

Stock Yards Bancorp, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 06, 2015
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-K

**Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13
or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

**For the Fiscal Year Ended
December 31, 2014**

**Commission File Number
1-13661**

STOCK YARDS BANCORP, INC.

**1040 East Main Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40206
(502) 582-2571**

Incorporated in Kentucky

I.R.S. No. 61-1137529

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

Title of each class:
Common Stock, no par value

Name of each exchange on which registered:
NASDAQ

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

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None

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☐

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

The aggregate market value of registrant's voting stock (Common Stock, no par value) held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2014 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was \$391,167,000.

The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock, no par value, outstanding as of February 25, 2015, was 14,738,480.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

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Portions of Registrant's definitive proxy statement related to Registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 22, 2015 (the Proxy Statement), to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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Part I

Item 1. Business

Stock Yards Bancorp, Inc. (Bancorp or Company), headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky, is the holding company for Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company (Bank). Bancorp, which was incorporated in 1988 in Kentucky, is registered with, and subject to supervision, regulation and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The Bank is wholly owned and is a state chartered bank. Because Bancorp has no significant operations of its own, its business and that of the Bank are essentially the same. The operations of the Bank are fully reflected in the consolidated financial statements of Bancorp. Accordingly, references to Bancorp in this document may encompass both the holding company and the Bank. At the annual meeting on April 23, 2014, shareholders approved a resolution to amend Bancorp's restated articles of incorporation to change its name from S.Y. Bancorp, Inc. to Stock Yards Bancorp, Inc.

Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company

Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company is the banking subsidiary of Bancorp and was chartered in 1904. The Bank is headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky and provides commercial and personal banking services in the Louisville, Kentucky, Indianapolis, Indiana and Cincinnati, Ohio metropolitan markets through 35 full service banking offices. The Bank is chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In addition to traditional commercial and personal banking activities, the Bank has an investment management and trust department offering a wide range of investment management, trust, employee benefit plan and estate administration, and financial planning services. The Bank also originates and sells single-family residential mortgages. Additionally, the Bank offers securities brokerage services via its branch network through an arrangement with a third party broker-dealer. See Note 24 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for information relating to the Bank's business segments and Item 2. Properties for information regarding owned and leased properties.

On April 30, 2013, Bancorp completed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of THE BANCORP, Inc. (Oldham), parent company of THE BANK Oldham County, Inc. As a result of the transaction, THE BANK Oldham County merged into Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company. Since the acquisition date, results of operations acquired in the Oldham transaction have been included in Bancorp's financial results. The Oldham transaction has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration transferred were recorded at estimated fair value on the acquisition date. See Note 3 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for information relating to the acquisition.

At December 31, 2014, Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company had 524 full-time equivalent employees. Employees of Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company are entitled to participate in a variety of employee benefit programs including a combined employee profit sharing and stock ownership plan (KSOP). Management of Bancorp strives to be an employer of choice and considers the relationship with employees to be good.

Supervision and Regulation

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Bank holding companies and commercial banks are extensively regulated under both federal and state laws. Changes in applicable laws or regulations may have a material effect on the business and prospects of Bancorp.

Bancorp, as a registered bank holding company, is subject to the supervision of and regulation by the Federal Reserve Board under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. In addition, Bancorp is subject to the provisions of Kentucky's banking laws regulating bank acquisitions and certain activities of controlling bank shareholders.

Kentucky and federal banking statutes delineate permissible activities for Kentucky state-chartered banks. Kentucky's statutes, however, contain a super parity provision for Kentucky banks having one of the top two ratings in its most recent regulatory examination. This provision allows these state banks to engage in any banking activity in which a national bank in Kentucky, a state bank operating in any other state, or a federally chartered thrift could engage. The bank must first obtain a legal opinion specifying the statutory or regulatory provisions that permit the activity.

The Bank is subject to the supervision of the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures the deposits of the Bank to the current maximums of \$250,000 per depositor.

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The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the "GLB Act") allows for affiliations among banks, securities firms and insurance companies by means of a financial holding company ("FHC"). The GLB Act requires that, at the time of establishment of an FHC, all depository institutions within that corporate group must be well managed and well capitalized and must have received a rating of satisfactory or better under its most recent Community Reinvestment Act examination. Further, non-banking financial firms (for example an insurance company or securities firm) may establish an FHC and acquire a depository institution. While the distinction between banks and non-banking financial firms has been blurring over recent years, the GLB Act makes it less cumbersome for banks to offer services financial in nature but beyond traditional commercial banking activities. Likewise, non-banking financial firms may find it easier to offer services that had, heretofore, been provided primarily by depository institutions. In 2012, management of Bancorp chose to become an FHC after evaluating the benefits and costs.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the "Dodd-Frank Act") was signed into law in 2010. Generally, the Dodd-Frank Act was effective the day after it was signed into law, but different effective dates apply to specific sections of the law. This new extensive and complex legislation contained many new provisions affecting the banking industry, including:

- Creation of a new Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection overseeing banks with assets totaling \$10 billion or greater while writing and maintaining several regulations that apply to all banks,
- Determination of debit card interchange rates by the Federal Reserve Board,
- New regulation over derivative instruments,
- Phase outs of certain forms of trust preferred debt and hybrids previously included as bank capital, and
- Increases to FDIC deposit coverage, revised calculations for assessing bank premiums, and numerous other provisions affecting financial institution regulation, oversight of certain non-banking organizations, investor protection, etc.

Uncertainty remains as to the ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, which we expect will have a continued adverse impact on the financial services industry as a whole and on Bancorp's business, results of operations and financial condition due to regulatory costs and increased regulatory scrutiny over products and practices.

In July 2013, the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC approved final rules that substantially amend the regulatory risk-based capital rules applicable to Bancorp and Bank. The final rules implement the regulatory capital reforms of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision reflected in Basel III: A Global Regulatory Framework for More Resilient Banks and Banking Systems (Basel III) and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act. Under these rules, the leverage and risk-based capital ratios of bank holding companies may not be lower than the leverage and risk-based capital ratios for insured depository institutions. The final rules implementing the Basel III regulatory capital reforms became effective for Bancorp and Bank on January 1, 2015, and include new minimum risk-based capital and leverage ratios. Moreover, these rules refine the definition of what constitutes capital for purposes of calculating those ratios, including the definitions of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital.

The new minimum capital level requirements applicable to bank holding companies and banks subject to the rules are:

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- a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%,
- a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% (increased from 4%),
- a total risk-based capital ratio of 8% (unchanged from current rules), and
- a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% for all institutions.

The rules also establish a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, to be phased in over three years, above the new regulatory minimum risk-based capital ratios, and result in the following minimum ratios once the capital conservation buffer is fully phased in:

- a common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 7.0%,
- a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 8.5%, and
- a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.5%.

Management believes that as of December 31, 2014, Bancorp meets the requirements to be considered well-capitalized under the new rules.

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The capital conservation buffer requirement is to be phased in beginning in January 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and will increase each year until fully implemented in January 2019. An institution will be subject to limitations on paying dividends, engaging in share repurchases and paying discretionary bonuses if capital levels fall below minimum levels plus the buffer amounts. These limitations establish a maximum percentage of eligible retained income that could be utilized for such actions. Under these new rules, Tier 1 capital will generally consist of common stock (plus related surplus) and retained earnings, limited amounts of minority interest in the form of additional Tier 1 capital instruments, and non-cumulative preferred stock and related surplus, subject to certain eligibility standards, less goodwill and other specified intangible assets and other regulatory deductions. The definition of Tier 2 capital is generally unchanged for most banking organizations, subject to certain new eligibility criteria.

Common equity Tier 1 capital will generally consist of common stock (plus related surplus) and retained earnings plus limited amounts of minority interest in the form of common stock, less goodwill and other specified intangible assets and other regulatory deductions.

The final rules allow banks and their holding companies with less than \$250 billion in assets a one-time opportunity to opt-out of a requirement to include unrealized gains and losses in accumulated other comprehensive income in their capital calculation. Bancorp expects that it will opt-out of this requirement.

Available Information

Bancorp files reports with the SEC including the Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current event reports on Form 8-K, and proxy statements, as well as any amendments to those reports. The public may read and copy any materials the Registrant files with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are also accessible at no cost on Bancorp's web site at <http://www.syb.com> after they are electronically filed with the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investment in Bancorp's common stock involves risk, and Bancorp's profitability and success may be affected by a number of factors including those discussed below.

Financial condition and profitability depend significantly on local and national economic conditions.

Our success depends on general economic conditions both locally and nationally. Most of Bancorp's customers are in the Louisville, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati metropolitan areas. Compared to regional or national financial institutions, we are less able to spread the risks of unfavorable local economic conditions across a large number of diversified economies. Some of Bancorp's customers are directly

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impacted by the local economy while others have more national or global business dealings. Some of the factors influencing general economic conditions include tepid economic recovery, unemployment, and government regulation. Poor economic conditions have an unfavorable impact on the demand of customers for loans and the ability of some borrowers to repay these loans. Deterioration in the quality of the credit portfolio could have a material adverse effect on financial condition, results of operations, and ultimately capital.

Financial condition and profitability depend on real estate values in our market area.

Bancorp offers a variety of secured loans, including commercial lines of credit, commercial term loans, real estate, construction, home equity, consumer and other loans. Over half of Bancorp's loans are secured by real estate (both residential and commercial) in Bancorp's market area. In instances where borrowers are unable to repay their loans from us and there has been deterioration in the value of the loan collateral, Bancorp could experience higher loan losses which could have a material adverse effect on financial condition, results of operations, and ultimately capital.

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If actual loan losses are greater than Bancorp's assumption for loan losses, earnings could decrease.

Bancorp's loan customers may not repay their loans according to the terms of these loans, the collateral securing the payment of these loans may be insufficient to ensure repayment and the wealth of guarantors providing guarantees to support these loans may be insufficient to aid in the repayment of these loans. Accordingly, Bancorp may experience significant credit losses which could have a material adverse effect on operating results. Bancorp makes various assumptions and judgments about the collectability of the loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of borrowers and the value of real estate and other assets serving as collateral for repayment of many loans. In determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, Bancorp considers, among other factors, an evaluation of economic conditions and Bancorp's loan loss experience. If Bancorp's assumptions prove to be incorrect or economic problems are worse than projected, the current allowance may not be sufficient to cover loan losses and adjustments may be necessary to allow for different economic conditions or adverse developments in the loan portfolio. Such additions to the allowance, if necessary, could have a material adverse impact on financial results.

In addition, federal and state regulators periodically review Bancorp's allowance for loan losses and may require an increase in the provision for loan losses or loan charge-offs. If the regulatory agencies require any increase in the provision for loan losses or loan charge-offs for which Bancorp had not allocated, it would have a negative effect on net income.

Fluctuations in interest rates could reduce profitability.

Our primary source of income is from the net interest spread, the difference between interest earned on loans and investments and the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. Bancorp expects to periodically experience gaps in the interest rate sensitivities of Bancorp's assets and liabilities, meaning that either interest-bearing liabilities will be more sensitive to changes in market interest rates than interest-earning assets, or vice versa. In either event, if market interest rates should move contrary to Bancorp's position, this gap will work against Bancorp and earnings will be negatively affected.

Many factors affect the fluctuation of market interest rates, including, but not limited to the following:

- inflation or deflation
- recession
- a rise in unemployment
- tightening money supply
- international disorder and instability in foreign financial markets
- the Federal Reserve's actions to control interest rates

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Bancorp's interest rate sensitivity analysis indicates an increase in interest rates of up to 2% would decrease net interest income, primarily because the majority of Bancorp's variable rate loans have floors of 4% or higher, and are indexed to the prime rate. Since the prime rate is currently 3.25%, rates would have to increase more than 75 bp before the rates on such loans will rise. This effect negatively impacts the effect of rising rates. Deposit rates generally do not reprice as quickly as loans which negatively affects earnings as rates decline. Bancorp's asset-liability management strategy, which is designed to mitigate risk from changes in market interest rates, may not be able to prevent changes in interest rates from having a material adverse effect on Bancorp's results of operations and financial condition. Bancorp's most recent earnings simulation model estimating the impact of changing interest rates on earnings indicates net interest income will decrease approximately 1.3% if interest rates immediately decrease 100 basis points for the next 12 months and decrease approximately 3.2% if rates increase 100 basis points. Prevailing interest rates are at historically low levels, and current indications are that the Federal Reserve will likely maintain the low rates at least through the first half of 2015.

Significant stock market volatility could negatively affect Bancorp's financial results.

Capital and credit markets experience volatility and disruption from time to time. These conditions place downward pressure on credit availability, credit worthiness and customers' inclinations to borrow. Prolonged volatility or a significant disruption could negatively impact customers' ability to seek new loans or to repay existing loans. The personal wealth of many borrowers and guarantors has historically added a source of financial strength to certain loans.

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and would be negatively impacted by severe market declines. Sustained reliance on their personal assets to make loan payments would result in deterioration of their liquidity, and could result in loan defaults.

Income from investment management and trust services constitutes approximately 47% of non-interest income. Trust assets under management are expressed in terms of market value, and a significant portion of fee income is based upon those values. While investment management and trust fees are based on market values, they typically do not fluctuate directly with the overall stock market. Accounts typically contain fixed income and equity asset classes, which generally react to market fluctuations inversely to each other.

Competition with other financial institutions could adversely affect profitability.

Bancorp operates in a highly competitive industry that could become even more competitive as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and continued consolidation. Bancorp faces vigorous competition from banks and other financial institutions. A number of these banks and other financial institutions have substantially greater resources and lending limits, larger branch systems and a wider array of banking services. Additionally, Bancorp encounters competition from smaller community banks in Bancorp's markets. Bancorp also competes with other non-traditional providers of financial services, such as brokerage firms and insurance companies. As internet-based financial services continue to grow in acceptance, Bancorp must remain relevant as a place where consumers and businesses value personal service while our competition offers these services without human interaction. These sources of competition may reduce or limit margins on banking services, reduce market share and adversely affect results of operations and financial condition.

Credit unions continue to grow in popularity and size, and their expansion into business lending is growing. Because credit unions are not subject to federal income tax, and Bancorp pays federal income tax at a marginal rate of 35%, these companies have a significant competitive advantage over Bancorp. This advantage may have a negative impact on Bancorp's growth and resultant financial results as these credit unions continue to expand.

An extended disruption of vital infrastructure or a security breach could negatively impact Bancorp's business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Bancorp's operations depend upon, among other things, infrastructure, including equipment and facilities. Extended disruption of vital infrastructure by fire, power loss, natural disaster, telecommunications failure, information systems breaches, terrorist activity or the domestic and foreign response to such activity, or other events outside of Bancorp's control could have a material adverse impact on the financial services industry as a whole and on Bancorp's business, results of operations and financial condition. Bancorp's business continuity plan may not work as intended or may not prevent significant interruption of operations. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions, or security breaches of information systems could damage Bancorp's reputation, result in the loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have an adverse effect on Bancorp's financial condition and results of operation.

Bancorp's assets which are at risk for cyber-attacks include financial assets and non-public information belonging to customers. Bancorp utilizes several third-party vendors who have access to our assets via electronic media. Certain cyber security risks arise due to this access, including cyber espionage, blackmail, ransom, and theft. Bancorp employs many preventive and detective controls to protect its assets, and provides

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mandatory recurring information security training to all employees. Bancorp requires third parties to have similar or superior controls in place. Bancorp did not suffer a material incident in the years reported herein. Bancorp maintains certain insurance coverage to prevent material financial loss from cyber-attacks.

Bancorp's accounting policies and methods are critical to how Bancorp reports its financial condition and results of operations. They require management to make estimates about matters that are uncertain.

Accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how Bancorp records and reports its financial condition and results of operations. Bancorp must exercise judgment in selecting and applying these accounting policies and methods so they comply with United States generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP).

Bancorp has identified certain accounting policies as being critical because they require management's judgment to ascertain the valuations of assets, liabilities, commitments and contingencies. A variety of factors could affect the

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ultimate value that is obtained either when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset, or reducing a liability. Bancorp has established detailed policies and control procedures that are intended to ensure these critical accounting estimates and judgments are well controlled and applied consistently. In addition, the policies and procedures are intended to ensure that the process for changing methodologies occurs in an appropriate manner. Because of the uncertainty surrounding Bancorp's judgments and the estimates pertaining to these matters, there can be no assurances that actual results will not differ from those estimates. See the "Critical Accounting Policies" in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for more information.

Bancorp operates in a highly regulated environment and may be adversely affected by changes in federal, state and local laws and regulations.

Bancorp is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by federal and state banking authorities. Any change in applicable regulations or federal or state legislation could have a substantial impact on Bancorp and its operations. Additional legislation and regulations may be enacted or adopted in the future that could significantly affect Bancorp's powers, authority and operations, which could have a material adverse effect on Bancorp's financial condition and results of operations. The exercise of regulatory power may have negative impact on Bancorp's results of operations and financial condition.

We need to stay current on technological changes in order to compete and meet customer demands.

The financial services industry is undergoing rapid technological changes, with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The future success of Bancorp will depend, in part, upon its ability to address the needs of its customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands for convenience, as well as to create additional operational efficiencies and greater privacy and security protection for customers and their personal information. Many of Bancorp's competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. Bancorp may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services as quickly as competitors or be successful in marketing these products and services to its customers. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry could impair Bancorp's ability to effectively compete to retain or acquire new business and could have an adverse impact on its business, financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

We may not be able to attract and retain skilled people.

Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and retain key people. Competition for the best people in the industry and the markets in which we engage can be intense, and we may not be able to retain or hire the people we want or need. In order to attract and retain qualified employees, we must compensate them at market levels. If we are unable to continue to attract and retain qualified employees, or do so at rates necessary to maintain our competitive position, our performance, including our competitive position, could suffer, and, in turn, adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Bancorp has no unresolved SEC staff comments.

Item 2. Properties

The principal offices of Bancorp are located at 1040 East Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky. Bancorp's operations center is at a separate location. In addition to the main office complex and the operations center, Bancorp owned 19 branch properties at December 31, 2014, two of which are located on leased land. At that date, Bancorp also leased 15 branch facilities. Of the 34 banking locations, 28 are located in the Louisville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), three are located in the Indianapolis MSA and three are located in the Cincinnati MSA. See Notes 6 and 18 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014, for additional information relating to amounts invested in premises and equipment and lease commitments. In the first quarter of 2015, Bancorp opened an additional branch in the Indianapolis MSA.

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Item 3. Legal Proceedings

See Note 18 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014, for information relating to legal proceedings.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table lists the names and ages as of December 31, 2014 of all current executive officers of Bancorp and the Bank. Each executive officer is appointed by Bancorp's Board of Directors to serve at the discretion of the Board. There is no arrangement or understanding between any executive officer of Bancorp or the Bank and any other person(s) pursuant to which he/she was or is to be selected as an officer.

Name and Age of Executive Officer	Position and Offices with Bancorp and/or the Bank
David P. Heintzman Age 55	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Bancorp and the Bank
James A. Hillebrand Age 46	President and Director of Bancorp and the Bank
Kathy C. Thompson Age 53	Senior Executive Vice President and Director of Bancorp and the Bank
Nancy B. Davis Age 59	Executive Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Bancorp and the Bank
William M. Dishman III Age 51	Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of the Bank
Philip S. Poindexter Age 48	Executive Vice President and Chief Lending Officer of the Bank
T. Clay Stinnett Age 41	Executive Vice President and Chief Strategic Officer of Bancorp and the Bank
Michael J. Croce Age 45	Executive Vice President and Director of Retail Banking of the Bank

Mr. Heintzman was appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in January 2006. Prior thereto, he served as President of Bancorp and the Bank since 1992. Mr. Heintzman joined the Bank in 1985.

Mr. Hillebrand was appointed President in July 2008. Prior thereto, he served as Executive Vice President and Director of Private Banking of the Bank since 2005. From 2000 to 2004, he served as Senior Vice President of Private Banking. Mr. Hillebrand joined the Bank in 1996.

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Ms. Thompson was appointed Senior Executive Vice President in January 2006. Prior thereto, she served as Executive Vice President of Bancorp and the Bank. She joined the Bank in 1992 and is Manager of the Investment Management and Trust Department.

Ms. Davis was appointed Executive Vice President of Bancorp and the Bank in 1999 and Chief Financial Officer in 1993. She joined the Bank in 1991.

Mr. Dishman joined the Bank and was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer in February 2009. Prior thereto, he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer for National City Bank's Kentucky and Tennessee markets from 2004 to 2009.

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Mr. Poindexter was appointed Chief Lending Officer in July 2008. Prior thereto, he served as Executive Vice President and Director of Commercial Banking. Mr. Poindexter joined the Bank in 2004.

Mr. Stinnett was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Strategic Officer in February 2011. Prior thereto, he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Strategic Officer since 2005. Mr. Stinnett joined the Bank in 2000.

Mr. Croce was appointed Executive Vice President and Director of Retail Banking in July 2014. Prior thereto, he served as Senior Vice President and Division Manager of Business Banking. Mr. Croce joined the Bank in 2004.

Part II

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

Bancorp's common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the ticker symbol SYBT. The table below sets forth the quarterly high and low market closing prices of Bancorp's common stock and dividends declared per share. The payment of dividends by the Bank to Bancorp is subject to the restriction described in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements. Management believes that Bancorp will continue to generate adequate earnings to continue to pay dividends on a quarterly basis. On December 31, 2014, Bancorp had approximately 1,507 shareholders of record, and approximately 4,400 non-objecting beneficial owners holding shares in nominee or street name.

Quarter	2014			2013		
	High	Low	Cash dividends declared	High	Low	Cash dividends declared
First	\$ 32.14	\$ 27.92	\$ 0.21	\$ 23.29	\$ 22.10	\$ 0.20
Second	32.04	27.44	0.22	24.99	21.51	0.20
Third	30.75	28.62	0.22	28.46	24.99	0.20
Fourth	34.16	30.07	0.23	33.77	27.23	0.21

The following table shows information relating to the repurchase of shares of common stock by Bancorp during the three months ended December 31, 2014.

	Total number of shares purchased (1)	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plan (2)	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plan
October 1-October 31	122	\$ 33.04		
November 1-November 30				
December 1-December 31	1,505	31.76		

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Total	1,627	\$	31.86
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(1) Activity represents shares of stock withheld to pay the exercise price of stock options or to pay taxes due upon the exercise of stock appreciation rights. This activity has no impact on the number of shares that may be purchased under a Board-approved plan.

(2) Since 2008, there has been no active share buyback plan.

The following performance graph and data shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, nor shall it be deemed soliciting material or subject to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act or incorporated by reference in any filing under the Exchange Act or the Securities Act of 1933, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

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The first graph below compares the performance of Bancorp Common Stock to the Russell 2000 index, the SNL NASDAQ Bank index and the SNL Midwest Bank index for Bancorp's last five fiscal years. The graph assumes the value of the investment in Bancorp Common Stock and in each index was \$100 at December 31, 2009 and that all dividends were reinvested.

The ten-year period is presented in addition to the five-year period required by the SEC because it provides additional perspective, and Bancorp management believes that longer-term performance is of greater interest to Bancorp shareholders. In 2008 and 2009, Bancorp did not experience a decline in value as precipitous as illustrated by the referenced bank indices, nor did it decrease or suspend cash dividends. Accordingly, Bancorp's stock price increases since 2008 have not been as steep as the referenced bank indices. The ten-year graph assumes the value of the investment in Bancorp Common Stock and in each index was \$100 at December 31, 2004 and that all dividends were reinvested.

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Index	Period Ending					
	12/31/09	12/31/10	12/31/11	12/31/12	12/31/13	12/31/14
Stock Yards Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	118.35	102.29	115.58	169.75	182.48
Russell 2000	100.00	126.86	121.56	141.43	196.34	205.95
SNL Midwest Bank	100.00	124.18	117.30	141.18	193.28	210.12
SNL Bank NASDAQ	100.00	117.98	104.68	124.77	179.33	185.73

Index	Period Ending										
	12/31/04	12/31/05	12/31/06	12/31/07	12/31/08	12/31/09	12/31/10	12/31/11	12/31/12	12/31/13	12/31/14
Stock Yards Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	105.90	127.15	111.52	131.65	105.34	124.67	107.76	121.75	178.81	192.22
Russell 2000	100.00	104.55	123.76	121.82	80.66	102.58	130.12	124.69	145.08	201.40	211.26
SNL Midwest Bank	100.00	96.36	111.38	86.81	57.11	48.40	60.10	56.77	68.33	93.55	101.70
SNL Bank NASDAQ	100.00	96.95	108.85	85.45	62.06	50.34	59.40	52.70	62.81	90.28	93.51

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data****Selected Consolidated Financial Data**(Amounts in thousands except
per share data and ratios)

Years ended December 31

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Income statement data					
Interest income	\$ 89,087	\$ 86,464	\$ 86,901	\$ 86,039	\$ 86,146
Interest expense	5,330	9,166	12,951	15,307	19,267
Net interest income	83,757	77,298	73,950	70,732	66,879
(Credit) provision for loan losses	(400)	6,550	11,500	12,600	11,469
Non-interest income	39,155	39,002	38,457	33,244	33,739
Non-interest expenses	73,209	71,352	65,472	59,581	57,131
Income before income taxes	50,103	38,398	35,435	31,795	32,018
Income tax expense	15,281	11,228	9,634	8,191	9,065
Net income	\$ 34,822	\$ 27,170	\$ 25,801	\$ 23,604	\$ 22,953
Per share data					
Net income, basic	\$ 2.39	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.68
Net income, diluted	2.36	1.89	1.85	1.71	1.67
Cash dividends declared	0.88	0.81	0.77	0.72	0.69
Book value	17.63	15.71	14.74	13.58	12.37
Market value	33.34	31.92	22.42	20.53	24.55
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares - diluted	14,762	14,353	13,932	13,834	13,779
Balance Sheet data					
Total assets	\$ 2,563,868	\$ 2,389,262	\$ 2,148,262	\$ 2,053,097	\$ 1,902,945
Loans	1,868,550	1,721,350	1,584,594	1,544,845	1,508,425
Allowance for loan losses	24,920	28,522	31,881	29,745	25,543
Available for sale securities	513,056	490,031	386,440	352,185	245,352
Deposits	2,123,627	1,980,937	1,781,693	1,617,739	1,493,468
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	36,832	34,329	31,882	60,431	60,442
Subordinated debentures			30,900	40,900	40,900
Stockholders' equity	259,895	229,444	205,075	187,686	169,861
Average balances					
Stockholders' equity	\$ 245,425	\$ 220,107	\$ 197,551	\$ 179,638	\$ 163,572
Assets	2,398,430	2,232,868	2,070,967	1,959,609	1,847,452
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	35,709	32,518	60,113	60,436	69,159
Long-term debt		30,477	31,474	40,900	40,901
Selected ratios					
Return on average assets	1.45%	1.22%	1.25%	1.20%	1.24%
Return on average stockholders' equity	14.19	12.34	13.06	13.14	14.03
Average stockholders' equity to average assets	10.23	9.86	9.54	9.17	8.85
Net interest rate spread	3.67	3.59	3.74	3.79	3.74
Net interest rate margin, fully tax-equivalent	3.75	3.74	3.94	3.99	3.99

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Efficiency ratio	59.09	60.82	57.38	56.47	56.01
Non-performing loans to total loans	0.64	1.33	1.90	1.51	1.28
Non-performing assets to total assets	0.70	1.19	1.74	1.51	1.30
Net charge offs to average loans	0.18	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.40
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	1.33	1.66	2.01	1.93	1.69

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

Financial Section Summary

The financial section of this Form 10-K includes management's discussion and analysis, consolidated financial statements, and the notes to those financial statements. Bancorp has prepared the following summary to assist in your review of the financial section. It is designed to give you an overview of Stock Yards Bancorp, Inc. and summarize some of the more important activities and events that occurred during 2014.

The financial section includes the following:

Management's discussion and analysis, or MD&A, provides information as to the analysis of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Bancorp. It contains management's view about industry trends, risks, uncertainties, accounting policies that Bancorp views as critical in light of its business, results of operations including discussion of the key performance drivers, financial position, cash flows, commitments and contingencies, important events, transactions that have occurred over the last three years, and forward-looking information, as appropriate.

Financial statements include Consolidated Balance Sheets as of the end of the last two years, and Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income, Changes in Stockholders' Equity, and Cash Flows, for each of the last three years. Bancorp's financial statements are prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

Notes to the financial statements provide insight into, and are an integral part of, the financial statements. The notes contain explanations of significant accounting policies, details about certain captions on the financial statements, information about significant events or transactions that have occurred, discussions about legal proceedings, commitments and contingencies, and selected financial information relating to business segments. The notes to the financial statements also are prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

Reports related to the financial statements and internal control over financial reporting include the following:

- A report from KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, which includes their opinion on the presentation of Bancorp's consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP based on their audits;
- A report from management indicating Bancorp's responsibility for financial reporting and the financial statements;
- A report from management indicating Bancorp's responsibility for the system of internal control over financial reporting, including an assessment of the effectiveness of those controls; and

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- A report from KPMG LLP, which includes their opinion on the effectiveness of Bancorp's internal control over financial reporting.

Our Business

Stock Yards Bancorp, Inc. (Bancorp), incorporated in 1988, and its business is substantially the same as that of its wholly owned subsidiary, Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company (the Bank). The Bank has operated continuously since it opened in 1904. The Bank conducted business at one location for 85 years and began branching in 1989. At December 31, 2014, the Bank had 28 full service banking locations in the Louisville MSA, three full service banking locations in the Indianapolis MSA, and three full service banking locations in the Cincinnati MSA. In the first quarter of 2015, Bancorp opened an additional full-service branch in the Indianapolis MSA. Bancorp's focus on flexible, attentive customer service has been key to its growth and profitability. The wide range of services added by investment management and trust, securities brokerage, and mortgage origination helps support the corporate philosophy of capitalizing on full service customer relationships.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act that involve risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as expect , anticipate , plan , foresee , believe or other words with similar meaning. Although Bancorp believes the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, any of these assumptions could be inaccurate. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from results discussed in forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: economic conditions both generally and more specifically in the markets in which

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Bancorp and its subsidiaries operate; competition for Bancorp's customers from other providers of financial services; government legislation and regulation which change from time to time and over which Bancorp has no control; changes in interest rates; material unforeseen changes in liquidity, deterioration in the real estate market, results of operations or financial condition of Bancorp's customers; or other risks detailed in Bancorp's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and Item 1A of this Form 10-K, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of Bancorp.

Critical Accounting Policies

Bancorp has prepared the consolidated financial information in this report in accordance with US GAAP. In preparing the consolidated financial statements in accordance with US GAAP, Bancorp makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurances that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

Management has identified the accounting policy related to the allowance and provision for loan losses as critical to the understanding of Bancorp's results of operations and discussed this conclusion with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Since the application of this policy requires significant management assumptions and estimates, it could result in materially different amounts to be reported if conditions or underlying circumstances were to change. Assumptions include many factors such as changes in borrowers' financial condition which can change quickly or historical loss ratios related to certain loan portfolios which may or may not be indicative of future losses. To the extent that management's assumptions prove incorrect, the results from operations could be materially affected. The impact and any associated risks related to this policy on Bancorp's business operations are discussed in the Allowance for Loan Losses section below.

The allowance for loan losses is management's estimate of probable losses in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

Prior to 2013, management measured the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses in its entirety using (a) quantitative (historical loss rates) and qualitative factors (management adjustment factors); (b) specific allocations on impaired loans, and (c) an unallocated amount. The unallocated amount was evaluated on the loan portfolio in its entirety and was based on additional factors, such as national and local economic trends and conditions, changes in volume and severity of past due loans, volume of non-accrual loans, volume and severity of adversely classified or graded loans and other factors and trends that affect specific loans and categories of loans, such as a heightened risk in the commercial and industrial loan portfolios. Bancorp utilized the sum of all allowance amounts derived as described above, including a reasonable unallocated allowance, as an indicator of the appropriate level of allowance for loan and lease losses.

During 2013, Bancorp refined its allowance calculation to allocate the portion of allowance that was previously deemed to be unallocated to instead be included in management's determination of appropriate qualitative factors. This refined allowance calculation includes specific allowance allocations for qualitative factors including, among other factors, (i) national and local economic conditions, (ii) the quality and experience of lending staff and management, (iii) changes in lending policies and procedures, (iv) changes in volume and severity of past due loans, classified loans and non-performing loans, (v) potential impact of any concentrations of credit, (vi) changes in the nature and terms of loans such as growth rates and utilization rates, (vii) changes in the value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans, considering Bancorp's disposition bias, and (viii) the effect of other external factors such as the legal and regulatory environment. Bancorp may also consider other qualitative factors for additional allowance allocations, including changes in Bancorp's loan review process. Changes in the criteria used in this evaluation or the availability of new information could cause the allowance to be increased or decreased in future periods. In addition,

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bank regulatory agencies, as part of their examination process, may require adjustments to the allowance for loan losses based on their judgments and estimates.

Additionally, management has identified the accounting policy related to accounting for income taxes as critical to the understanding of Bancorp's results of operations and discussed this conclusion with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. The objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. Judgment is required in assessing the future tax

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consequences of events that have been recognized in Bancorp's financial statements or tax returns. Fluctuations in the actual outcome of these future tax consequences, including the effects of IRS examinations and examinations by other state agencies, could materially impact Bancorp's financial position and its results from operations. Additional information regarding income taxes is discussed in the Income Taxes section below.

Overview of 2014

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Bancorp's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and other schedules presented elsewhere in this report.

In 2014, Bancorp completed a year of earnings, asset and deposit growth with net income totaling \$34.8 million, an increase of 28% over 2013. This marked the fourth consecutive year of record earnings per diluted share. Increased profitability was primarily due to an increase in net interest income, a significant reduction in provision for loan losses which resulted in a net release of reserves for loan losses, and a slight increase in non-interest income. These increases were partially offset by higher non-interest expenses and higher income tax expense. Diluted earnings per share for 2014 increased 25% over 2013 to \$2.36.

As is the case with most banks, the primary source of Bancorp's revenue is net interest income and fees from various financial services provided to customers. Net interest income is the difference between interest income earned on loans, investment securities and other interest earning assets less interest expense on deposit accounts and other interest bearing liabilities. Loan volume and the interest rates earned on those loans are critical to overall profitability. Similarly, deposit volume is crucial to funding loans and rates paid on deposits directly impact profitability. Business volumes are influenced by economic factors including market interest rates, business spending, consumer confidence and competitive conditions within the marketplace.

Bancorp's loan portfolio increased \$147 million, or 9%, during 2014 to \$1.9 billion. Record loan production of approximately \$537 million was largely offset by loan payoffs, including amortization and the effects of loan maturities. Increased volume of loans and investments contributed to higher interest income in 2014; this was partially offset by declining interest rates on loans. As a result, interest income for 2014 increased \$2.6 million over 2013. Even with significant deposit growth, interest expense declined due to lower funding costs on deposits and borrowings, largely due to the redemption of the trust preferred securities in December 2013. Rates on liabilities decreased slightly more than the rates on earning assets, resulting in an increased net interest spread and net interest margin compared to 2013. Net interest margin in 2014 increased slightly to 3.75% compared to 3.74% in 2013.

Total non-interest income in 2014 increased \$153,000 compared to 2013, and remained consistent at 32% of total revenues, reflecting a 12% increase in investment management and trust services which was mostly offset by decreases in most other areas of non-interest income. Non-interest income in 2013 included a \$449,000 gain on the Oldham acquisition.

Higher non-interest expenses for 2014 resulted from increases in salaries and benefits and occupancy expense and other non-interest expenses related to amortization of tax credit investments, partially offset by decreases in FDIC insurance premiums and furniture and equipment expense. In 2014, Bancorp recorded net gains on sales of other real estate owned compared to net losses recorded in 2013. Bancorp's efficiency ratio for 2014 of 59.1% decreased from 60.8% in 2013. Included in 2013 results were one-time acquisition costs related to the Oldham

transaction and a write-off of debt issuance costs related to redemption of trust preferred securities.

Also favorably impacting 2014 results, Bancorp released reserves for loan losses totaling \$400 thousand in 2014, compared to a provision for loan losses of \$6.6 million in 2013, in response to Bancorp's improvements in the overall quality of the loan portfolio during 2014. The provision for loan losses represents a charge to earnings necessary to establish an allowance for loan losses that, in management's evaluation, is adequate to provide coverage for the inherent losses on outstanding loans. Bancorp's allowance for loan losses was 1.33% of total loans at December 31, 2014, compared with 1.66% of total loans at December 31, 2013.

Bancorp's effective tax rate increased to 30.5% in 2014 from 29.2% in 2013. The increase in income tax expense from 2013 to 2014 is the result of proportionally lower nontaxable income from the increase in cash value of life insurance and municipal securities. This was partially offset by the effect of reclassifying amortization of tax credit investments to other non-interest expense.

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Tangible common equity (TCE), a non-GAAP measure, is a measure of a company's capital which is useful in evaluating the quality and adequacy of capital. It is calculated by subtracting the value of intangible assets and any preferred equity from the book value of Bancorp's stockholders' equity. The ratio of tangible common equity to total tangible assets was 10.05% as of December 31, 2014, compared to 9.50% at December 31, 2013. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section for details on reconciliation to US GAAP measures.

Challenges for 2015 will include maintaining a stable net interest margin, achieving continued loan growth, managing credit quality and increasing regulatory requirements.

- Bancorp expects net interest margin to decline slightly in 2015, as rates are expected to be largely unchanged through the first half of 2015. Loan prepayments are expected to diminish below 2014 levels while prevailing rates for new loans will likely result in a somewhat lower net interest margin for 2015. However, increased deposit and loan rate competition could negatively impact this expectation, as could a decrease in longer term interest rates.
- The Federal Reserve Board lowered its key short term rate in 2008 to unprecedentedly low levels, and rates have remained low through 2014. Indications are that the Federal Reserve will likely keep short term rates low through at least mid-2015. Approximately 38% of Bancorp's loans are indexed to the prime interest rate and reprice immediately with Federal Reserve rate changes. However, approximately 50% of variable rate loans have reached their contractual floor of 4% or higher, meaning they will not reprice immediately when the prime rate increases. Deposit rates generally do not reprice as quickly as loans. Once rates begin to rise, Bancorp's net interest margin likely will be negatively affected until the increase in the prime rate exceeds 75 basis points from today's levels.
- Bancorp's goals for 2015 include net loan growth at a pace comparable to that experienced in 2014. This will be impacted by competition, prevailing economic conditions, and the impact of prepayments in the loan portfolio. Bancorp believes there is opportunity for growth, and Bancorp's ability to deliver attractive growth over the long-term is linked to Bancorp's success.
- Bancorp expects to encounter slower growth of our investment management and trust services in 2015 as some revenue that boosted 2014 results is not expected to recur at the same level in 2015.
- Bancorp expects an increase in non-interest income for 2015 from gains on sales of mortgage loans held for sale, as purchase transactions are expected to increase. However, if rates rise later in 2015, Bancorp expects refinance activity will slow.
- Bancorp expects year-over-year increases in non-interest expense including personnel, data processing and occupancy expenses. Bancorp also anticipates higher non-interest expenses to meet the ongoing and increasing burden of additional regulatory requirements.

The following sections provide more details on subjects presented in this overview.

2013 Acquisition

On April 30, 2013, Bancorp completed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of THE BANCORP, Inc. (Oldham), parent company of THE BANK Oldham County, Inc. As a result of the transaction, THE BANK Oldham County merged into Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company. Since the acquisition date, results of operations acquired in the Oldham transaction have been included in Bancorp's financial results. The Oldham transaction has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration transferred were recorded at estimated fair value on the acquisition date. The fair value adjustments resulted in net assets

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acquired in excess of the consideration paid. Accordingly, a non-taxable gain of \$449,000 was recognized. In connection with the Oldham acquisition, Bancorp incurred expenses totaling \$1,548,000 related to executing the transaction and integrating and conforming acquired operations with and into Bancorp.

Results of Operations

Net income was \$34.8 million or \$2.36 per share on a diluted basis for 2014 compared to \$27.2 million or \$1.89 per share for 2013 and \$25.8 million or \$1.85 per share for 2012.

Net income for 2014 was positively impacted by:

- a release of net reserves for loan losses of \$0.4 million in 2014 compared to a provision of \$6.6 million in 2013,

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- a \$6.5 million or 8% increase in net interest income, including the effect of the redemption of \$30 million of trust preferred securities on December 31, 2013, and
- a \$1.9 million or 12% increase in investment management and trust revenue.

Net income for 2014 was negatively impacted by:

- a \$1.8 million or 8% decrease in non-interest income not including investment management and trust revenue,
- a \$1.9 million or 3% increase in non-interest expenses, and
- a \$4.1 million or 36% increase in income tax expense.

The following paragraphs provide a more detailed analysis of significant factors affecting operating results.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income, the most significant component of Bancorp's earnings, represents total interest income less total interest expense. Net interest spread is the difference between the taxable equivalent rate earned on average interest earning assets and the rate expensed on average interest bearing liabilities. Net interest margin represents net interest income on a taxable equivalent basis as a percentage of average earning assets. Net interest margin is affected by both the interest rate spread and the level of non-interest bearing sources of funds. The level of net interest income is determined by the mix and volume of interest earning assets, interest bearing deposits and interest bearing liabilities and by changes in interest rates. The discussion that follows is based on tax-equivalent interest data.

Comparative information regarding net interest income follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2014	2013	2012	2014/2013 Change	2013/2012 Change
Net interest income, tax-equivalent basis	\$ 84,730	\$ 78,306	\$ 75,653	8.2%	3.5%
Net interest spread	3.67%	3.59%	3.74%	8bp	(15)bp
Net interest margin	3.75%	3.74%	3.94%	1bp	(20)bp
Average earning assets	\$ 2,259,843	\$ 2,096,088	\$ 1,922,134	7.8%	9.1%
Five year Treasury bond rate at year end	1.65%	1.75%	0.73%	(10)bp	102bp
Average five year Treasury bond rate	1.63%	1.17%	0.75%	46bp	42bp
Prime rate at year end	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	0bp	0bp
Average prime rate	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	0bp	0bp

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bp = basis point = 1/100th of a percent

All references above to net interest margin and net interest spread exclude the sold portion of certain participation loans from calculations. Such loans remain on Bancorp's balance sheet as required by US GAAP principles because Bancorp retains some form of effective control; however, Bancorp receives no interest income on the sold portion of these loans. These participation loans sold are excluded in the calculation of margins, which Bancorp believes provides a more accurate determination of the performance of its loan portfolio.

Prime rate and the five year Treasury bond rate are included above to provide a general indication of the interest rate environment in which Bancorp operated. Approximately \$701 million, or 38%, of Bancorp's loans are variable rate; most of these loans are indexed to the prime rate and may reprice as that rate changes. However, approximately \$353 million of variable rate loans, have reached their contractual floor of 4% or higher. Approximately \$142 million of variable rate loans have contractual floors below 4%. The remaining \$206 million of variable rate loans have no contractual floor. Bancorp intends to establish floors whenever possible upon acquisition of new customers. Bancorp's

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variable rate loans are primarily comprised of commercial lines of credit and real estate loans. At inception, most of Bancorp's fixed rate loans are priced in relation to the five year Treasury bond.

Average loan balances increased \$117 million or 7.1% in 2014; however, the declining interest rate environment drove average loan yields lower by 26 basis points. Bancorp grew average interest bearing deposits \$109 million or 7.6%. Average interest costs on interest bearing deposits decreased 30 basis points, again reflecting the declining interest rate market and a more favorable mix of deposits. In the fourth quarter of 2013, Bancorp redeemed \$30 million of trust preferred securities which carried a rate of 10.00%; this accounted for approximately 13 basis points of improvement in net interest margin. Average Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances increased by \$3.2 million or 9.8%, with average rates decreasing by 38 basis points.

Management anticipates a stable prime rate through the first half 2015, with moderate increases through the remainder of the year. Time deposit maturities of approximately \$211 million, or 68% of total time deposits, in 2015 are not likely to spark improvement in interest expense as prevailing market rates are similar to existing rates on those deposits. Overall, management expects the net interest margin to decline slightly through 2015. The margin could be affected negatively if competition causes increases in deposit rates or a greater than expected decline in loan pricing in Bancorp's markets.

Net interest margin in 2014 and 2013 reflected prepayment fees associated with loan refinancing activity. Adjusting for these sources of additional income, Bancorp's more normalized or core net interest margin remained generally stable in 2014, increasing to 3.70% for 2014 from 3.66% for 2013. (See Non-GAAP Financial Measures section for reconciliation of non-GAAP measures to US GAAP measures.) Management believes these core margins better reveal the pressure of a low interest rate environment and a highly competitive loan market.

Asset/Liability Management and Interest Rate Risk

Managing interest rate risk is fundamental for the financial services industry. The primary objective of interest rate risk management is to neutralize effects of interest rate changes on net income. By considering both on and off-balance sheet financial instruments, management evaluates interest rate sensitivity while attempting to optimize net interest income within the constraints of prudent capital adequacy, liquidity needs, market opportunities and customer requirements.

Interest Rate Simulation Sensitivity Analysis

Bancorp uses an earnings simulation model to estimate and evaluate the impact of an immediate change in interest rates on earnings in a one year forecast. The simulation model is designed to reflect the dynamics of interest earning assets, interest bearing liabilities and off-balance sheet financial instruments. By estimating the effects of interest rate increases and decreases, the model can reveal approximate interest rate risk exposure. The simulation model is used by management to gauge approximate results given a specific change in interest rates at a given point in time. The model is therefore a tool to indicate earnings trends in given interest rate scenarios and does not indicate actual expected results.

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The December 31, 2014 simulation analysis, which shows very little interest rate sensitivity, indicates that an increase in interest rates of 100 to 200 basis points would have a negative effect on net interest income, and a decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates would also have a slightly negative effect on net interest income. These estimates are summarized below.

	Net interest income % change
Increase 200 bp	(4.28)
Increase 100 bp	(3.24)
Decrease 100 bp	(1.31)
Decrease 200 bp	N/A

Loans indexed to the prime rate, with floors of 4% or higher, comprise approximately 19% of total loans. Since the prime rate is currently 3.25%, rates would have to increase more than 75 bp before the rates on such loans will rise. This effect, captured in the simulation analysis above, negatively impacts the effect of rising rates.

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The scenario of rates decreasing 200 bp is not reasonably possible given current low rates for short-term instruments and most deposits.

Undesignated derivative instruments described in Note 21 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements are recognized on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value, with changes in fair value, due to changes in prevailing interest rates, recorded in other non-interest income. Because of matching terms of offsetting contracts, in addition to collateral provisions which mitigate the impact of non-performance risk, changes in fair value subsequent to initial recognition have a minimal effect on earnings, and are therefore not included in the simulation analysis results above.

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges described in Note 21 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements are recognized on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value, with changes in fair value, due to changes in prevailing interest rates, recorded net of tax in other comprehensive income.

The following table presents the increases in net interest income due to changes in rate and volume computed on a tax-equivalent basis and indicates how net interest income in 2014 and 2013 was impacted by volume increases and the lower average interest rate environment. The tax-equivalent adjustments are based on a 35% federal tax rate. The change in interest due to both rate and volume has been allocated to the change due to rate and the change due to volume in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each.

Taxable Equivalent Rate/Volume Analysis

(In thousands)	2014/2013			2013/2012		
	Net change	Increase (decrease) due to Rate	Volume	Net change	Increase (decrease) due to Rate	Volume
Interest income						
Loans	\$ 1,136	\$ (4,335)	\$ 5,471	\$ (1,376)	\$ (6,932)	\$ 5,556
Federal funds sold	(3)	20	(23)	(25)	3	(28)
Mortgage loans held for sale	(45)	27	(72)	(125)	(2)	(123)
Securities						
Taxable	1,466	316	1,150	442	(1,199)	1,641
Tax-exempt	34	(59)	93	(48)	(205)	157
Total interest income	2,588	(4,031)	6,619	(1,132)	(8,335)	7,203
Interest expense						
Deposits						
Interest bearing demand deposits	108	21	87	(126)	(231)	105
Savings deposits	1	(4)	5	(22)	(34)	12
Money market deposits	62	(35)	97	(569)	(712)	143
Time deposits	(861)	(565)	(296)	(1,438)	(1,214)	(224)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase						
Federal funds purchased and other short-term borrowings	(6)	(8)	2	(34)	(37)	3
	(3)	(1)	(2)	1	1	

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Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(47)	(129)	82	(1,574)	(663)	(911)
Long-term debt	(3,090)		(3,090)	(23)	77	(100)
Total interest expense	(3,836)	(721)	(3,115)	(3,785)	(2,813)	(972)
Net interest income	\$ 6,424	\$ (3,310)	\$ 9,734	\$ 2,653	\$ (5,522)	\$ 8,175

Bancorp's tax equivalent net interest income increased \$6.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the same period of 2013, while 2013 increased \$2.7 million compared to 2012. Net interest income for 2014 compared to 2013 was positively impacted by an increase in loan volume, securities volume and rates, a decrease in deposit rates, a more favorable mix of deposits, a decrease in rates of FHLB advances, and the redemption of long-term debt. Net interest income was negatively impacted by a decline in the average rate earned on loans and higher volume of FHLB

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advances. Volume increases of loans and securities boosted net interest income by \$6.6 million. The redemption of long-term debt contributed \$3.0 million to net interest income for 2014. Higher rates on securities resulted in \$0.26 million while declining rates on deposits, particularly time deposits, contributed \$0.6 million to the increase of net interest income. Partially offsetting the increases, declining rates on loans negatively impacted net interest income by \$4.3 million. FHLB advance interest decreased \$47 thousand attributable to lower rates, net of the effect of higher volume.

For the year 2013 compared to 2012, net interest income was positively impacted by an increase in loan and securities volume and a decrease in deposit rates, a more favorable mix of deposits, and decreases in the volume and rates of FHLB advances. Net interest income was negatively impacted by a decline in the average rate earned on assets. Loan and securities volume increases boosted net interest income by \$7.2 million and declining rates on deposits, particularly time deposits, contributed \$2.2 million to the increase of net interest income. Partially offsetting the increases, declining rates on loans and securities negatively impacted net interest income by \$8.3 million, while FHLB advance interest decreased \$1.6 million attributable to both volume and rate decreases.

Provision for Loan Losses

In determining the provision for loan losses, management considers many factors. Among these are the quality and underlying collateral of the loan portfolio, previous loss experience, the size and composition of the loan portfolio and an assessment of the impact of current economic conditions on borrowers' ability to pay. The provision for loan losses and resulting ratios is summarized below:

(Dollars in thousands)	2014	2013	2012
(Credit) provision for loan losses	\$ (400)	\$ 6,550	\$ 11,500
Allowance to loans at year end	1.33%	1.66%	2.01%
Allowance to average loans for year	1.41%	1.72%	2.04%

The provision for loan losses represents a charge to earnings necessary to establish an allowance for loan losses that, in management's evaluation, is adequate to provide coverage for the inherent losses on outstanding loans. The release of reserves for loan losses in 2014 reflected continued improvement in overall credit quality metrics and management's specific assessment of the overall quality of the loan portfolio. Over the past year, non-performing loans have declined 48%, while non-performing assets have declined 37%. More information on this process can be found in the Allowance for loan losses section.

Non-performing loans decreased to \$11.9 million at December 31, 2014 from \$22.9 million at year-end 2013, primarily due to a decrease in non-accrual loans and loans classified as troubled debt restructurings (TDR). The decrease in non-accrual loans primarily reflected the migration of a few credits to other real estate owned and a limited number of partial charge-offs of collateral-dependent loans. TDRs, which are currently accruing interest, decreased from \$7.2 million at December 31, 2013 to \$6.4 million at December 31, 2014, largely due to principal paydowns by customers whose conditions are improving. The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans was 0.64% at December 31, 2014, down from 1.33% at December 31, 2013. Net charge-offs totaled 0.18% of average loans for 2014, a decrease compared to 0.60% for 2013. See Financial Condition-Non-performing Loans and Assets for further discussion of non-performing loans. See Financial Condition-Summary of Loan Loss Experience for further discussion of loans charged off during the year.

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Bancorp's loan portfolio is diversified with no significant concentrations of credit. Geographically, most loans are extended to borrowers in the metropolitan areas of Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The adequacy of the allowance is monitored on an ongoing basis and it is the opinion of management that the balance of the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2014 is adequate to absorb probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the financial statement date. See Financial Condition-Allowance for Loan Losses for more information on the allowance for loan losses.

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The following table provides a comparison of the components of non-interest income for 2014, 2013 and 2012. Below the table is a discussion of significant changes and trends.

(Dollars in thousands)	2014	2013	2012	2014/2013 Change	%	2013/2012 Change	%
Investment management and trust services	\$ 18,212	\$ 16,287	\$ 14,278	\$ 1,925	11.8%	\$ 2,009	14.1%
Service charges on deposit accounts	8,883	8,986	8,516	(103)	(1.1)	470	5.5
Bankcard transaction revenue	4,673	4,378	3,985	295	6.7	393	9.9
Mortgage banking revenue	2,653	3,978	5,771	(1,325)	(33.3)	(1,793)	(31.1)
Loss on sales of securities available for sale	(9)	(5)		(4)	80.0	(5)	(100.0)
Brokerage commissions and fees	2,060	2,159	2,593	(99)	(4.6)	(434)	(16.7)
Bank owned life insurance income	927	1,031	1,006	(104)	(10.1)	25	2.5
Gain on acquisition		449		(449)	(100.0)	449	100.0
Other	1,756	1,739	2,308	17	1.0	(569)	(24.7)
	\$ 39,155	\$ 39,002	\$ 38,457	\$ 153	0.4%	\$ 545	1.4%

The largest component of non-interest income is investment management and trust revenue. The magnitude of investment management and trust revenue distinguishes Bancorp from other community banks of similar asset size. Trust assets under management totaled \$2.27 billion at December 31, 2014, compared to \$2.23 billion at December 31, 2013 and \$1.96 billion at December 31, 2012. Investment management and trust services revenue, which constitutes an average of 42% of non-interest income, increased \$1.9 million, or 11.8%, for 2014 compared to 2013, primarily due to an increased market value of assets under management and, to a lesser extent, an increase in one-time executor fees. Recurring fees, which generally make up over 95% of the investment management and trust revenue, increased 10% for 2014, compared to 2013. Most recurring fees earned for managing accounts are based on a percentage of market value on a monthly basis. While fees are based on market values, they typically do not fluctuate directly with the overall stock market, as accounts usually contain fixed income and equity asset classes, which generally react inversely to each other. Some revenues of the investment management and trust department, most notably executor, insurance, and some employee benefit plan-related fees, are non-recurring in nature and the timing of these revenues corresponds with the related administrative activities. Non-recurring fees increased \$309 thousand for 2014 compared to 2013. For 2014, 2013 and 2012 executor fees totaled approximately \$739 thousand, \$437 thousand and \$106 thousand, respectively. Management expects to encounter slower growth of our investment management and trust revenue in 2015 as some revenue that boosted 2014 results is not expected to recur at the same level in 2015. Still, management expects the investment management and trust department will continue to factor significantly in financial results and provide strategic diversity to revenue streams.

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased \$103 thousand or 1.1%, for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the same period a year ago. Service charge income is driven by transaction volume, which can fluctuate throughout the year. A significant component of service charges is related to fees earned on overdrawn checking accounts. Management expects this source of revenue to decline slightly in 2015 due to anticipated changes in customer behavior and increased regulatory restrictions.

Bankcard transaction revenue increased \$295 thousand, or 6.7%, for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the same period in 2013, and primarily represents income Bancorp derives from customers' use of debit cards. This category reflects a change in the manner in which

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bankcard revenue and expense are received and recorded by Bancorp, related to the selection of a new bankcard processor. In 2013, Bancorp moved processing of its bankcard transactions to

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a new vendor which provides more detailed information regarding related income and expense. As a result, beginning in mid-2013, information previously recorded as net revenue has been grossed up to more accurately reflect income and expense. This more detailed information is not available for prior periods and thus impacts the comparability of the information on an absolute basis for revenue and expense. It is, however, comparable on a net basis.

Bankcard income, net of bankcard expenses which are recorded in data processing expenses, was \$3.0 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The increase in 2014 primarily reflects an increase in volume of transactions, partially offset by a decrease in the interchange rates received. Most of this revenue is interchange income based on rates set by service providers in a competitive market. Beginning in October 2011, this rate was set by the Federal Reserve for banks with over \$10 billion in assets. While this threshold indicates Bancorp will not be directly affected, this change has affected Bancorp and other similarly sized institutions as merchants gravitate to lower cost interchanges. Volume, which is dependent on consumer behavior, is expected to continue to increase slowly. However, management expects interchange rates to decrease, resulting in income from this source to remain consistent with levels experienced in 2014.

Mortgage banking revenue primarily includes gains on sales of mortgage loans. Bancorp's mortgage banking department originates residential mortgage loans to be sold in the secondary market. Interest rates on the loans sold are locked with the borrower and investor prior to closing the loans, thus Bancorp bears no interest rate risk related to these loans. The department offers conventional, VA and FHA financing, for purchases and refinances, as well as programs for first time home buyers. Interest rates on mortgage loans directly impact the volume of business transacted by the mortgage banking division. Mortgage banking revenue decreased \$1.3 million, or 33.3%, in 2014 compared to 2013. Market rates for mortgage loans increased slightly since the first quarter of 2013, resulting in lower volume of refinance activity in 2014 compared to 2013. Declines in refinance activity reflect national trends, as fewer borrowers remain in the marketplace with incentive to refinance.

In 2014, Bancorp sold securities with total fair market value of \$7.7 million, generating a net loss of \$9 thousand. These securities consisted of mortgage-backed securities with small remaining balances, obligations of state and political subdivisions, and agency securities. In 2013, Bancorp sold obligations of state and political subdivisions with total fair market value of \$696 thousand, generating a loss of \$5 thousand. These sales were made in the ordinary course of portfolio management.

Brokerage commissions and fees decreased \$99 thousand, or 4.6%, in 2014 compared to 2013, corresponding to overall brokerage volume. Brokerage commissions and fees earned consist primarily of stock, bond and mutual fund sales as well as wrap fees on accounts. Wrap fees are charges for investment programs that bundle together a suite of services, such as brokerage, advisory, research, and management, and are based on a percentage of assets. Bancorp deploys its brokers primarily through its branch network through an arrangement with a third party broker-dealer, while larger managed accounts are serviced in the investment management and trust department.

Income related to bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) was \$927 thousand in 2014 compared to \$1.0 million for 2013, due to a lower interest crediting rate in 2014. BOLI represents the cash surrender value for life insurance policies on certain key employees who have provided consent for Bancorp to be the beneficiary of a portion of such policies. Any proceeds received under the policies and the related change in cash surrender value are recorded as non-interest income. This income helps offset the cost of various employee benefits.

The Oldham transaction has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration transferred were recorded at estimated fair value on the acquisition date. See Note 3 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for information relating to the acquisition. The fair value adjustments resulted in net assets acquired in excess of the consideration paid. Accordingly, a non-taxable gain of \$449 thousand was recognized in 2013.

Other non-interest income increased \$17 thousand, or 1.0%, during 2014 compared to 2013 due to a variety of factors, none of which were individually significant.

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The following table provides a comparison of the components of non-interest expenses for 2014, 2013 and 2012. Below the table is a discussion of significant changes and trends.

(Dollars in thousands)	2014	2013	2012	2014/2013		2013/2012	
				Change	%	Change	%
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 44,687	\$ 41,145	\$ 37,960	\$ 3,542	8.6%	\$ 3,185	8.4%
Net occupancy expense	5,963	5,615	5,651	348	6.2	(36)	(0.6)
Data processing expense	6,393	6,319	5,278	74	1.2	1,041	19.7
Furniture and equipment expense	1,016	1,126	1,306	(110)	(9.8)	(180)	(13.8)
FDIC insurance	1,314	1,431	1,494	(117)	(8.2)	(63)	(4.2)
(Gain) loss on other real estate owned	(271)	652	1,410	(923)	(141.6)	(758)	(53.8)
Acquisition costs		1,548		(1,548)	(100.0)	1,548	100.0
Other	14,107	13,516	12,373	591	4.4	1,143	9.2
	\$ 73,209	\$ 71,352	\$ 65,472	\$ 1,857	2.6%	\$ 5,880	9.0%

Salaries and benefits are the largest component of non-interest expenses and increased \$3.5 million or 8.6% for 2014 compared to 2013, largely due to increased staffing levels, normal increases in salaries, and higher incentive accruals, health insurance costs and stock-based compensation expense. Increased staffing levels included senior staff with higher per capita salaries in investment management and trust, lending and operational functions. Higher incentive accruals correspond to the increased overall level of 2014 profitability. At December 31, 2014, Bancorp had 524 full-time equivalent employees compared to 519 at the same date in 2013 and 495 for 2012.

Net occupancy expense increased \$348 thousand or 6.2% from 2013 to 2014, largely due to a \$150 thousand non-recurring rent refund on a leased facility which lowered rent expense in 2013 and a variety of other factors, none of which is individually significant. At December 31, 2014 Bancorp had 34 banking center locations including the main office. In the first quarter of 2015, Bancorp opened an additional leased branch location in the Indianapolis MSA.

Data processing expense increased \$74 thousand or 1.2% from 2013 to 2014 due to a variety of factors, none of which is individually significant. This category includes ongoing computer equipment maintenance costs related to investments in new technology needed to maintain and improve the quality of delivery channels and internal resources.

Furniture and equipment expense decreased \$110 thousand or 9.8% in 2014, as compared to 2013, due to a variety of factors, none of which is individually significant. Costs of capital asset additions flow through the statement of income over the lives of the assets in the form of depreciation expense.

FDIC insurance expense decreased \$117 thousand, or 8.2% for the year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to the same period in 2013. The assessment is calculated quarterly by the FDIC. The decline in expense is due primarily to a reduction in the assessment rate, driven by improved credit metrics in 2014.

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Loss on other real estate owned (OREO) decreased \$923 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to the same period of 2013. Net gains on OREO totaled \$271 thousand for 2014 compared to losses totaling \$652 thousand for 2013. Bancorp liquidated several properties at prices greater than their carrying values in the first quarter of 2014 resulting in gains on foreclosed assets.

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In connection with the Oldham acquisition in 2013, Bancorp incurred \$1.5 million in expenses related to executing the transaction and integrating and conforming acquired operations with and into Bancorp. Those expenses consisted largely of systems conversions and/or integration of operations. A summary of acquisition costs, all recorded in the second quarter of 2013, included in the consolidated statement of income follows:

(in thousands)	Amount
Data conversion expenses	\$ 906
Consulting	262
Salaries and employee benefits	103
Legal	96
All other	181
Total acquisition costs	\$ 1,548

Other non-interest expenses increased \$591 thousand, or 4.4% for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the same period of 2013. In 2014, the amortization for certain investments in tax credit partnerships was reclassified in the income statement. Accordingly, Bancorp recorded \$1.1 million in amortization expense as other non-interest expense and reduced income tax expense by \$788 thousand. Other increases included \$240 thousand increase in capital-based state taxes and a \$137 thousand increase in legal and professional fees. In the fourth quarter of 2013, Bancorp recorded \$1.3 million of amortization of remaining debt issuance costs related to the redemption of its trust preferred securities. Also included in 2013 was a one-time decrease of \$505 thousand in marketing expense related to a debit card rewards program conversion. This category also includes core deposit intangible amortization, mortgage servicing rights (MSR) amortization, marketing, OREO maintenance, printing, mail and telecommunications, none of which had individually significant variances.

Income Taxes

A three year comparison of income tax expense and effective tax rate follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2014	2013	2012
Income tax expense	\$ 15,281	\$ 11,228	\$ 9,634
Effective tax rate	30.5%	29.2%	27.2%

The increase in the effective tax rate from 2013 to 2014 arose from proportionally lower nontaxable income from the increase in cash value of life insurance and municipal securities. The reclassification of tax credit investment amortization expense explained above reduced 2014 income tax expense by \$788 thousand. The increase in the effective tax rate from 2012 to 2013 is primarily the result of higher tax-exempt interest in 2012 due to a \$740 thousand prepayment penalty received on a tax-exempt loan. For more information regarding income taxes and the effective tax rate see Note 8 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements.

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Financial Condition

Earning Assets and Interest Bearing Liabilities

Summary information with regard to Bancorp's financial condition follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2014	2013	2012	2014/2013 Change	%	2013/2012 Change	%
Average earning assets	\$ 2,259,843	\$ 2,096,088	\$ 1,922,134	\$ 163,755	7.8%	\$ 173,954	9.1%
Average interest bearing liabilities	1,664,406	1,582,591	1,488,939	81,815	5.2	93,652	6.3
Average total assets	2,398,430	2,232,868	2,070,967	165,562	7.4	161,901	7.8
Total year end assets	2,563,868	2,389,262	2,148,262	174,606	7.3%	241,000	11.2%

Bancorp has experienced growth in earning assets over the last several years primarily in the area of loans. From 2013 to 2014, average loans increased 7.1%, or \$117.3 million, compared to 7.2% or \$110.2 million from 2012 to 2013. Record loan production of approximately \$537 million during 2014 due to increased calling efforts was largely offset by loan payoffs, including the effects of amortization and scheduled maturities. Average securities available-for-sale increased \$55.8 million, or 16.6% from 2013 to 2014, compared to \$75.7 million, or 29.0% from 2012 to 2013 as Bancorp deployed funds from deposit growth into longer-term earning assets.

The increase in average interest bearing liabilities from 2013 to 2014 occurred primarily in money market and demand deposits as clients have excess cash and few short-term investment alternatives in the current environment. Average total interest bearing deposit accounts increased 7.6% and non-interest bearing deposit accounts increased 14.4% in 2014. Time deposits decreased 9.4% or \$34.2 million in 2014, as Bancorp intentionally did not renew higher cost deposits. Customers migrated from time deposits to demand deposits as low rates did not compensate them for giving up liquidity. Bancorp continued to utilize fixed rate advances from the FHLB during 2014 as they compared favorably to similar term time deposits. Bancorp had an average of \$35.7 million in outstanding FHLB advances in 2014 compared to \$32.5 million and \$60.1 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, federal funds purchased from correspondent banks totaled \$47.4 million and \$55.3 million, respectively.

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Average Balances and Interest Rates Taxable Equivalent Basis

(Dollars in thousands)	Year 2014			Year 2013			Year 2012		
	Average balances	Interest	Average rate	Average balances	Interest	Average rate	Average balances	Interest	Average rate
Earning assets									
Federal funds sold	\$ 91,970	\$ 292	0.32%	\$ 99,381	\$ 295	0.30%	\$ 108,828	\$ 320	0.29%
Mortgage loans held for sale	4,120	174	4.22%	5,885	219	3.72%	9,191	344	3.74%
Securities									
Taxable	334,293	7,308	2.19%	281,734	5,836	2.07%	210,948	5,419	2.57%
Tax-exempt	58,605	1,677	2.86%	55,385	1,643	2.97%	50,430	1,691	3.35%
FHLB stock and other securities	6,755	257	3.80%	6,916	263	3.80%	6,117	238	3.89%
Loans, net of unearned income	1,764,100	80,352	4.55%	1,646,787	79,216	4.81%	1,536,620	80,592	5.24%
Total earning assets	2,259,843	90,060	3.99%	2,096,088	87,472	4.17%	1,922,134	88,604	4.61%
Less allowance for loan losses	28,954			32,282			31,890		
	2,230,889			2,063,806			1,890,244		
Non-earning assets									
Cash and due from banks	37,504			33,888			31,695		
Premises and equipment	39,223			38,691			37,634		
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	90,814			96,483			111,394		
Total assets	\$ 2,398,430			\$ 2,232,868			\$ 2,070,967		

(Dollars in thousands)	Year 2014			Year 2013			Year 2012		
	Average balances	Interest	Average rate	Average balances	Interest	Average rate	Average balances	Interest	Average rate
Interest bearing liabilities									
Deposits									
Interest bearing demand deposits									
deposits	\$ 477,434	\$ 496	0.10%	\$ 392,939	\$ 388	0.10%	\$ 317,017	\$ 514	0.16%
Savings deposits	108,386	40	0.04%	96,515	39	0.04%	78,640	61	0.08%
Money market deposits	632,810	1,290	0.20%	585,512	1,228	0.21%	539,395	1,797	0.33%
Time deposits	330,108	2,495	0.76%	364,347	3,356	0.92%	383,008	4,794	1.25%
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase									
Federal funds purchased and other short-term borrowings	61,748	140	0.23%	60,737	146	0.24%	59,861	180	0.30%
FHLB advances	18,211	29	0.16%	19,546	32	0.16%	19,431	31	0.16%
FHLB advances	35,709	840	2.35%	32,518	887	2.73%	60,113	2,461	4.09%
Long-term debt				30,477	3,090	10.14%	31,474	3,113	9.89%
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,664,406	5,330	0.32%	1,582,591	9,166	0.58%	1,488,939	12,951	0.87%
Non-interest bearing liabilities									
Non-interest bearing demand deposits									
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	462,085			404,113			341,534		
	26,514			26,057			42,943		
Total liabilities	2,153,005			2,012,761			1,873,416		

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Stockholders' equity	245,425	220,107	197,551
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,398,430	\$ 2,232,868	\$ 2,070,967
Net interest income	\$ 84,730	\$ 78,306	\$ 75,653
Net interest spread	3.67%	3.59%	3.74%
Net interest margin	3.75%	3.74%	3.94%

Notes:

- Yields on municipal securities have been computed on a fully tax-equivalent basis using the federal income tax rate of 35%.
- The approximate tax-equivalent adjustments to interest income were \$973,000, \$1,008,000 and \$1,703,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.
- Average balances for loans include the principal balance of non-accrual loans and exclude participation loans accounted for as secured borrowings. These participation loans totaled \$8,910,000, \$9,990,000 and \$27,298,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.
- Loan interest income includes loan fees and is computed on a fully tax-equivalent basis using the federal income tax rate of 35%. Loan fees, net of deferred costs, included in interest income amounted to \$790,000, \$1,390,000 and \$1,916,000 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. For 2012, \$1,060,000 of the loans fees represented the prepayment penalty on a tax-equivalent basis of one loan payoff.

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The primary purpose of the securities portfolio is to provide another source of interest income, as well as liquidity management. In managing the composition of the balance sheet, Bancorp seeks a balance between earnings sources and credit and liquidity considerations.

Securities available-for-sale include securities that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, resultant prepayment risk and other factors related to interest rate and prepayment risk changes. Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value with unrealized gains or losses, net of tax effect, included in stockholders' equity.

The carrying value of securities available-for-sale is summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31			
	2014		2013	
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government obligations	\$	70,000	\$	110,000
Government sponsored enterprise obligations		204,986		137,845
Mortgage-backed securities – government agencies		174,270		172,693
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		62,834		69,493
Corporate equity securities		966		
	\$	513,056	\$	490,031

Corporate equity securities, included in the available-for-sale portfolio at December 31, 2014, consist of common stock in a publicly-traded small business investment company.

There were no securities held-to-maturity as of December 31, 2014, 2013 or 2012.

The maturity distribution and weighted average interest rates of debt securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Within one year		After one but within five years		After five but within ten years		After ten years	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government obligations	\$ 70,000	(0.03)%	\$		\$		\$	
Government sponsored enterprise obligations	36,869	1.41%	91,896	1.44%	7,803	1.99%	68,418	2.61%
Mortgage-backed securities – government agencies	11	1.14%	5,204	2.01%	17,971	1.80%	151,084	2.48%

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Obligations of states and political subdivisions

6,721	1.99%	38,284	1.78%	17,829	2.59%
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\$	113,601	0.56%	\$	135,384	1.56%	\$	43,603	2.16%	\$	219,502	2.52%
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The \$70 million of U.S. Treasury securities consisted of short-term treasury bills, which matured in January 2015, purchased in late December 2014 as a state tax strategy. While the insignificant premium paid for these securities resulted in a negative yield, the tax savings generated exceeded the premium cost. Actual maturities for mortgage-backed securities may differ from contractual maturities due to prepayments on the underlying collateral.

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Loan Portfolio

Bancorp's primary source of income is interest on loans. The composition of loans as of the December 31 for each of the last five years follows:

(In thousands)	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Commercial and industrial	\$ 577,911	\$ 510,739	\$ 426,930	\$ 393,729	\$ 343,956
Construction and development, excluding undeveloped land	95,733	99,719	85,456	116,622	131,346
Undeveloped land (1)	22,268	29,871	45,797	31,015	28,136
Real estate mortgage:					
Commercial investment	487,822	430,047	414,084	399,655	343,163
Owner occupied commercial	340,982	329,422	304,114	297,121	336,032
1-4 family residential	195,102	183,700	166,280	154,565	157,983
Home equity - first lien	43,779	40,251	39,363	38,637	39,449
Home equity - junior lien	66,268	63,403	65,790	76,687	91,813
Subtotal: Real estate mortgage	1,133,953	1,046,823	989,631	966,665	968,440
Consumer	38,685	34,198	36,780	36,814	36,547
Total loans	\$ 1,868,550	\$ 1,721,350	\$ 1,584,594	\$ 1,544,845	\$ 1,508,425

(1) Undeveloped land consists of land initially acquired for development by the borrower, but for which no development has yet taken place.

The increases in the commercial and industrial and commercial real estate categories are the result of a consistent relationship-driven business strategy to serve existing and new clients in Bancorp's local markets. The decrease in the construction and development category since 2010 reflects migration of loan types as project completions resulted in permanent financing.

Junior lien home equity loans, which comprise 4% of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2014, are typically underwritten with consideration of the borrower's overall financial strength as a primary payment source, with some reliance on the value of the collateral. The overall level of home equity junior liens as a percentage of the overall portfolio and the level of related outstanding commitments have been declining over the last several years. Demand has declined as consumers push to refinance entire debt into first-lien position loans at historic low rates.

Bancorp occasionally enters into loan participation agreements with other banks to diversify credit risk. For certain sold participation loans, Bancorp has retained effective control of the loans, typically by restricting the participating institutions from pledging or selling their share of the loan without permission from Bancorp. US GAAP requires the participated portion of these loans to be recorded as secured borrowings. These participated loans are included in the commercial and industrial and real estate mortgage loan totals above, and a corresponding liability is recorded in other liabilities. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the total participated portions of loans of this nature were \$8.1 million and \$9.4 million respectively.

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The following tables detail the amounts of loans at December 31, 2014 which, based on remaining scheduled repayments of principal, are due in the periods indicated. Also shown are the commercial and industrial loans due after one year classified according to sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

(In thousands)	Within one year	Maturing		Total
		After one but within five years	After five years	
Commercial and industrial	\$ 42,211	\$ 452,290	\$ 83,410	\$ 577,911
Construction and development including undeveloped land	48,112	54,694	15,195	118,001
Real estate mortgage	116,322	690,404	327,227	1,133,953
Consumer	12,548	25,649	488	38,685
Total loans	\$ 219,193	\$ 1,223,037	\$ 426,320	\$ 1,868,550

Commercial and industrial loans (In thousands)	Interest Sensitivity	
	Fixed rate	Variable rate
Due after one but within five years	\$ 204,409	\$ 247,881
Due after five years	75,986	7,424
	\$ 280,395	\$ 255,305

Non-performing Loans and Assets

Information summarizing non-performing assets, including non-accrual loans follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2014	2013	December 31 2012	2011	2010
Non-accrual loans	\$ 5,199	\$ 15,258	\$ 18,360	\$ 18,737	\$ 14,388
Troubled debt restructuring	6,352	7,249	10,969	3,402	2,882
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	329	437	719	1,160	2,044
Non-performing loans	11,880	22,944	30,048	23,299	19,314
Foreclosed property	5,977	5,592	7,364	7,773	5,445
Non-performing assets	\$ 17,857	\$ 28,536	\$ 37,412	\$ 31,072	\$ 24,759
Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans	0.64%	1.33%	1.90%	1.51%	1.28%
Non-performing assets as a percentage of total assets	0.70%	1.19%	1.74%	1.51%	1.30%
Allowance for loan loss as a percentage of non-performing loans	210%	124%	106%	128%	132%

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At December 31, 2014, Loans accounted for as TDR included modifications from original terms such as those due to bankruptcy proceedings, modifications of amortization periods or temporary suspension of principal payments due to customer financial difficulties. To the extent that Bancorp chooses to work with borrowers by providing reasonable concessions, rather than initiating collection, this would result in an increase in loans accounted for as TDR. Loans

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accounted for as TDR, which have not defaulted, are individually evaluated for impairment and at December 31, 2014, had a total allowance allocation of \$703 thousand, compared to \$942 thousand at December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth the major classifications of non-accrual loans:

Non-accrual loans by type (in thousands)	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Commercial and industrial	\$ 381	\$ 846
Construction and development, excluding undeveloped land	516	26
Undeveloped land	1,000	7,340
Real estate mortgage - commercial investment	235	1,921
Real estate mortgage - owner occupied commercial	2,081	2,582
Real estate mortgage - 1-4 family residential	950	2,391
Home equity	36	152
Consumer		
Total	\$ 5,199	\$ 15,258

Loans are placed in a non-accrual income status when the prospects for recovering both principal and accrued interest are considered doubtful or when a default of principal or interest has existed for 90 days or more unless such a loan is well secured and in the process of collection. The decrease in non-accrual loans primarily reflected the migration of a few credits to other real estate owned and a limited number of partial charge-offs of collateral-dependent loans. Interest income recorded on non-accrual loans was \$284 thousand, \$185 thousand, and \$157 thousand for 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. Interest income that would have been recorded if non-accrual loans were on a current basis in accordance with their original terms was \$376 thousand, \$1.2 million, and \$1.2 million for 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

In addition to the non-performing loans discussed above, there were loans, which are accruing interest, for which payments were current or less than 90 days past due where borrowers are experiencing elevated financial difficulties. These potential problem loans totaled approximately \$18.1 million, \$22.3 million, and \$39.0 million at December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. These relationships are monitored closely for possible future inclusion in non-performing loans. Management believes it has adequately reflected the exposure in these loans in its determination of the allowance for loan losses.

Non-performing assets as a percentage of total assets decreased 49 basis points from 2013 to 2014, reflecting decreases in non-accrual loans and loans classified as troubled debt restructuring, partially offset by an increase in foreclosed property. At December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the carrying value of other real estate owned was \$6.0 million and \$5.6 million, respectively. In 2014, Bancorp recorded impairment charges on such OREO totaling \$157 thousand, compared to \$904 thousand in 2013 and \$1.5 million in 2012.

Allowance for Loan Losses

An allowance for loan losses has been established to provide for probable losses on loans that may not be fully repaid. The allowance for loan losses is increased by provisions charged to expense and decreased by charge-offs, net of recoveries. Loans are typically charged off when management deems them uncollectible and after underlying collateral has been liquidated; however, collection efforts continue and future

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recoveries may occur. Periodically, loans are partially charged off to the net realizable value based upon evaluation of related collateral, including Bancorp's bias for resolution.

Bancorp's lending policies and procedures center on controlling credit risk and include procedures to identify and measure this risk. These procedures begin with lenders assigning a risk rating to each of their credits, and this rating is confirmed in the loan approval process. Internal loan review, through a year-round process of examining individually

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significant obligor relationships as well as a sample of each lender's portfolio, tests the reliability of these risk assessments. Additionally, a review of this process is an integral part of regulatory bank examinations.

Adversely rated credits are included on a loan watch list, and are assigned the lowest pass grade available for loans. This list also includes loans requiring closer monitoring due to borrower's circumstances. However, these loans have generally not reached a level of adversity which would cause them to be criticized credits by regulators. Loans are added to the watch list when circumstances are detected which might affect the borrower's ability to comply with terms of the loan. This could include any of the following:

- Delinquency of a scheduled loan payment,
- Severe deterioration in the borrower's or guarantor's financial condition identified in a review of periodic financial statements,
- Decrease in the value of collateral securing the loan, or
- Change in the economic environment in which the borrower operates.

Loans on the watch list require detailed status reports, including recommended corrective actions, prepared periodically by the responsible loan officer. These reports are reviewed by management. The watch list is also discussed in quarterly meetings with Bancorp's Executive Loan Committee.

Changes in loan risk ratings are typically initiated by the responsible loan officer, but may also be initiated by internal loan review or Bancorp's Loan Committees at any time.

In determining the allowance and related provision for loan losses, these principal elements are considered:

- Specific allocations are based upon probable losses on individually evaluated impaired loans. These loans are measured based on the present value of future cash flows discounted at the loans' effective interest rate or at the estimated fair value of the loans' collateral, if applicable. Other objective factors such as payment history and financial condition of the borrower or guarantor may be used as well.
- Allocations for individually significant loans not defined as impaired are based on estimates needed for pools of loans with similar risk based upon Bancorp's historical net loss percentages by loan type.
- Additional allowance allocations based on subjective factors not necessarily associated with a specific credit or loan category and represent management's effort to ensure that the overall allowance for loan losses appropriately reflects a margin for the imprecision necessarily inherent in the estimates of credit losses. Management considers a number of subjective factors, including local and general economic business factors and trends and portfolio concentrations.

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The allocation of the allowance for loan losses by loan category is a result of the analysis above. The same procedures used to determine requirements for the allowance for loan losses establish the distribution of the allowance by loan category. The distribution of the allowance will change from period to period due to changes in the identified risk in each loan in the portfolio, changes in the aggregate loan balances by loan category, and changes in management's view of the subjective factors noted above. Although the allowance for loan losses is comprised of specific and general allocations the entire allowance is available to absorb any credit losses.

Historical net loss percentages are updated quarterly based on actual losses experienced by each loan type. The reallocations among different categories of loans between periods are the result of the redistribution of the individual loans that comprise the aggregate portfolio as described above. However, the perception of risk with respect to particular loans within the portfolio will change over time as a result of the characteristics and performance of those loans, overall economic and market trends, and the actual and expected trends in non-performing loans.

During 2013, Bancorp refined its allowance calculation to allocate the portion of the allowance that was previously deemed to be unallocated to be instead included in management's determination of the appropriate qualitative factors. This refined allowance calculation includes specific allowance allocations to loan portfolio segments for qualitative factors including, among other factors, (i) national and local economic and business conditions, (ii) the quality and experience of lending staff and management, (iii) changes in lending policies and procedures, (iv) changes in volume and severity of past due loans, classified loans and non-performing loans, (v) potential impact of any concentrations of credit, (vi) changes in the nature and terms of loans such as growth rates and utilization rates, (vii) changes in the value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans, considering Bancorp's disposition bias, and (viii) the effect of other external factors such as the legal and regulatory environment. Bancorp may also consider other qualitative factors

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in future periods for additional allowance allocations, including, among other factors, changes in Bancorp's loan review process. Changes in the criteria used in this evaluation or the availability of new information could cause the allowance to be increased or decreased in future periods. In addition, bank regulatory agencies, as part of their examination process, may require adjustments to the allowance for loan and lease losses based on their judgments and estimates.

Based on this quantitative and qualitative analysis, (credits) provisions are made to the allowance for loan losses. Such (credits) provisions are reflected as a (benefit to) charge against current earnings in Bancorp's consolidated statements of income.

The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is monitored by the internal loan review staff and reported quarterly to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. This committee has approved the overall allowance methodology. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the adequacy of Bancorp's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require Bancorp to make additional provisions to the allowance based upon their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examinations. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate to absorb probable inherent losses as of the balance sheet date on existing loans that may become uncollectible. See "Provision for Loan Losses" for further discussion of the allowance for loan losses.

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The following table summarizes average loans outstanding, changes in the allowance for loan losses arising from loans charged off and recoveries on loans previously charged off by loan category and additions to the allowance charged to expense.

(Dollars in thousands)	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Average Loans	\$ 1,773,011	\$ 1,656,777	\$ 1,563,918	\$ 1,529,556	\$ 1,469,116
Balance of allowance for loan losses at beginning of year	\$ 28,522	\$ 31,881	\$ 29,745	\$ 25,543	\$ 20,000
Loans charged off					
Commercial and industrial	661	457	4,523	1,015	1,418
Construction and development excluding undeveloped land	250	25	149	1,502	1,461
Undeveloped land	1,753	7,961	1,577	600	750
Real estate mortgage	993	2,758	3,451	5,331	2,450
Consumer	587	763	798	673	687
Total loans charged off	4,244	11,964	10,498	9,121	6,766
Recoveries of loans previously charged off					
Commercial and industrial	243	569	84	108	115
Construction and development excluding undeveloped land		163			26
Undeveloped land	166	81			
Real estate mortgage	120	584	249	158	163
Consumer	513	658	801	457	536
Total recoveries	1,042	2,055	1,134	723	840
Net loans charged off	3,202	9,909	9,364	8,398	5,926
(Credit) provision for loan losses (credited) charged to expense	(400)	6,550	11,500	12,600	11,469
Balance at end of year	\$ 24,920	\$ 28,522	\$ 31,881	\$ 29,745	\$ 25,543
Ratio of net charge-offs during year to average loans	0.18%	0.60%	0.60%	0.55%	0.40%

See Provision for Loan Losses for discussion of the provision for loan losses and 2014 charge-offs.

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The following table sets forth the allocation of the allowance for loan losses for the loan categories shown. Although specific allocations exist, the entire allowance is available to absorb losses in any particular loan category.

(In thousands)	2014	2013	December 31 2012	2011	2010
Commercial and industrial	\$ 9,453	\$ 7,644	\$ 5,949	\$ 7,364	\$ 2,796
Construction and development, excluding undeveloped land	788	2,555	1,638	3,536	3,630
Undeveloped land	1,561	5,376	2,898	10	
Real estate mortgage	12,757	12,604	14,288	11,182	12,203
Consumer	361	343	362	540	623
Unallocated			6,746	7,113	6,291
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 24,920	\$ 28,522	\$ 31,881	\$ 29,745	\$ 25,543

Changes in the allocation of the allowance from year to year in various categories are influenced by the level of net charge-offs in the respective categories and other factors including, but not limited to, an evaluation of the impact of current economic conditions and trends, risk allocations tied to specific loans or groups of loans and changes in qualitative allocations. Management believes that allocations for each loan category are reflective of the risk inherent in the portfolio.

Selected ratios relating to the allowance for loan losses follow:

	2014	Years ended December 31 2013	2012
(Credit) provision for loan losses to average loans	(0.02)%	0.40%	0.74%
Net charge-offs to average loans	0.18%	0.60%	0.60%
Allowance for loan losses to average loans	1.41%	1.72%	2.04%
Allowance for loan losses to year end loans	1.33%	1.66%	2.01%

Deposits

Bancorp's core deposits consist of non-interest and interest bearing demand deposits, savings deposits, certificates of deposit under \$100,000 and IRAs. These deposits, along with other borrowed funds, are used by Bancorp to support its asset base. By adjusting rates offered to depositors, Bancorp is able to influence the amounts of deposits needed to meet its funding requirements.

Average amounts of deposits in Bancorp and average rates paid on such deposits for the years indicated are summarized as follows:

Years ended December 31

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(Dollars in thousands)	2014		2013		2012	
	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate
Non-interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 462,085		\$ 404,113		\$ 341,534	
Interest bearing demand deposits	477,434	0.10%	392,939	0.10%	317,017	0.16%
Savings deposits	108,386	0.04%	96,515	0.04%	78,640	0.08%
Money market deposits	632,810	0.20%	585,512	0.21%	539,395	0.33%
Time deposits	330,108	0.76%	364,347	0.92%	383,008	1.25%
	\$ 2,010,823		\$ 1,843,426		\$ 1,659,594	

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Maturities of time deposits of \$250,000 or more outstanding at December 31, 2014, are summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	Amount
3 months or less	\$ 11,311
Over 3 through 6 months	6,891
Over 6 through 12 months	8,704
Over 12 months	14,231
	\$ 41,137

Securities Sold Under Agreement to Repurchase

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase represent excess funds from commercial customers as part of a cash management service. These agreements generally have maturities of one business day from the transaction date. Bancorp considers these core fundings since they represent excess cash balances of full relationship business customers.

Information regarding securities sold under agreements to repurchase follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2014		Years ended December 31		2013		2012	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase								
Year end	\$ 69,559	0.24%	\$ 62,615	0.23%	\$ 59,045	0.28%		
Average during year	61,748	0.23%	60,737	0.24%	59,861	0.30%		
Maximum month end balance during year	\$ 69,559		\$ 68,383		\$ 64,582			

Subordinated Debentures

Bancorp issued \$30 million of 10% cumulative trust preferred securities in 2008. The trust preferred securities, which qualified as Tier 1 capital, were callable by Bancorp on or after December 31, 2013. On December 31, 2013, Bancorp redeemed these securities at par value. Remaining unamortized issuance costs of \$1.3 million were recognized as non-interest expense in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Liquidity

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The role of liquidity management is to ensure funds are available to meet depositors' withdrawal and borrowers' credit demands while at the same time maximizing profitability. This is accomplished by balancing changes in demand for funds with changes in the supply of those funds. Liquidity is provided by short-term liquid assets that can be converted to cash, investment securities available-for-sale, various lines of credit available to Bancorp, and the ability to attract funds from external sources, principally deposits. Management believes it has the ability to increase deposits at any time by offering rates slightly higher than market rates.

Bancorp's Asset/Liability Committee is primarily made up of senior management and has direct oversight responsibility for Bancorp's liquidity position and profile. A combination of daily, weekly and monthly reports provided to management detail the following: internal liquidity metrics, composition and level of the liquid asset portfolio, timing differences in short-term cash flow obligations, and exposure to contingent draws on Bancorp's liquidity.

Bancorp's most liquid assets are comprised of cash and due from banks, available-for-sale marketable investment securities and federal funds sold. Federal funds sold totaled \$32.0 million at December 31, 2014. These investments

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normally have overnight maturities and are used for general daily liquidity purposes. The fair value of the available-for-sale investment portfolio was \$513.1 million at December 31, 2014. The portfolio includes maturities of approximately \$113.6 million over the next twelve months, including \$95 million of short-term securities which matured in January 2015. Combined with federal funds sold, these offer substantial resources to meet either new loan demand or reductions in Bancorp's deposit funding base. Bancorp pledges portions of its investment securities portfolio to secure public fund deposits, cash balances of certain investment management and trust accounts, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. At December 31, 2014, total investment securities pledged for these purposes comprised 51% of the available-for-sale investment portfolio, leaving \$250 million of unpledged securities.

Bancorp has a large base of core customer deposits, defined as demand, savings, money market deposit accounts and time deposits up to \$100,000. At December 31, 2014, such deposits totaled \$2.0 billion and represented 94% of Bancorp's total deposits. Because these core deposits are less volatile and are often tied to other products of Bancorp through long lasting relationships they do not put heavy pressure on liquidity. However, many of Bancorp's individual depositors currently maintain historically high balances. When market conditions improve, these balances will likely decrease, putting some strain on Bancorp's liquidity position. As of December 31, 2014, Bancorp had only \$5.5 million or 0.3% of total deposits, in brokered deposits, which are predominantly comprised of Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARs) deposits, a program which allows Bancorp to offer FDIC insurance up to \$50 million in deposits per customer through reciprocal agreements with other network participating banks.

Other sources of funds available to meet daily needs include the sales of securities under agreements to repurchase. Also, Bancorp is a member of the FHLB of Cincinnati. As a member of the FHLB, Bancorp has access to credit products of the FHLB. Bancorp views these borrowings as a low cost alternative to other time deposits. At December 31, 2014, the amount of available credit from the FHLB totaled \$404.8 million. See Note 11 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for further information regarding advances from the FHLB. Also, Bancorp has available federal funds purchased lines with correspondent banks totaling \$55 million. Bancorp also is eligible to borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis based upon value of posted collateral.

Over the normal course of business, Bancorp enters into certain forms of off-balance sheet transactions, including unfunded loan commitments and letters of credit. These transactions are managed through Bancorp's various risk management processes. Management considers both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet transactions in its evaluation of Bancorp's liquidity.

Sources and Uses of Cash

Cash flow is provided primarily through financing activities of Bancorp which include raising deposits and borrowing of funds from institutional sources such as advances from FHLB and fed funds purchased as well as scheduled loan repayments. These funds are then primarily used to facilitate investment activities of Bancorp which include making loans and purchasing securities for the investment portfolio. Another important source of cash is from the net income of the Bank from operating activities. As discussed in Note 17 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements, as of January 1 of any year the Bank may pay dividends in an amount equal to the Bank's net income of the prior two years less any dividends paid for the same two years. Regulatory approval is required for dividends exceeding these amounts. Prior to declaration of dividends, management considers the effect such payments will have on total stockholders' equity and capital ratios. For more specific information, see the consolidated statement of cash flows in Bancorp's consolidated financial statements.

Commitments

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In the normal course of business, Bancorp is party to activities that contain credit, market and operational risk that are not reflected in whole or in part in Bancorp's consolidated financial statements. Such activities include: traditional off-balance sheet credit-related financial instruments, commitments under operating leases and long-term debt.

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Bancorp provides customers with off-balance sheet credit support through loan commitments and standby letters of credit. Summarized credit-related financial instruments, including both commitments to extend credit and letters of credit at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

(In thousands)	Total	Amount of commitment expiration per period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Unused loan commitments	\$ 451,963	\$ 262,592	\$ 90,419	\$ 56,534	\$ 42,418
Standby letters of credit	11,040	6,899	4,141		

Since some of the unused commitments are expected to expire or may not be fully used, the total amount of commitments in the preceding table does not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

In addition to owned banking facilities, Bancorp has entered into long-term leasing arrangements for certain branch facilities. Bancorp also has required future payments for a non-qualified defined benefit retirement plan, long-term debt and the maturity of time deposits. In 2009, Bancorp executed an agreement to acquire marketing rights for a sports and entertainment venue. Bancorp receives revenue from the relationship which offsets a portion of the expenses over the term of the agreement. See Note 11, Note 15 and Note 18 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for further information on Federal Home Loan Bank advances, the defined benefit retirement plan and operating leases.

Required payments under such commitments at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

(In thousands)	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Operating leases	\$ 7,784	\$ 1,457	\$ 2,883	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,644
Defined benefit retirement plan	3,782	84	168	168	3,362
Time deposit maturities	311,330	211,341	85,278	14,711	
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	36,832	30,385	734	767	4,946
Other	2,000	400	800	800	

Capital

Information pertaining to Bancorp's capital balances and ratios follows:

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Years ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012

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Stockholders' equity	\$	259,895	\$	229,444	\$	205,075
Dividends per share		0.88		0.81		0.77
Dividend payout ratio, based on basic EPS		36.82%		42.41%		41.40%
Tier 1 risk-based capital		12.63%		12.29%		13.17%
Total risk-based capital		13.86%		13.54%		14.42%
Leverage Ratio		10.26%		9.75%		10.79%

Since 2008, Bancorp has had no share buyback plan, choosing instead to continue to grow its capital. Bancorp increased its cash payout to stockholders during 2014 to an annual dividend of \$0.88, up from \$0.81 per share in 2013. This represents a payout ratio of 36.8% based on basic EPS and an annual yield of 2.76% based upon an annualized fourth quarter dividend rate and year-end closing stock price.

Bank holding companies and their subsidiary banks are required by regulators to meet risk-based capital standards. These standards, or ratios, measure the relationship of capital to a combination of balance sheet and off-balance sheet risks. The value of both balance sheet and off-balance sheet items are adjusted to reflect credit risks. The increase in all capital ratios from 2013 to 2014 resulted largely from the growth in retained earnings. The decline in the ratios from

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2012 to 2013 reflected the redemption of the \$30 million of trust preferred securities, net of the issuance of \$12.2 million of common stock for the Oldham transaction. See Note 12 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for more detail regarding the redemption of trust preferred securities and Note 3 for more information regarding the Oldham transaction. Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements provides more details of regulatory capital requirements, as well as capital ratios of Bancorp and the Bank. Bancorp and the Bank exceed regulatory capital ratios required to be well capitalized. Management considers the effects of growth on capital ratios as it contemplates plans for expansion.

The final rules implementing the Basel III regulatory capital reforms became effective for Bancorp and Bank on January 1, 2015, and include new minimum risk-based capital and leverage ratios. Management believes that as of December 31, 2014, Bancorp meets the requirements to be considered well-capitalized under the new rules.

One component of equity is accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) which, for Bancorp, consists of net unrealized gains or losses on securities available-for-sale and a minimum pension liability, both net of taxes. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was \$2.1 million and \$(2.2) million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The \$4.3 million increase is primarily a reflection of the effect of the changing interest rate environment during fiscal year 2014 on the valuation of Bancorp's portfolio of securities available-for-sale.

The following table presents various key financial ratios:

	Years ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Return on average assets	1.45%	1.22%	1.25%
Return on average stockholders' equity	14.19%	12.34%	13.06%
Average stockholders' equity to average assets	10.23%	9.86%	9.54%

Fair Value Measurements

Bancorp follows the provisions of authoritative guidance for fair value measurements. This guidance is definitional and disclosure oriented and addresses how companies should approach measuring fair value when required by US GAAP. It prescribes various disclosures about financial statement categories and amounts which are measured at fair value, if such disclosures are not already specified elsewhere in US GAAP.

Authoritative guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between participants at the measurement date. The guidance, which requires fair value measurements to be classified as Level 1 (quoted prices), Level 2 (based on observable inputs) or Level 3 (based on unobservable, internally-derived inputs), is discussed in more detail in Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

Bancorp's investment securities available-for-sale and interest rate swaps are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Other accounts including mortgage loans held for sale, mortgage servicing rights, impaired loans and other real estate owned may be recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis, generally in the application of lower of cost or market adjustments or write-downs of specific assets.

The portfolio of investment securities available-for-sale is comprised of U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government obligations, debt securities of U.S. government-sponsored corporations (including mortgage-backed securities), obligations of state and political subdivisions and corporate equity securities. U.S. Treasury and corporate equity securities are priced using quoted prices of identical securities in an active market. These measurements are classified as Level 1 in the hierarchy above. All other securities are priced using standard industry models or matrices with various assumptions such as yield curves, volatility, prepayment speeds, default rates, time value, credit rating and market prices for similar instruments. These assumptions are generally observable in the market place and can be derived from or supported by observable data. These measurements are classified as Level 2 in the hierarchy above.

Interest rate swaps are valued using primarily Level 2 inputs. Fair value measurements generally based on benchmark forward yield curves and other relevant observable market data. For purposes of potential valuation adjustments to derivative positions, Bancorp evaluates the credit risk of its counterparties as well as its own credit risk. To date, Bancorp has not realized any losses due to a counterparty's inability to perform and the change in value of derivative assets and liabilities attributable to credit risk was not significant during 2014.

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Mortgage loans held for sale are recorded at the lower of cost or market value. The portfolio is comprised of residential real estate loans and fair value is based on specific prices of underlying contracts for sales to investors. These measurements are classified as Level 2.

MSRs, carried in other assets, are recorded at fair value upon capitalization, are amortized to correspond with estimated servicing income, and are periodically assessed for impairment based on fair value at the reporting date. Fair value is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated net servicing income. The model incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income. These measurements are classified as Level 3. At December 31, 2014 and 2013 there was no valuation allowance for MSRs, as fair value exceeded carrying value.

Loans are measured for impairment and, if indicated, a specific allocation is established based on the value of underlying collateral. Impaired loans include non-accrual loans and loans accounted for as troubled debt restructuring. For impaired loans, fair value is calculated as the carrying value of loans with a specific valuation allowance, less the specific allowance. At December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, carrying value of impaired loans was \$6.4 million and \$9.1 million, respectively. These measurements are classified as Level 3.

Other real estate owned, which is carried in other assets 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. For the purposes of the tables in Note 19, fair value for OREO is equal to the carrying value of only parcels of OREO for which carrying value equals appraised value. If a parcel of OREO has a carrying value below its appraised value, it is not considered to be carried at fair value, and is therefore not included in the table in Note 19. The losses represent write-downs which occurred during the period indicated. At December 31, 2014 2013, the carrying value of other real estate owned was \$6.0 million and \$5.6 million, respectively.

See Note 19 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for details of fair value measurements.

Table of Contents**Non-GAAP Financial Measures**

In addition to capital ratios defined by banking regulators, Bancorp considers various ratios when evaluating capital adequacy, including tangible common equity to tangible assets, and tangible common equity per share, all of which are non-GAAP measures. Bancorp believes these ratios are important because of their widespread use by investors as means to evaluate capital adequacy, as they reflect the level of capital available to withstand unexpected market conditions. Because US GAAP does not include capital ratio measures, there are no US GAAP financial measures comparable to these ratios.

The following table reconciles Bancorp's calculation of the measures to amounts reported under US GAAP.

(in thousands, except per share data)	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Total equity	\$ 259,895	\$ 229,444
Less core deposit intangible	(1,820)	(2,151)
Less goodwill	(682)	(682)
Tangible common equity	\$ 257,393	\$ 226,611
Total assets	\$ 2,563,868	\$ 2,389,262
Less core deposit intangible	(1,820)	(2,151)
Less goodwill	(682)	(682)
Total tangible assets	\$ 2,561,366	\$ 2,386,429
Total shareholders' equity to total assets	10.14%	9.60%
Tangible common equity ratio	10.05%	9.50%
Number of outstanding shares	14,745	14,609
Book value per share	\$ 17.63	\$ 15.71
Tangible common equity per share	17.46	15.51

The following table provides a reconciliation of net interest margin in accordance with US GAAP to normalized net interest margin. Bancorp provides this information to illustrate the trend in net interest margin sequentially from 2012 through 2014 and to show the impact of prepayment fees and late charges on net interest margin.

Reconciliation of Net Interest Margin to Normalized

	2014	2013	2012
Net interest margin	3.75%	3.74%	3.94%
Prepayment penalties / late charges	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.06)

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Normalized net interest margin	3.70%	3.66%	3.88%
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Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-01, *Investments Equity Method and Joint Ventures Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects*, which allows investors in qualified affordable housing projects through limited liability entities that meet specified conditions to recognize the amortization of the investments as a component of income tax expense. Under the proportional amortization method, as defined in the ASU, the cost of the investments will be amortized in proportion to (and over the same period as) the total expected tax benefits, including the tax credits and other tax benefits, as they are realized on the tax return. The ASU is required to be applied retrospectively, for those investors electing the proportional amortization method. However, if an investor uses the effective yield method to account for its investments in qualified affordable housing projects, it may continue to apply the effective yield method for those preexisting investments. The ASU is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2014. Because Bancorp currently accounts for its investments in affordable housing projects under the effective yield method, the adoption of ASU 2014-01 is not expected to have a material impact on Bancorp's operations or financial statements.

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which outlines a single comprehensive model for use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers, and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance. The ASU is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Bancorp is still evaluating the potential impact of adoption of ASU 2014-09.

In June 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-11, *Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings and Disclosures*, which changes the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions and linked repurchase financings to secured borrowing accounting. The ASU requires additional disclosures of transactions that are economically similar to repurchase agreements and information about collateral pledged in repurchase agreements. The ASU is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2014. Because Bancorp does not utilize repurchase-to-maturity transactions or linked repurchase financings, the adoption of ASU 2014-11 is not expected to have an impact on Bancorp's operations or financial statements. Because Bancorp utilizes repurchase agreements, the adoption of ASU 2014-11 is expected to result in additional disclosures in Bancorp's financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Information required by this item is included in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Form 10-K.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The following consolidated financial statements of Bancorp, and reports of independent registered public accounting firm and management are included below:

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Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2014 and 2013

Consolidated Statements of Income - years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income - years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity - years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Management's Report on Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(Dollars in thousands)		December 31,	
	2014		2013
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	\$ 42,216	\$	34,519
Federal funds sold and interest bearing due from banks	32,025		36,251
Cash and cash equivalents	74,241		70,770
Mortgage loans held for sale	3,747		1,757
Securities available-for-sale (amortized cost of \$509,276 in 2014 and \$493,066 in 2013)	513,056		490,031
Federal Home Loan Bank stock and other securities	6,347		7,347
Loans	1,868,550		1,721,350
Less allowance for loan losses	24,920		28,522
Net loans	1,843,630		1,692,828
Premises and equipment, net	39,088		39,813
Bank owned life insurance	30,107		29,180
Accrued interest receivable	5,980		5,712
Other assets	47,672		51,824
Total assets	\$ 2,563,868	\$	2,389,262
Liabilities			
Deposits			
Non-interest bearing	\$ 523,947	\$	423,350
Interest bearing	1,599,680		1,557,587
Total deposits	2,123,627		1,980,937
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	69,559		62,615
Federal funds purchased	47,390		55,295
Accrued interest payable	131		128
Other liabilities	26,434		26,514
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	36,832		34,329
Total liabilities	2,303,973		2,159,818
Stockholders' equity			
Preferred stock, no par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding			
Common stock, no par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding 14,744,684 shares in 2014 and 14,608,556 shares in 2013	10,035		9,581
Additional paid-in capital	38,191		33,255
Retained earnings	209,584		188,825
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	2,085		(2,217)
Total stockholders' equity	259,895		229,444
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,563,868	\$	2,389,262

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Income**

(In thousands, except per share data)	Years ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Interest income			
Loans	\$ 79,884	\$ 78,703	\$ 79,398
Federal funds sold	292	295	320
Mortgage loans held for sale	174	219	344
Securities			
Taxable	7,565	6,099	5,657
Tax-exempt	1,172	1,148	1,182
Total interest income	89,087	86,464	86,901
Interest expense			
Deposits	4,321	5,011	7,166
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	140	146	180
Federal funds purchased	29	32	31
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	840	887	2,461
Subordinated debentures		3,090	3,113
Total interest expense	5,330	9,166	12,951
Net interest income	83,757	77,298	73,950
(Credit) provision for loan losses	(400)	6,550	11,500
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	84,157	70,748	62,450
Non-interest income			
Investment management and trust services	18,212	16,287	14,278
Service charges on deposit accounts	8,883	8,986	8,516
Bankcard transaction revenue	4,673	4,378	3,985
Mortgage banking revenue	2,653	3,978	5,771
Loss on sales of securities available-for-sale	(9)	(5)	
Brokerage commissions and fees	2,060	2,159	2,593
Bank owned life insurance income	927	1,031	1,006
Gain on acquisition		449	
Other	1,756	1,739	2,308
Total non-interest income	39,155	39,002	38,457
Non-interest expenses			
Salaries and employee benefits	44,687	41,145	37,960
Net occupancy expense	5,963	5,615	5,651
Data processing expense	6,393	6,319	5,278
Furniture and equipment expense	1,016	1,126	1,306
FDIC insurance	1,314	1,431	1,494
Acquisition costs		1,548	
(Gain) loss on other real estate owned	(271)	652	1,410
Other	14,107	13,516	12,373
Total non-interest expenses	73,209	71,352	65,472
Income before income taxes	50,103	38,398	35,435

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Income tax expense		15,281		11,228		9,634
Net income	\$	34,822	\$	27,170	\$	25,801
Net income per share, basic	\$	2.39	\$	1.91	\$	1.86
Net income per share, diluted	\$	2.36	\$	1.89	\$	1.85

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 34,822	\$ 27,170	\$ 25,801
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities available-for-sale:			
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period (net of tax of \$2,383, \$(4,234), and \$(24), respectively)	4,423	(7,863)	(45)
Unrealized gains on hedging instruments:			
Unrealized gains arising during the period (net of tax of \$0, \$8, and \$0, respectively)		16	
Minimum pension liability adjustment (net of tax of \$(69), \$111, and \$2, respectively)	(127)	206	4
Reclassification adjustment for securities losses reclassified out of other comprehensive income into loss on sale of securities available-for-sale (net of tax of \$3, \$2, and \$0, respectively)	6	3	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,302	(7,638)	(41)
Comprehensive income	\$ 39,124	\$ 19,532	\$ 25,760

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity**

	For each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2014					
(In thousands, except per share data)	Common stock Number of shares	Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
Balance December 31, 2011	13,819	\$ 6,953	\$ 14,599	\$ 160,672	\$ 5,462	\$ 187,686
Net income				25,801		25,801
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					(41)	(41)
Stock compensation expense			1,481			1,481
Stock issued for exercise of stock options and dividend reinvestment plan, net of withholdings to satisfy employee tax obligations upon vesting of stock awards	70	233	1,166	(2)		1,397
Shares issued for non-vested restricted stock	57	190	1,108	(1,298)		
Cash dividends, \$0.77 per share				(10,691)		(10,691)
Shares repurchased and cancelled	(31)	(103)	(623)	168		(558)
Balance December 31, 2012	13,915	\$ 7,273	\$ 17,731	\$ 174,650	\$ 5,421	\$ 205,075
Net income				27,170		27,170
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax					(7,638)	(7,638)
Stock compensation expense			1,940			1,940
Stock issued for exercise of stock options and dividend reinvestment plan, net of withholdings to satisfy employee tax obligations upon vesting of stock awards	151	503	3,041	(169)		3,375
Shares issued for non-vested restricted stock	55	184	1,083	(1,267)		
Stock issued for acquisition	531	1,769	10,429			12,198
Cash dividends, \$0.81 per share				(11,670)		(11,670)
Shares repurchased and cancelled	(43)	(148)	(969)	111		(1,006)
Balance December 31, 2013	14,609	\$ 9,581	\$ 33,255	\$ 188,825	\$ (2,217)	\$ 229,444
Net income				34,822		34,822
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					4,302	4,302
Stock compensation expense			2,016			2,016
Stock issued for exercise of stock options and dividend reinvestment plan, net of withholdings to satisfy employee tax obligations upon vesting of stock awards	126	419	2,889	(114)		3,194
Shares issued for non-vested restricted stock	48	160	994	(1,155)		(1)
Cash dividends, \$0.88 per share				(12,924)		(12,924)

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Shares repurchased and cancelled	(38)	(125)	(963)	130	(958)						
Balance December 31, 2014	14,745	\$	10,035	\$	38,191	\$	209,584	\$	2,085	\$	259,895

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands)	Years ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 34,822	\$ 27,170	\$ 25,801
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
(Credit) provision for loan losses	(400)	6,550	11,500
Depreciation, amortization and accretion, net	7,413	7,969	4,964
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(318)	570	(2,933)
Loss on sale of securities available-for-sale	9	5	
Gains on sales of mortgage loans held for sale	(1,576)	(2,657)	(4,321)
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	(89,069)	(149,745)	(241,128)
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans held for sale	88,655	164,692	235,783
Bank owned life insurance income	(927)	(1,031)	(1,006)
Increase in value of private investment fund			(637)
Proceeds from liquidation of private investment fund			2,846
(Gain) loss on other real estate owned	(271)	652	1,410
Loss on the disposal of premises and equipment	33	51	190
Gain on acquisition		(449)	
Stock compensation expense	2,016	1,940	1,481
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation arrangements	(378)	(265)	(83)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(235)	736	769
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	112	2,141	(19,840)
Net cash provided by operating activities	39,886	58,329	14,796
Investing activities			
Purchases of securities available-for-sale	(328,894)	(443,969)	(488,390)
Proceeds from sale of securities available-for-sale	7,732	696	
Proceeds from maturities of securities available-for-sale	304,078	406,385	452,447
Net increase in loans	(156,200)	(112,156)	(53,599)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(2,525)	(2,365)	(3,301)
Acquisition, net of cash acquired		8,963	
Proceeds from disposal of equipment	344		3
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	5,507	6,578	2,976
Net cash used in investing activities	(169,958)	(135,868)	(89,864)
Financing activities			
Net increase in deposits	142,690	78,809	163,954
Net (decrease) increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase and federal funds purchased	(961)	39,551	(27,702)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	42,740	12,510	31,462
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(40,237)	(10,063)	(60,011)
Repayments of subordinated debentures		(30,900)	(10,000)
Issuance of common stock for options and dividend reinvestment plan	2,473	2,435	961
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation arrangements	378	265	83
Common stock repurchases	(616)	(331)	(205)
Cash dividends paid	(12,924)	(11,670)	(10,691)
Net cash provided by financing activities	133,543	80,606	87,851
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,471	3,067	12,783
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	70,770	67,703	54,920

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	74,241	\$	70,770	\$	67,703
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation and Nature of Operations

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Stock Yards Bancorp, Inc. ("Bancorp") and its wholly owned subsidiary, Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company ("the Bank"). Significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2014 presentation. Bancorp has evaluated subsequent events for recognition or disclosure up to the date on which financial statements were issued and determined there were none.

In addition to traditional commercial and personal banking activities, Bancorp has an investment management and trust department offering a wide range of investment management, retirement planning, trust and estate administration and financial planning services. Bancorp's primary market area is Louisville, Kentucky and surrounding communities including southern Indiana. Other markets include Indianapolis, Indiana and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Basis of Financial Statement Presentation and Use of Estimates

The consolidated financial statements of Bancorp and its subsidiaries have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP) and conform to predominant practices within the banking industry. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of related revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, valuation of other real estate owned, and estimated income tax assets, liabilities and expense.

Cash Equivalents and Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks and Federal funds sold as segregated in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The following supplemental cash flow information addresses certain cash payments and noncash transactions for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014 as follows:

	Years ended December 31		
(in thousands)	2014	2013	2012

Cash payments:

Income tax payments	\$	13,042	\$	8,350	\$	10,685
Cash paid for interest		5,327		9,210		13,017

Non-cash transactions:

Transfers from loans to other real estate owned	\$	5,798	\$	5,246	\$	4,486
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Securities

Securities available-for-sale include securities that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, resultant prepayment risk and other factors related to interest rate and prepayment risk changes. Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value with unrealized gains or losses, net of tax effect, included in stockholders' equity. Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recorded using the interest method over the life of the security. Gains or losses on sales of securities are computed on a specific identification basis. Declines in fair value of investment securities available-for-sale (with certain exceptions for debt securities noted below) that are deemed to be other-than-temporary are charged to earnings as a realized loss, and a new cost basis for the securities is established. In evaluating other-than-temporary impairment, management considers the length of time and extent to which fair value has been less than cost, financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and the intent and ability of Bancorp to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value in the near term. Declines in fair value of debt securities below amortized cost are deemed to be other-than-temporary in circumstances where: (1) Bancorp has the intent to sell a security; (2) it is more likely than not that Bancorp will be required to sell the security

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before recovery of its amortized cost basis; or (3) Bancorp does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. If Bancorp intends to sell a security or if it is more likely than not that Bancorp will be required to sell the security before recovery, an other-than-temporary impairment write-down is recognized in earnings equal to the difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value. If Bancorp does not intend to sell the security or it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery, the other-than-temporary impairment write-down is separated into an amount representing credit loss, which is recognized in earnings, and an amount related to all other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. Declines in value judged to be other-than-temporary are included in gains (losses) on sales of securities available-for-sale in the consolidated statements of income. See Note 4 to Bancorp's consolidated financial statements for additional information on investment securities.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

Mortgage loans held for sale are initially recorded at the lower of cost or market value on an individual loan basis. All of these loans are covered by investor commitments.

Loans

Loans are stated at the unpaid principal balance plus deferred loan origination fees, net of deferred loan costs. Loan fees, net of any costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the related loan on an effective yield basis. Interest income on loans is recorded on the accrual basis except for those loans in a non-accrual income status. Loans are placed in a non-accrual income status when prospects for recovering both principal and accrued interest are considered doubtful or when a default of principal or interest has existed for 90 days or more unless such loan is well secured and in the process of collection. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, any interest previously accrued but not yet collected is reversed against current income. Interest income is recorded on a cash basis during the period a loan is on non-accrual status so long as the recovery of principal is reasonably assured. Non-accrual loans may be returned to accrual status once prospects for recovering both principal and accrued interest are reasonably assured. Loans are accounted for as troubled debt restructuring when Bancorp, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. If a loan is restructured at a market rate for a new loan with comparable risk, no principal forgiveness has been granted, and the loan is not impaired based on the terms specified by the restructuring agreement, it shall be removed from restructured status generally after six months of performance.

Loans are classified as impaired when it is probable Bancorp will be unable to collect interest and principal according to the terms of the loan agreement. These loans are measured based on the present value of future cash flows discounted at the loans' effective interest rate or at the estimated fair value of the loans' collateral, if applicable. Impaired loans consist of loans in non-accrual status or loans accounted for as troubled debt restructuring.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is management's estimate of probable inherent losses on outstanding loans. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Prior to 2013, management measured the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses in its entirety using (a) quantitative (historical loss rates) and qualitative factors (management adjustment factors); (b) specific allocations on impaired loans, and (c) an unallocated

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amount. The unallocated amount was evaluated on the loan portfolio in its entirety and was based on additional factors, such as national and local economic trends and conditions, changes in volume and severity of past due loans, volume of non-accrual loans, volume and severity of adversely classified or graded loans and other factors and trends that affect specific loans and categories of loans, such as a heightened risk in the commercial and industrial loan portfolios. Bancorp utilized the sum of all allowance amounts derived as described above, including a reasonable unallocated allowance, as an indicator of the appropriate level of allowance for loan and lease losses.

During 2013, Bancorp refined its allowance calculation to allocate the portion of allowance that was previously deemed to be unallocated to instead be included in management's determination of appropriate qualitative factors. This refined allowance calculation includes specific allowance allocations for qualitative factors including, among other factors, (i) national and local economic conditions, (ii) the quality and experience of lending staff and management, (iii) changes in lending policies and procedures, (iv) changes in volume and severity of past due loans, classified loans and non-performing loans, (v) potential impact of any concentrations of credit, (vi) changes in the nature and terms of loans such

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as growth rates and utilization rates, (vii) changes in the value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans, considering Bancorp's disposition bias, and (viii) the effect of other external factors such as the legal and regulatory environment. Bancorp may also consider other qualitative factors for additional allowance allocations, including changes in Bancorp's loan review process. Changes in the criteria used in this evaluation or the availability of new information could cause the allowance to be increased or decreased in future periods. In addition, bank regulatory agencies, as part of their examination process, may require adjustments to the allowance for loan losses based on their judgments and estimates.

Based on this quantitative and qualitative analysis, (credits) provisions are made to the allowance for loan losses. Such (credits) provisions are reflected as a (benefit to) charge against current earnings in Bancorp's consolidated statements of income.

The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is monitored by the internal loan review staff and reported quarterly to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. This committee has approved the overall methodology. Various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the adequacy of Bancorp's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require Bancorp to make additional provisions to the allowance based upon their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

Acquired loans

Bancorp acquired loans in the second quarter of 2013 as part of the acquisition referenced in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. Acquired loans were initially recorded at their acquisition date fair values. US GAAP prohibits carryover of the allowance for loan losses as any credit losses in the loans are included in the determination of the fair value of the loans at the acquisition date. Fair values for acquired loans were based on a discounted cash flow methodology that involves assumptions and judgments as to credit risk, default rates, loss severity, collateral values, discount rates, payment speeds, prepayment risk, and liquidity risk at the time of acquisition.

Acquired loans that had evidence of deterioration in credit quality since origination and for which it was probable, at acquisition, that Bancorp would be unable to collect all contractually required payments were specifically identified and analyzed. The excess of cash flows expected at acquisition over the estimated fair value is referred to as accretable discount and will be recognized as interest income over the remaining life of the loan. The difference between contractually required payments at acquisition and the cash flows expected to be collected at acquisition is referred to as non-accretable discount. The non-accretable discount represents estimated future credit losses expected to be incurred over the life of the loan. Subsequent decreases to the expected cash flows require Bancorp to evaluate the need for an allowance for loan losses on these loans. Subsequent improvements in expected cash flows will result in the reversal of a corresponding amount of the non-accretable discount which Bancorp will reclassify as an accretable discount that will be recognized into interest income over the remaining life of the loan using the interest method. Bancorp's evaluation of the amount of future cash flows that it expects to collect is performed in a similar manner as that used to determine its allowance for loan losses. Charge-offs of the principal amount on credit-impaired acquired loans would be first applied to non-accretable discount.

For acquired loans that are not deemed impaired at acquisition, the methods used to estimate the required allowance for loan losses for acquired loans is the same for originated loans except that any initial fair value adjustment is taken into consideration when calculating any required allowance.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation of premises and equipment is computed using straight-line methods over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from 3 to 40 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on the straight-line method over the terms of the related leases, including expected renewals, or over the useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred while major additions and improvements are capitalized.

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Other Assets

Bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) is carried at net realizable value, which considers any applicable surrender charges. Also, Bancorp maintains life insurance policies other than BOLI in conjunction with its non-qualified defined benefit and non-qualified compensation plans.

Other real estate is carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value minus estimated selling costs. Any write downs to fair value at the date of acquisition are charged to the allowance for loan losses. In certain situations, improvements to prepare assets for sale are capitalized if those costs increase the estimated fair value of the asset. Expenses incurred in maintaining assets, write downs to reflect subsequent declines in value, and realized gains or losses are reflected in operations and are included in non-interest income and expense.

Bancorp's investment in a domestic private investment fund was comprised of bank and other financial industry securities and was accounted for as an equity-method investment in accordance with US GAAP until its liquidation in 2012.

MSRs are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income, considering appropriate prepayment assumptions. MSRs are evaluated quarterly for impairment by comparing the carrying value to the fair value.

Goodwill is measured and evaluated at least annually for impairment. No impairment charges have been deemed necessary or recorded to date, as the fair value is substantially in excess of the carrying value.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Bancorp enters into sales of securities under agreement to repurchase at a specified future date. Such repurchase agreements are considered financing agreements and, accordingly, the obligation to repurchase assets sold is reflected as a liability in the consolidated balance sheets of Bancorp. Repurchase agreements are collateralized by debt securities which are owned and under the control of Bancorp. These agreements are used in conjunction with collateralized corporate cash management accounts.

Repurchased Shares of Common Stock

The repurchase of Bancorp's common stock is recorded at cost, and repurchased shares are returned to the status of authorized, but unissued. Amounts recorded in common stock are based on the stated value of the shares, as there is no par value. Residual amounts are recorded in additional paid in capital.

Income Taxes

Bancorp accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. The objective of the asset and liability method is to establish deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences between the financial reporting and the tax bases of Bancorp's assets and liabilities at enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such amounts are realized or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the statement of income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Realization of deferred tax assets associated with the investment in partnerships is dependent upon generating sufficient taxable capital gain income prior to their expiration. A valuation allowance to reflect management's estimate of the temporary deductible differences that may expire prior to their utilization has been recorded at year-end 2014. No valuation allowance for deferred tax assets was recorded as of December 31, 2013 because Bancorp has sufficient prior taxable income, future projected taxable income, and tax planning strategies to allow for utilization of the deductible temporary differences and capital loss carryforwards within the carryforward period.

To the extent unrecognized income tax benefits become realized or the related accrued interest is no longer necessary, Bancorp's provision for income taxes would be favorably impacted. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the gross amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$40,000. If recognized, the tax benefits would reduce tax expense and accordingly, increase net income. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits may increase or decrease in the future for various reasons including adding amounts for current tax year positions, expiration of open income tax returns due to statutes of limitation, changes in management's judgment about the level of uncertainty, status of examination, litigation

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and legislative activity and the addition or elimination of uncertain tax positions. Stock Yards Bancorp, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary file consolidated income tax returns in applicable jurisdictions.

Bancorp's policy is to report interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the amount accrued for the potential payment of interest and penalties was \$2,000.

Bancorp invests in certain partnerships that yield low-income housing, historic and new market tax credits as well as tax deductible losses. The tax benefits and related investment amortization expenses for low-income housing credits are recognized in income tax expense using an effective yield method over the life of the investment. In 2014, the amortization method for investments in new markets and historic tax credit partnerships was changed from the effective yield method to the flow through method. The flow through method matches the amortization period with the time frame over which the credits are realized and amortization expense is recorded as other non-interest expense.

Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per common share is determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted net income per share is determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding plus the weighted average number of shares that would be issued upon exercise of dilutive options and stock appreciation rights, assuming proceeds are used to repurchase shares under the treasury stock method.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity (net assets) of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. For Bancorp, this includes net income, changes in unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investment securities and cash flow hedging instruments, net of taxes, and minimum pension liability adjustments, net of taxes.

Segment Information

Bancorp provides a broad range of financial services to individuals, corporations and others through its thirty-four full service banking locations as of December 31, 2014. These services include loan and deposit services, cash management services, securities brokerage activities, mortgage origination and investment management and trust activities. Bancorp's operations are considered by management to be aggregated in two reportable operating segments: commercial banking and investment management and trust.

Stock-Based Compensation

For all awards, stock-based compensation expense is recognized over the period in which it is earned based on the fair value of the portion of stock-based payment awards that are ultimately expected to vest, reduced for estimated forfeitures. US GAAP requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Derivatives

Bancorp uses derivative financial instruments as part of its interest rate risk management, including interest rate swaps. US GAAP establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities. As required by US GAAP, Bancorp's interest rate swaps are recognized as other assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. Accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. Derivatives used to hedge exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges. To qualify for hedge accounting, Bancorp must comply with detailed rules and documentation requirements at inception of the hedge, and hedge effectiveness is assessed at inception and periodically throughout the life of each hedging relationship. Hedge ineffectiveness, if any, is measured periodically throughout the life of the hedging relationship.

For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in fair value of the derivative is initially reported in other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified to interest income or expense when the hedged transaction affects earnings, while the ineffective portion of changes in fair value of derivative, if any, is recognized

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immediately in other noninterest income. Bancorp assesses effectiveness of each hedging relationship by comparing the cumulative changes in cash flows of the derivative hedging instrument with the cumulative changes in cash flows of the designated hedged item or transaction. No component of the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

Bancorp offers interest rate swaps to customers desiring long-term fixed rate lending whereby Bancorp receives interest at a fixed rate and pays interest at a variable rate. Simultaneously, Bancorp enters into an interest rate swap agreement with an unrelated counterparty whereby Bancorp pays interest at a fixed rate and receives interest at a variable rate. Because of matching terms of offsetting contracts and the collateral provisions mitigating any non-performance risk, changes in fair value subsequent to initial recognition have an insignificant effect on earnings. Because these derivative instruments have not been designated as hedging instruments, the derivative instruments are recognized on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value, with changes in fair value, due to changes in prevailing interest rates, recorded in other noninterest income.

Bancorp had no fair value hedging relationships at December 31, 2014 or 2013. Bancorp does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

See Note 21 to the consolidated financial statement for more information regarding derivatives.

(2) Restrictions on Cash and Due from Banks

Bancorp is required to maintain an average reserve balance in cash or with the Federal Reserve Bank relating to customer deposits. The amount of those required reserve balances was approximately \$1,720,000 and \$1,105,000 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and is within federal funds sold and interest bearing due from banks in the consolidated balance sheet.

(3) Acquisition

On April 30, 2013, Bancorp completed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of THE BANCorp, Inc. (Oldham), parent company of THE BANK Oldham County, Inc. As a result of the transaction, THE BANK Oldham County merged into Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company. Since the acquisition date, results of operations acquired in the Oldham transaction have been included in Bancorp's financial results.

The Oldham transaction has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration transferred were recorded at estimated fair value on the acquisition date. Assets acquired totaled approximately \$146.0 million, including \$39.8 million of loans. Liabilities assumed totaled \$125.1 million, including \$120.4 million of deposits. Fair value adjustments resulted in net assets acquired in excess of the consideration paid. Accordingly, a non-taxable gain of \$449 thousand was recognized.

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The following table summarizes the consideration paid and the amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, adjusted for fair value at the acquisition date.

(dollars in thousands)	Dollars
Purchase price:	
Value of:	
Cash	\$ 8,297
Equity instruments (531,288 common shares of Bancorp)	12,198
Total purchase price	20,495
Identifiable assets:	
Cash and federal funds sold	17,260
Investment securities	81,827
Loans	39,755
Premises and equipment	4,008
Core deposit intangible	2,543
Other assets	605
Total identifiable assets	145,998
Identifiable liabilities:	
Deposits	120,435
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	2,762
Other liabilities	1,857
Total identifiable liabilities	125,054
Net gain resulting from acquisition	\$ 449
Acquisition costs (included in other non-interest expenses in Bancorp's income statement for the year ended December 31, 2013)	\$ 1,548

Fair value of the common shares issued as part of the consideration paid was determined based on the closing market price of Bancorp's common shares on the acquisition date.

Bancorp recorded a core deposit intangible of \$2.5 million which is being amortized using methods that anticipate the life of the underlying deposits to which the intangible is attributable. At December 31, 2014, the unamortized core deposit intangible was \$1.8 million. See Note 7 for details on the core deposit intangible.

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In many cases, determining the fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities required Bancorp to estimate cash flows expected to result from those assets and liabilities and to discount those cash flows at appropriate rates of interest. The most significant of these determinations related to the valuation of acquired loans. Below is an analysis of the fair value of acquired loans as of December 31, 2014.

(in thousands)		Acquired impaired loans		Acquired non- impaired loans		Total acquired loans
Contractually required principal and interest at acquisition	\$	3,285	\$	37,763	\$	41,048
Contractual cash flows not expected to be collected		(372)		(723)		(1,095)
Expected cash flows at acquisition		2,913		37,040		39,953
Interest component of expected cash flows		(174)		(24)		(198)
Basis in acquired loans at acquisition - estimated fair value	\$	2,739	\$	37,016	\$	39,755

Fair values of checking, savings and money market deposit accounts acquired from Oldham were assumed to approximate the carrying value as these accounts have no stated maturity and are payable on demand. Certificate of deposit accounts were valued at the present value of the certificates expected contractual payments discounted at market rates as of the acquisition date for similar certificates.

In connection with the Oldham acquisition, Bancorp incurred expenses totaling \$1.5 million related to executing the transaction and integrating and conforming acquired operations with and into Bancorp. Those expenses consisted largely of conversion of systems and/or integration of operations.

(4) Securities

The amortized cost, unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of securities available-for-sale follow:

(in thousands) December 31, 2014	Amortized cost	Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair value
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government obligations	\$ 70,000	\$	\$	70,000
Government sponsored enterprise obligations	203,531	2,017	562	204,986
Mortgage-backed securities - government agencies	173,573	2,042	1,345	174,270
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	61,416	1,560	142	62,834
Corporate equity securities	756	210		966
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 509,276	\$ 5,829	\$ 2,049	\$ 513,056

(in thousands) December 31, 2013	Amortized cost	Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair value
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U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government obligations	\$	110,000	\$		\$		\$	110,000
Government sponsored enterprise obligations		138,094		1,623		1,872		137,845
Mortgage-backed securities - government agencies		176,524		1,391		5,222		172,693
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		68,448		1,473		428		69,493
Total securities available-for-sale	\$	493,066	\$	4,487	\$	7,522	\$	490,031

There were no securities held-to-maturity as of December 31, 2014 or 2013.

Corporate equity securities, included in the available-for-sale portfolio at December 31, 2014, consist of common stock in a publicly-traded small business investment company.

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In 2014, Bancorp sold securities with total fair market value of \$7.7 million, generating a net loss of \$9 thousand. These securities consisted of mortgage-backed securities with small remaining balances, obligations of state and political subdivisions, and agency securities. In 2013, Bancorp sold obligations of state and political subdivisions with total fair market value of \$696 thousand, generating a loss of \$5 thousand. These sales were made in the ordinary course of portfolio management. In 2012, there were no securities sold. Management has the intent and ability to hold all remaining investment securities available-for-sale for the foreseeable future.

A summary of the available-for-sale investment securities by maturity groupings as of December 31, 2014 is shown below.

(in thousands)			
Securities available-for-sale	Amortized cost		Fair value
Due within 1 year	\$	113,369	\$ 113,589
Due after 1 but within 5 years		128,738	130,181
Due after 5 but within 10 years		25,044	25,632
Due after 10 years		67,796	68,418
Corporate equity securities		756	966
Mortgage-backed securities - government agencies		173,573	174,270
Total securities available for sale	\$	509,276	\$ 513,056

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because some issuers have the right to call or prepay obligations. In addition to equity securities, the investment portfolio includes agency mortgage-backed securities, which are guaranteed by agencies such as the FHLMC, FNMA, and GNMA. These securities differ from traditional debt securities primarily in that they may have uncertain principal payment dates and are priced based on estimated prepayment rates on the underlying collateral.

Securities with a carrying value of approximately \$263.1 million at December 31, 2014 and \$243.5 million at December 31, 2013 were pledged to secure accounts of commercial depositors in cash management accounts, public deposits, and cash balances for certain investment management and trust accounts.

At year end 2014 and 2013, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. Government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of stockholders' equity.

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Securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2014 and 2013, not recognized in the statements of income are as follows:

(in thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
December 31, 2014						
Government sponsored enterprise obligations	\$ 36,979	\$ 30	\$ 26,848	\$ 532	\$ 63,827	\$ 562
Mortgage-backed securities - government agencies	4,038	77	49,325	1,268	53,363	1,345
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	12,655	67	6,297	75	18,952	142
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 53,672	\$ 174	\$ 82,470	\$ 1,875	\$ 136,142	\$ 2,049
December 31, 2013						
Government sponsored enterprise obligations	\$ 76,755	\$ 1,429	\$ 4,353	\$ 443	\$ 81,108	\$ 1,872
Mortgage-backed securities - government agencies	112,652	4,400	8,752	822	121,404	5,222
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	22,092	405	1,211	23	23,303	428
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 211,499	\$ 6,234	\$ 14,316	\$ 1,288	\$ 225,815	\$ 7,522

The applicable dates for determining when securities are in an unrealized loss position are December 31, 2014 and 2013. As such, it is possible that a security had a market value higher than its amortized cost on other days during the past twelve months, but is not in the Investments with an unrealized loss of less than 12 months category above.

Unrealized losses on Bancorp's investment securities portfolio have not been recognized as expense because the securities are of high credit quality, and the decline in fair values is largely due to changes in the prevailing interest rate environment since the purchase date. Fair value is expected to recover as securities reach their maturity date and/or the interest rate environment returns to conditions similar to when these securities were purchased. These investments consist of 80 and 155 separate investment positions as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Because management does not intend to sell the investments, and it is not likely that Bancorp will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, Bancorp does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2014.

FHLB stock and other securities are investments held by Bancorp which are not readily marketable and are carried at cost. This category includes holdings of Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati (FHLB) stock which are required for access to FHLB borrowing, and are classified as restricted securities. As of December 31, 2013, FHLB Stock and other securities included a \$1 million Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) investment which matured in the second quarter of 2014.

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The composition of loans by primary loan portfolio segment follows:

(In thousands)	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Commercial and industrial	\$ 577,911	\$ 510,739
Construction and development, excluding undeveloped land	95,733	99,719
Undeveloped land	22,268	29,871
Real estate mortgage	1,133,953	1,046,823
Consumer	38,685	34,198
	\$ 1,868,550	\$ 1,721,350

Loan balances include deferred loan origination fees, net of deferred loan costs. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, net deferred loan costs exceeded deferred loan fees, resulting in net balances of (\$331) thousand, compared to (\$139) thousand at December 31, 2013. During 2013 and 2014, deferred loan origination costs exceeded deferred fees for new loans, resulting in the net balance decrease.

Bancorp's credit exposure is diversified with secured and unsecured loans to individuals and businesses. No specific industry concentration exceeds ten percent of loans. While Bancorp has a diversified loan portfolio, a customer's ability to honor contracts is somewhat dependent upon the economic stability and/or industry in which that customer does business. Loans outstanding and related unfunded commitments are primarily concentrated within Bancorp's current market areas, which encompass the Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati metropolitan markets.

Bancorp occasionally enters into loan participation agreements with other banks in the ordinary course of business to diversify credit risk. For certain sold participation loans, Bancorp has retained effective control of the loans, typically by restricting the participating institutions from pledging or selling their share of the loan without permission from Bancorp. US GAAP requires the participated portion of these loans to be recorded as secured borrowings. The participated portions of these loans are included in the commercial and industrial loan totals above, and a corresponding liability is reflected in other liabilities. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the total participated portions of loans of this nature were \$8.1 million and \$9.4 million respectively.

Loans to directors and their associates, including loans to companies for which directors are principal owners, and executive officers are presented in the following table.

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Loans to directors and executive officers		
Balance as of January 1	\$ 8,667	\$ 6,099
New loans		2,210
Repayment of term loans	1,222	892
Changes in balances of revolving lines of credit	4,345	1,250

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Balance as of December 31	\$	11,790	\$	8,667
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None of the loans to directors and executive officers were past due or considered potential problem loans during 2014 or 2013.

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The following tables present the balance in the recorded investment in loans and roll-forward of allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment and based on impairment evaluation method as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

(in thousands) December 31, 2014	Type of loan						Total
	Commercial and industrial	Construction and development excluding undeveloped land	Undeveloped land	Real estate mortgage	Consumer		
Loans	\$ 577,911	\$ 95,733	\$ 22,268	\$ 1,133,953	\$ 38,685		\$ 1,868,550
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 6,239	\$ 516	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,720	\$ 76		\$ 11,551
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 571,600	\$ 94,603	\$ 21,268	\$ 1,129,766	\$ 38,600		\$ 1,855,837
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	\$ 72	\$ 614	\$	\$ 467	\$ 9		\$ 1,162

	Commercial and industrial	Construction and development excluding undeveloped land	Undeveloped land	Real estate mortgage	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses							
At December 31, 2013	\$ 7,644	\$ 2,555	\$ 5,376	\$ 12,604	\$ 343	\$	\$ 28,522
Provision (credit)	4,593	(1,584)	(2,244)	(1,190)	25		(400)
Charge-offs	(661)	(250)	(1,753)	(993)	(587)		(4,244)
Recoveries	243		166	120	513		1,042
At December 31, 2014	\$ 11,819	\$ 721	\$ 1,545	\$ 10,541	\$ 294	\$	\$ 24,920
Allowance for loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 529	\$ 15	\$ 500	\$ 256	\$ 76	\$	\$ 1,376
Allowance for loans collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 11,290	\$ 706	\$ 1,045	\$ 10,285	\$ 218	\$	\$ 23,544
Allowance for loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

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(in thousands) December 31, 2013	Type of loan						Total
	Commercial and industrial	Construction and development excluding undeveloped land	Undeveloped land	Real estate mortgage	Consumer		
Loans	\$ 510,739	\$ 99,719	\$ 29,871	\$ 1,046,823	\$ 34,198		\$ 1,721,350
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 7,579	\$ 26	\$ 7,340	\$ 7,478	\$ 84		\$ 22,507
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 502,535	\$ 98,428	\$ 22,531	\$ 1,038,824	\$ 34,095		\$ 1,696,413
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	\$ 625	\$ 1,265	\$	\$ 521	\$ 19		\$ 2,430

	Commercial and industrial	Construction and development excluding undeveloped land	Undeveloped land	Real estate mortgage	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses							
At December 31, 2012	\$ 5,949	\$ 1,638	\$ 2,898	\$ 14,288	\$ 362	\$ 6,746	\$ 31,881
Provision	1,583	779	10,358	490	86	(6,746)	6,550
Charge-offs	(457)	(25)	(7,961)	(2,758)	(763)		(11,964)
Recoveries	569	163	81	584	658		2,055
At December 31, 2013	\$ 7,644	\$ 2,555	\$ 5,376	\$ 12,604	\$ 343	\$	\$ 28,522
Allowance for loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 762	\$	\$	\$ 606	\$ 84	\$	\$ 1,452
Allowance for loans collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 6,882	\$ 2,555	\$ 5,376	\$ 11,998	\$ 259	\$	\$ 27,070
Allowance for loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

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(in thousands) December 31, 2012	Type of loan					
	Commercial and industrial	Construction and development	Real estate mortgage	Consumer	Total	
Loans	\$ 426,930	\$ 131,253	\$ 989,631	\$ 36,780	\$ 1,584,594	
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 8,667	\$ 10,863	\$ 9,795	\$ 4	\$ 29,329	
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 418,263	\$ 120,390	\$ 979,836	\$ 36,776	\$ 1,555,265	
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	

	Commercial and industrial	Construction and development	Real estate mortgage	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses						
At December 31, 2011	\$ 7,364	\$ 3,546	\$ 11,182	\$ 540	\$ 7,113	\$ 29,745
Provision	3,024	2,716	6,308	(181)	(367)	11,500
Charge-offs	(4,523)	(1,726)	(3,451)	(798)		(10,498)
Recoveries	84		249	801		1,134
At December 31, 2012	\$ 5,949					