in 2014 to 3.24%. The increase in the Traditional Bank's net interest income and the decrease in the net interest margin during the second quarter of 2015 were primarily attributable to the following factors:

- Traditional Bank loans, excluding loans acquired through the Company's 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions, experienced yield compression of 28 basis points from the second quarter of 2014 to the same period in 2015. Average loans outstanding, excluding loans from the 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions, were \$2.4 billion with a weighted average yield of 4.32% during the second quarter of 2014 compared to \$2.7 billion with a weighted average yield of 4.04% during the second quarter of 2015. The overall effect of these changes in rate and volume was an increase of \$1.6 million in interest income. The increase in average loans for the second quarter of 2015 over the second quarter of 2014 was driven significantly by the growth in the Bank's Correspondent Lending origination channel, which first began acquiring loans in May 2014.
- Net interest income related to loans from the Company's 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions was lower due to payoffs on the portfolio over the previous twelve months together with diminishing benefits from discount accretion. Overall, the average balance of the portfolio was \$33 million with a yield of 20.39% for the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$60 million with a yield of 16.04% for the same period in 2014. The overall effect of these changes in rate and volume was a decrease of \$690,000 in interest income. Interest income on this portfolio was \$2.4 million during the second quarter of 2014, with \$1.4 million, or 57%, of such income attributable to discount accretion compared to interest income of \$1.7 million for the same period in 2015, with \$1.3 million, or 76%, of such income attributable to discount accretion. Discount accretion on this portfolio contributed 15 and 17 basis points, respectively, to the overall Traditional Bank's net interest margin. Management projects accretion of loan discounts related to the 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions to be approximately \$1.0 million for the remainder of 2015. The accretion estimate for the remainder of 2015 could be positively impacted by positive workout arrangements in which the Bank receives loan payoffs for amounts greater than the loans' respective carrying values.

The downward repricing of interest-earning assets is expected to continue to cause compression in Republic's net interest income and net interest margin in the near future. Because the Federal Funds Target Rate (FFTR), the index which many of the Bank's short-term deposit rates track, has remained at a target range between 0.00% and 0.25%, no future FFTR decreases from the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) are possible, exacerbating the compression to the Bank's net interest income and net interest-bearing margin caused by its repricing loans and investments. The Bank is unable to precisely determine its net interest income and net interest margin in the future because several factors remain unknown, including, but not limited to, the future demand for the Bank's financial products and its overall future liquidity needs, among many other factors.

Warehouse Lending segment

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Net interest income within the Warehouse Lending segment increased \$1.8 million, or 108%, from the second quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2015, despite a decline in net interest margin of 36 basis points. The increase in net interest income was primarily attributable to growth in Warehouse commitments and increased usage on such commitments.

Total Warehouse line commitments increased from \$395 million at June 30, 2014 to \$645 million at June 30, 2015. Average line usage rates of such commitments increased to 64% during the second quarter of 2015 compared to 47% during the second quarter of 2014. Usage rates for the second quarter of 2015 benefitted from continued low, long-term mortgage rates during the period, while the overall yield declined due to competitive pricing pressures within the industry.

Driven by the increase in outstanding commitments and usage rates, average outstanding Warehouse lines of credit during the second quarter of 2015 increased \$224 million, or 129%, compared to the same period in 2014. Average outstanding warehouse lines were \$397 million during the second quarter of 2015 with a weighted average yield of 3.77%, compared to average outstanding lines of \$173 million with a weighted average yield of 4.13% for the same period in 2014.

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Republic Processing Group segment

Net interest income within the RPG segment increased \$437,000 from the second quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2015. The increase in net interest income was primarily attributable to year over year growth in higher yielding short-term, consumer credit products. In addition, net interest income at RPG also increased due to loan fees earned on a new, large short-term commercial loan relationship to one of the Company's third party program managers in the tax business. As a result of this commercial relationship, the Company earned loan fee income during the first and second quarters of 2015 and expects to earn a similar amount of loan fee income during the first and second quarters of 2016.

Average RPG loans during the second quarter of 2015 increased \$2 million compared to the same period in 2014, ending the period at nearly \$5 million. The weighted average yield during the second quarter of 2015 was 39.10%, compared to 29.13% for the same period in 2014.

Table of Contents**Table 1 Total Company Average Balance Sheets and Interest Rates for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014**

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015			Three Months Ended June 30, 2014		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate
ASSETS						
Interest-earning assets:						
Taxable investment securities, including FHLB stock(1)	\$ 531,402	\$ 2,079	1.56%	\$ 530,472	\$ 2,205	1.66%
Federal funds sold and other interest-earning deposits	32,300	27	0.33%	128,473	90	0.28%
RPG loans and fees(2)(3)	4,829	472	39.10%	2,648	66	9.97%
Outstanding Warehouse lines of credit and fees(2)(3)	396,934	3,742	3.77%	173,428	1,789	4.13%
Other loans and fees(2)(3)	2,778,364	29,402	4.23%	2,456,114	28,255	4.60%
Total interest-earning assets	3,743,829	35,722	3.82%	3,291,135	32,405	3.94%
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(24,752)			(22,430)		
Non interest-earning assets:						
Non interest-earning cash and cash equivalents	68,463			62,784		
Premises and equipment, net	33,432			33,055		
Bank owned life insurance	51,963			50,517		
Other assets(1)	52,377			44,110		
Total assets	\$ 3,925,312			\$ 3,459,171		
LIABILITIES AND STOCK-HOLDERS EQUITY						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Transaction accounts	\$ 824,848	\$ 130	0.06%	\$ 742,116	\$ 117	0.06%
Money market accounts	490,836	188	0.15%	478,871	194	0.16%
Time deposits	198,930	468	0.94%	171,569	265	0.62%
Brokered money market and brokered certificates of deposit	189,368	235	0.50%	104,938	361	1.38%
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,703,982	1,021	0.24%	1,497,494	937	0.25%
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	335,530	17	0.02%	259,132	22	0.03%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	646,737	2,997	1.85%	562,209	3,267	2.32%
Subordinated note	41,240	629	6.10%	41,240	629	6.10%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,727,489	4,664	0.68%	2,360,075	4,855	0.82%
Non interest-bearing liabilities and Stockholders equity:						
Non interest-bearing deposits	601,371			526,599		

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Other liabilities	20,799	15,388
Stockholders' equity	575,653	557,109
Total liabilities and stock-holders' equity	\$ 3,925,312	\$ 3,459,171
Net interest income	\$ 31,058	\$ 27,550
Net interest spread	3.14%	3.12%
Net interest margin	3.32%	3.35%

(1) For the purpose of this calculation, the fair market value adjustment on investment securities resulting from FASB ASC Topic 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities, is included as a component of other assets.

(2) The total amount of loan fee income included in total interest income was \$2.9 million and \$2.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

(3) Average balances for loans include the principal balance of non-accrual loans, loans held for sale, loan premiums, discounts and unamortized loan origination fees and costs.

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Table 2 illustrates the extent to which changes in interest rates and changes in the volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities impacted Republic's interest income and interest expense during the periods indicated. Information is provided in each category with respect to (i) changes attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate), (ii) changes attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume) and (iii) net change. The changes attributable to the combined impact of volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the changes due to volume and the changes due to rate.

Table 2 Total Company Volume/Rate Variance Analysis for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands)	Total Net Change	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 Increase / (Decrease) Due to	
		Volume	Rate
<i>Interest income:</i>			
Taxable investment securities, including FHLB stock	\$ (126)	\$ 4	\$ (130)
Federal funds sold and other interest-earning deposits	(63)	(78)	15
RPG loans and fees	406	89	317
Outstanding Warehouse lines of credit and fees	1,953	2,120	(167)
Other loans and fees	1,147	3,523	(2,376)
Net change in interest income	3,317	5,658	(2,341)
<i>Interest expense:</i>			
Transaction accounts	13	13	
Money market accounts	(6)	5	(11)
Time deposits	203	47	156
Brokered money market and brokered certificates of deposit	(126)	187	(313)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	(5)	6	(11)
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(270)	449	(719)
Subordinated note			
Net change in interest expense	(191)	707	(898)
Net change in net interest income	\$ 3,508	\$ 4,951	\$ (1,443)

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Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

The Company recorded a Provision of \$904,000 for the second quarter 2015, compared to \$693,000 for the same period in 2014. The significant components comprising the Company's Provision by business segment were as follows:

Traditional Banking segment

The Traditional Banking Provision during the second quarter of 2015 was \$553,000, compared to \$577,000 for the second quarter of 2014. An analysis of the Provision for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014 follows:

- Related to the Bank's pass rated and non-rated credits, the Bank recorded a net credit of \$321,000 to the Provision during the second quarter of 2015. This net credit resulted primarily from improvement in certain qualitative factors within the Allowance calculation which more than offset \$810,000 in gross charges within the calculation that was driven by loan growth during the period. The improvement in the Bank's qualitative factors was directly attributable to continued improvement within the Bank's overall credit quality, with an overall improvement in delinquent loans to total loans being the primary driver. By comparison, the Bank posted a net charge of \$772,000 to the Provision during the second quarter of 2014 related to Pass and non-rated loans. This 2014 net charge consisted of \$595,000 in gross charges primarily driven by loan growth and \$177,000 in gross charges related to various other qualitative factors.
- Related to the Bank's loans rated Substandard or Special Mention, the Bank recorded a net charge of \$649,000 to the Provision during the second quarter of 2015. The additional provision recorded was the result of an increase in the assumed lives for a large portion of the Bank's retail TDRs based on an updated analysis of the recent payment histories of these loans. The longer assumed lives on such loans increased the impairment for these loans measured under the cash flow method. By comparison, the Bank recorded a net credit of \$200,000 to the Provision for the same quarter in 2014 primarily associated with paydowns in existing retail TDRs.
- The Bank recorded net charges of \$225,000 and \$5,000 during the second quarters of 2015 and 2014 for purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans. Such charges generally reflect projected shortfalls in cash flows below initial acquisition day estimates for these loans.

As a percentage of total loans, the Traditional Banking Allowance was 0.84% at June 30, 2015 compared to 0.87% at December 31, 2014 and 0.89% at June 30, 2014. The Company believes, based on information presently available, that it has adequately provided for loans and leases at June 30, 2015.

See the sections titled Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses and Asset Quality in this section of the filing under Comparison of Financial Condition for additional discussion regarding the Provision and the Bank's credit quality.

Warehouse Lending segment

The Warehouse Provision was \$164,000 for the second quarter of 2015, a \$31,000 increase from the same period in 2014. While the Warehouse portfolio experienced \$42 million more in growth during the second quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2015, the lower Provision during 2014 was related to a 10 basis point reduction in the qualitative factor applied to the portfolio during the period. The qualitative factor was lowered during the latter half of 2014 because the Warehouse portfolio had attained three years of vintage with no losses incurred.

As a percentage of total Warehouse outstanding balances, the Warehouse Allowance was 0.25% at June 30, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014. The Company believes, based on information presently available, that it has adequately provided for Warehouse loan losses at June 30, 2015.

Republic Processing Group segment

As previously reported, the Company through the TRS division of RPG ceased offering the RAL product effective April 30, 2012. During the second quarters of 2015 and 2014, the Bank recorded recoveries of \$42,000 and \$63,000 to the RPG Provision for the collection of prior period RAL charge-offs. Additionally, the Bank recorded charges of \$229,000 and \$46,000 to the Provision during the second quarters of 2015 and 2014 associated with growth in the RCS division's short-term consumer loans.

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An analysis of changes in the Allowance and selected credit quality ratios follows:

Table 3 Summary of Loan and Lease Loss Experience for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Allowance at beginning of period	\$ 24,631	\$ 22,367
Charge offs:		
Residential real estate		
Owner occupied	(178)	(202)
Owner occupied - correspondent		
Non owner occupied	(29)	(7)
Commercial real estate	(147)	(2)
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans		
Construction & land development		(1)
Commercial & industrial	(27)	(20)
Lease financing receivables		
Warehouse lines of credit		
Home equity	(21)	(217)
Consumer:		
Refund Anticipation Loans		
Other RPG loans	(21)	
Credit cards	(31)	(37)
Overdrafts	(103)	(142)
Purchased whole loans	(60)	
Other consumer	(89)	(87)
Total charge offs	(706)	(715)
Recoveries:		
Residential real estate		
Owner occupied	64	46
Owner occupied - correspondent		
Non owner occupied	3	3
Commercial real estate	81	3
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans		
Construction & land development		84
Commercial & industrial	9	22
Lease financing receivables		
Warehouse lines of credit		
Home equity	22	14
Consumer:		
Refund Anticipation Loans	42	63
Other RPG loans		
Credit cards	28	7
Overdrafts	87	97
Purchased whole loans		
Other consumer	83	88
Total recoveries	419	427
Net loan charge offs	(287)	(288)
Provision - Core Banking	717	710
Provision - RPG	187	(17)

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Total Provision		904		693
Allowance at end of period	\$	25,248	\$	22,772
<u>Credit Quality Ratios:</u>				
Allowance to total loans		0.76%		0.84%
Allowance for to non-performing loans		103%		112%
Annualized net loan charge offs (recoveries) to average loans		0.04%		0.04%

NA - not applicable

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Non Interest Income

Non interest income increased \$404,000 for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The most significant components comprising the total Company's increase in non interest income by business segment were as follows:

Traditional Banking segment

Traditional Banking segment non interest income decreased \$65,000, or 1%, for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The most significant categories affecting the change in non interest income for the quarter were as follows:

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased from \$3.6 million for the second quarter of 2014 to \$3.2 million for the second quarter of 2015. The Bank earns a substantial majority of its fee income related to its overdraft service program from the per item fee it assesses its customers for each insufficient funds check or electronic debit presented for payment. The total per item fees, net of refunds, included in service charges on deposits for the quarters ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$1.8 million and \$1.9 million. The total daily overdraft charges, net of refunds, included in interest income for the quarters ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$405,000 and \$400,000. The negative overall trend for deposit fees has occurred for several periods and is the direct result of a continued reduction in consumer overdraft activity combined with a low growth rate in the number of active checking accounts at the Bank. At this time, management does not anticipate that this trend will reverse anytime in the near future.

Interchange income increased from \$1.5 million during the second quarter of 2014 to \$1.9 million during the second quarter of 2015 and was primarily driven by a 39% increase in credit card purchase activity resulting from an increased sales effort for business-related credit card products.

Net losses on OREO fluctuated from a net loss of \$69,000 during the second quarter of 2014 to a net loss of \$155,000 for the same period in 2015. The net losses during the second quarters of 2015 and 2014 were primarily driven by mark-to-market writedowns of OREO properties.

Mortgage Banking segment

Within the Mortgage Banking segment, mortgage banking income increased \$412,000, or 51%, during the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. Overall, Republic's proceeds from the sale of secondary market loans totaled \$54 million during the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$15 million during the same period in 2014. Volume during the second quarter of 2015 benefited from continued low, long-term interest rates.

Non Interest Expenses

Total Company non interest expenses increased \$881,000, or 3%, during the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The most significant components comprising the increase in non interest expense by business segment were as follows:

Traditional Banking segment

For the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014, Traditional Banking non interest expenses increased \$785,000, or 3%.

Salaries and benefits increased \$453,000, or 4%, for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The higher salaries and benefits was the result of year-end raises and an increase in the Traditional Bank's full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) from 664 at June 30, 2014 to 685 at June 30, 2015. The increased staffing was primarily concentrated in the centralized lending operations area in order to meet current loan demand and additional capacity to meet long-term loan demand expectations.

Data processing expenses increased \$194,000, or 26%, during the second quarter of 2015, primarily due to additional technology employed by the Bank during 2015, primarily in loan and deposit operations.

Marketing and development expenses increased \$147,000, or 19%, during the second quarter of 2015 primarily due to increased promotions of the Bank's deposit and HELOC products.

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Legal fees increased \$120,000, or 66%, during the second quarter of 2015, primarily due to the Company's continued efforts in the mergers and acquisitions marketplace.

Warehouse Lending segment

For the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014, Warehouse non interest expenses increased \$162,000, or 36%. The increase was primarily related to salaries and employee benefits expense and was driven by year-end merit increases and additional staffing over the previous twelve months.

Republic Processing Group segment

For the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014, RPG non interest expenses decreased \$327,000, or 18%.

Salaries and employee benefits decreased \$405,000, or 29%, primarily due to a reversal of \$450,000 in accrued incentive compensation at the TRS division during the second quarter of 2015, as incentive payouts were finalized during the quarter.

Occupancy expenses decreased \$195,000, or 47%, for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the second quarter of 2014, partially due to acceleration of depreciable lives on defunct assets during the second quarter of 2014 and partially due to the Company's new telecommunications system that was implemented during the fourth quarter of 2014.

Legal fees increased \$135,000, primarily related to increased usage of outside legal counsel for contract review and program design of new RPG prepaid card and small dollar credit programs slated to commence during the second half of 2015.

OVERVIEW (Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2014)

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 was \$22.1 million, representing an increase of \$3.8 million, or 21%, compared to the same period in 2014. Diluted earnings per Class A Common Share increased to \$1.07 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$0.88 for the same period in 2014.

Within the Company's Traditional Banking segment, net income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 increased \$648,000, or 6%, from the same period in 2014, primarily due to an increase in net interest income, driven by solid loan growth during the previous twelve months.

Net income at the Company's Warehouse segment for the six months ended June 30, 2015 increased \$1.7 million, or 139%, from the same period in 2014, as both total commitments and usage of such commitments increased from the first six months of 2014.

The Company's Mortgage Banking segment reflected net income of \$186,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to net loss of \$445,000 from the same period in 2014. The improvement was primarily due to higher demand for mortgage products and was primarily driven by continued low, long-term mortgage rates during the period.

RPG's net income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 increased \$841,000, or 12%, over the same period in 2014. The higher profitability was primarily driven by the TRS division, which experienced a 39% increase in RT volume.

Other general highlights by business segment for the six months ended June 30, 2015 consisted of the following:

Traditional Banking segment

- Net income increased \$648,000, or 6%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.
- Net interest income increased \$1.1 million, or 2%, for the first six months of 2015 to \$52.8 million. The Traditional Banking segment net interest margin decreased 12 basis points for the six months ended June 30, 2015 to 3.17%.
- The Traditional Banking Provision was \$669,000 for the first six months of 2015 compared to \$309,000 for the same period in 2014.

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- Total non interest income increased \$260,000, or 2%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.
- Total non interest expense increased \$710,000, or 2%, during the first six months of 2015 compared to the first six months of 2014.
- Gross Traditional Bank loans increased by \$112 million, or 4%, from December 31, 2014 to June 30, 2015.
- Traditional Bank deposits grew by \$204 million, or 10%, from December 31, 2014 to June 30, 2015.
- Total non-performing loans to total loans for the Traditional Banking segment was 0.87% at June 30, 2015, compared to 0.87% at December 31, 2014 and 0.82% at June 30, 2014.
- Delinquent loans to total loans for the Traditional Banking segment was 0.40% at June 30, 2015, compared to 0.58% at December 31, 2014 and 0.49% at June 30, 2014.

Warehouse Lending segment

- Net income increased \$1.7 million, or 139%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.
- Net interest income increased \$3.2 million, or 112%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The Warehouse segment net interest margin decreased 36 basis points from the first six months of 2014 to 3.56% for the same period in 2015.
- The Warehouse Provision was \$423,000 for the first six months of 2015 compared to \$161,000 for the same period in 2014.

- Total committed lines increased from \$395 million at June 30, 2014 to \$527 million at December 31, 2014 to \$645 million at June 30, 2015.
- Average line usage was 57% during the first six months of 2015 compared to 41% during the same period in 2014.
- Outstanding balances for Warehouse lines of credit increased by \$169 million, or 53%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to an increase of \$95 million, or 63%, during the same period in 2014.
- There were no non-performing loans or delinquent loans associated with the Warehouse segment at June 30, 2015, December 31, 2014 or June 30, 2014.

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Mortgage Banking segment

- Within the Mortgage Banking segment, mortgage banking income increased \$1.3 million, or 99%, during the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.
- Overall, Republic's proceeds from the sale of secondary market loans totaled \$94 million during the first six months of 2015 compared to \$31 million during the same period in 2014. Volume during the first six months of 2015 benefited from favorably low, long-term mortgage rates during the period.

Republic Processing Group segment

- Net income increased \$841,000, or 12%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.
- While the Bank permanently discontinued the offering of its RAL product effective April 30, 2012, the Bank still records recoveries on RAL loans charged-off in prior periods. Additionally, RPG provides for losses on short-term consumer loans originated through the RCS division. Overall, RPG recorded a net credit to the Provision of \$3,000 during the first six months of 2015, compared to a net credit of \$480,000 for the same period in 2014.
- Non interest income was \$18.5 million for the first six months of 2015 compared to \$17.3 million for the same period in 2014.
- Net RT revenue increased \$1.0 million, or 6%, during the first six months of 2015 compared to the first six months of 2014. Total RTs processed during the first six months 2015 tax season by the TRS division increased by 39% from the first six months 2014 tax season, driven by growth in retail store-front product demand resulting from an increase in the number of tax preparation offices served through existing contracts and new contracts between the Company and third party tax preparation companies.
- Non interest expenses were \$7.3 million for the first six months of 2015 compared to \$6.9 million for the same period in 2014.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2014)

Net Interest Income

Banking operations are significantly dependent upon net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between interest income on interest-earning assets, such as loans and investment securities and the interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities used to fund those assets, such as interest-bearing deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and FHLB advances. Net interest income is impacted by both changes in the amount and composition of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, as well as market interest rates.

Total Company net interest income increased \$5.2 million, or 10%, during the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The primary driver of the increase in total Company net interest income was growth in the Company's average loans over the past twelve months, which increased \$507 million, or 19%, over this time period. The benefit from loan growth was partially offset by a continuing general decline in the Company's interest-earning asset yields without a similar offsetting decline in funding costs, along with a decrease in accretion income associated with the Bank's 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions. The total Company net interest margin decreased from 3.29% during the first six months of 2014 to 3.23% for the same period in 2015.

For the first six months of 2015 and 2014, the significant majority of net interest income for the total Company was attributable to the Traditional Banking and Warehouse segments. The most significant components affecting the total Company's net interest income by business segment were as follow:

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Traditional Banking segment

Net interest income within the Traditional Banking segment increased \$1.1 million, or 2%, for the first six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The Traditional Banking net interest margin decreased 12 basis points from the same period in 2014 to 3.17%. The increase in the Traditional Bank's net interest income and decrease in net interest margin during the first six months of 2015 was primarily attributable to the following factors:

- Traditional Bank loans, excluding loans acquired through the Company's 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions, experienced yield compression of 25 basis points from the first six months of 2014 to the same period in 2015. Average loans outstanding, excluding loans from the 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions, were \$2.38 billion with a weighted average yield of 4.32% during the first six months of 2014 compared to \$2.70 billion with a weighted average yield of 4.07% during the first six months of 2015. The overall effect of these changes in rate and volume was an increase of \$3.9 million in interest income. Growth over the previous twelve months was driven significantly by the Bank's Correspondent Lending origination channel, which first began acquiring loans in May 2014.
- Net interest income related to loans from the Company's 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions was lower due to payoffs on the portfolio over the previous twelve months together with diminishing benefits from discount accretion. Overall, the average balance of the portfolio was \$36 million with a yield of 13.17% for the first six months 2015 compared to \$65 million with a yield of 17.72% for the same period in 2014. The overall effect of these changes in rate and volume was a decrease of \$3.4 million in interest income. Interest income on this portfolio was \$5.7 million during the first six months of 2014, with 3.5 million, or 61%, of such income attributable to discount accretion compared to interest income of \$2.3 million for the same period in 2015, with \$1.4 million, or 60%, of such income attributable to discount accretion. Discount accretion income on this portfolio contributed 9 and 21 basis points, respectively, to the overall Traditional Bank's net interest margin. Management projects accretion of loan discounts related to the 2012 FDIC-assisted transactions to be approximately \$1.0 million for the remainder of 2015. The accretion estimate for the remainder of 2015 could be positively impacted by positive workout arrangements in which the Bank receives loan payoffs for amounts greater than the loans' respective carrying values.

The downward repricing of interest-earning assets is expected to continue to cause compression in Republic's net interest income and net interest margin in the near future. Because the FFTR, the index which many of the Bank's short-term deposit rates track, has remained at a target range between 0.00% and 0.25%, no future FFTR decreases from the Federal Open Market Committee of the FRB are possible, exacerbating the compression to the Bank's net interest income and net interest-bearing margin caused by its repricing loans and investments. The Bank is unable to precisely determine its net interest income and net interest margin in the future because several factors remain unknown, including, but not limited to, the future demand for the Bank's financial products and its overall future liquidity needs, among many other factors.

Warehouse Lending segment

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Net interest income within the Warehouse Lending segment increased \$3.2 million, or 112%, from the first six months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2015, despite a decline in net interest margin of 36 basis points. The increase in net interest income was primarily attributable to growth in Warehouse commitments together with increased usage of such commitments.

Total Warehouse line commitments increased from \$395 million at June 30, 2014 to \$645 million at June 30, 2015. Average line usage rates of such commitments increased to 57% during the first six months of 2015 compared to 41% during the first six months of 2014. Usage rates for the first six months of 2015 benefitted from continued low, long-term mortgage rates during the period, while the overall yield declined due to competitive pricing pressures within the industry.

Driven by the increase in outstanding commitments and usage rates, average outstanding Warehouse lines of credit during the first six months of 2015 increased \$194 million compared to the same period in 2014. Average outstanding warehouse lines were \$339 million during the first six months of 2015 with a weighted average yield of 3.80%, compared to average outstanding lines of \$145 million with a weighted average yield of 4.15% for the same period in 2014.

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Republic Processing Group segment

Net interest income within the RPG segment increased \$959,000 from the first six months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2015. The increase in net interest income was primarily attributable to year over year growth in higher yielding short-term, consumer credit products. In addition, net interest income at RPG also increased due to loan fees earned on a new, large short-term commercial loan relationship to one of the Company's third party program managers in the tax business. As a result of this commercial relationship, the Company earned loan fee income during the first and second quarters of 2015 and expects to earn a similar amount of loan fee income during the first and second quarters of 2016.

Average RPG loans during the first six months of 2015 increased \$3 million compared to the same period in 2014. Average RPG loans were \$10 million during the first six months of 2015 with a weighted average yield of 22.14%, compared to average of \$7 million with a weighted average yield of 3.56% for the same period in 2014.

Table of Contents**Table 1 Total Company Average Balance Sheets and Interest Rates for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014**

(dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015			Six Months Ended June 30, 2014		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate
ASSETS						
Interest-earning assets:						
Taxable investment securities, including FHLB stock(1)	\$ 528,161	\$ 4,149	1.57%	\$ 515,170	\$ 4,328	1.68%
Federal funds sold and other interest-earning deposits	86,933	127	0.29%	217,228	302	0.28%
RPG loans and fees(2)(3)	9,766	1,081	22.14%	7,415	132	3.56%
Outstanding Warehouse lines of credit and fees(2)(3)	339,290	6,447	3.80%	145,174	3,014	4.15%
Other loans and fees(2)(3)	2,755,958	57,679	4.19%	2,445,787	57,126	4.67%
Total interest-earning assets	3,720,108	69,483	3.74%	3,330,774	64,902	3.90%
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(24,648)			(22,687)		
Non interest-earning assets:						
Non interest-earning cash and cash equivalents	99,619			89,713		
Premises and equipment, net	33,684			33,043		
Bank owned life insurance	51,770			37,950		
Other assets(1)	54,335			46,388		
Total assets	\$ 3,934,868			\$ 3,515,181		
LIABILITIES AND STOCK-HOLDERS EQUITY						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Transaction accounts	\$ 808,185	\$ 255	0.06%	\$ 733,963	\$ 234	0.06%
Money market accounts	483,587	368	0.15%	482,486	386	0.16%
Time deposits	196,748	893	0.91%	174,546	538	0.62%
Brokered money market and brokered certificates of deposit	181,648	649	0.71%	110,142	757	1.37%
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,670,168	2,165	0.26%	1,501,137	1,915	0.26%
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	363,321	55	0.03%	241,205	44	0.04%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	607,554	5,925	1.95%	578,544	6,831	2.36%
Subordinated note	41,240	1,258	6.10%	41,240	1,258	6.10%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,682,283	9,403	0.70%	2,362,126	10,048	0.85%
Non interest-bearing liabilities and Stockholders equity:						
Non interest-bearing deposits	660,150			583,258		

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Other liabilities	20,835	15,287
Stockholders' equity	571,600	554,510
Total liabilities and stock-holders equity	\$ 3,934,868	\$ 3,515,181
Net interest income	\$ 60,080	\$ 54,854
Net interest spread	3.04%	3.05%
Net interest margin	3.23%	3.29%

(4) For the purpose of this calculation, the fair market value adjustment on investment securities resulting from FASB ASC Topic 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities, is included as a component of other assets.

(5) The total amount of loan fee income included in total interest income was \$4.7 million and \$5.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

(6) Average balances for loans include the principal balance of non-accrual loans, loans held for sale, loan premiums, discounts and unamortized loan origination fees and costs.

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Table 2 illustrates the extent to which changes in interest rates and changes in the volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities impacted Republic's interest income and interest expense during the periods indicated. Information is provided in each category with respect to (i) changes attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate), (ii) changes attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume) and (iii) net change. The changes attributable to the combined impact of volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the changes due to volume and the changes due to rate.

Table 2 Total Company Volume/Rate Variance Analysis for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2014			
(in thousands)	Total Net Change	Volume	Increase / (Decrease) Due to Rate	
<i>Interest income:</i>				
Taxable investment securities, including FHLB stock	\$ (179)	\$ 107	\$ (286)	
Federal funds sold and other interest-earning deposits	(175)	(190)	15	
RPG loans and fees	949	54	895	
Outstanding Warehouse lines of credit and fees	3,433	3,709	(276)	
Other loans and fees	553	6,831	(6,278)	
Net change in interest income	4,581	10,511	(5,930)	
<i>Interest expense:</i>				
Transaction accounts	21	24	(3)	
Money market accounts	(18)	1	(19)	
Time deposits	355	75	280	
Brokered money market and brokered certificates of deposit	(108)	356	(464)	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	11	20	(9)	
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(906)	329	(1,235)	
Subordinated note				
Net change in interest expense	(645)	805	(1,450)	
Net change in net interest income	\$ 5,226	\$ 9,706	\$ (4,480)	

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Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

The Company recorded a Provision of \$1.1 million for the first six months of 2015, compared to a net credit to the Provision of \$10,000 for the same period in 2014. The significant components comprising the Company's Provision by business segment were as follows:

Traditional Banking segment

The Traditional Banking Provision during the first six months of 2015 was \$669,000 compared to \$309,000 recorded during the first six months of 2014. An analysis of the Provision for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014 follows:

- Related to the Bank's pass rated and non-rated credits, the Bank recorded a net charge of \$42,000 to the Provision during the first six months of 2015. This net charge resulted primarily from improvement in certain qualitative factors within the Allowance calculation, which almost entirely offset \$865,000 in gross charges within the calculation that was driven by loan growth during the period. The improvement in the Bank's qualitative factors was directly attributable to continued improvement within the Bank's overall credit quality, with an overall improvement in delinquent loans to total loans being the primary driver. By comparison, the Bank posted a net charge of \$371,000 to the Provision during the first six months of 2014 related to Pass and non-rated loans. This 2014 net charge consisted of \$510,000 in gross charges driven by loan growth offset partially by a \$139,000 net credit related to various other qualitative factors.
- Related to the Bank's loans rated Substandard or Special Mention, the Bank recorded a net charge of \$659,000 to the Provision during the first six months of 2015. The additional provision recorded was the result of an increase in the assumed lives for a large portion of the Bank's retail TDRs based on an updated analysis of the recent payment histories of these loans. The longer assumed lives on such loans increased the impairment for these loans measured under the cash flow method. By comparison, the Bank recorded a net charge to the Provision of \$218,000 during the first six months of 2014 primarily associated with paydowns in existing retail TDRs.
- The Bank recorded net credits of \$32,000 and \$280,000 to the Provision during the first six months of 2015 and 2014 for PCI loans. Such credits generally reflect projected improvements in cash flows above initial acquisition day estimates for these loans.

As a percentage of total loans, the Traditional Banking Allowance was 0.84% at June 30, 2015 compared to 0.87% at December 31, 2014 and 0.89% at June 30, 2014. The Company believes, based on information presently available, that it has adequately provided for loans and leases at June 30, 2015.

See the sections titled Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses and Asset Quality in this section of the filing under Comparison of Financial Condition for additional discussion regarding the Provision and the Bank's credit quality.

Warehouse Lending segment

The Warehouse Provision was \$423,000 for the first six months of 2015, a \$262,000 increase from \$161,000 recorded during the same period in 2014. The increased Provision was partially due to \$75 million more in growth during the first six months of 2015 compared to same period in 2014, and partially due to a 10 basis point reduction in the qualitative factor applied to the portfolio during 2014. The qualitative factor was lowered during 2014 because the portfolio had attained three years of vintage with no losses incurred.

As a percentage of total Warehouse outstanding balances, the Warehouse Allowance was 0.25% at June 30, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014. The Company believes, based on information presently available, that it has adequately provided for Warehouse loan losses at June 30, 2015.

Republic Processing Group segment

As previously reported, the Company through the TRS division of RPG ceased offering the RAL product effective April 30, 2012. During the first six months of 2015 and 2014, the Bank recorded recoveries of \$237,000 and \$526,000 to the RPG Provision for the collection of prior period RAL charge-offs. Additionally, the Bank recorded a charge of \$234,000 and \$46,000

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to the Provision during the first six months of 2015 due to growth in short-term consumer loans originated by the RCS division.

An analysis of changes in the Allowance and selected credit quality ratios follows:

Table 3 Summary of Loan and Lease Loss Experience for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

(dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Allowance at beginning of period	\$ 24,410	\$ 23,026
Charge offs:		
Residential real estate		
Owner occupied	(314)	(419)
Owner occupied - correspondent		
Non owner occupied	(29)	(22)
Commercial real estate	(154)	(374)
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans		
Construction & land development		(18)
Commercial & industrial	(56)	(20)
Lease financing receivables		
Warehouse lines of credit		
Home equity	(72)	(283)
Consumer:		
Refund Anticipation Loans		
Other RPG loans	(26)	
Credit cards	(71)	(42)
Overdrafts	(249)	(293)
Purchased whole loans	(72)	
Other consumer	(160)	(156)
Total charge offs	(1,203)	(1,627)
Recoveries:		
Residential real estate		
Owner occupied	124	80
Owner occupied - correspondent		
Non owner occupied	6	9
Commercial real estate	90	145
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans		
Construction & land development		85
Commercial & industrial	38	70
Lease financing receivables		
Warehouse lines of credit		
Home equity	59	55
Consumer:		
Refund Anticipation Loans	237	526
Other RPG loans		
Credit cards	41	17
Overdrafts	175	214
Purchased whole loans		

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Other consumer	182	182
Total recoveries	952	1,383
Net loan charge offs	(251)	(244)
Provision - Core Banking	1,092	470
Provision - RPG	(3)	(480)
Total Provision	1,089	(10)
Allowance at end of period	\$ 25,248	\$ 22,772
<u>Credit Quality Ratios:</u>		
Allowance to total loans	0.76%	0.84%
Allowance for to non-performing loans	103%	112%
Annualized net loan charge offs (recoveries) to average loans	0.02%	0.01%

NA - not applicable

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Non Interest Income

Non interest income increased \$2.7 million, or 9%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The most significant components comprising the total Company's change in non interest income by business segment were as follows:

Traditional Banking segment

Traditional Banking segment non interest income increased \$260,000, or 2%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The most significant categories affecting the change in non interest income for the first six months were as follows:

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased from \$6.9 million for the first six months of 2014 to \$6.3 million for the first six months of 2015. The Bank earns a substantial majority of its fee income related to its overdraft service program from the per item fee it assesses its customers for each insufficient funds check or electronic debit presented for payment. The total per item fees, net of refunds, included in service charges on deposits for the first six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$3.5 million and \$3.7 million. The total daily overdraft charges, net of refunds, included in interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$782,000 and \$770,000. The negative overall trend for deposit fees has occurred for several periods and is the direct result of a continued reduction in consumer overdraft activity combined with a low growth rate in the number of active checking accounts at the Bank. At this time, management does not anticipate that this trend will reverse anytime in the near future.

Interchange income increased from \$3.0 million during the first six months of 2014 to \$3.5 million during the same period in 2015, driven primarily by a 36% increase in credit card purchase activity resulting from an increased sales effort for business-related credit card products.

Net losses on OREO fluctuated from a net loss of \$551,000 during the first six months of 2014 to a net loss of \$274,000 for the same period in 2015. The net losses during the first six months of 2015 and 2014 were primarily driven by mark-to-market writedowns of OREO properties.

The Bank recorded increases of \$702,000 and \$570,000 to the cash surrender value of its Bank Owned Life Insurance (BOLI) during the first six months of 2015 and 2014. The increase of \$132,000 from the first six months of 2014 to the same period in 2015 was driven by additional BOLI investments of \$5 million and \$20 million on March 31, 2014 and April 1, 2014, respectively. BOLI offers tax-advantaged non interest income to assist the Bank in covering employee-related expenses.

Mortgage Banking segment

Within the Mortgage Banking segment, mortgage banking income increased \$1.3 million, or 99%, during the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. Overall, Republic's proceeds from the sale of secondary market loans totaled \$94 million during the first six months

of 2015 compared to \$31 million during the same period in 2014. Volume during the first six months of 2015 benefited from continued low, long-term interest rates.

Republic Processing Group segment

The TRS division of RPG accounts for the majority of RPG's annualized revenues. TRS derives substantially all of its revenues during the first six months of the year and historically operates at a net loss during the second half of the year, as the Company prepares for the next tax season.

RPG's first six months 2015 non interest income increased \$1.1 million, or 6%, to \$18.5 million for the first six months of 2015 compared to \$17.3 million for the same period in 2014. The higher profitability was primarily driven by higher RT product volume, as RT volume increased 39% over the first six months of 2014. This higher RT volume was driven by growth in retail store-front product demand resulting from an increase in the number of tax preparation offices served through existing contracts and new contracts between the Company and third party tax preparation companies.

The higher RT volume helped to offset the impact of a lower profit margin the Company earned on its RT product during the first six months due to less favorable pricing the Company is receiving on some of its newer contracts. Driving the overall decline in profit margin for Republic's RT product from its new contracts was stiff competition in the marketplace. In addition, as discussed

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in previous SEC filings, also driving a decline in RT profit margin was a shift in program management responsibilities, along with the corresponding revenue of those responsibilities, away from Republic over to some of its third party partners in the business.

Management is not currently aware of any drivers in the near-term that would reverse the trend of the declining RT profit margin. As a result, management believes the Company's ability to increase net income in the future within the TRS division of RPG will be highly dependent upon its ability to grow volume in order to offset the negative trend of a declining profit margin on the RT product.

Non Interest Expenses

Total Company non interest expenses increased \$1.8 million, or 3%, during the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The most significant components comprising the change in non interest expense by business segment were as follows:

Traditional Banking segment

For the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014, Traditional Banking non interest expenses increased \$710,000, or 2%.

Salaries and benefits increased \$175,000, or 1%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The higher salaries and benefits was the result of year-end raises and an increase in the Traditional Bank's FTEs increased from 664 at June 30, 2014 to 685 at June 30, 2015. The increased staffing was primarily concentrated in the centralized lending operations area in order to meet current loan demand and for additional capacity to meet long-term loan demand expectations.

Occupancy expense decreased \$618,000, or 6%, during the first six months of 2015, due primarily to the Company's closure of five banking centers over the past two years and a reduction in overhead costs associated with the Company's new telecommunications system that was implemented during the fourth quarter of 2014.

Data processing expenses increased \$307,000, or 21%, during the first six months of 2015, primarily due to additional technology employed by the Traditional Bank during 2015 concentrated in the loan and deposit operational areas.

Legal fees increased \$317,000, or 24%, during the first six months of 2015, primarily due to the Company's continued efforts in the mergers and acquisitions marketplace.

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Marketing and development expenses increased \$175,000, or 13%, during the first six months of 2015, partially due to the Company's branding campaign launched during the second quarter of 2014 compared to a full six months of expenses during 2015 and partially due to increased promotions of the Bank's deposit and HELOC products during the first six months of 2015.

Warehouse Lending segment

For the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014, Warehouse non interest expenses increased \$355,000, or 43%. The increase was primarily related to a \$192,000 increase in salaries and employee benefits expense, driven primarily by additional staffing over the previous twelve months. Additionally, data processing expenses increased \$72,000, commensurate with increased loan transaction volume.

Republic Processing Group segment

For the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014, RPG non interest expenses increased \$355,000, or 5%.

Salaries and employee benefits increased \$306,000, or 11%, primarily due to increased contract labor costs, driven by a 39% increase in RT's processed during 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.

Occupancy expenses decreased \$467,000, or 45%, for the first six months of 2015 compared to the first six months of 2014, partially due to acceleration of depreciable lives on defunct assets during the first six months of 2014 and partially due to the Company's new telecommunications system that was implemented during the fourth quarter of 2014.

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Legal fees increased \$418,000, primarily related to increased usage of outside legal counsel for contract review and program design of new RPG prepaid card and small dollar credit programs slated to commence later in 2015.

COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AT JUNE 30, 2015 AND DECEMBER 31, 2014

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, deposits with other financial institutions with original maturities less than 90 days and federal funds sold. Republic had \$93 million in cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2015 compared to \$73 million at December 31, 2014.

For cash held at the FRB, the Bank earns a yield of 0.25% on amounts in excess of required reserves. For all other cash held within the Bank's banking center and ATM networks, the Bank does not earn interest.

The Company's Captive maintains cash reserves to cover insurable claims. Captive cash reserves totaled \$1 million at both June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Securities Available for Sale

Securities available for sale primarily consists of U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agency obligations, including agency mortgage backed securities (MBSs) and agency collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). The agency MBSs primarily consist of hybrid mortgage investment securities, as well as other adjustable rate mortgage investment securities, underwritten and guaranteed by Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Freddie Mac (FHLMC) and Fannie Mae (FNMA). Agency CMOs held in the investment portfolio are substantially all floating rate securities that adjust monthly. The Bank uses a portion of the investment securities portfolio as collateral to Bank clients for securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements). The remaining eligible securities that are not pledged to secure client repurchase agreements may be pledged to the FHLB as collateral for the Bank's borrowing line. Strategies for the investment securities portfolio are influenced by economic and market conditions, loan demand, deposit mix and liquidity needs.

Table of Contents**Loan Portfolio**

The composition of the loan portfolio follows:

Table 4 Loan Portfolio Composition as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Residential real estate:		
Owner occupied	\$ 1,100,133	\$ 1,118,341
Owner occupied - correspondent*	243,140	226,628
Non owner occupied	101,765	96,492
Commercial real estate	799,158	772,309
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans*	35,277	34,898
Construction & land development	47,038	38,480
Commercial & industrial	202,456	157,339
Lease financing receivables	7,242	2,530
Warehouse lines of credit	488,905	319,431
Home equity	267,570	245,679
Consumer:		
RPG loans	6,467	4,095
Credit cards	10,942	9,573
Overdrafts	1,404	1,180
Purchased whole loans*	3,607	4,626
Other consumer	8,873	8,894
Total loans**	3,323,977	3,040,495
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(25,248)	(24,410)
Total loans, net	\$ 3,298,729	\$ 3,016,085

* - Identifies loans to borrowers located primarily outside of the Bank's historical market footprint.

** - Total loans are presented inclusive of premiums, discounts and net loan origination fees and costs.

Gross loans increased by \$283 million, or 9%, during 2015 to \$3.3 billion at June 30, 2015.

Following are the more significant factors contributing to the increase in the Bank's loan portfolio:

Warehouse Lines of Credit

Mortgage warehouse lines of credit provide short-term, revolving credit facilities to mortgage bankers across the Nation. These credit facilities are secured by single family, first lien residential real estate loans. The credit facility enables mortgage banking clients to originate single family, first lien residential real estate loans in their own names and temporarily fund their inventory of these originated loans until the loans are sold to investors approved by the Bank. The individual loans are expected to remain on the Bank's warehouse line for an average of 15 to 30 days. Interest income and loan fees are accrued for each individual loan during the time the loan remains on the Bank's warehouse line and are collected when the loan is sold to the secondary market investor. The Bank receives the sale proceeds of each loan directly from the investor and applies the funds to pay off the warehouse advance and related accrued interest and fees. The remaining proceeds are credited to the mortgage banking client. Outstanding balances on these credit facilities may be subject to significant fluctuations consistent with the overall market demand for mortgage loans.

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As of June 30, 2015, the Bank had \$489 million outstanding on total committed Warehouse credit lines of \$645 million. As of December 31, 2014, the Bank had \$319 million outstanding on total committed Warehouse credit lines of \$527 million. The \$169 million increase in outstanding balances was due primarily to the increase in overall usage of the Bank's Warehouse lines during the 2015. The average Warehouse line commitment was approximately \$32 million and \$26 million at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The average Warehouse line usage increased to 57% during the first six months of 2015 compared to 41% for the same period in 2014. The increased usage during 2015 was primarily driven by an increase in home loan purchase activity across the Nation as long-term mortgage rates reached multi-year lows during the first six months of 2015.

The Bank's Warehouse Lending business is significantly influenced by the overall residential mortgage market and the volume and composition of residential mortgage purchase and refinance transactions among the Bank's mortgage banking clients. For the first six months of 2015, the Bank's Warehouse volume consisted of 49% purchase transactions, in which the mortgage company's borrower was purchasing a new residence, and 51% refinance transactions, in which the mortgage company's client was refinancing an existing mortgage loan. For the first six months of 2014, Warehouse volume consisted of 68% purchase and 32% refinance transactions. Purchase volume is driven by a number of factors, including but not limited to, the overall economy, the housing market, and long-term residential mortgage interest rates, while refinance volume is primarily driven by long-term residential mortgage interest rates.

The growth of the Bank's Warehouse Lending business greatly depends on the overall mortgage market and typically follows industry trends. Since its entrance into this business segment during 2011, the Bank has experienced volatility in the Warehouse portfolio consistent with overall demand for mortgage products. Due to the volatility and seasonality of the mortgage market, it is difficult to project growth levels of outstanding Warehouse lines of credit.

Commercial Lending

The Bank's commercial portfolio consists of its CRE, C&I and Lease Financing Receivables (LFR) loan classes. All together, the Bank's commercial portfolio increased \$77 million, or 8%, during the first six months of 2015, driven by the Bank's hiring of additional key officers over the past 18 months to accomplish its strategic mission of growing this portfolio in a prudent, disciplined manner and increasing the C&I pro-rata share of the portfolio. At June 30, 2015 the CRE, C&I and LFR classes accounted for 80%, 19% and 1%, respectively, of the commercial lending portfolio, compared to 83%, 16% and less than 1%, respectively, at December 31, 2014.

Retail Mortgage Lending

The Bank's retail mortgage lending consists of single family, residential real estate loan classes as well as HELOCs. Retail mortgage loans increased \$25 million, or 2%, during the first six month of 2015. Generally, growth in the retail mortgage portfolio was concentrated in HELOCs and Correspondent loans, which grew \$22 million and \$17 million, respectively. Growth in HELOCs was primarily driven by promotions during the first six months of 2015, particularly during the second quarter. This growth was partially offset by an \$18 million decline in owner occupied organically originated loans, as a decrease in mortgage rates during the first six months of 2015 incentivized a higher volume of clients to refinance into the secondary market.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (Allowance)

The Bank maintains an Allowance for probable incurred credit losses inherent in the Bank's loan portfolio, which includes overdrawn deposit accounts. Management evaluates the adequacy of the Allowance on a monthly basis and presents and discusses the analysis with the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

The Allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired. The general component is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors.

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U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) recognizes three methods to measure specific loan impairment, including:

- **Cash Flow Method** The recorded investment in the loan is measured against the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate. The Bank employs this method for a significant portion of its impaired TDRs. Impairment amounts under this method are reflected in the Bank's Allowance as specific reserves on the respective impaired loan. These specific reserves are adjusted quarterly based upon reevaluation of the expected future cash flows and changes in the recorded investment.
- **Collateral Method** The recorded investment in the loan is measured against the fair value of the collateral value less applicable selling costs. The Bank employs the fair value of collateral method for its impaired loans when repayment is based solely on the sale of or the operations of the underlying collateral. Collateral fair value is typically based on the most recent real estate appraisal on file. Measured impairment under this method is classified loss and charged off. The Bank's selling costs for its collateral dependent loans typically range from 10-13% of the fair value of the underlying collateral, depending on the asset class. Selling costs are not applicable for collateral dependent loans whose repayment is based solely on the operations of the underlying collateral.
- **Market Value Method** The recorded investment in the loan is measured against the loan's obtainable market value. The Bank does not currently employ this technique, as it is typically found impractical.

In addition to obtaining appraisals at the time of origination, the Bank typically updates appraisals and/or broker price opinions for loans with potential impairment. Updated valuations for commercial related credits exhibiting an increased risk of loss are typically obtained within one year of the previous valuation. Collateral values for past due residential mortgage loans and home equity loans are generally updated prior to a loan becoming 90 days delinquent, but no more than 180 days past due. When measuring impairment, to the extent updated collateral values cannot be obtained due to the lack of recent comparable sales or for other reasons, the Bank discounts the valuation of the collateral primarily based on the age of the appraisal and the real estate market conditions of the location of the underlying collateral.

The general component of the Allowance covers loans collectively evaluated for impairment and is based on historical loss experience, with potential adjustments for current relevant qualitative factors. The historical loss experience is determined by loan performance and class and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Bank. Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans, such as consumer and residential real estate loans, are included in the general component unless the loans are classified as TDRs or on non-accrual.

In determining the historical loss rates for each respective loan class, management evaluates the following historical loss rate scenarios:

- Rolling four quarter average
- Rolling eight quarter average

- Rolling twelve quarter average
- Rolling sixteen quarter average
- Rolling twenty quarter average
- Rolling twenty-four quarter average
- Rolling twenty-eight quarter average
- Current year to date historical loss factor average
- Peer group loss factors

For the Bank's current Allowance methodology, in order to take account of periods of economic growth and economic downturn, management currently uses the highest of the rolling four, eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, or twenty-eight quarter averages for each loan class when determining its historical loss factors for its Pass rated and nonrated credits.

Loan classes are also evaluated utilizing subjective qualitative factors in addition to the historical loss calculations to determine a loss allocation for each of those classes.

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As this analysis, or any similar analysis, is an imprecise measure of loss, the Allowance is subject to ongoing adjustments. Therefore, management will often take into account other significant factors that may be necessary or prudent in order to reflect probable incurred losses in the total loan portfolio.

The Bank's Allowance increased \$838,000, or 3%, during the first six months of 2015 to \$25 million at June 30, 2015. As a percent of total loans, the Allowance decreased to 0.76% at June 30, 2015 compared to 0.80% at December 31, 2014.

Notable fluctuations in the Allowance were as follows:

- The Bank increased its Allowance for loans collectively evaluated for impairment by a net \$645,000 during the first six months of 2015 primarily due to \$294 million of growth in this portfolio.
- The Bank decreased its PCI rated loan Allowance by a net \$32,000 during 2014 consistent with the \$4 million decrease in this portfolio from December 31, 2014 to June 30, 2015.
- The Bank increased its Allowance for non-PCI loans individually evaluated for impairment by a net \$225,000 during the first six months of 2015, due primarily to an increase in the estimated life assumptions for its retail TDRs.

Asset Quality

Classified and Special Mention Loans

The Bank applies credit quality indicators, or ratings, to individual loans based on internal Bank policies. Such internal policies are informed by regulatory standards. Loans rated Loss, Doubtful, Substandard and PCI-Substandard (PCI-Sub) are considered Classified. Loans rated Special Mention or PCI Group 1 (PCI-1) are considered Special Mention. The Bank's Classified and Special Mention loans decreased \$11 million during the first six months of 2015 primarily due to payoffs and paydowns of loans rated Substandard and PCI.

The composition of loans classified within the Allowance follows:

Table 5 Classified and Special Mention Loans as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Loss	\$	\$
Doubtful		
Substandard	33,911	39,999
Purchased Credit Impaired - Substandard		
Total Classified Loans	33,911	39,999
Special Mention	35,659	36,268
Purchased Credit Impaired - Group 1	13,681	17,490
Total Special Mention Loans	49,340	53,758
Total Classified and Special Mention Loans	\$ 83,251	\$ 93,757

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Non-performing loans include loans on non-accrual status and loans past due 90-days-or-more and still accruing. Impaired loans that are not placed on non-accrual status are not included as non-performing loans. The non-performing loan category includes impaired loans totaling approximately \$25 million at June 30, 2015, with approximately \$16 million of these loans also reported as TDRs. The non-performing loan category includes impaired loans totaling approximately \$24 million at December 31, 2014, with approximately \$14 million of these loans also reported as TDRs.

Non-performing loans to total loans decreased to 0.74% at June 30, 2015 from 0.78% at December 31, 2014, as the total balance of non-performing loans increased by \$965,000, or 4%, while total loans increased \$283 million, or 9% during the first six months of 2015.

The following table details the Bank's non-performing loans and non-performing assets and select credit quality ratios:

Table 6 Non-performing Loans and Non-performing Assets Summary as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Loans on non-accrual status(1)	\$	24,624	\$	23,337
Loans past due 90-days-or-more and still on accrual(2)				322
Total non-performing loans		24,624		23,659
Other real estate owned		2,920		11,243
Total non-performing assets	\$	27,544	\$	34,902
<u>Credit Quality Ratios:</u>				
Non-performing loans to total loans		0.74%		0.78%
Non-performing assets to total loans (including OREO)		0.83%		1.14%
Non-performing assets to total assets		0.68%		0.93%

(1) *Loans on non-accrual status include impaired loans. See Footnote 3 Loans and Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses of Part I Item 1 Financial Statements for additional discussion regarding impaired loans.*

(2) *All loans past due 90 days-or-more and still accruing are PCI loans accounted for under ASC 310-30.*

Approximately \$14 million, or 58%, of the Bank's total non-performing loans at June 30, 2015 was concentrated in the residential real estate category, with the underlying collateral predominantly located in the Bank's primary market area of Kentucky. The Bank's non-performing residential real estate concentration was \$14 million, or 57%, as of December 31, 2014.

Approximately \$8 million, or 32%, of the Bank's total non-performing loans was concentrated in the CRE and construction and land development portfolios as of June 30, 2015, approximately equivalent to the \$8 million, or 35%, at December 31, 2014. While CRE is the primarily collateral for such loans, the Bank also obtains in many cases, at the time of origination, personal guarantees from the principal borrowers and secured liens on the guarantors' primary residences.

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The composition of the Bank's non-performing loans follows:

Table 7 Non-performing Loan Composition as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Residential real estate		
Owner occupied	\$ 12,972	\$ 11,225
Owner occupied - correspondent		
Non owner occupied	1,344	2,352
Commercial real estate	5,878	6,151
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans		
Construction & land development	2,080	1,990
Commercial & industrial	201	169
Lease financing receivables		
Warehouse lines of credit		
Home equity	2,065	1,678
Consumer:		
RPG loans		
Credit cards		
Overdrafts		
Purchased whole loans		
Other consumer	84	94
Total non-performing loans	\$ 24,624	\$ 23,659

Table 8 Non-performing Loans to Total Loans by Loan Type as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Residential real estate		
Owner occupied	1.18%	1.00%
Owner occupied - correspondent	0.00%	0.00%
Non owner occupied	1.32%	2.44%
Commercial real estate	0.74%	0.80%
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans	0.00%	0.00%
Construction & land development	4.42%	5.17%
Commercial & industrial	0.10%	0.11%
Lease financing receivables	0.00%	0.00%
Warehouse lines of credit	0.00%	0.00%
Home equity	0.77%	0.68%
Consumer:		
RPG loans	0.00%	0.00%
Credit cards	0.00%	0.00%
Overdrafts	0.00%	0.00%
Purchased whole loans	0.00%	0.00%
Other consumer	0.95%	1.06%

Total non-performing loans	0.74%	0.78%
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The composition of the Bank's non-performing loans stratified by the number of loans within a specific balance range follows:

Table 9 Stratification of Non-performing Loans as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands)	Number of Non-performing Loans and Recorded Investment							
	No.	Balance <= \$100	No.	Balance > \$100 <= \$500	No.	Balance > \$500	No.	Total Balance
Residential real estate:								
Owner occupied	127	\$ 6,332	33	\$ 6,020	1	\$ 620	161	\$ 12,972
Owner occupied - correspondent								
Non owner occupied	6	186	2	275	1	883	9	1,344
Commercial real estate	4	167	6	1,225	4	4,486	14	5,878
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans								
Construction & land development	1	95	1	485	1	1,500	3	2,080
Commercial & industrial			1	201			1	201
Lease financing receivables								
Warehouse lines of credit								
Home equity	23	487	7	1,578			30	2,065
Consumer:								
RPG loans								
Credit cards								
Overdrafts								
Purchased whole loans								
Other consumer	19	84					19	84
Total	180	\$ 7,351	50	\$ 9,784	7	\$ 7,489	237	\$ 24,624

December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands)	Number of Non-performing Loans and Recorded Investment							
	No.	Balance <= \$100	No.	Balance > \$100 <= \$500	No.	Balance > \$500	No.	Total Balance
Residential real estate:								
Owner occupied	117	\$ 5,799	32	\$ 5,426		\$	149	\$ 11,225
Owner occupied - correspondent								
Non owner occupied	10	405	3	393	2	1,554	15	2,352
Commercial real estate	3	124	8	1,903	4	4,124	15	6,151
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans								
Construction & land development			1	490	1	1,500	2	1,990
Commercial & industrial			1	169			1	169
Lease financing receivables								
Warehouse lines of credit								
Home equity	27	572	5	1,106			32	1,678

Consumer:											
RPG loans											
Credit cards											
Overdrafts											
Purchased whole loans											
Other consumer											
	20		94						20		94
Total											
	177	\$	6,994	50	\$	9,487	7	\$	7,178	234	\$ 23,659

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Approximately \$6 million in non-performing loans at December 31, 2014, were removed from the non-performing loan classification during the first six months of 2015. Approximately \$158,000, or 3%, of these loans were removed from the non-performing category because they were charged-off. Approximately \$2 million, or 28%, in loan balances were transferred to OREO with \$3 million, or 47%, refinanced at other financial institutions. The remaining \$1 million, or 22%, was returned to accrual status for performance reasons, such as six consecutive months of performance.

Based on the Bank's review of the large individual non-performing commercial credits, as well as its migration analysis for its residential real estate and home equity non-performing portfolio, management believes that its reserves as of June 30, 2015, are adequate to absorb probable losses on all non-performing loans.

The following tables detail the activity of the Bank's non-performing loans:

Table 10 Rollforward of Non-performing Loan Activity for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Non-performing loans, beginning of period	\$ 24,995	\$ 24,039	\$ 23,659	\$ 21,078
Loans added to non-performing status	4,874	2,452	7,212	9,739
Loans removed from non-performing status (<i>see table below</i>)	(4,842)	(5,638)	(5,626)	(9,775)
Principal paydowns	(403)	(513)	(621)	(702)
Non-performing loans, end of period	\$ 24,624	\$ 20,340	\$ 24,624	\$ 20,340

Table 11 Detail of Loans Removed from Non-Performing Status for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Loans charged-off	\$ (138)	\$ (113)	\$ (158)	\$ (80)
Loans transferred to OREO	(1,338)	(1,379)	(1,586)	(3,599)
Loans refinanced at other institutions	(2,272)	(1,891)	(2,620)	(3,552)
Loans returned to accrual status	(1,094)	(2,255)	(1,262)	(2,544)
Total non-performing loans removed from non-performing status	\$ (4,842)	\$ (5,638)	\$ (5,626)	\$ (9,775)

Delinquent Loans

Delinquent loans to total loans decreased to 0.34% at June 30, 2015, from 0.52% at December 31, 2014, as the total balance of delinquent loans decreased by \$4 million. With the exception of PCI loans, all traditional bank loans past due 90-days-or-more as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were on non-accrual status.

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The composition of the Bank's delinquent loans follows:

Table 12 Delinquent Loan Composition (1) as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Residential real estate		
Owner occupied	\$ 7,527	\$ 8,008
Owner occupied - correspondent		
Non owner occupied		776
Commercial real estate	283	2,972
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans		
Construction & land development	1,500	1,990
Commercial & industrial		211
Lease financing receivables		
Warehouse lines of credit		
Home equity	1,554	1,362
Consumer:		
RPG loans	144	141
Credit cards	66	134
Overdrafts	154	178
Purchased whole loans	30	12
Other consumer	97	67
Total past due loans	\$ 11,355	\$ 15,851

(1) - Represents total loans 30-days-or-more past due.

Table 13 Delinquent Loans to Total Loans by Loan Type (1) as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Residential real estate		
Owner occupied	0.68%	0.72%
Owner occupied - correspondent	0.00%	0.00%
Non owner occupied	0.00%	0.80%
Commercial real estate	0.04%	0.38%
Commercial real estate - purchased whole loans	0.00%	0.00%
Construction & land development	3.19%	5.17%
Commercial & industrial	0.00%	0.13%
Lease financing receivables	0.00%	0.00%
Warehouse lines of credit	0.00%	0.00%
Home equity	0.58%	0.55%
Consumer:		
RPG loans	2.23%	3.44%

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Credit cards	0.60%	1.40%
Overdrafts	10.97%	15.08%
Purchased whole loans	0.83%	0.26%
Other consumer	1.09%	0.75%
Total past due loans to total loans	0.34%	0.52%

(1) - Represents total loans 30-days-or-more past due divided by total loans.

As detailed in the preceding tables, past due loans within the residential real estate and home equity categories decreased \$1 million, or 10%, from December 31, 2014 to June 30, 2015, while CRE and C&I delinquencies decreased \$3 million, or 91%, for the same period.

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Approximately \$9 million in delinquent loans at December 31, 2014, were removed from delinquent status as of June 30, 2015. Approximately \$175,000, or 2%, of these loans were removed from the delinquent category because they were charged-off. Approximately \$2 million, or 18%, in loan balances were transferred to OREO with \$3 million, or 33%, refinanced at other financial institutions. The remaining \$4 million, or 47%, in delinquent loans were paid current in 2015.

Table 14 Rollforward of Delinquent Loan Activity for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Delinquent loans, beginning of period	\$ 15,511	\$ 14,443	\$ 15,851	\$ 16,223
Loans that became delinquent during the period	3,324	4,438	4,841	7,823
Delinquent loans removed from delinquent status (<i>see table below</i>)	(7,195)	(6,593)	(9,086)	(11,665)
Principal paydowns of loans delinquent in both periods	(285)	(226)	(251)	(319)
Delinquent loans, end of period	\$ 11,355	\$ 12,062	\$ 11,355	\$ 12,062

Table 15 Detail of Delinquent Loans Removed From Delinquent Status for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Loans charged-off	\$ (202)	\$ (180)	\$ (175)	\$ (93)
Loans transferred to OREO	(1,583)	(1,379)	(1,643)	(3,924)
Loans refinanced at other institutions	(2,789)	(1,932)	(3,025)	(2,827)
Loans paid current	(2,621)	(3,102)	(4,243)	(4,821)
Total delinquent loans removed from delinquent status	\$ (7,195)	\$ (6,593)	\$ (9,086)	\$ (11,665)

Impaired Loans and Troubled Debt Restructurings

The Bank's policy is to charge-off all or that portion of its recorded investment in a collateral dependent impaired credit upon a determination that it is probable the full amount of contractual principal and interest will not be collected. Impaired loans totaled \$76 million at June 30, 2015 compared to \$86 million at December 31, 2014, with \$4 million, or 44%, of the decrease consisting of TDRs and \$3 million, or 33%, consisting of liquidated PCI loans.

A TDR is the situation where, due to a borrower's financial difficulties, the Bank grants a concession to the borrower that the Bank would not otherwise have considered. The majority of the Bank's TDRs involve a restructuring of loan terms such as a temporary reduction in the payment amount to require only interest and escrow (if required) and/or extending the maturity date of the debt. Non-accrual loans modified as TDRs

remain on non-accrual status and continue to be reported as non-performing loans. Accruing loans modified as TDRs are evaluated for non-accrual status based on a current evaluation of the borrower's financial condition, and ability and willingness to service the modified debt. As of June 30, 2015, the Bank had \$61 million in TDRs, of which \$16 million were also on non-accrual status. As of December 31, 2014, the Bank had \$65 million in TDRs, of which \$14 million were also on non-accrual status.

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The composition of the Bank's impaired loans follows:

Table 16 Impaired Loan Composition as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(in thousands)		June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014
Troubled debt restructurings	\$	61,002	\$	65,266
Impaired loans (which are not TDRs)		15,417		20,914
Total impaired loans	\$	76,419	\$	86,180

See Footnote 3 *Loans and Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses* of Part I Item 1 *Financial Statements* for additional discussion regarding impaired loans and TDRs.

Other Real Estate Owned

The composition of the Bank's other real estate stratified by the number of properties within a specific value range follows:

Table 17 Stratification of Other Real Estate Owned as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands)	Number of OREO Properties and Carrying Value Range							
	No.	Carrying Value <= \$100	No.	Carrying Value > \$100 <= \$500	No.	Carrying Value > \$500	No.	Total Carrying Value
Residential real estate	6	\$ 270	1	\$ 135		\$	7	\$ 405
Commercial real estate			1	179	2	1,586	3	1,765
Construction & land development			3	750			3	750
Total	6	\$ 270	5	\$ 1,064	2	\$ 1,586	13	\$ 2,920

December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands)	Number of OREO Properties and Carrying Value Range							
	No.	Carrying Value <= \$100	No.	Carrying Value > \$100 <= \$500	No.	Carrying Value > \$500	No.	Total Carrying Value
Residential real estate	17	\$ 834	5	\$ 809	2	\$ 1,566	24	\$ 3,209
Commercial real estate	4	321	3	884	2	2,119	9	3,324

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Construction & land development	2	66	8	1,947	3	2,697	13	4,710
Total	23	\$ 1,221	16	\$ 3,640	7	\$ 6,382	46	\$ 11,243

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The table below presents a rollforward of the Bank's OREO for the periods presented:

Table 18 Rollforward of Other Real Estate Owned Activity for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
OREO, beginning of period	\$ 6,736	\$ 16,914	\$ 11,243	\$ 17,102
Transfer from loans to OREO	1,590	1,422	1,922	4,492
Proceeds from sale*	(5,251)	(6,654)	(9,971)	(9,430)
Net gain recognized on sale	65	264	430	666
Writedowns	(220)	(333)	(704)	(1,217)
OREO, end of period	\$ 2,920	\$ 11,613	\$ 2,920	\$ 11,613

* Inclusive of non-cash proceeds where the Bank financed the sale of the property.

The fair value of OREO represents the estimated value that management expects to receive when the property is sold, net of related costs to sell. These estimates are based on the most recently available real estate appraisals, with certain adjustments made based on the type of property, age of appraisal, current status of the property and other relevant factors to estimate the current value of the property.

Approximately 58%, or \$1 million, of the CRE OREO balance at June 30, 2015 related to one property added during the second quarter of 2015 located in the Bank's Florida market.

Bank Owned Life Insurance (BOLI)

BOLI offers tax advantaged non interest income to help the Bank offset employee benefits expenses. The Company carried \$52 million and \$51 million of BOLI on its consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Deposits

Table 19 Deposit Composition as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

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Ending deposit balances at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Demand	\$	720,517	\$	691,787
Money market accounts		489,440		471,339
Brokered money market accounts		120,379		35,649
Savings		104,532		91,625
Individual retirement accounts*		35,113		28,771
Time deposits, \$250,000 and over*		42,493		56,556
Other certificates of deposit*		120,904		104,010
Brokered certificates of deposit*(1)		47,660		75,876
Total interest-bearing deposits		1,681,038		1,555,613
Total non interest-bearing deposits		598,572		502,569
Total deposits	\$	2,279,610	\$	2,058,182

(*) Represents a time deposit.

(1) Includes brokered deposits less than, equal to and greater than \$250,000.

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Total Company deposits increased \$221 million, or 11%, from December 31, 2014 to \$2.3 billion at June 30, 2015. Total Company interest-bearing deposits increased \$96 million, or 19%, while total Company non-interest bearing deposits increased \$125 million, or 8%.

Approximately \$24 million of the increase in non-interest bearing deposits was related to short-term float associated with client tax refund proceeds from the TRS division of RPG. Substantially all of this float is expected to exit the Bank in the third quarter of 2015. The remaining \$75 million increase in non-interest bearing deposits reflects general increases among a multitude of clients, primarily commercial accounts.

Within the interest-bearing category, demand account balances increased \$29 million while brokered deposits increased \$85 million. The increase in brokered deposits was primarily related to an internal Bank transfer by one client who moved funds from a Security Sold Under Agreement to Repurchase (SSUAR) into a reciprocal brokered money market deposit account during the first quarter of 2015. Under the terms of a reciprocal brokered money market account, Republic places large deposits from its clients into a network of banks and in return receives a like amount of funds from the network of banks, which Republic classifies on its balance sheet as a brokered money market deposit. While the funds from Republic's original client are not technically held by Republic, any withdrawal of funds by that client would result in a reduction of deposit balances to Republic due to the reciprocal nature of those funds in the network.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase and Other Short-term Borrowings

SSUARs are collateralized by securities and are treated as financings; accordingly, the securities involved with the agreements are recorded as assets and are held by a safekeeping agent and the obligations to repurchase the securities are reflected as liabilities. All securities underlying the agreements are under the Bank's control.

SSUARs decreased approximately \$126 million, or 35%, during the first six months of 2015. The decrease was primarily related to an internal funds transfer by one client from an SSUAR to a brokered money market deposit account. *See further discussion of this internal transfer in the above section titled Deposits in this section of the filing.* The substantial majority of these accounts are indexed to immediately repricing indices such as the Fed Funds Target Rate.

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances

FHLB advances increased \$209 million, or 30%, from December 31, 2014 to \$917 million at June 30, 2015. The Bank held \$387 million in overnight advances with a rate of 0.15% as of June 30, 2015, a \$189 million increase from the \$198 million in overnight advances at a rate of 0.14% held at December 31, 2014. Additionally, the Bank obtained \$30 million in new long-term fixed rate advances with a weighted average rate of 1.76% during the first quarter of 2015, replacing \$10 million at a rate of 2.48%, which matured during the period.

The Company's usage of overnight FHLB advances increased during the first six months of 2015 primarily due to significant growth in outstanding warehouse lines credit. Management anticipates its usage of FHLB overnight advances will continue to strongly correlate with fluctuations in outstanding warehouse lines.

Overall use of FHLB advances during a given year is dependent upon many factors including asset growth, deposit growth, current earnings, and expectations of future interest rates, among others. If a meaningful amount of the Bank's loan originations in the future have repricing terms longer than five years, management will likely elect to borrow additional funds to mitigate its risk of future increases in market interest rates. Whether the Bank ultimately does so, and how much in advances it extends out, will be dependent upon circumstances at that time. If the Bank does obtain longer-term FHLB advances for interest rate risk mitigation, it will have a negative impact on then current earnings. The amount of the negative impact will be dependent upon the dollar amount, coupon and final maturity of the advances obtained.

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Interest Rate Swaps

Interest Rate Swaps Used as Cash Flow Hedges

The Bank entered into two interest rate swap agreements during 2013 as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. The Bank designated the swaps as cash flow hedges intended to reduce the variability in cash flows attributable to either FHLB advances tied to the three-month the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or the overall changes in cash flows on certain money market deposit accounts tied to one-month LIBOR. The counterparty for both swaps met the Bank's credit standards and the Bank believes that the credit risk inherent in the swap contracts is not significant.

Non-hedge Interest Rate Swaps

During the second quarter of 2015, the Bank began entering into interest rate swaps to facilitate client transactions and meet their financing needs. Upon entering into these instruments to meet client needs, the Bank enters into offsetting positions in order to minimize the Bank's interest rate risk. These swaps are derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments, and therefore changes in fair value are reported in current year earnings.

See Footnote 8 Interest Rate Swaps of Part I Item 1 Financial Statements for additional discussion regarding the Bank's interest rate swaps.

Liquidity

The Bank had a loan to deposit ratio (excluding brokered deposits) of 157% at June 30, 2015 and 156% at December 31, 2014. At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Bank had cash and cash equivalents on-hand of \$92 million and \$72 million. In addition, the Bank had available collateral to borrow an additional \$254 million and \$452 million from the FHLB at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. In addition to its borrowing line with the FHLB, the Bank also had unsecured lines of credit totaling \$166 million available through various other financial institutions as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

The Bank maintains sufficient liquidity to fund routine loan demand and routine deposit withdrawal activity. Liquidity is managed by maintaining sufficient liquid assets in the form of investment securities. Funding and cash flows can also be realized by the sale of securities available for sale, principal paydowns on loans and MBSs and proceeds realized from loans held for sale. The Bank's liquidity is impacted by its ability to sell certain investment securities, which is limited due to the level of investment securities that are needed to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, FHLB borrowings, and for other purposes, as required by law. At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, these pledged investment securities had a fair value of \$329 million and \$410 million. Republic's banking centers and its website, www.republicbank.com, provide access to retail deposit markets. These retail deposit products, if offered at attractive rates, have historically been a source of additional funding when needed. If the Bank were to lose a significant funding source, such as a few major depositors, or if any of its lines of credit were canceled, or if the Bank cannot obtain brokered deposits, the Bank would be forced to offer market

leading deposit interest rates to meet its funding and liquidity needs.

At June 30, 2015, the Bank had approximately \$494 million in deposits from 70 large non-sweep deposit relationships where the individual relationship individually exceeded \$2 million. The 20 largest non-sweep deposit relationships represented approximately \$339 million of the total balance at June 30, 2015. These accounts do not require collateral; therefore, cash from these accounts can generally be utilized to fund the loan portfolio. If any of these balances are moved from the Bank, the Bank would likely utilize overnight borrowing lines in the short-term to replace the balances. On a longer-term basis, the Bank would likely utilize brokered deposits to replace withdrawn balances. Based on past experience utilizing brokered deposits, the Bank believes it can quickly obtain brokered deposits if needed. The overall cost of gathering brokered deposits, however, could be substantially higher than the Traditional Bank deposits they replace, potentially decreasing the Bank's earnings.

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Capital

Total stockholders' equity increased from \$559 million at December 31, 2014 to \$573 million at June 30, 2015. The increase in stockholders' equity was primarily attributable to net income earned during 2015 reduced by cash dividends declared.

See Part II, Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds for additional detail regarding stock repurchases and stock buyback programs.

New Capital Rules Effective January 1, 2015 the Company and the Bank became subject to the new capital regulations in accordance with Basel III. The new regulations established higher minimum risk-based capital ratio requirements, a new common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and a new capital conservation buffer. The new regulations also include revisions to the definition of capital and changes in the risk-weighting of certain assets. For prompt corrective action, the new regulations establish definitions of "well capitalized" as a 6.5% Common Equity Tier 1 Risk Based Capital ratio, an 8.0% Tier 1 Risk Based Capital ratio, a 10.0% Total Risk Based Capital ratio and a 5.0% Tier 1 Leverage ratio. Additionally, a 2.5% capital conservation buffer will be effective under Basel III when effective and fully implemented in 2019.

Common Stock The Class A Common Shares are entitled to cash dividends equal to 110% of the cash dividend paid per share on Class B Common Stock. Class A Common Shares have one vote per share and Class B Common shares have ten votes per share. Class B Common Shares may be converted, at the option of the holder, to Class A Common shares on a share for share basis. The Class A Common Shares are not convertible into any other class of Republic's capital stock.

Dividend Restrictions The Parent Company's principal source of funds for dividend payments are dividends received from RB&T. Banking regulations limit the amount of dividends that may be paid to the Parent Company by the Bank without prior approval of the respective states' banking regulators. Under these regulations, the amount of dividends that may be paid in any calendar year is limited to the current year's net profits, combined with the retained net profits of the preceding two years. At June 30, 2015, RB&T could, without prior approval, declare dividends of approximately \$38 million.

Regulatory Capital Requirements The Parent Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by banking regulators. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on Republic's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Parent Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Company's assets, liabilities and certain off balance sheet items, as calculated under regulatory accounting

practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Banking regulators have categorized the Bank as well-capitalized. To be categorized as well-capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum Total Risk Based, Common Equity Tier I Risk Based, Tier I Risk Based and Tier I Leverage Capital ratios. Regulatory agencies measure capital adequacy within a framework that makes capital requirements, in part, dependent on the individual risk profiles of financial institutions. Republic continues to exceed the regulatory requirements for Total Risk Based Capital, Common Equity Tier I Risk Based, Tier I Risk Based Capital and Tier I Leverage Capital. Republic and the Bank intend to maintain a capital position that meets or exceeds the well-capitalized requirements as defined by the FRB and the FDIC, in addition to the Capital Conservation Buffer. Republic's average stockholders' equity to average assets ratio was 14.53% at June 30, 2015 compared to 15.66% at December 31, 2014. Formal measurements of the capital ratios for Republic and the Bank are performed by the Company at each quarter end.

In 2005, Republic Bancorp Capital Trust (RBCT), an unconsolidated trust subsidiary of Republic Bancorp, Inc., was formed and issued \$40 million in Trust Preferred Securities (TPS). The TPS pay a fixed interest rate for ten years and adjust with LIBOR + 1.42% thereafter. The TPS mature on December 31, 2035 and are redeemable at the Company's option on a quarterly basis beginning on October 1, 2015.

The subordinated debentures are treated as Tier I Capital for regulatory purposes. The sole asset of RBCT represents the proceeds of the offering loaned to Republic Bancorp, Inc. in exchange for subordinated debentures which have terms that are similar to the TPS. The subordinated debentures and the related interest expense, which are payable quarterly at the annual rate of 6.015%, are included in the consolidated financial statements. The proceeds obtained from the TPS offering have been utilized to fund loan growth (in prior years), support an existing stock repurchase program and for other general business purposes such as the acquisition of GulfStream Community Bank in 2006.

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At this time, the Company is still considering its three options related to the final disposition of the TPS. Those three options include, redeeming the TPS at par in October 2015, entering into an interest rate swap in order to extend the fixed rate term of the TPS, or allowing the TPS to convert to a variable rate debt instrument that floats at a spread to the 3-month LIBOR index. The ultimate strategy the Company deploys will be dependent upon the then current interest rate environment, the Company's overall availability of cash, and the Company's long term growth projections at that time.

The following table sets forth the Company's risk based capital amounts and ratios as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

Table 21 Capital Ratios as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(dollars in thousands)	As of June 30, 2015		As of December 31, 2014	
	Actual	Ratio	Actual	Ratio
	Amount		Amount	
Total capital to risk weighted assets				
Republic Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 623,642	21.00%	\$ 608,658	22.17%
Republic Bank & Trust Co.	487,348	16.42	472,357	17.21
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets				
Republic Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 558,394	18.80%	NA	NA
Republic Bank & Trust Co.	\$ 462,100	15.57	NA	NA
Tier 1 (core) capital to risk weighted assets				
Republic Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 598,394	20.15%	\$ 584,248	21.28%
Republic Bank & Trust Co.	462,100	15.57	447,947	16.32
Tier 1 leverage capital to average assets				
Republic Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 598,394	15.28%	\$ 584,248	15.92%
Republic Bank & Trust Co.	462,100	11.81	447,947	12.21

NA - Not applicable.

Asset/Liability Management and Market Risk

Asset/liability management is designed to ensure safety and soundness, maintain liquidity, meet regulatory capital standards and achieve acceptable net interest income based on the Bank's risk tolerance. Interest rate risk is the exposure to adverse changes in net interest income as a result of market fluctuations in interest rates. The Bank, on an ongoing basis, monitors interest rate and liquidity risk in order to implement appropriate funding and balance sheet strategies. Management considers interest rate risk to be a significant risk to the Bank's overall earnings and balance sheet.

The interest sensitivity profile of the Bank at any point in time will be impacted by a number of factors. These factors include the mix of interest sensitive assets and liabilities, as well as their relative pricing schedules. It is also influenced by changes in market interest rates, deposit and loan balances and other factors.

The Bank utilizes earnings simulation models as tools to measure interest rate sensitivity, including both a static and dynamic earnings simulation model. A static simulation model is based on current exposures and assumes a constant balance sheet. In contrast, a dynamic simulation model relies on detailed assumptions regarding changes in existing business lines, new business, and changes in management and customer behavior. While the Bank runs the static simulation model as one measure of interest rate risk, historically, the Bank has utilized a dynamic earnings simulation model as its primary interest rate risk tool to measure the potential changes in market interest rates and their subsequent effects on net interest income for a one year time period. This dynamic model projects a Base case net interest income over the next twelve months and the effect to net interest income of instantaneous movements in interest rates between various basis point increments equally across all points on the yield curve. Many assumptions based on growth expectations and on the historical behavior of the Bank's deposit and loan rates and their related balances in relation to changes in interest rates are incorporated into this dynamic model. These assumptions are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the dynamic model cannot precisely measure future net interest income or precisely predict the impact of fluctuations in market interest rates on net interest income. Actual results will differ from the model's simulated results due to the actual timing, magnitude and frequency of interest rate changes, the actual timing and magnitude of changes in loan and

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deposit balances, as well as the actual changes in market conditions and the application and timing of various management strategies as compared to those projected in the various simulated models. Additionally, actual results could differ materially from the model if interest rates do not move equally across all points on the yield curve.

As of June 30, 2015, a dynamic simulation model was run for increases in interest rates from Up 100 basis points to Up 400 basis points. A simulation for declining interest rates as of June 30, 2015 was not considered meaningful and is not presented by the Bank because the Federal Open Market Committee effectively lowered the Fed Funds Target Rate between 0.00% to 0.25% in December 2008; therefore, no further short-term rate reductions can occur.

The following table illustrates the Bank's projected percent change from its Base net interest income over the period beginning July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2016 based on instantaneous movements in interest rates from Up 100 to Up 400 basis points equally across all points on the yield curve. The Bank's dynamic earnings simulation model excludes all loan fees and the impact of the RPG business segment.

Table 22 Bank Interest Rate Sensitivity as of June 30, 2015

	Increase in Rates			
	100 Basis Points	200 Basis Points	300 Basis Points	400 Basis Points
% Change from base net interest income	3.19%	2.64%	1.66%	-0.66%
Board policy limit on % change from base	-5.00%	-10.00%	-15.00%	-20.00%

The Board of Directors of the Bank has established separate and distinct policy limits for acceptable percent changes in the Bank's net interest income based on modeled changes in market interest rates. Historically, if model projections of the percent change in net interest income fall outside Board approved limits at a given point in time or are projected to fall outside such limits based on certain trends, the Bank has taken certain actions intended either to bring model projections back within Board approved limits or explain how future anticipated events will correct the current situation. These actions have included, but are not limited to, restructuring of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, seeking additional fixed rate term FHLB advances, executing interest rate swaps and modifying the pricing or terms of loans, leases and deposits. These actions have historically had a negative impact on current earnings.

Along with the Bank's dynamic earnings simulation model, the Board of Directors of the Bank has established separate and distinct policy limits for acceptable changes in the Bank's Economic Value of Equity (EVE) based on certain projected changes in market interest rates. EVE represents the difference between the net present value of the Bank's interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities at a point in time.

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The following table illustrates the Bank's EVE sensitivity as of June 30, 2015:

Table 23 Bank Economic Value of Equity (EVE) Sensitivity as of June 30, 2015

	Increase in Rates			
	100 Basis Points	200 Basis Points	300 Basis Points	400 Basis Points
% Change from base EVE	-3.51%	-9.88%	-17.06%	-25.24%
Board policy limit on % change from base	-10.00%	-20.00%	-35.00%	-45.00%

Similar to the dynamic earnings simulation model, if model projections of the percent change in EVE fall outside Board approved limits at a given point in time or are projected to fall outside such limits based on certain trends, the Bank will take actions intended to bring the model projections back within Board approved limits. These actions have included in the past, but are not limited to, restructuring of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, seeking additional fixed rate term FHLB advances, executing interest rate swaps and modifying the pricing or terms of loans, leases and deposits. Actions the Bank may take to bring its EVE within interest rate risk tolerances will generally have a negative impact on its then-current earnings when the action is taken.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Information required by this item is included under *Part I, Item 2., Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.*

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out by Republic Bancorp, Inc.'s management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. In addition, no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) occurred during the fiscal quarter covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

In the ordinary course of operations, Republic and the Bank are defendants in various legal proceedings. There is no proceeding pending or threatened litigation, to the knowledge of management, in which an adverse decision could result in a material adverse change in the business or consolidated financial position of Republic or the Bank.

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

Details of Republic's Class A Common Stock purchases during the second quarter of 2015 are included in the following table:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Programs
April 1 - April 30		\$		

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May 1 - May 31			
June 1 - June 30	13,190	24.80	
Total	13,190	\$ 24.80	302,450

The Company repurchased 13,190 shares during the second quarter of 2015, and there were no shares exchanged for stock option exercises during this period. During November of 2011, the Company's Board of Directors amended its existing share repurchase program by approving the repurchase of 300,000 additional shares from time to time, as market conditions are deemed attractive to the Company. The repurchase program will remain effective until the total number of shares authorized is repurchased or until Republic's Board of Directors terminates the program. As of June 30, 2015, the Company had 302,450 shares which could be repurchased under its current share repurchase programs.

During the second quarter of 2015, there were 242 shares of Class A Common Stock issued upon conversion of shares of Class B Common Stock by stockholders of Republic in accordance with the share-for-share conversion provision option of the Class B Common Stock. The exemption from registration of newly issued Class A Common Stock relies upon Section (3)(a)(9) of the Securities Act of 1933.

There were no equity securities of the registrant sold without registration during the quarter covered by this report.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

(a) Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed or furnished as a part of this report:

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
10.1	2015 Stock Incentive Plan - Option Award Agreement
10.2	2015 Stock Incentive Plan - Restricted Stock Award Agreement
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	Interactive data files: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, (iii) Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the Six Months ended June 30, 2015, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

* - *This certification shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall it be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.*

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SIGNATURES

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

REPUBLIC BANCORP, INC.
(Registrant)

Principal Executive Officer:

August 7, 2015

/s/ Steven E. Trager
By:

Steven E. Trager
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Principal Financial Officer:

August 7, 2015

/s/ Kevin Sipes
By:

Kevin Sipes
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer and Chief Accounting Officer