

Edgar Filing: Independent Bank Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Independent Bank Group, Inc.
Form 10-Q
October 26, 2017

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

FORM 10-Q(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017.

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number 001-35854

Independent Bank Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas

13-4219346

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1600 Redbud Boulevard, Suite 400

75069-3257

McKinney, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(972) 562-9004

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter periods 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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth 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

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by a check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Applicable Only to Corporate Issuers

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Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practical date.

Common Stock, Par Value \$0.01 Per Share – 27,806,877 shares as of October 25, 2017.

INDEPENDENT BANK GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Form 10-Q
September 30, 2017

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Signatures

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

September 30, 2017 (unaudited) and December 31, 2016

(Dollars in thousands, except share information)

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$268,498	\$158,686
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	484,519	336,341
Federal funds sold	10,000	10,000
Cash and cash equivalents	763,017	505,027
Certificates of deposit held in other banks	15,692	2,707
Securities available for sale, at fair value	747,147	316,435
Loans held for sale	25,854	9,795
Loans, net	6,324,545	4,539,063
Premises and equipment, net	155,741	89,898
Other real estate owned	10,189	1,972
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Dallas stock and other restricted stock	29,046	26,536
Bank-owned life insurance (BOLI)	112,381	57,209
Deferred tax asset	21,033	9,631
Goodwill	606,701	258,319
Core deposit intangible, net	47,198	14,177
Other assets	32,570	22,032
Total assets	\$8,891,114	\$5,852,801
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$1,939,342	\$1,117,927
Interest-bearing	4,933,289	3,459,182
Total deposits	6,872,631	4,577,109
FHLB advances	560,687	460,746
Repurchase agreements	15,238	—
Other borrowings	107,567	107,299
Junior subordinated debentures	27,604	18,147
Other liabilities	25,927	17,135
Total liabilities	7,609,654	5,180,436
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (0 and 0 shares outstanding, respectively)	—	—
Common stock (27,804,877 and 18,870,312 shares outstanding, respectively)	278	189
Additional paid-in capital	1,109,884	555,325
Retained earnings	167,820	117,951
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,478	(1,100)
Total stockholders' equity	1,281,460	672,365

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Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$8,891,114	\$5,852,801
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements		

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Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income

Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 (unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share information)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Interest income:				
Interest and fees on loans	\$79,325	\$51,194	\$208,263	\$151,522
Interest on taxable securities	2,539	573	5,606	2,067
Interest on nontaxable securities	1,124	394	2,657	1,289
Interest on interest-bearing deposits and other	1,684	579	3,968	1,267
Total interest income	84,672	52,740	220,494	156,145
Interest expense:				
Interest on deposits	8,033	4,049	20,043	11,623
Interest on FHLB advances	1,749	1,063	4,271	3,062
Interest on repurchase agreements and other borrowings	1,716	1,733	5,137	3,723
Interest on junior subordinated debentures	317	158	819	457
Total interest expense	11,815	7,003	30,270	18,865
Net interest income	72,857	45,737	190,224	137,280
Provision for loan losses	1,873	2,123	6,368	7,243
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	70,984	43,614	183,856	130,037
Noninterest income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	3,677	1,840	9,364	5,287
Mortgage fee income	4,569	1,922	10,855	5,319
Gain on sale of loans	351	—	351	—
Loss on sale of branch	(127)	(43)	(127)	(43)
Gain (loss) on sale of other real estate	—	4	(36)	57
Gain on sale of securities available for sale	—	—	52	4
(Loss) gain on sale of premises and equipment	(21)	(9)	(15)	32
Increase in cash surrender value of BOLI	778	402	1,959	937
Other	2,903	816	5,305	2,738
Total noninterest income	12,130	4,932	27,708	14,331
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	25,684	15,303	69,610	51,644
Occupancy	6,380	4,038	16,399	12,119
Data processing	2,546	1,190	6,449	3,575
FDIC assessment	1,077	1,123	3,156	2,718
Advertising and public relations	380	229	994	775
Communications	771	563	2,098	1,648
Net other real estate owned expenses (including taxes)	61	145	223	180
Other real estate impairment	917	51	1,037	106
Core deposit intangible amortization	1,409	492	3,311	1,472
Professional fees	1,273	717	3,212	2,354
Acquisition expense, including legal	2,428	3	8,247	732
Other	4,978	3,033	12,524	9,106
Total noninterest expense	47,904	26,887	127,260	86,429

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Income before taxes	35,210	21,659	84,304	57,939
Income tax expense	11,696	7,155	26,985	19,174
Net income	\$23,514	\$14,504	\$57,319	\$38,765
Basic earnings per share	\$0.85	\$0.78	\$2.31	\$2.10
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.84	\$0.78	\$2.30	\$2.09

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 (unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income	\$23,514	\$14,504	\$57,319	\$38,765
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax:				
Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities during the year	(219)	(736)	7,095	1,876
Reclassification adjustment for gain on sale of securities available for sale included in net income	—	—	(52)	(4)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax	(219)	(736)	7,043	1,872
Income tax expense (benefit)	(77)	(258)	2,465	655
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(142)	(478)	4,578	1,217
Comprehensive income	\$23,372	\$14,026	\$61,897	\$39,982

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
 Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 (unaudited)
 (Dollars in thousands, except for par value, share and per share information)

	Preferred Stock \$.01 Par Value 10 million shares authorized	Common Stock \$.01 Par Value 100 million shares authorized	Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ —	18,870,312	\$ 189	\$ 555,325	\$ 117,951	\$ (1,100) \$ 672,365
Net income	—	—	—	—	57,319	— 57,319
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	4,578	— 4,578
Stock issued for acquisition of bank, net of offering costs of \$942	—	8,804,699	88	551,063	—	— 551,151
Restricted stock forfeited	—	(67)	—	—	—	— —
Restricted stock granted	—	126,730	1	(1)	—	— —
Stock based compensation expense	—	—	—	3,442	—	— 3,442
Exercise of warrants	—	3,203	—	55	—	— 55
Cash dividends (\$0.30 per share)	—	—	—	—	(7,450)	— (7,450)
Balance, September 30, 2017	\$ —	27,804,877	\$ 278	\$ 1,109,884	\$ 167,820	\$ 3,478 \$ 1,281,460
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ —	18,399,194	\$ 184	\$ 530,107	\$ 70,698	\$ 2,382 \$ 603,371
Net income	—	—	—	—	38,765	— 38,765
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	1,217	— 1,217
Restricted stock forfeited	—	(6,036)	—	—	—	— —
Restricted stock granted	—	95,470	1	(1)	—	— —
Income tax deficiency on restricted stock vested	—	—	—	(193)	—	— (193)
Stock based compensation expense	—	—	—	4,533	—	— 4,533
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	—	(8)	— (8)
Cash dividends (\$0.24 per share)	—	—	—	—	(4,432)	— (4,432)
Balance, September 30, 2016	\$ —	18,488,628	\$ 185	\$ 534,446	\$ 105,023	\$ 3,599 \$ 643,253

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 (unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 57,319	\$ 38,765
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	6,203	5,027
Accretion income recognized on acquired loans	(4,293)	(4,218)
Amortization of core deposit intangibles	3,311	1,472
Amortization of premium on securities, net	2,633	1,528
Amortization of discount and origination costs on borrowings	366	151
Stock based compensation expense	3,442	4,533
Excess tax benefit on restricted stock vested	(1,272)	—
FHLB stock dividends	(308)	(176)
Gain on sale of securities available for sale	(52)	(4)
Loss (gain) on sale of premises and equipment	15	(32)
Gain on sale of loans	(351)	—
Loss on sale of branch	127	43
Loss (gain) on sale of other real estate	36	(57)
Impairment of other real estate	1,037	106
	3,329	(151)

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Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Provision for loan losses	6,368	7,243
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(1,959)	(937)
Originations of loans held for sale	(291,330)	(206,567)
Proceeds from sale of loans held for sale	288,053	211,769
Net change in other assets	(2,537)	1,161
Net change in other liabilities	103	1,163
Net cash provided by operating activities	70,240	60,819
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities, calls and pay downs of securities available for sale	1,390,770	1,107,530
Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale	17,227	5,399
Purchases of securities available for sale	(1,497,707)	(1,106,978)
Purchases of certificates held in other banks	(1,960)	—
Maturities of certificates held in other banks	—	61,746
Proceeds from sale of loans	3,867	—
Purchase of bank owned life insurance contracts	—	(15,000)
Net redemptions (purchases) of FHLB stock	8,908	(12,020)
Net loans originated - held for investment	(386,896)	(372,524)
Net purchases of mortgage warehouse purchase loans	(38,239)	—
Additions to premises and equipment	(11,626)	(4,680)

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Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	15		579	
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	5,648		1,860	
Capitalized additions to other real estate owned	(1,032)	—	
Cash received from acquired banks	148,444		—	
Cash paid in connection with acquisitions	(17,773)	—	
Selling costs paid in connection with branch sale	(62)	(107)
Net cash transferred in branch sale	(11,765)	(2,399)
Net cash used in investing activities	(392,181)	(336,594)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Net increase in demand deposits, NOW and savings accounts	635,877		336,624	
Net increase (decrease) in time deposits	(144,785)	35,530	
Proceeds from FHLB advances	100,000		575,000	
Repayments of FHLB advances	(59)	(392,560)
Net change in repurchase agreements	(2,765)	8,528	
Repayments of other borrowings	—		(5,798)
Proceeds from other borrowings	—		43,150	
Proceeds from exercise of common stock warrants	55		—	
Redemption of preferred stock	—		(23,938)
Offering costs paid in connection with acquired banks	(942)	—	
Dividends paid	(7,450)	(4,440)
	579,931		572,096	

Net cash provided by financing activities		
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	257,990	296,321
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	505,027	293,279
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 763,017	\$ 589,600
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements		

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Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations: Independent Bank Group, Inc. (IBG) through its subsidiary, Independent Bank, a Texas state banking corporation (Bank) (collectively known as the Company), provides a full range of banking services to individual and corporate customers in the North, Central and Houston, Texas areas and along the Colorado Front Range, through its various branch locations in those areas. The Company is engaged in traditional community banking activities, which include commercial and retail lending, deposit gathering, investment and liquidity management activities. The Company's primary deposit products are demand deposits, money market accounts and certificates of deposit, and its primary lending products are commercial business and real estate, real estate mortgage and consumer loans.

Basis of Presentation: The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of IBG, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Bank, IBG Adriatica Holdings, Inc. (Adriatica) and Carlile Capital, LLC and the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries, IBG Real Estate Holdings, Inc., IBG Real Estate Holdings II, Inc., IBG Aircraft Company III, Preston Grand, Inc., Goldome Financial, LLC, CFRH II, LLC, McKinney Avenue Holdings, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, McKinney Avenue SPE 1, Inc.. Adriatica, McKinney Avenue Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiary are currently not active entities. During the quarter ended September 30, 2017, IBG Real Estate Holdings II, Inc. was formed to hold the real property for the new corporate headquarters.

On April 1, 2017, the Company acquired Carlile Bancshares, Inc. (Carlile) and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Carlile Capital, LLC and Northstar Bank of Texas (Northstar) and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Goldome Financial, LLC and CFRH II, LLC. Carlile has been merged into the Company and dissolved and Northstar has been merged with the Bank as of acquisition date. Carlile Capital and CFRH II, LLC were formed to hold and manage non-performing assets, including loans and other real estate owned and Goldome Financial is a mortgage warehouse purchase company. See Note 10, Business Combination for more details of the Carlile acquisition.

All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. In addition, the Company wholly-owns IB Trust I (Trust I), IB Trust II (Trust II), IB Trust III (Trust III), IB Centex Trust I (Centex Trust I), Community Group Statutory Trust I (CGI Trust I), Northstar Statutory Trust II (Northstar Trust II) and Northstar Statutory Trust III (Northstar Trust III). Northstar Trust II and Northstar Trust III were acquired in the acquisition of Carlile Bancshares. The Trusts were formed to issue trust preferred securities and do not meet the criteria for consolidation.

The consolidated interim financial statements are unaudited, but include all adjustments, which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the periods presented. All such adjustments were of a normal and recurring nature. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto in the Company's Annual Report of Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. The consolidated statement of condition at December 31, 2016 had been derived from the audited financial statements as of that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

Segment Reporting: The Company has one reportable segment. The Company's chief operating decision-maker uses consolidated results to make operating and strategic decisions.

New Accounting Pronouncement: ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting was effective for the Company on January 1, 2017. ASU 2016-09 requires that all income tax effects related to vestings of share-based payment awards be reported in earnings as an increase (or decrease) to income tax expense. Previously, excess income tax benefits of a vested award were reported as an increase (or decrease) to additional paid-in capital to the extent that those benefits were greater than (or less

than) the income tax benefits recognized in earnings during the award's vesting period. The requirement to report those income tax effects in earnings has been applied to vestings occurring on or after January 1, 2017 and resulted in recording a \$1,272 tax benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. ASU 2016-09 also requires that all income tax-related cash flows resulting from share-based payments be reported as operating activities in the statement of cash flows. We have elected to apply that change in cash flow classification on a prospective basis. The impact of this change and that of the remaining provisions of ASU 2016-09 did not have significant impact on our financial statements.

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Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

Subsequent events: Companies are required to evaluate events and transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before the date the financial statements are issued. They must recognize in the financial statements the effect of all events or transactions that provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, including the estimates inherent in the financial statement preparation process. Entities shall not recognize the impact of events or transactions that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the balance sheet date but arose after that date. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of filing these financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and noted no subsequent events requiring financial statement recognition or disclosure, except as disclosed in Note 11.

Earnings per share: Basic earnings per common share are net income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to non forfeitable dividends are considered participating securities for this calculation.

Diluted earnings per common share include the dilutive effect of additional potential common shares issuable under stock warrants. The participating nonvested common stock was not included in dilutive shares as it was anti-dilutive for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. Proceeds from the assumed exercise of dilutive stock warrants are assumed to be used to repurchase common stock at the average market price.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net income available to common shareholders and the number of shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per common share.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Basic earnings per share:				
Net income	\$23,514	\$ 14,504	\$57,319	\$ 38,765
Less: Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	8
Net income after preferred stock dividends	23,514	14,504	57,319	38,757
Less:				
Undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities	181	204	555	593
Dividends paid on participating securities	24	23	83	76
Net income available to common shareholders	\$23,309	\$ 14,277	\$56,681	\$ 38,088
Weighted-average basic shares outstanding	27,555,978	18,189,163	24,585,478	18,145,604
Basic earnings per share	\$0.85	\$ 0.78	\$2.31	\$ 2.10
Diluted earnings per share:				
Net income available to common shareholders	\$23,309	\$ 14,277	\$56,681	\$ 38,088
Total weighted-average basic shares outstanding	27,555,978	18,189,163	24,585,478	18,145,604
Add dilutive stock warrants	103,800	90,333	105,317	78,659
Total weighted-average diluted shares outstanding	27,659,778	18,279,496	24,690,795	18,224,263
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.84	\$ 0.78	\$2.30	\$ 2.09
Anti-dilutive participating securities	77,498	106,355	145,925	69,460

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

Note 2. Statement of Cash Flows

As allowed by the accounting standards, the Company has chosen to report on a net basis its cash receipts and cash payments for time deposits accepted and repayments of those deposits, and loans made to customers and principal collections on those loans. The Company uses the indirect method to present cash flows from operating activities. Other supplemental cash flow information is presented below:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash transactions:		
Interest expense paid	\$31,113	\$19,381
Income taxes paid	\$21,911	\$19,560
Noncash transactions:		
Transfers of loans to other real estate owned	\$750	\$1,824
Loans to facilitate the sale of other real estate owned	\$684	\$—
Excess tax deficiency on restricted stock vested	\$—	\$(193)
Transfer of bank premises to other real estate	\$2,716	\$—
Transfer of repurchase agreements to deposits	\$—	\$20,688

Supplemental schedule of noncash investing activities from branch sales is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Noncash assets transferred:		
Loans	\$5,439	\$2
Premises and equipment	—	2,193
Total assets	\$5,439	\$2,195
Noncash liabilities transferred:		
Deposits	\$17,509	\$4,628
Other liabilities	28	30
Total liabilities	\$17,537	\$4,658
Cash and cash equivalents transferred in branch sale	\$101	\$208
Deposit premium received	\$333	\$64
Cash paid to buyer, net of deposit premium	\$11,664	\$2,191

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Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

Supplemental schedule of noncash investing activities from acquisitions is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Noncash assets acquired		
Certificates of deposit held in other banks	\$11,025	\$ —
Securities available for sale	336,540	—
Restricted stock	11,110	—
Loans	1,384,210	—
Premises and equipment	63,166	—
Other real estate owned	11,124	—
Goodwill	348,382	—
Core deposit intangibles	36,717	—
Bank owned life insurance	53,213	—
Other assets	25,197	—
Total assets	\$2,280,684	\$ —
Noncash liabilities assumed:		
Deposits	\$1,821,938	\$ —
Repurchase agreements	18,003	—
Junior subordinated debt	9,359	—
Other liabilities	9,962	—
Total liabilities	\$1,859,262	\$ —
Cash and cash equivalents acquired from acquisitions	\$148,444	\$ —
Cash paid to shareholders of acquired banks	\$17,773	\$ —
Fair value of common stock issued to shareholders of acquired bank	\$552,093	\$ —

In addition, the following measurement-period adjustments were made during the period related to the acquisition of Grand Bank in 2015:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	2016
Assets acquired:		
Loans	\$ —	\$ 735
Goodwill	—	(324)
Core deposit intangibles	—	(216)
Deferred tax asset	—	(175)
Total assets	\$ —	\$ 20
Liabilities assumed:		
Other liabilities	—	20
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ 20

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

Note 3. Securities Available for Sale

Securities available for sale have been classified in the consolidated balance sheets according to management's intent. The amortized cost of securities and their approximate fair values at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities Available for Sale				
September 30, 2017				
U. S. treasuries	\$ 32,383	\$ 1	\$(62)	\$32,322
Government agency securities	231,876	194	(876)	231,194
Obligations of state and municipal subdivisions	227,116	2,874	(777)	229,213
Residential pass-through securities guaranteed by FNMA, GNMA and FHLMC	240,992	3,245	(181)	244,056
Other securities	10,342	20	—	10,362
	\$ 742,709	\$ 6,334	\$(1,896)	\$ 747,147
December 31, 2016				
U.S. treasuries	\$ 3,208	\$ —	\$(61)	\$3,147
Government agency securities	123,605	141	(1,479)	122,267
Obligations of state and municipal subdivisions	88,358	920	(2,022)	87,256
Residential pass-through securities guaranteed by FNMA, GNMA and FHLMC	103,869	928	(1,032)	103,765
	\$ 319,040	\$ 1,989	\$(4,594)	\$ 316,435

Securities with a carrying amount of approximately \$264,852 and \$176,457 at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, were pledged to secure public fund deposits and repurchase agreements.

Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale and gross gains and gross losses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	
Proceeds from sale	417	\$ —	—	\$5,399
Gross gains	—	—	104	4
Gross losses	—	—	52	—

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities available for sale at September 30, 2017, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Maturities of pass-through certificates will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	September 30, 2017 Securities Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$95,050	\$95,006
Due from one year to five years	213,146	213,082
Due from five to ten years	93,551	93,976
Thereafter	99,970	101,027
	501,717	503,091
Residential pass-through securities guaranteed by FNMA, GNMA and FHLMC	240,992	244,056
	\$742,709	\$747,147

The number of securities, unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, are summarized as follows:

Description of Securities	Less Than 12 Months			Greater Than 12 Months			Total	
	Number of Securities	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Securities	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Securities Available for Sale								
September 30, 2017								
U.S. treasuries	6	\$30,320	\$(62)	—	\$—	\$—	\$30,320	\$(62)
Government agency securities	48	131,393	(458)	21	45,680	(418)	177,073	(876)
Obligations of state and municipal subdivisions	100	42,864	(184)	46	23,618	(593)	66,482	(777)
Residential pass-through securities guaranteed by FNMA, GNMA and FHLMC	13	33,003	(181)	—	—	—	33,003	(181)
	167	\$237,580	\$(885)	67	\$69,298	\$(1,011)	\$306,878	\$(1,896)
December 31, 2016								
U.S. treasuries	1	\$3,147	\$(61)	—	\$—	\$—	\$3,147	\$(61)
Government agency securities	43	102,044	(1,472)	1	993	(7)	103,037	(1,479)
Obligations of state and municipal subdivisions	100	46,186	(2,011)	4	1,549	(11)	47,735	(2,022)
Residential pass-through securities guaranteed by	30	67,868	(1,032)	—	—	—	67,868	(1,032)

FNMA, GNMA and
FHLMC

174	\$219,245	\$(4,576))	5	\$2,542	\$(18)	\$221,787	\$(4,594)
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Unrealized losses are generally due to changes in interest rates. The Company has the intent to hold these securities until maturity or a forecasted recovery, and it is more likely than not that the Company will not have to sell the securities before the recovery of their cost basis. As such, the losses are deemed to be temporary.

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Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

Note 4. Loans, Net and Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans, net, at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Commercial	\$ 1,006,104	\$ 630,805
Real estate:		
Commercial	3,255,053	2,459,221
Commercial construction, land and land development	710,475	531,481
Residential	877,920	634,545
Single family interim construction	319,093	235,475
Agricultural	156,824	53,548
Consumer	39,098	27,530
Other	337	166
	6,364,904	4,572,771
Deferred loan fees	(2,589)	(2,117)
Allowance for loan losses	(37,770)	(31,591)
	\$ 6,324,545	\$ 4,539,063

The Company has certain lending policies and procedures in place that are designed to maximize loan income within an acceptable level of risk. Management reviews and approves these policies and procedures on a regular basis. A reporting system supplements the review process by providing management with frequent reports related to loan production, loan quality, concentrations of credit, loan delinquencies and non-performing and potential problem loans. Commercial loans are underwritten after evaluating and understanding the borrower's ability to operate profitably and prudently expand its business. The Company's management examines current and projected cash flows to determine the ability of the borrower to repay their obligations as agreed. Commercial loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. These cash flows, however, may not be as expected and the value of collateral securing the loans may fluctuate. Most commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets such as accounts receivable or inventory and may incorporate a personal guarantee; however, some short term loans may be made on an unsecured basis. Our commercial loan portfolio also includes loans made to customers in the energy industry, which is a complex, technical and cyclical industry. Experienced bankers with specialized energy lending experience originate our energy loans. Companies in this industry produce, extract, develop, exploit and explore for oil and natural gas. Loans are primarily collateralized with proven producing oil and gas reserves based on a technical evaluation of these reserves. At September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were approximately \$87,832 and \$115,311 of exploration and production (E&P) energy loans outstanding, respectively. Additionally, with the acquisition of Carlile, the Company acquired a mortgage warehouse purchase company, Goldome Financial, which provides mortgage warehouse lending vehicle to mortgage bankers across a broad geographic scale. The mortgage loans are underwritten, in part, on approved investor takeout commitments. These loans have a very short duration ranging between 10 days and 15 days. In some cases, loans to larger mortgage originators may be financed for up to 60 days. These loans are reported as business loans since the loans are secured by notes receivable, not real estate. As of September 30, 2017, mortgage warehouse purchase loans outstanding totaled \$138,561.

Commercial real estate loans are subject to underwriting standards and processes similar to commercial loans. These loans are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and secondarily as loans secured by real estate. Commercial real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts, and the repayment of these loans is generally largely dependent on the successful operation of the property or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Commercial real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy. The properties securing the Company's commercial real estate portfolio are diverse in terms of type and geographic location. Management monitors the diversification of the portfolio on a quarterly basis by type and geographic location. Management also tracks the level of owner occupied property versus non owner occupied property.

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Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

Land and commercial land development loans are underwritten using feasibility studies, independent appraisal reviews and financial analysis of the developers or property owners. Generally, borrowers must have a proven track record of success. Commercial construction loans are generally based upon estimates of cost and value of the completed project. These estimates may not be accurate. Commercial construction loans often involve the disbursement of substantial funds with the repayment dependent on the success of the ultimate project. Sources of repayment for these loans may be pre-committed permanent financing or sale of the developed property. The loans in this portfolio are geographically diverse and due to the increased risk are monitored closely by management and the board of directors on a quarterly basis.

Residential real estate and single family interim construction loans are underwritten primarily based on borrowers' credit scores, documented income and minimum collateral values. Relatively small loan amounts are spread across many individual borrowers, which minimizes risk in the residential portfolio. In addition, management evaluates trends in past dues and current economic factors on a regular basis.

Agricultural loans are collateralized by real estate and/or agricultural-related assets. Agricultural real estate loans are primarily comprised of loans for the purchase of farmland. Loan-to-value ratios on loans secured by farmland generally do not exceed 80% and have amortization periods limited to twenty years. Agricultural non-real estate loans are generally comprised of term loans to fund the purchase of equipment, livestock and seasonal operating lines to grain farmers to plant and harvest corn and soybeans. Specific underwriting standards have been established for agricultural-related loans, including the establishment of projections for each operating year based on industry developed estimates of farm input costs and expected commodity yields and prices. Operating lines are typically written for one year and secured by the crop and other farm assets as considered necessary.

Agricultural loans carry significant credit risks as they involve larger balances concentrated with single borrowers or groups of related borrowers. In addition, repayment of such loans depends on the successful operation or management of the farm property securing the loan or for which an operating loan is utilized. Farming operations may be affected by adverse weather conditions such as drought, hail or floods that can severely limit crop yields.

Consumer loans represent less than 1% of the outstanding total loan portfolio. Collateral consists primarily of automobiles and other personal assets. Credit score analysis is used to supplement the underwriting process.

Most of the Company's lending activity occurs within the State of Texas, primarily in the north, central and southeast Texas regions. With the acquisition of Carlile as further explained in Note 10, Business Combination, the Company expanded into the State of Colorado, specifically along the Front Range area. As of September 30, 2017, loans in the Colorado region represented about 7% of the total portfolio. A large percentage of the Company's portfolio consists of commercial and residential real estate loans. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were no concentrations of loans related to a single industry in excess of 10% of total loans.

The allowance for loan losses is an amount that management believes will be adequate to absorb estimated losses relating to specifically identified loans, as well as probable credit losses inherent in the balance of the loan portfolio. The allowance is derived from the following two components: 1) allowances established on individual impaired loans, which are based on a review of the individual characteristics of each loan, including the customer's ability to repay the loan, the underlying collateral values, and the industry in which the customer operates, and 2) allowances based on actual historical loss experience for the last three years for similar types of loans in the Company's loan portfolio adjusted for primarily changes in the lending policies and procedures; collection, charge-off and recovery practices; nature and volume of the loan portfolio; change in value of underlying collateral; volume and severity of nonperforming loans; existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and the level of such concentrations and current, national and local economic and business conditions. This second component also includes an unallocated allowance to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated allowance reflects the imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating

this component.

The Company's management continually evaluates the allowance for loan losses determined from the allowances established on individual loans and the amounts determined from historical loss percentages adjusted for the qualitative factors above. Should any of the factors considered by management change, the Company's estimate of loan losses could also change and would

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Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

affect the level of future provision expense. While the calculation of the allowance for loan losses utilizes management's best judgment and all the information available, the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is dependent on a variety of factors beyond the Company's control, including, among other things, the performance of the entire loan portfolio, the economy, changes in interest rates and the view of regulatory authorities towards loan classifications.

In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Bank's allowance for loan losses, and may require the Bank to make additions to the allowance based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

Loans requiring an allocated loan loss provision are generally identified at the servicing officer level based on review of weekly past due reports and/or the loan officer's communication with borrowers. In addition, past due loans are discussed at weekly officer loan committee meetings to determine if classification is warranted. The Company's credit department has implemented an internal risk based loan review process to identify potential internally classified loans that supplements the annual independent external loan review. The external review generally covers all loans greater than \$3.25 million annually. These reviews include analysis of borrower's financial condition, payment histories and collateral values to determine if a loan should be internally classified. Generally, once classified, an impaired loan analysis is completed by the credit department to determine if the loan is impaired and the amount of allocated allowance required.

The Texas and Colorado economies, specifically the Company's lending area of north, central and southeast Texas and the Colorado Front Range area, have continued to expand and recover at a moderate pace during 2017 due largely to improvement in manufacturing output, the energy sector and a strong labor force. The Texas economy is the second largest in the nation. However, uncertainty exists in the potential effect of the Trump administration's impact on foreign trade policy, specifically related to the service and manufacturing industries and industrial real estate. The risk of loss associated with all segments of the portfolio could increase due to this impact. In addition, during third quarter 2017, the Texas economy was somewhat impacted by Hurricane Harvey ("Harvey"), which preliminary estimates indicate could be one of the costliest U.S. natural catastrophes. The Bank initiated a Disaster Recovery Policy as a result of Harvey putting in place procedures and approval authorities for credit officers to provide relief for impacted borrowers. In the overall analysis of Harvey's potential impact on the Bank's loan portfolio, management believes that no significant additional risk has materialized. The Houston portfolio, which is mostly real estate, totals \$1.4 billion and lenders have confirmed modest amounts of damage. Management believes no additional reserves are warranted at this time as a result of Harvey. The overall economic impact will be more evident as additional third quarter data is collected. However, the storm's negative impact on employment and business activity is expected to be transitory and should not derail the state's positive economic momentum, according to the Dallas Fed economists.

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

The economy and other risk factors are minimized by the Company's underwriting standards, which include the following principles: 1) financial strength of the borrower including strong earnings, high net worth, significant liquidity and acceptable debt to worth ratio, 2) managerial business competence, 3) ability to repay, 4) loan to value, 5) projected cash flow and 6) guarantor financial statements as applicable. The following is a summary of the activity in the allowance for loan losses by loan class for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Commercial	Real Estate, Land and Development	Residential Real Estate	Single-Family Interim Construction	Agriculture	Consumer	Other	Unallocated	Total
Three months ended September 30, 2017									
Balance at the beginning of period	\$ 8,700	\$ 21,497	\$ 3,292	\$ 1,387	\$ 272	\$ 288	\$ 12	\$ 433	\$ 35,881
Provision for loan losses	533	949	33	258	8	(37)	22	107	1,873
Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(38)	—	(39)
Recoveries	3	3	1	—	—	29	19	—	55
Balance at end of period	\$ 9,236	\$ 22,449	\$ 3,326	\$ 1,645	\$ 280	\$ 279	\$ 15	\$ 540	\$ 37,770
Nine months ended September 30, 2017									
Balance at the beginning of period	\$ 8,593	\$ 18,399	\$ 2,760	\$ 1,301	\$ 207	\$ 242	\$ 29	\$ 60	\$ 31,591
Provision for loan losses	618	4,026	563	478	73	62	68	480	6,368
Charge-offs	—	—	—	(134)	—	(68)	(115)	—	(317)
Recoveries	25	24	3	—	—	43	33	—	128
Balance at end of period	\$ 9,236	\$ 22,449	\$ 3,326	\$ 1,645	\$ 280	\$ 279	\$ 15	\$ 540	\$ 37,770
Three months ended September 30, 2016									
Balance at the beginning of period	\$ 11,357	\$ 15,492	\$ 2,533	\$ 1,121	\$ 175	\$ 171	\$ 28	\$ 39	\$ 30,916
Provision for loan losses	412	1,021	601	113	13	(6)	23	(54)	2,123
Charge-offs	(3,025)	—	(421)	—	—	(5)	(33)	—	(3,484)
Recoveries	3	4	2	—	—	2	9	—	20
Balance at end of period	\$ 8,747	\$ 16,517	\$ 2,715	\$ 1,234	\$ 188	\$ 162	\$ 27	\$ (15)	\$ 29,575
Nine months ended September 30, 2016									
Balance at the beginning of period	\$ 10,573	\$ 13,007	\$ 2,339	\$ 769	\$ 215	\$ 164	\$ —	\$ (24)	\$ 27,043
Provision for loan losses	2,378	3,558	786	465	(27)	(2)	76	9	7,243
Charge-offs	(4,216)	(54)	(421)	—	—	(7)	(78)	—	(4,776)
Recoveries	12	6	11	—	—	7	29	—	65

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Balance at end of period \$ 8,747 \$ 16,517 \$ 2,715 \$ 1,234 \$ 188 \$ 162 \$ 27 \$ (15) \$ 29,575

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Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

The following table details the amount of the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans by class as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate, Land and Land Development	Residential Real Estate	Single-Family Interim Construction	Agricultural	Consumer	Other	Unallocated	Total
September 30, 2017									
Allowance for losses:									
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$2,530	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$94	\$—	\$—	\$2,624
Collectively evaluated for impairment	6,706	22,449	3,326	1,645	280	185	15	540	35,146
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ending balance	\$9,236	\$22,449	\$3,326	\$1,645	\$280	\$279	\$15	\$540	\$37,770
Loans:									
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$8,226	\$2,711	\$3,226	\$—	\$—	\$237	\$—	\$—	\$14,400
Collectively evaluated for impairment	983,119	3,888,539	870,784	314,914	152,457	38,836	337	—	6,248,986
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	14,759	74,278	3,910	4,179	4,367	25	—	—	101,518
Ending balance	\$1,006,104	\$3,965,528	\$877,920	\$319,093	\$156,824	\$39,098	\$337	\$—	\$6,364,904
December 31, 2016									
Allowance for losses:									
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$3	\$4	\$—	\$84	\$—	\$94	\$—	\$—	\$185
Collectively evaluated for impairment	8,590	18,395	2,760	1,217	207	148	29	60	31,406
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ending balance	\$8,593	\$18,399	\$2,760	\$1,301	\$207	\$242	\$29	\$60	\$31,591
Loans:									
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$7,720	\$7,089	\$1,889	\$884	\$—	\$279	\$—	\$—	\$17,861
Collectively evaluated for impairment	620,665	2,953,333	630,689	234,591	53,548	27,240	166	—	4,520,232

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Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	2,420	30,280	1,967	—	—	11	—	—	34,678
Ending balance	\$630,805	\$2,990,702	\$634,545	\$235,475	\$53,548	\$27,530	\$166	\$—	\$4,572,771

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

Nonperforming loans by loan class (excluding loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality) at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, are summarized as follows:

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate, Land and Land Development	Residential Real Estate	Single-Family Interim Construction	Agricultural	Consumer	Other	Total
September 30, 2017								
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 8,254	\$ 1,744	\$ 2,389	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 237	\$ —	\$ -12,624
Loans past due 90 days and still accruing	16	—	16	—	9	2	—	43
Troubled debt restructurings (not included in nonaccrual or loans past due and still accruing)	—	1,067	919	—	—	—	—	1,986
	\$ 8,270	\$ 2,811	\$ 3,324	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ 239	\$ —	\$ -14,653
December 31, 2016								
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 7,718	\$ 5,885	\$ 866	\$ 884	\$ —	\$ 273	\$ —	\$ -15,626
Loans past due 90 days and still accruing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Troubled debt restructurings (not included in nonaccrual or loans past due and still accruing)	1	1,204	1,011	—	—	—	—	2,216
	\$ 7,719	\$ 7,089	\$ 1,877	\$ 884	\$ —	\$ 273	\$ —	\$ -17,842

The accrual of interest is discontinued on a loan when management believes after considering collection efforts and other factors that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of interest is doubtful. All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual status or charged-off is reversed against interest income. Cash collections on nonaccrual loans are generally credited to the loan receivable balance, and no interest income is recognized on those loans until the principal balance has been collected. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured. Impaired loans are those loans where it is probable that all amounts due will not be collected according to contractual terms of the loan agreement. The Company has identified these loans through its normal loan review procedures. Impaired loans are measured based on 1) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loans effective interest rate; 2) the loan's observable market price; or 3) the fair value of collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Substantially all of the Company's impaired loans are measured at the fair value of the collateral. In limited cases, the Company may use the other methods to determine the level of impairment of a loan if such loan is not collateral dependent.

All commercial, real estate, agricultural loans and troubled debt restructurings are considered for individual impairment analysis. Smaller balance consumer loans are collectively evaluated for impairment.

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

Impaired loans by loan class (excluding loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality) at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, are summarized as follows:

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate, Land and Land Development	Residential Real Estate	Single-Family Interim Construction	Agriculture	Consumer	Other	Total
September 30, 2017								
Recorded investment in impaired loans:								
Impaired loans with an allowance for loan losses	\$ 6,561	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 202	\$ —	\$ -6,763
Impaired loans with no allowance for loan losses	1,665	2,711	3,226	—	—	35	—	7,637
Total	\$ 8,226	\$ 2,711	\$ 3,226	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 237	\$ —	\$ -14,400
Unpaid principal balance of impaired loans	\$ 11,360	\$ 2,747	\$ 3,295	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 268	\$ —	\$ -17,670
Allowance for loan losses on impaired loans	\$ 2,530	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 94	\$ —	\$ -2,624
December 31, 2016								
Recorded investment in impaired loans:								
Impaired loans with an allowance for loan losses	\$ 8	\$ 78	\$ —	\$ 168	\$ —	\$ 209	\$ —	\$ -463
Impaired loans with no allowance for loan losses	7,712	7,011	1,889	716	—	70	—	17,398
Total	\$ 7,720	\$ 7,089	\$ 1,889	\$ 884	\$ —	\$ 279	\$ —	\$ -17,861
Unpaid principal balance of impaired loans	\$ 10,844	\$ 7,133	\$ 2,087	\$ 884	\$ —	\$ 291	\$ —	\$ -21,239
Allowance for loan losses on impaired loans	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 84	\$ —	\$ 94	\$ —	\$ -185
For the three months ended September 30, 2017								
Average recorded investment in impaired loans	\$ 8,201	\$ 2,769	\$ 2,847	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 246	\$ —	\$ -14,063
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	\$ —	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ -29
For the nine months ended September 30, 2017								
Average recorded investment in impaired loans	\$ 8,081	\$ 3,849	\$ 2,608	\$ 221	\$ —	\$ 254	\$ —	\$ -15,013
	\$ 4	\$ 427	\$ 38	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ -474

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Interest income recognized on
impaired loans

For the three months ended
September 30, 2016

Average recorded investment in impaired loans	\$ 9,920	\$ 1,338	\$ 2,831	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 62	\$ -\$14,151
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Interest income recognized on impaired loans	\$ 57	\$ 18	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ -\$87
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For the nine months ended
September 30, 2016

Average recorded investment in impaired loans	\$ 12,799	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,994	\$ —	\$ 43	\$ 78	\$ -\$18,297
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Interest income recognized on impaired loans	\$ 57	\$ 56	\$ 84	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ -\$197
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Certain impaired loans have adequate collateral and do not require a related allowance for loan loss.

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

The Company will charge off that portion of any loan which management considers a loss. Commercial and real estate loans are generally considered for charge-off when exposure beyond collateral coverage is apparent and when no further collection of the loss portion is anticipated based on the borrower's financial condition.

The restructuring of a loan is considered a "troubled debt restructuring" if both 1) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties and 2) the creditor has granted a concession. Concessions may include interest rate reductions or below market interest rates, principal forgiveness, extending amortization and other actions intended to minimize potential losses.

A "troubled debt restructured" loan is identified as impaired and measured for credit impairment as of each reporting period in accordance with the guidance in Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 310-10-35. Modifications primarily relate to extending the amortization periods of the loans and interest rate concessions. The majority of these loans were identified as impaired prior to restructuring; therefore, the modifications did not materially impact the Company's determination of the allowance for loan losses. The recorded investment in troubled debt restructurings, including those on nonaccrual, was \$3,466 and \$2,425 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

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(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

Following is a summary of loans modified under troubled debt restructurings during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

		Commercial Real Estate, Commercial Land and Land Development	Residential Real Estate	Single-Family Interim Construction	Agricultural	Consumer	Other	Total
Troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended September 30, 2017								
Number of contracts	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pre-restructuring outstanding recorded investment	\$ 873	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —873
Post-restructuring outstanding recorded investment	\$ 873	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —873
Troubled debt restructurings during the nine months ended September 30, 2017								
Number of contracts	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Pre-restructuring outstanding recorded investment	\$ 873	\$ —	\$ 465	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 22	\$ —	\$ —1,360
Post-restructuring outstanding recorded investment	\$ 873	\$ —	\$ 465	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 22	\$ —	\$ —1,360
Troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended September 30, 2016								
Number of contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pre-restructuring outstanding recorded investment	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Post-restructuring outstanding recorded investment	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Troubled debt restructurings during the nine months ended September 30, 2016								
Number of contracts	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pre-restructuring outstanding recorded investment	\$ 24	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —24
Post-restructuring outstanding recorded investment	\$ 24	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —24

At September 30, 2017 and 2016, there were no loans modified under troubled debt restructurings during the previous twelve month period that subsequently defaulted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. At September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company had no commitments to lend additional funds to any borrowers with loans whose terms have been modified under troubled debt restructurings.

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Loans are considered past due if the required principal and interest payments have not been received as of the date such payments were due. The following table presents information regarding the aging of past due loans by loan class as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Loans 30-89 Days Past Due	Loans 90 or More Past Due	Total Past Due Loans	Current Loans	Total Loans
September 30, 2017					
Commercial	\$1,714	\$8,240	\$9,954	\$981,391	\$991,345
Commercial real estate, land and land development	2,094	1,612	3,706	3,887,544	3,891,250
Residential real estate	3,419	1,455	4,874	869,136	874,010
Single-family interim construction	—	—	—	314,914	314,914
Agricultural	99	9	108	152,349	152,457
Consumer	177	232	409	38,664	39,073
Other	—	—	—	337	337
	7,503	11,548	19,051	6,244,335	6,263,386
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	3,768	6,792	10,560	90,958	101,518
	\$11,271	\$18,340	\$29,611	\$6,335,293	\$6,364,904
December 31, 2016					
Commercial	\$226	\$7,711	\$7,937	\$620,448	\$628,385
Commercial real estate, land and land development	151	6,752	6,903	2,953,519	2,960,422
Residential real estate	846	561	1,407	631,171	632,578
Single-family interim construction	1,062	—	1,062	234,413	235,475
Agricultural	10	—	10	53,538	53,548
Consumer	154	52	206	27,313	27,519
Other	—	—	—	166	166
	2,449	15,076	17,525	4,520,568	4,538,093
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	181	910	1,091	33,587	34,678
	\$2,630	\$15,986	\$18,616	\$4,554,155	\$4,572,771

The Company's internal classified report is segregated into the following categories: 1) Pass/Watch, 2) Special Mention, 3) Substandard and 4) Doubtful. The loans placed in the Pass/Watch category reflect the Company's opinion that the loans reflect potential weakness that requires monitoring on a more frequent basis. The loans in the Special Mention category reflect the Company's opinion that the credit contains weaknesses which represent a greater degree of risk and warrant extra attention. These loans are reviewed monthly by officers and senior management to determine if a change in category is warranted. The loans placed in the Substandard category are considered to be potentially inadequately protected by the current debt service capacity of the borrower and/or the pledged collateral. These credits, even if apparently protected by collateral value, have shown weakness related to adverse financial, managerial, economic, market or political conditions, which may jeopardize repayment of principal and interest. There is possibility that some future loss could be sustained by the Company if such weakness is not corrected. The Doubtful category includes loans that are in default or principal exposure is probable. Substandard and Doubtful loans are individually evaluated to determine if they should be classified as impaired and an allowance is allocated if deemed necessary under ASC 310-10.

The loans that are not impaired are included with the remaining “pass” credits in determining the portion of the allowance for loan loss based on historical loss experience and other qualitative factors. The portfolio is segmented into categories including: commercial loans, consumer loans, commercial real estate loans, residential real estate loans and agricultural loans. The

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adjusted historical loss percentage is applied to each category. Each category is then added together to determine the allowance allocated under ASC 450-20.

A summary of loans by credit quality indicator by class as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, is as follows:

	Pass	Pass/ Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
September 30, 2017						
Commercial	\$933,126	\$39,532	\$3,783	\$29,663	\$—	—\$1,006,104
Commercial real estate, construction, land and land development	3,877,125	58,568	13,924	15,911	—	3,965,528
Residential real estate	867,627	3,295	1,197	5,801	—	877,920
Single-family interim construction	313,133	4,921	—	1,039	—	319,093
Agricultural	127,846	9,903	14,708	4,367	—	156,824
Consumer	38,799	9	7	283	—	39,098
Other	337	—	—	—	—	337
	\$6,157,993	\$116,228	\$33,619	\$57,064	\$—	—\$6,364,904
December 31, 2016						
Commercial	\$555,342	\$31,954	\$16,734	\$26,775	\$—	—\$630,805
Commercial real estate, construction, land and land development	2,972,732	5,426	5,148	7,396	—	2,990,702
Residential real estate	629,081	1,897	370	3,197	—	634,545
Single-family interim construction	233,800	791	—	884	—	235,475
Agricultural	52,724	569	255	—	—	53,548
Consumer	27,215	12	3	300	—	27,530
Other	166	—	—	—	—	166
	\$4,471,060	\$40,649	\$22,510	\$38,552	\$—	—\$4,572,771

The Company has acquired certain loans which experienced credit deterioration since origination (purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans).

The Company has included PCI loans in the above grading tables. The following provides additional detail on the grades applied to those loans at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Pass	Pass/ Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
September 30, 2017	\$38,752	\$37,440	\$3,752	\$21,574	\$—	—\$101,518
December 31, 2016	30,498	1,237	1,069	1,874	—	34,678

PCI loans may remain on accrual status to the extent the company can reasonably estimate the amount and timing of expected future cash flows. At September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, non-accrual PCI loans were \$10,401 and \$960, respectively.

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Accretion on PCI loans is based on estimated future cash flows, regardless of contractual maturity. The following table summarizes the outstanding balance and related carrying amount of purchased credit impaired loans as of the respective acquisition date for the acquisition occurring in 2017:

	Acquisition Date April 1, 2017 Carlife Bancshares, Inc.
Outstanding balance	\$ 101,153
Nonaccretable difference	(12,630)
Accretable yield	(3,916)
Carrying amount	\$ 84,607

The carrying amount of all acquired PCI loans included in the consolidated balance sheet and the related outstanding balance at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Outstanding balance	\$ 117,978	\$ 39,442
Carrying amount	101,518	34,678

There was no allocation established in the allowance for loan losses relating to PCI loans at September 30, 2017 or December 31, 2016.

The changes in accretable yield during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 in regard to loans transferred at acquisition for which it was probable that all contractually required payments would not be collected are presented in the table below.

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 2016	
Balance at January 1,	\$ 1,526	\$ 2,380
Additions	3,916	—
Accretion	(3,586)	(759)
Transfers from nonaccretable	—	—
Balance at September 30,	\$ 1,856	\$ 1,621

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Note 5. Commitments and Contingencies

Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. The commitments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of this instrument. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. At September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the approximate amounts of these financial instruments were as follows:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Commitments to extend credit	\$1,115,678	\$865,668
Standby letters of credit	8,580	10,562
	\$1,124,258	\$876,230

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, farm crops, property, plant and equipment and income-producing commercial properties.

Letters of credit are written conditional commitments used by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The Company's policies generally require that letter of credit arrangements contain security and debt covenants similar to those contained in loan arrangements. In the event the customer does not perform in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the third party, the Company would be required to fund the commitment. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make is represented by the contractual amount shown in the table above. If the commitment is funded, the Company would be entitled to seek recovery from the customer. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, no amounts have been recorded as liabilities for the Company's potential obligations under these guarantees.

Litigation

The Company is involved in certain legal actions arising from normal business activities. Management believes that the outcome of such proceedings will not materially affect the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

Independent Bank is a party to a legal proceeding inherited in connection with its acquisition of BOH Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiary, Bank of Houston. Please see Part II, Item 1. for more details on this lawsuit.

Lease Commitments

The Company leases certain branch facilities and other facilities. Rent expense related to these leases amounted to \$873 and \$2,278 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and \$516 and \$1,575 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

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Note 6. Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Income tax expense for the period	\$11,696	\$7,155	\$26,985	\$19,174
Effective tax rate	33.2	% 33.0	% 32.0	% 33.1

The effective tax rates differ from the statutory federal tax rate of 35% largely due to tax exempt interest income earned on certain investment securities and loans and the nontaxable earnings on bank owned life insurance. In addition, the effective tax rate differs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 due to nondeductible acquisition expenses incurred during the period and excess tax benefit on restricted stock vestings recognized in income tax expense during the period as a result of adopting ASU 2016-09 on January 1, 2017.

Note 7. Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of an asset or liability is the price that would be received to sell that asset or paid to transfer that liability in an orderly transaction occurring in the principal market (or most advantageous market in the absence of a principal market) for such asset or liability. In estimating fair value, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that are consistent with the market approach, the income approach and/or the cost approach. Such valuation techniques are consistently applied. Inputs to valuation techniques include the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 Inputs – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 Inputs – Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

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The following table represents assets reported on the consolidated balance sheets at their fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 by level within the ASC Topic 820 fair value measurement hierarchy:

	Assets/ Liabilities Measured at Fair Value	in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
September 30, 2017				
Measured on a recurring basis:				
Assets:				
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. treasuries	\$ 32,322	\$—	\$ 32,322	\$ —
Government agency securities	231,194	—	231,194	—
Obligations of state and municipal subdivisions	229,213	—	229,213	—
Residential pass-through securities guaranteed by FNMA, GNMA and FHLMC	244,056	—	244,056	—
Other securities	10,362	10,362	—	—
December 31, 2016				
Measured on a recurring basis:				
Assets:				
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. treasuries	\$ 3,147	\$—	\$ 3,147	\$ —
Government agency securities	122,267	—	122,267	—
Obligations of state and municipal subdivisions	87,256	—	87,256	—
Residential pass-through securities guaranteed by FNMA, GNMA and FHLMC	103,765	—	103,765	—

There were no transfers between level categorizations and no changes in valuation methodologies for the periods presented.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below.

Securities classified as available for sale are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 and Level 2 inputs. Securities are classified within Level 1 when quoted market prices are available in an active market. Inputs include securities that have quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. For securities utilizing Level 2 inputs, the Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury and other yield curves, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the security's terms and

conditions, among other things.

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In accordance with ASC Topic 820, certain assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis; that is, the assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment). The following table presents the assets carried on the consolidated balance sheet by caption and by level in the fair value hierarchy at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, for which a nonrecurring change in fair value has been recorded:

Assets Measured at Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Period Ended Total Losses
September 30, 2017				
Measured on a nonrecurring basis:				
Assets:				
Impaired loans	\$ 4,031	\$ —	—\$ 4,031	\$ 2,530
Other real estate	322	—	322	120
December 31, 2016				
Measured on a nonrecurring basis:				
Assets:				
Impaired loans	\$ 968	\$ —	—\$ 968	\$ 708
Other real estate	340	—	340	52

Impaired loans (loans which are not expected to repay all principal and interest amounts due in accordance with the original contractual terms) are measured at an observable market price (if available) or at the fair value of the loan's collateral (if collateral dependent). Fair value of the loan's collateral is determined by appraisals or independent valuation, which is then adjusted for the estimated costs related to liquidation of the collateral. Management's ongoing review of appraisal information may result in additional discounts or adjustments to valuation based upon more recent market sales activity or more current appraisal information derived from properties of similar type and/or locale. Therefore, the Company has categorized its impaired loans as Level 3.

Other real estate is measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis (upon initial recognition or subsequent impairment). Other real estate is classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. When transferred from the loan portfolio, other real estate is adjusted to fair value less estimated selling costs and is subsequently carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less estimated selling costs. The fair value is determined using an external appraisal process, discounted based on internal criteria.

In addition, mortgage loans held for sale are required to be measured at the lower of cost or fair value. The fair value of mortgage loans held for sale is based upon binding quotes or bids from third party investors. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, all mortgage loans held for sale were recorded at cost.

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The methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating fair values of financial instruments as disclosed herein in accordance with ASC Topic 825, Financial Instruments, other than for those measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis discussed above, are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value.

Certificates of deposit held in other banks: The fair value of certificates of deposit held in other banks is based upon current rates in the market.

Loans held for sale: The fair value of loans held for sale is determined based upon commitments on hand from investors.

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Loans: For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and have no significant changes in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. Fair values for certain mortgage loans (for example, one-to-four family residential), commercial real estate and commercial loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality.

Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas and other restricted stock: The carrying value of restricted securities such as stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas and Independent Bankers Financial Corporation approximates fair value.

Deposits: The fair values disclosed for demand deposits are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is their carrying amounts). The carrying amounts of variable-rate certificates of deposit (CDs) approximate their fair values at the reporting date. Fair values for fixed-rate CDs are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

Federal Home Loan Bank advances, line of credit and federal funds purchased: The fair value of advances maturing within 90 days approximates carrying value. Fair value of other advances is based on the Company's current borrowing rate for similar arrangements.

Repurchase agreements and other borrowings: The carrying value of repurchase agreements approximates fair value due to the short term nature. The fair value of private subordinated debentures are based upon prevailing rates on similar debt in the market place. The subordinated debentures that are publicly traded are valued based on indicative bid prices based upon market pricing observations in the current market.

Junior subordinated debentures: The fair value of junior subordinated debentures is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

Accrued interest: The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate their fair values.

Off-balance sheet instruments: Fair values for off-balance sheet, credit-related financial instruments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. The fair value of commitments is not material.

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The carrying amount, estimated fair value and the level of the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments were as follows at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
September 30, 2017					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$763,017	\$763,017	\$763,017	\$ —	—
Certificates of deposit held in other banks	15,692	15,800	—	15,800	—
Securities available for sale	747,147	747,147	10,362	736,785	—
Loans held for sale	25,854	26,728	—	26,728	—
Loans, net	6,324,545	6,263,277	—	6,259,138	4,139
FHLB of Dallas stock and other restricted stock	29,046	29,046	—	29,046	—
Accrued interest receivable	19,335	19,335	—	19,335	—
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	6,872,631	6,878,244	—	6,878,244	—
Accrued interest payable	3,177	3,177	—	3,177	—
FHLB advances	560,687	555,288	—	555,288	—
Repurchase agreements	15,238	15,238	—	15,238	—
Other borrowings	107,567	111,100	—	111,100	—
Junior subordinated debentures	27,604	19,479	—	19,479	—
Off-balance sheet assets (liabilities):					
Commitments to extend credit	—	—	—	—	—
Standby letters of credit	—	—	—	—	—
December 31, 2016					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$505,027	\$505,027	\$505,027	\$ —	—
Certificates of deposit held in other banks	2,707	2,733	—	2,733	—
Securities available for sale	316,435	316,435	—	316,435	—
Loans held for sale	9,795	9,795	—	9,795	—
Loans, net	4,539,063	4,532,364	—	4,532,086	278
FHLB of Dallas stock and other restricted stock	26,536	26,536	—	26,536	—
Accrued interest receivable	12,331	12,331	—	12,331	—
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	4,577,109	4,581,866	—	4,581,866	—
Accrued interest payable	4,020	4,020	—	4,020	—
FHLB advances	460,746	459,436	—	459,436	—

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Other borrowings	107,299	110,000	—	110,000	—
Junior subordinated debentures	18,147	18,131	—	18,131	—
Off-balance sheet assets (liabilities):					
Commitments to extend credit	—	—	—	—	—
Standby letters of credit	—	—	—	—	—

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Note 8. Stock Awards and Stock Warrants

The Company grants common stock awards to certain employees of the Company. The common stock issued prior to 2013 vests five years from the date the award is granted and the related compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period. In connection with the initial public offering in April 2013, the Board of Directors adopted a new 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Under this plan, the Compensation Committee may grant awards in the form of restricted stock, restricted stock rights, restricted stock units, qualified and nonqualified stock options, performance-based share awards and other equity-based awards. The Plan reserved 800,000 shares of common stock to be awarded by the Company's compensation committee. The shares currently issued under the 2013 Plan are restricted and will vest evenly over the required employment period, generally ranging from three to five years. Shares granted under a previous plan prior to 2012 and those in and subsequent to 2013 under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan were issued at the date of grant and receive dividends. Shares issued under a revised plan in 2012 are not outstanding shares of the Company until they vest and do not receive dividends. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, 24,160 shares that were issued under the 2012 Plan vested during the period.

The following table summarizes the activity in nonvested shares for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested shares, December 31, 2016	280,524	\$ 36.88
Granted during the period	102,570	61.90
Vested during the period	(135,220)	34.10
Forfeited during the period	(67)	29.91
Nonvested shares, September 30, 2017	247,807	\$ 48.76
Nonvested shares, December 31, 2015	373,572	\$ 40.29
Granted during the period	87,470	31.82
Vested during the period	(139,699)	36.55
Forfeited during the period	(6,836)	36.11
Nonvested shares, September 30, 2016	314,507	\$ 36.35

Compensation expense related to these awards is recorded based on the fair value of the award at the date of grant and totaled \$1,276 and \$3,442 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively and \$892 and \$4,533 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. Compensation expense is recorded in salaries and employee benefits in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. At September 30, 2017, future compensation expense is estimated to be \$9,345 and will be recognized over a remaining weighted average period of 3.03 years.

The fair value of common stock awards that vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$8,243 and \$4,554, respectively. The Company has recorded \$28 and \$1,272 in excess tax benefits on vested restricted stock to income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, as a result of adopting ASU 2016-09. The Company recorded \$185 and \$(193) to additional paid in capital, which represents the income tax benefit (deficiency) recognized on the vested shares for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

At September 30, 2017, the future vesting schedule of the nonvested shares is as follows:

First year	115,069
Second year	75,945
Third year	31,723
Fourth year	15,456
Fifth year	9,614
Total nonvested shares	247,807

The Company has warrants outstanding representing the right to purchase 147,341 shares of Company stock at \$17.19 per share to certain Company directors and shareholders. The warrants were issued in return for the shareholders' agreement to repurchase the subordinated debt outstanding to an unaffiliated bank in the event of Company default. The warrants were recorded as equity awards at fair value and were amortized over the term of the debt. The subordinated debt was paid off by the

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Company in 2013. The warrants expire in December 2018. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, warrants to purchase 3,203 shares of common stock were exercised and have been issued by the Company.

Note 9. Regulatory Matters

Under banking law, there are legal restrictions limiting the amount of dividends the Bank can declare. Approval of the regulatory authorities is required if the effect of dividends declared would cause the regulatory capital of the Bank to fall below specified minimum levels. For state banks, subject to regulatory capital requirements, payment of dividends is generally allowed to the extent of net profits.

The Company (on a consolidated basis) and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by federal and state banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

The Company is subject to the Basel III regulatory capital framework (the "Basel III Capital Rules"). Starting in January 2016, the implementation of the capital conservation buffer was effective for the Company starting at the 0.625% level and increasing 0.625% each year thereafter, until it reaches 2.5% on January 1, 2019. The capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress and requires increased capital levels for the purpose of capital distributions and other payments. Failure to meet the full amount of the buffer will result in restrictions on the Company's ability to make capital distributions, including dividend payments and stock repurchases and to pay discretionary bonuses to executive officers.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total, CET1 and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company and the Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject, including the capital buffer requirement.

As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Bank's capital ratios exceeded those levels necessary to be categorized as "well capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as "well capitalized," the Bank must maintain minimum total risk based, CET1, Tier 1 risk based and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

The actual capital amounts and ratios of the Company and Bank as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, are presented in the following table:

	Actual		Minimum for Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
September 30, 2017						
Total capital to risk weighted assets:						
Consolidated	\$818,998	11.72%	\$559,083	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	793,048	11.37	557,977	8.00	\$697,471	10.00%
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets:						
Consolidated	671,228	9.60	419,312	6.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	755,269	10.83	418,483	6.00	557,977	8.00
Common equity tier 1 to risk weighted assets						
Consolidated	641,114	9.17	314,484	4.50	N/A	N/A
Bank	755,269	10.83	313,862	4.50	453,356	6.50
Tier 1 capital to average assets:						
Consolidated	671,228	8.30	323,599	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	755,269	9.35	323,037	4.00	403,797	5.00
December 31, 2016						
Total capital to risk weighted assets:						
Consolidated	\$568,808	11.38%	\$399,698	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	558,551	11.19	399,497	8.00	\$499,371	10.00%
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets:						
Consolidated	427,217	8.55	299,774	6.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	526,960	10.55	299,623	6.00	399,497	8.00
Common equity tier 1 to risk weighted assets						
Consolidated	409,617	8.20	224,830	4.50	N/A	N/A
Bank	526,960	10.55	224,717	4.50	324,591	6.50
Tier 1 capital to average assets:						
Consolidated	427,217	7.82	218,612	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	526,960	9.65	218,517	4.00	273,146	5.00

Note 10. Business Combination

Carlile Bancshares, Inc.

On April 1, 2017, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Carlile. This transaction resulted in 24 additional branches in the DFW Metroplex and Austin area as well as 18 branches in Colorado. The Company issued 8,804,699 shares of Company stock and paid \$17,773 in cash for the outstanding shares of Carlile common stock.

Subsequent to September 30, 2017, the Company sold nine of the acquired Colorado branches as further explained in Note 11.

The Company has recognized total goodwill of \$348,382 which is calculated as the excess of both the consideration exchanged and liabilities assumed compared to the fair market value of identifiable assets acquired. The goodwill in this acquisition resulted from a combination of expected synergies and entrance into desirable Texas and Colorado markets. None of the goodwill recognized is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

The Company has incurred expenses related to the acquisition of approximately \$2,558 and \$9,664 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, which are included in noninterest expense in the consolidated statements of income. The Company incurred expenses of \$659 during the year ended December 31, 2016. In addition, for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company paid offering costs totaling \$942 which were recorded as a reduction to stock issuance proceeds through additional paid in capital.

Estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in this transaction as of the closing date and subsequent measurement period adjustments are as follows:

Assets of acquired bank:	Initially Recorded at Acquisition Date	Measurement Period Adjustments	Adjusted Values
Cash, cash equivalents, and certificates of deposit	\$ 159,469	\$ —	\$ 159,469
Securities available for sale	336,540	—	336,540
Loans	1,384,041	169	1,384,210
Premises and equipment	63,561	(395)	63,166
Other real estate owned	9,976	1,148	11,124
Goodwill	348,944	(562)	348,382
Core deposit intangible	36,717	—	36,717
Other assets	89,624	(104)	89,520
Total assets acquired	\$ 2,428,872	\$ 256	\$ 2,429,128
 Liabilities of acquired bank:			
Deposits	\$ 1,821,938	\$ —	\$ 1,821,938
Junior subordinated debentures	9,359	—	9,359
Other liabilities	27,709	256	27,965
Total liabilities assumed	\$ 1,859,006	\$ 256	\$ 1,859,262
Common stock issued at \$62.70 per share	\$ 552,093	\$ —	\$ 552,093
Cash paid	\$ 17,773	\$ —	\$ 17,773

The income effects resulting from the recorded measurement period adjustments during the period ending September 30, 2017 are immaterial for separate disclosure.

Non-credit impaired loans had an estimated fair value of \$1,299,602 at acquisition date and contractual balance of \$1,310,420. As of acquisition date, the Company expects that an insignificant amount of the contractual balance of these loans will be uncollectible. The difference of \$10,818 will be recognized into interest income as an adjustment to yield over the life of the loans.

Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share information)

The following table presents pro forma information as if the Carlile acquisition was completed as of January 1, 2016. The pro forma results combine the historical results of Carlile into the Company's consolidated statement of income including the impact of certain purchase accounting adjustments including loan discount accretion, intangible assets amortization, and junior subordinated debentures discount amortization. The pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and are not necessarily indicative of the results that would have been obtained had the acquisition actually occurred on January 1 of each year.

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Interest income	\$84,672	\$76,063	\$243,892	\$224,918
Noninterest income	12,130	12,756	34,586	35,751
Total Revenue	96,802	88,819	278,478	260,669
Net income ⁽¹⁾	25,177	21,003	68,457	56,733
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(315)
Net income to common stockholders	\$25,177	\$21,003	\$68,457	\$56,418
Basic earnings per share	\$0.91	\$0.76	\$2.47	\$2.04
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.90	\$0.76	\$2.46	\$2.03

⁽¹⁾ Excludes acquisition / restructure related costs incurred by the Company of \$2.6 million and \$9.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and acquisition / change of control related costs incurred by Carlile of \$0 million and \$15.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and related tax effects.

Revenues and earnings of the acquired company since the acquisition date have not been disclosed as Carlile was merged into the Company and separate financial information is not readily available.

Note 11. Subsequent Events

Branch Sales

On October 6, 2017, the Bank completed the sale of nine of its Colorado branches to an unaffiliated commercial bank. Approximately \$99 million in loans and \$161 million in deposits were transferred in the sale. The Bank received a deposit premium of approximately \$6.8 million from the sale. Management believes the financial effects of the sale will have minimal impact on the Company's continued operations and financial condition.

Line of Credit Amendment

On October 20, 2017, the Company's unsecured line of credit with two unrelated commercial banks was amended with only one of the commercial banks to extend the termination date. The line bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.5% and matures on October 19, 2018. As of September 30, 2017, there were no advances outstanding on these lines.

Declaration of Dividends

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On October 25, 2017, the Company declared a quarterly cash dividend in the amount of \$0.10 per share of common stock to the stockholders of record on November 6, 2017. The dividend will be paid on November 16, 2017.

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

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our other filings with the SEC, and other press releases, documents, reports and announcements that we make, issue or publish may contain statements that we believe are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are statements or projections with respect to matters such as our future results of operations, including our future revenues, income, expenses, provision for taxes, effective tax rate, earnings per share and cash flows, our future capital expenditures and dividends, our future financial condition and changes therein, including changes in our loan portfolio and allowance for loan losses, our future capital structure or changes therein, the plan and objectives of management for future operations, our future or proposed acquisitions and the integration thereof, the future or expected effect of acquisitions on our operations, results of operations and financial condition, our future economic performance and the statements of the assumptions underlying any such statement. Such statements are typically identified by the use in the statements of words or phrases such as "aim," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "goal," "guidance," "intend," "is anticipated," "is estimated," "is expected," "is intended," "objective," "plan," "projected," "projection," "will affect," "will continue," "will decrease," "will grow," "will impact," "will increase," "will incur," "will reduce," "will remain," "will result," "would be," variations of such words or phrases (including where the word "could," "may" or "would" is used rather than the word "will" in a phrase) and similar words and phrases indicating that the statement addresses some future result, occurrence, plan or objective. The forward-looking statements that we make are based on the Company's current expectations and assumptions regarding its business, the economy, and other future conditions. Because forward-looking statements relate to future results and occurrences, they are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. The Company's actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements, which are neither statements of historical fact nor guarantees or assurances of future performance. Many possible events or factors could affect the future financial results and performance of the Company and could cause such results or performance to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- our ability to sustain our current internal growth rate and total growth rate;
- changes in geopolitical, business and economic events, occurrences and conditions, including changes in rates of inflation or deflation, nationally, regionally and in our target markets, particularly in Texas and Colorado;
- worsening business and economic conditions nationally, regionally and in our target markets, particularly in Texas and Colorado, and the geographic areas in those states in which we operate;
- our dependence on our management team and our ability to attract, motivate and retain qualified personnel;
- the concentration of our business within our geographic areas of operation in Texas and Colorado;
- changes in asset quality, including increases in default rates and loans and higher levels of nonperforming loans and loan charge-offs;
- concentration of the loan portfolio of Independent Bank, before and after the completion of acquisitions of financial institutions, in commercial and residential real estate loans and changes in the prices, values and sales volumes of commercial and residential real estate, values and sales volumes of commercial and residential real estate;
- the ability of Independent Bank to make loans with acceptable net interest margins and levels of risk of repayment and to otherwise invest in assets at acceptable yields and presenting acceptable investment risks;
- inaccuracy of the assumptions and estimates that the managements of our Company and the financial institutions that we acquire make in establishing reserves for probable loan losses and other estimates;
- lack of liquidity, including as a result of a reduction in the amount of sources of liquidity we currently have;
- material increases or decreases in the amount of deposits held by Independent Bank or other financial institutions that we acquire and the cost of those deposits;
- our access to the debt and equity markets and the overall cost of funding our operations;
- regulatory requirements to maintain minimum capital levels or maintenance of capital at levels sufficient to support our anticipated growth;
-

changes in market interest rates that affect the pricing of the loans and deposits of each of Independent Bank and the financial institutions that we acquire and the net interest income of each of Independent Bank and the financial institutions that we acquire;

fluctuations in the market value and liquidity of the securities we hold for sale, including as a result of changes in market interest rates;

effects of competition from a wide variety of local, regional, national and other providers of financial, investment and insurance services;

changes in economic and market conditions that affect the amount and value of the assets of Independent Bank and of financial institutions that we acquire;

the institution and outcome of, and costs associated with, litigation and other legal proceedings against one of more of us, Independent Bank and financial institutions that we acquire or to which any of such entities is subject;

the occurrence of market conditions adversely affecting the financial industry generally;

the impact of recent and future legislative and regulatory changes, including changes in banking, securities and tax laws and regulations and their application by our regulators, such as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, specifically the Dodd-Frank Act stress testing requirements as we approach \$10 billion in total assets, and changes in federal government policies, including as a result of the administration of President Donald J. Trump;

changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the bank regulatory agencies, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, as the case may be;

governmental monetary and fiscal policies;

changes in the scope and cost of FDIC insurance and other coverage;

the effects of war or other conflicts, acts of terrorism (including cyber attacks) or other catastrophic events, including storms, droughts, tornadoes, hurricanes and flooding, that may affect general economic conditions;

our actual cost savings resulting from previous or future acquisitions are less than expected, we are unable to realize those cost savings as soon as expected, or we incur additional or unexpected costs;

our revenues after previous or future acquisitions are less than expected;

the liquidity of, and changes in the amounts and sources of liquidity available to, us, before and after the acquisition of any financial institutions that we acquire;

deposit attrition, operating costs, customer loss and business disruption before and after our completed acquisitions, including, without limitation, difficulties in maintaining relationships with employees, may be greater than we expected;

the effects of the combination of the operations of financial institutions that we have acquired in the recent past or may acquire in the future with our operations and the operations of Independent Bank, the effects of the integration of such operations being unsuccessful, and the effects of such integration being more difficult, time-consuming or costly than expected or not yielding the cost savings that we expect;

the impact of investments that we or Independent Bank may have made or may make and the changes in the value of those investments;

the quality of the assets of financial institutions and companies that we have acquired in the recent past or may acquire in the future being different than we determined or determine in our due diligence investigation in connection with the acquisition of such financial institutions and any inadequacy of loan loss reserves relating to, and exposure to unrecoverable losses on, loans acquired;

our ability to continue to identify acquisition targets and successfully acquire desirable financial institutions to sustain our growth, to expand our presence in our markets and to enter new markets;

general business and economic conditions in our markets change or are less favorable than expected;

changes occur in business conditions and inflation;

an increase in the rate of personal or commercial customers' bankruptcies;

technology-related changes are harder to make or are more expensive than expected;

attacks on the security of, and breaches of, our Independent Bank's digital information systems, the costs we or Independent Bank incur to provide security against such attacks and any costs and liability we or Independent Bank incurs in connection with any breach of those systems;

the potential impact of technology and "FinTech" entities on the banking industry generally; and

the other factors that are described or referenced in Part II, Item 1A. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q under the caption "Risk Factors" or in Part I, Item 1A, of our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Risk Factors."

We urge you to consider all of these risks, uncertainties and other factors carefully in evaluating all such forward-looking statements that we may make. As a result of these and other matters, including changes in facts and assumptions not being realized, the actual results relating to the subject matter of any forward-looking statement may

differ materially from the anticipated results expressed or implied in that forward-looking statement. Any forward-looking statement made by the Company in any report, filing, press release, document, report or announcement speaks only as of the date on which it is made. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

A forward looking-statement may include a statement of the assumptions or bases underlying the forward-looking statement. The Company believes it has chosen these assumptions or bases in good faith and they are reasonable. However, the Company cautions you that assumptions or bases almost always vary from actual results, and the differences between assumptions or bases and actual results can be material. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Overview

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations analyzes the major elements of the Company's financial condition and results of operation as reflected in the interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. This section should be read in conjunction with the Company's interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this report and with the consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

The Company was organized as a bank holding company in 2002. On January 1, 2009, the Company was merged with Independent Bank Group Central Texas, Inc., and, since that time, has pursued a strategy to create long-term shareholder value through organic growth of our community banking franchise in our market areas and through selective acquisitions of complementary banking institutions with operations in our market areas. On April 8, 2013, the Company consummated the initial public offering, or IPO, of its common stock which is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

The Company closed the Carlile acquisition on April 1, 2017. As of September 30, 2017, the Company operated 79 full service banking locations in north, central and southeast Texas regions, and along the Colorado Front Range region. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, as part of the integration process of Carlile, the Company restructured the Northstar Bank branch system acquired in the acquisition and sold one branch location and closed three other locations, two of which were merged into existing branches. In addition, on October 6, 2017, the Bank completed the sale of nine of its Colorado branches to an unaffiliated commercial bank. Management believes the financial effects of these transactions will have minimal impact on the Company's continued operations and financial condition.

The Company's headquarters are located at 1600 Redbud, Suite 400, McKinney, Texas 75069, and its telephone number is (972) 562-9004. The Company's website address is www.ibtx.com. Information contained on the Company's website is not incorporated by reference into this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and is not part of this or any other report.

Our principal business is lending to and accepting deposits from businesses, professionals and individuals. We conduct all of our banking operations through Independent Bank, which is a Texas state banking corporation and our principal subsidiary (the Bank). We derive our income principally from interest earned on loans and, to a lesser extent, income from securities available for sale. We also derive income from non-interest sources, such as fees received in connection with various deposit services and mortgage brokerage operations. From time to time, we also realize gains on the sale of assets. Our principal expenses include interest expense on interest-bearing customer deposits, advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, or the FHLB, and other borrowings, operating expenses, such as salaries, employee benefits, occupancy costs, data processing and communication costs, expenses associated with other real estate owned, other administrative expenses, provisions for loan losses and our assessment for FDIC deposit insurance.

Certain Events Affect Year-over-Year Comparability

Acquisition. The Company completed the acquisition of Carlile Bancshares, Inc., a Texas corporation ("Carlile") and its subsidiary, Northstar Bank, Denton, Texas, a Texas state chartered bank on April 1, 2017. This acquisition increased total assets by \$2.4 billion, gross loans by \$1.4 billion and deposits by \$1.8 billion.

The comparability of the Company's consolidated financial condition as of December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2017 and results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 are affected by this acquisition.

Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

The following discussion and analysis of our results of operations compares the operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 with the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for all of the year ending December 31, 2017.

Results of Operations

For the three months ended September 30, 2017, net income was \$23.5 million (\$0.84 per common share on a diluted basis) compared with net income of \$14.5 million (\$0.78 per common share on a diluted basis) for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The Company posted annualized returns on average equity of 7.33% and 9.04%, returns on average assets of 1.07% and 1.04% and efficiency ratios of 54.71% and 52.09% for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The efficiency ratio is calculated by dividing total noninterest expense (which excludes the provision for loan losses and the amortization of core deposits intangibles) by net interest income plus noninterest income.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, net income was \$57.3 million (\$2.30 per common share on a diluted basis) compared with \$38.8 million (\$2.09 per common share on a diluted basis) for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. The Company posted annualized returns on average common equity of 7.16% and 8.25%, returns on average assets of 0.99% and 0.96% and efficiency ratios of 56.88% and 57.01% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Net Interest Income

The Company's net interest income is its interest income, net of interest expenses. Changes in the balances of the Company's earning assets and its deposits, FHLB advances and other borrowings, as well as changes in the market interest rates, affect the Company's net interest income. The difference between the Company's average yield on earning assets and its average rate paid for interest-bearing liabilities is its net interest spread. Noninterest-bearing sources of funds, such as demand deposits and stockholders' equity, also support the Company's earning assets. The impact of the noninterest-bearing sources of funds is reflected in the Company's net interest margin, which is calculated as annualized net interest income divided by average earning assets.

Net interest income was \$72.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017, an increase of \$27.2 million, or 59.3%, from \$45.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016. This increase is due primarily to a \$2.5 billion increase, or 51.3%, in average interest earning assets to \$7.5 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2017 compared to \$5.0 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The increases in interest-earning assets and interest-bearing deposits is primarily due to the acquisition of Carlile Bancshares in April 2017 as well as organic growth. The average yield on interest earning assets increased 25 basis points from 4.22% for the three months ended September 30, 2016 to 4.47% for the three months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to loans and taxable securities acquired in the Carlile transaction, which had higher effective interest rates as well as increased interest rates on interest-bearing deposits which are tied to the Fed Funds rate. The average cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased 10 basis points to 0.84% for the three months ended September 30, 2017 compared to 0.74% for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The increase from the prior year is primarily due to higher rates offered on public fund certificates of deposit and money market accounts due to competition in our markets but also due in part to increased interest rates on deposit products tied to Fed Funds rate and short-term FHLB advances. The aforementioned changes resulted in a 19 basis point increase in the net interest margin for the three months ended September 30, 2017 at 3.85% compared to 3.66% for the three months ended September 30, 2016.

Net interest income was \$190.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, an increase of \$52.9 million, or 38.6%, from \$137.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. This increase is due primarily to a \$2.0 billion increase, or 42.7%, in average interest earning assets to \$6.7 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to \$4.7 billion for nine months ended September 30, 2016. The increases in interest-earning assets and interest-bearing deposits is due to organic growth and the result of the Carlile acquisition completed in April 2017.

The net interest margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 decreased 10 basis points to 3.79% compared

to 3.89% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. The decrease from prior year is primarily due to an increase in the average cost on total deposits of 11 basis points from prior year which is reflective of the increased interest rates on deposit products as mentioned above in addition to a decrease in the average yield on earning assets due to a flattened yield curve and a shift to a higher mix of variable rate loans in the second half of 2016. The average yield on interest earning assets decreased 4 basis points from 4.43% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 to 4.39% while the average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities increased 12 basis points from 0.68% to 0.80%.

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Average Balance Sheet Amounts, Interest Earned and Yield Analysis. The following table presents average balance sheet information, interest income, interest expense and the corresponding average yields earned and rates paid for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. The average balances are principally daily averages and, for loans, include both performing and nonperforming balances.

	Three Months Ended September 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate ⁽³⁾	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate ⁽³⁾
(dollars in thousands)						
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans ⁽¹⁾	\$6,286,990	\$79,325	5.01 %	\$4,302,570	\$51,194	4.73 %
Taxable securities	576,770	2,539	1.75	218,286	573	1.04
Nontaxable securities	188,053	1,124	2.37	75,559	394	2.07
Interest-bearing deposits and other	461,092	1,684	1.45	370,011	579	0.62
Total interest-earning assets	7,512,905	\$84,672	4.47	4,966,426	\$52,740	4.22
Noninterest-earning assets	1,213,942			568,777		
Total assets	\$8,726,847			\$5,535,203		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Checking accounts	\$2,864,775	\$4,102	0.57	\$1,791,228	\$1,946	0.43
Savings accounts	306,380	104	0.13	153,526	66	0.17
Money market accounts	619,051	1,459	0.94	396,441	474	0.48
Certificates of deposit	1,074,883	2,368	0.87	821,283	1,563	0.76
Total deposits	4,865,089	8,033	0.66	3,162,478	4,049	0.51
FHLB advances	541,129	1,749	1.28	494,141	1,063	0.86
Repurchase agreements and other borrowings	123,285	1,716	5.52	107,284	1,733	6.43
Junior subordinated debentures	27,587	317	4.56	18,147	158	3.46
Total interest-bearing liabilities	5,557,090	11,815	0.84	3,782,050	7,003	0.74
Noninterest-bearing checking accounts	1,863,971			1,100,613		
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	33,836			14,185		
Stockholders' equity	1,271,950			638,355		
Total liabilities and equity	\$8,726,847			\$5,535,203		
Net interest income		\$72,857			\$45,737	
Interest rate spread			3.63 %			3.48 %
Net interest margin ⁽²⁾			3.85			3.66
Average interest earning assets to interest bearing liabilities			135.19			131.32

(1) Average loan balances include nonaccrual loans.

Net interest margins for the periods presented represent: (i) the difference between interest income on (2) interest-earning assets and the interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, divided by (ii) average interest-earning assets for the period.

(3) Yield and rates for the three month periods are annualized.

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	For The Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2017		2016	
	Average Outstanding Interest Balance	Yield/ Rate ⁽³⁾	Average Outstanding Interest Balance	Yield/ Rate ⁽³⁾
(dollars in thousands)				
Interest-earning assets:				
Loans ⁽¹⁾	\$5,701,324	\$208,263 4.88 %	\$4,170,930	\$151,522 4.85 %
Taxable securities	452,317	5,606 1.66	220,176	2,067 1.25
Nontaxable securities	144,132	2,657 2.46	73,761	1,289 2.33
Interest-bearing deposits and other	420,330	3,968 1.26	243,827	1,267 0.69
Total interest-earning assets	6,718,103	\$220,494 4.39	4,708,694	\$156,145 4.43
Noninterest-earning assets	990,811		673,676	
Total assets	\$7,708,914		\$5,382,370	
Interest-bearing liabilities:				
Checking accounts	\$2,510,550	\$8,828 0.47	\$1,718,458	\$5,689 0.44
Savings accounts	255,602	267 0.14	149,080	196 0.18
Money market accounts	610,819	4,451 0.97	434,010	1,385 0.43
Certificates of deposit	1,025,997	6,497 0.85	817,693	4,353 0.71
Total deposits	4,402,968	20,043 0.61	3,119,241	11,623 0.50
FHLB advances	487,820	4,271 1.17	463,811	3,062 0.88
Repurchase agreements and other borrowings	118,331	5,137 5.80	81,454	3,723 6.11
Junior subordinated debentures	24,448	819 4.48	18,147	457 3.36
Total interest-bearing liabilities	5,033,567	30,270 0.80	3,682,653	18,865 0.68
Noninterest-bearing checking accounts	1,578,061		1,059,202	
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	26,234		12,207	
Stockholders' equity	1,071,052		628,308	
Total liabilities and equity	\$7,708,914		\$5,382,370	
Net interest income		\$190,224		\$137,280
Interest rate spread		3.59 %		3.75 %
Net interest margin ⁽²⁾		3.79		3.89
Average interest earning assets to interest bearing liabilities		133.47		127.86

(1) Average loan balances include nonaccrual loans.

Net interest margins for the periods presented represent: (i) the difference between interest income on (2) interest-earning assets and the interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, divided by (ii) average interest-earning assets for the period.

(3) Yield and rates for the nine month periods are annualized.

Provision for Loan Losses

Management actively monitors the Company's asset quality and provides specific loss provisions when necessary. Provisions for loan losses are charged to income to bring the total allowance for loan losses to a level deemed appropriate by management based on such factors as historical loss experience, trends in classified loans and past dues, the volume, concentrations, and growth in the loan portfolio, current economic conditions and the value of collateral.

Loans are charged off against the allowance for loan losses when determined appropriate. Although management believes it uses the best information available to make determinations with respect to the provision for loan losses, future adjustments may be necessary if economic conditions differ from the assumptions used in making the determination.

The Company recorded a \$1.9 million provision for loan losses for the three months ended September 30, 2017 compared to \$2.1 million for the comparable period in 2016. Provision expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was \$6.4 million compared to \$7.2 million for the same period in 2016. Provision expense is directly related to organic loan growth and net charge-offs during the respective periods. The increased provision for the nine months ended September 2016 also reflected increased reserve allocations related to the risks associated with the energy portfolio due to commodity price volatility during the majority of 2016. Net charge-offs (recoveries) were \$(16) thousand and \$3.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively and \$189 thousand and \$4.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The higher level of charge-offs in 2016 is due to charge-offs on energy related credits.

Noninterest Income

The following table sets forth the components of noninterest income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and the period-over-period variations in such categories of noninterest income:

	Three Months			Nine Months		
	Ended September 30,		Variance	Ended September 30,		Variance
(dollars in thousands)	2017	2016	2017 v. 2016	2017	2016	2017 v. 2016
Noninterest Income						
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$3,677	\$1,840	\$1,837	\$9,364	\$5,287	\$4,077
Mortgage fee income	4,569	1,922	2,647	10,855	5,319	5,536
Gain on sale of loans	351	—	351	351	—	351
Loss on sale of branch	(127)	(43)	(84)	(127)	(43)	(84)
Gain (loss) on sale of other real estate	—	4	(4)	(36)	57	(93)
Gain on sale of securities available for sale	—	—	—	52	4	48
(Loss) gain on sale of premises and equipment	(21)	(9)	(12)	(15)	32	(47)
Increase in cash surrender value of BOLI	778	402	376	1,959	937	1,022
Other	2,903	816	2,087	5,305	2,738	2,567
Total noninterest income	\$12,130	\$4,932	\$7,198	\$27,708	\$14,331	\$13,377

Total noninterest income increased \$7.2 million, or 145.9% and \$13.4 million, or 93.3% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 over same periods in 2016. Significant changes in the components of noninterest income are discussed below.

Service charges on deposit accounts. Service charges on deposit accounts increased \$1.8 million, or 99.8% and \$4.1 million, or 77.1%, respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, as compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase in service charge income reflects an increase in deposit accounts due to organic growth and the acquisition of Carlile in April 2017. In addition, the Company implemented a new deposit fee schedule in late 2016 which increased organic service charges for the year over year period.

Mortgage fee income. Mortgage fee income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 increased \$2.6 million, or 137.7% and \$5.5 million, or 104.1%, respectively compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase in both periods is reflective of the retail mortgage line of business acquired with the acquisition of Carlile.

Gain on sale of loans. The Company recognized a net gain of \$351 thousand on the sale of loans for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The majority of the gain recognized is due to the sale of an acquired loan that resulted in a \$312 thousand gain.

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Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance (BOLI). BOLI income increased \$376 thousand, or 93.5% and \$1.0 million, or 109.1% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively as compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase for both periods is the result of \$53.2 million in BOLI policies acquired in the Carlile transaction.

Other noninterest income. Other noninterest income increased \$2.1 million, or 255.8% and \$2.6 million, or 93.8% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively as compared to the same periods in 2016. A large portion of the increases from prior periods is due to recoveries recognized on loans charged off prior to acquisition as well as increased merchant card income and increased earnings credits on correspondent accounts.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense increased \$21.0 million, or 78.2% and \$40.8 million, or 47.2% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2016. The following table sets forth the components of the Company's noninterest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and the period-over-period variations in such categories of noninterest expense:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months			Nine Months		
	Ended September 30, 2017	2016	Variance 2017 v. 2016	Ended September 30, 2017	2016	Variance 2017 v. 2016
Noninterest Expense						
Salaries and employee benefits	\$25,684	\$15,303	\$10,381	\$69,610	\$51,644	\$17,966
Occupancy	6,380	4,038	2,342	16,399	12,119	4,280
Data processing	2,546	1,190	1,356	6,449	3,575	2,874
FDIC assessment	1,077	1,123	(46)	3,156	2,718	438
Advertising and public relations	380	229	151	994	775	219
Communications	771	563	208	2,098	1,648	450
Net other real estate owned expenses (including taxes)	61	145	(84)	223	180	43
Other real estate impairment	917	51	866	1,037	106	931
Core deposit intangible amortization	1,409	492	917	3,311	1,472	1,839
Professional fees	1,273	717	556	3,212	2,354	858
Acquisition expense, including legal	2,428	3	2,425	8,247	732	7,515
Other	4,978	3,033	1,945	12,524	9,106	3,418
Total noninterest expense	\$47,904	\$26,887	\$21,017	\$127,260	\$86,429	\$40,831

Salaries and Employee Benefits. Salary and employee benefits increased \$10.4 million and \$18.0 million, or 67.8% and 34.8%, respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. Salaries and employee benefits expenses increased in 2017 over the same prior year periods due to an increase in the number of the Company's full-time equivalent employees both resulting from the acquisition of Carlile, which includes closing and retention bonuses of \$1.2 million in second quarter 2017, and organic growth within the Company. In addition, commissions paid to our mortgage lenders increased related to our retail mortgage line of business.

Occupancy. Occupancy expense increased by \$2.3 million and \$4.3 million, or 58.0% and 35.3%, respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase for both periods is reflective of additional branches acquired in the Carlile transaction, which closed on April 1, 2017.

Data Processing. Data processing expense increased \$1.4 million and \$2.9 million, or 113.9% and 80.4%, respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase for both periods is reflective of increased costs related directly to the Carlile transaction due to maintaining two core systems until planned conversion in early fourth quarter 2017.

Other real estate impairment. Other real estate impairment increased \$866 thousand and \$931 thousand, respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily due to a \$916 thousand writedown on the Houston

branch location closed during third quarter 2017, which was transferred from bank premises to other real estate owned.

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Core Deposit Intangible Amortization. Core deposit intangible amortization increased \$917 thousand, or 186.4% and \$1.8 million, or 124.9%, respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase for both periods reflects the \$36.7 million increase in core deposit intangibles recorded with the Carlile transaction.

Professional Fees. Professional fees expense increased \$556 thousand and \$858 thousand, or 77.5% and 36.4%, respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016. The increase in professional fees is primarily due to increased legal fees on existing litigation and loan workouts inherited in the Carlile transaction in addition to increased consulting fees primarily related to the growth of the Company in various areas such as marketing, human resources, and investment management.

Acquisition Expenses. Acquisition expenses increased \$2.4 million, or 80833.3% and increased \$7.5 million, or 1026.6%, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase in acquisition expenses is due to professional fees incurred relating to the acquisition of Carlile as well as a termination fees paid for the cancellation of the contract for Carlile's core processing system and expenses related to restructuring the acquired branch system during third quarter 2017.

Other Noninterest Expense. Other noninterest expense increased \$1.9 million and \$3.4 million, or 64.1% and 37.5%, respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase for both periods is reflective of additional headcount, branch locations and accounts acquired in the Carlile transaction.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$11.7 million and \$27.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively and \$7.2 million and \$19.2 million for the same periods in 2016. The effective tax rates were 33.2% and 32.0% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively compared to 33.0% and 33.1% for the same periods in 2016. The lower tax rate for the nine months ended 2017 was due to \$1.3 million recognized tax benefits related to restricted stock vesting during 2017.

Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition

The following discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition discusses and analyzes the financial condition of the Company as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Assets

The Company's total assets increased by \$3.0 billion, or 51.9%, to \$8.9 billion as of September 30, 2017 from \$5.9 billion at December 31, 2016. The increase is primarily due to \$2.4 billion in total assets acquired in the Carlile transaction as well as organic growth for the period.

Loan Portfolio

The following table presents the balance and associated percentage of each major category in our loan portfolio as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
Commercial ⁽²⁾	\$1,006,104	15.7 %	\$630,805	13.7 %
Real estate:				
Commercial	3,255,053	50.9	2,459,221	53.7
Commercial construction, land and land development	710,475	11.1	531,481	11.6
Residential ⁽¹⁾	903,774	14.1	644,340	14.1
Single family interim construction	319,093	5.0	235,475	5.1
Agricultural	156,824	2.5	53,548	1.2
Consumer	39,098	0.7	27,530	0.6
Other	337	—	166	—
	6,390,758	100.0%	4,582,566	100.0%
Deferred loan fees	(2,589)		(2,117)	
Allowance for loan losses	(37,770)		(31,591)	
Total loans, net	\$6,350,399		\$4,548,858	

⁽¹⁾ Includes mortgage loans held for sale as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 of \$25.9 million and \$9.8 million, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Includes mortgage warehouse purchase loans of \$138,561 at September 30, 2017.

Our loan portfolio is the largest category of our earning assets. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, total loans, net of allowance for loan losses, totaled \$6.4 billion and \$4.5 billion, respectively, which is an increase of 39.6% between the two dates. The increase is primarily due to \$1.4 billion in loans acquired in the Carlile transaction but also due to organic loan growth during 2017.

Asset Quality

Nonperforming Assets. The Company has established procedures to assist the Company in maintaining the overall quality of the Company's loan portfolio. In addition, the Company has adopted underwriting guidelines to be followed by the Company's lending officers and which require significant senior management review of proposed extensions of credit exceeding certain thresholds. When delinquencies exist, the Company rigorously monitors the levels of such delinquencies for any negative or adverse trends. The Company's loan review procedures include approval of lending policies and underwriting guidelines by Independent Bank's board of directors, an annual independent loan review, approval of large credit relationships by Independent Bank's Executive Loan Committee and loan quality documentation procedures. The Company, like other financial institutions, is subject to the risk that its loan portfolio will be subject to increasing pressures from deteriorating borrower credit due to general economic conditions. The Company discontinues accruing interest on a loan when management of the Company believes, after considering the Company's collection efforts and other factors, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of interest of that loan is doubtful. Loans are placed on nonaccrual status or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. All interest accrued but not collected for loans, including troubled debt restructurings, that are placed on nonaccrual status or charged off is reversed against interest income. The interest on

these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

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Real estate we have acquired as a result of foreclosure or by deed-in-lieu-of foreclosure is classified as other real estate owned until sold. The Bank's policy is to initially record other real estate at fair value less estimated costs to sell at the date of foreclosure. After foreclosure, other real estate is carried at the lower of the initial carrying amount (fair value less estimated costs to sell or lease), or at the value determined by subsequent appraisals of other real estate.

The Company periodically modifies loans to extend the term or make other concessions to help a borrower with a deteriorating financial condition stay current on their loan and to avoid foreclosure. The Company generally does not forgive principal or interest on loans or modify the interest rates on loans to rates that are below market rates. Under applicable accounting standards, such loan modifications are generally classified as troubled debt restructurings.

The following table sets forth the allocation of the Company's nonperforming assets among the Company's different asset categories as of the dates indicated. The Company classifies nonperforming loans (excluding loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality) as nonaccrual loans, loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest or loans modified under restructurings as a result of the borrower experiencing financial difficulties. The balances of nonperforming loans reflect the net investment in these assets, including deductions for purchase discounts.

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, December 31,			
	2017	2016		
Nonaccrual loans				
Commercial	\$ 8,254	\$ 7,718		
Real estate:				
Commercial real estate, construction, land and land development	1,744	5,885		
Residential real estate	2,389	866		
Single family interim construction	—	884		
Consumer	237	273		
Total nonaccrual loans ⁽¹⁾	12,624	15,626		
Loans delinquent 90 days or more and still accruing				
Commercial	16	—		
Real estate:				
Residential real estate	16	—		
Agricultural	9	—		
Consumer	2	—		
Total loans delinquent 90 days or more and still accruing	43	—		
Troubled debt restructurings, not included in nonaccrual loans				
Commercial	—	1		
Real estate:				
Commercial real estate, construction, land and land development	1,067	1,204		
Residential real estate	919	1,011		
Total troubled debt restructurings, not included in nonaccrual loans	1,986	2,216		
Total nonperforming loans	14,653	17,842		
Other real estate owned and other repossessed assets:				
Commercial real estate, construction, land and land development	7,970	783		
Residential Real Estate	1,189	1,189		
Single family interim construction	1,030	—		
Consumer	119	4		
Total other real estate owned and other repossessed assets	10,308	1,976		
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 24,961	\$ 19,818		
Ratio of nonperforming loans to total loans held for investment ⁽²⁾	0.24	%	0.39	%
Ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets	0.28		0.34	

- (1) Nonaccrual loans include troubled debt restructurings of \$1.5 million and \$209 thousand as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively and excludes loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality of \$10.4 million and \$960 thousand as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively .
- (2) Excluding mortgage warehouse purchase loans of \$138.6 million.

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Nonaccrual loans decreased to \$12.6 million at September 30, 2017 from \$15.6 million as of December 31, 2016. Troubled debt restructurings that were not on nonaccrual status totaled \$2.0 million at September 30, 2017 decreasing from \$2.2 million at December 31, 2016. The decrease in nonaccrual loans was primarily due to the payoffs of two commercial real estate loans totaling \$5.8 million, various smaller nonaccrual payoffs, and the foreclosure of a single-family interim construction property totaling \$884 thousand offset by five loans totaling \$4.0 million that were placed on nonaccrual during the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The net increase in other real estate owned and repossessed assets is primarily due to the addition of the single-family interim construction property foreclosure discussed above as well as the additions of other real estate owned totaling \$10.0 million related to the Carlile acquisition and a \$1.8 million net addition from the closing of a Houston branch during third quarter 2017 offset by other real estate dispositions totaling \$4.9 million during 2017.

As of September 30, 2017, the Company had a total of 97 substandard loans with an aggregate principal balance of \$36.5 million that were not currently nonaccrual loans, 90 days past due or more and still accruing, or troubled debt restructurings, but where the Company had information about possible credit problems of the borrowers that caused the Company's management to have serious concerns as to the ability of the borrowers to comply with present loan repayment terms and that could result in those loans becoming nonaccrual loans, 90 days past due or more and still accruing, or troubled debt restructurings in the future.

The Company generally continues to use the classification of acquired loans classified nonaccrual or 90 days and accruing as of the acquisition date. The Company does not classify acquired loans as troubled debt restructurings, or TDRs, unless the Company modifies an acquired loan subsequent to acquisition that meets the TDR criteria. Reported delinquency of the Company's purchased loan portfolio is based upon the contractual terms of the loans.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is established through charges to earnings in the form of a provision for loan losses. The Company's allowance for loan losses represents the Company's estimate of probable and reasonably estimable loan losses inherent in loans held for investment as of the respective balance sheet date. The Company's methodology for assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses includes a general allowance for performing loans, which are grouped based on similar characteristics, and an allocated allowance for individual impaired loans. Actual credit losses or recoveries are charged or credited directly to the allowance. As of September 30, 2017, the allowance for loan losses amounted to \$37.8 million, or 0.61% of total loans, compared with \$31.6 million, or 0.69% of total loans as of December 31, 2016. The dollar increases from prior periods are primarily due to additional general reserves for organic loan growth. The decrease in the allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans reflects that loans acquired in the Carlile transaction were recorded at fair value without a reserve at acquisition date. As of September 30, 2017, the discount on acquired loans totaled \$28.6 million.

The allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans has increased from 177.06% at December 31, 2016 to 257.76% at September 30, 2017. Nonperforming loans have decreased to \$14.7 million at September 30, 2017 compared to \$17.8 million at December 31, 2016 primarily due to the payoff of two commercial real estate loans and the foreclosure of a single-family interim construction property, offset by the nonaccrual loan additions as discussed above.

Securities Available for Sale

The Company's investment strategy aims to maximize earnings while maintaining liquidity in securities with minimal credit, interest rate and duration risk. The types and maturities of securities purchased are primarily based on the Company's current and projected liquidity and interest rate sensitivity positions.

The Company recognized a net gain of \$52 thousand on the sale of securities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and a gain of \$4 thousand on the sale of securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Securities represented 8.4% and 5.4% of the Company's total assets at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) on at least a quarterly basis and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. Management does not intend to sell any debt securities it holds and believes the Company more likely than not will not be required to sell any debt securities it holds before their anticipated recovery, at which time the Company will receive full value for the securities.

Management has the ability and intent to hold the securities classified as available for sale that were in a loss position as of September 30, 2017 for a period of time sufficient for an entire recovery of the cost basis of the securities. For those securities that are impaired, the unrealized losses are largely due to interest rate changes. The fair value is expected to recover as the securities approach their maturity date. Management believes any impairment in the Company's securities at September 30, 2017 is temporary and no other-than-temporary impairment has been realized in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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Capital Resources and Regulatory Capital Requirements

Total stockholder's equity was \$1.3 billion at September 30, 2017 compared with \$672.4 million at December 31, 2016, an increase of approximately \$609.1 million. The majority of the increase was due to stock issued in the Carlile acquisition for a total, net of offering costs, of \$551.2 million as well as net income of \$57.3 million earned by the Company during the nine months ended September 30, 2017, stock based compensation of \$3.4 million and an increase of \$4.6 million in unrealized gain on available for sale securities offset by dividends paid of \$7.5 million.

As of September 30, 2017, the Company exceeded all capital ratio requirements under prompt corrective action and other regulatory requirements, as detailed in the table below:

	As of September 30, 2017		
	Actual	Required to be considered well capitalized	Required to be considered adequately capitalized
	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
Tier 1 capital to average assets ratio	8.30	% ≥ 5.00%	4.00-5.00%
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio	9.17	≥ 6.50	4.50-6.50
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio	9.60	≥ 8.00	6.00-8.00
Total capital to risk-weighted assets ratio	11.72	≥ 10.00	8.00-10.00

Liquidity Management

The Company continuously monitors the Company's liquidity position to ensure that assets and liabilities are managed in a manner that will meet all of the Company's short-term and long-term cash requirements. The Company manages the Company's liquidity position to meet the daily cash flow needs of customers, while maintaining an appropriate balance between assets and liabilities to meet the return on investment objectives of the Company's shareholders. The Company also monitors its liquidity requirements in light of interest rate trends, changes in the economy, and the scheduled maturity and interest rate sensitivity of the investment and loan portfolios and deposits.

Liquidity risk management is an important element in the Company's asset/liability management process. The Company's short-term and long-term liquidity requirements are primarily to fund on-going operations, including payment of interest on deposits and debt, extensions of credit to borrowers, capital expenditures and shareholder dividends. These liquidity requirements are met primarily through cash flow from operations, redeployment of pre-paid and maturing balances in the Company's loan and investment portfolios, debt financing and increases in customer deposits. The Company's liquidity position is supported by management of liquid assets and liabilities and access to alternative sources of funds. Liquid assets include cash, interest-bearing deposits in banks, federal funds sold, securities available for sale and maturing or prepaying balances in the Company's investment and loan portfolios. Liquid liabilities include core deposits, brokered deposits, federal funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and other borrowings. Other sources of liquidity include the sale of loans, the ability to acquire additional national market non core deposits, the issuance of additional collateralized borrowings such as FHLB advances, the issuance of debt securities, borrowings through the Federal Reserve's discount window and the issuance of equity securities. For additional information regarding the Company's operating, investing and financing cash flows, see the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows provided in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In addition to the liquidity provided by the sources described above, Independent Bank maintains correspondent relationships with other banks in order to sell loans or purchase overnight funds should additional liquidity be needed. As of September 30, 2017, the Bank had established federal funds lines of credit with nine unaffiliated banks totaling \$270.0 million with no amounts advanced against those lines at that time. The Company also participates with an exchange that provides direct overnight borrowings with other financial institutions with a borrowing capacity of \$79 million and none outstanding as of September 30, 2017. The Company has an unsecured line of credit totaling \$50.0 million at two unaffiliated commercial banks that was subsequently amended on October 20, 2017 with only one of the commercial banks. Based on the values of stock, securities, and loans pledged as collateral, as of September 30, 2017, the Company had additional borrowing capacity with the FHLB of \$1.6 billion. In addition, the Company

maintains a secured line of credit with the Federal Reserve Bank with an availability to borrow \$607.6 million.

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Contractual Obligations

In the ordinary course of the Company's operations, the Company enters into certain contractual obligations, such as obligations for operating leases and other arrangements with respect to deposit liabilities, FHLB advances and other borrowed funds. The Company believes that it will be able to meet its contractual obligations as they come due through the maintenance of adequate cash levels. The Company expects to maintain adequate cash levels through profitability, loan and securities repayment and maturity activity and continued deposit gathering activities. The Company has in place various borrowing mechanisms for both short-term and long-term liquidity needs.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company acquired deposit accounts, repurchase agreements and junior subordinated debentures in the Carlile transaction. In addition, the Company assumed operating lease commitments for several branch locations acquired. Other than acquired accounts and normal changes in the ordinary course of business, there have been no significant changes in the types of contractual obligations or amounts due since December 31, 2016.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into various transactions, which, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, are not included in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

However, the Company has only limited off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on the Company's financial condition, revenues, expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources. Independent Bank enters into these transactions to meet the financing needs of the Company's customers. These transactions include commitments to extend credit and issue standby letters of credit, which involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

Commitments to Extend Credit. Independent Bank enters into contractual commitments to extend credit, normally with fixed expiration dates or termination clauses, at specified rates and for specific purposes. Substantially all of Independent Bank's commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards at the time of loan funding. Independent Bank minimizes its exposure to loss under these commitments by subjecting them to credit approval and monitoring procedures.

Standby Letters of Credit. Standby letters of credit are written conditional commitments that Independent Bank issues to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. In the event the customer does not perform in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the third party, Independent Bank would be required to fund the commitment.

The maximum potential amount of future payments Independent Bank could be required to make is represented by the contractual amount of the commitment. If the commitment is funded, the customer is obligated to reimburse Independent Bank for the amount paid under this standby letter of credit.

Independent Bank's commitments to extend credit and outstanding standby letters of credit were \$1.1 billion and \$8.6 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2017. Since commitments associated with letters of credit and commitments to extend credit may expire unused, the amounts shown do not necessarily reflect the actual future cash funding requirements. The Company manages the Company's liquidity in light of the aggregate amounts of commitments to extend credit and outstanding standby letters of credit in effect from time to time to ensure that the Company will have adequate sources of liquidity to fund such commitments and honor drafts under such letters of credit.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the Company's reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under current circumstances, results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. The Company evaluates the Company's estimates on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Accounting policies, as described in detail in the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements, are an integral part of the Company's financial statements. A thorough understanding of these accounting policies is essential when reviewing the Company's reported results of operations and the Company's financial position. The Company believes that the critical accounting policies and estimates discussed below require the Company to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. Changes in these estimates, that are likely to occur from period to period, or the use of different estimates that the Company could have reasonably used in the current period, would have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity. Acquired Loans. The Company's accounting policies require that the Company evaluates all acquired loans for evidence of deterioration in credit quality since origination and to evaluate whether it is probable that the Company will collect all contractually required payments from the borrower.

Acquired loans from the transactions accounted for as a business combination include both loans with evidence of credit deterioration since their origination date and performing loans. The Company accounts for performing loans under ASC Paragraph 310-20, Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs, with the related discount being adjusted for over the life of the loan and recognized as interest income. The Company accounts for the loans acquired in accordance with ASC Paragraph 310-30, Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality. At the date of the acquisition, acquired loans are recorded at their fair value.

The Company recognizes the difference between the undiscounted cash flows the Company expects (at the time the Company acquires the loan) to be collected and the investment in the loan, or the "accretable yield," as interest income using the interest method over the life of the loan. The Company does not recognize contractually required payments for interest and principal that exceed undiscounted cash flows expected at acquisition, or the "nonaccretable difference," as a yield adjustment, loss accrual or valuation allowance. Increases in the expected cash flows subsequent to the initial investment are recognized prospectively through adjustment of the yield on the loan over the loan's remaining life, while decreases in expected cash flows are recognized as impairment. Valuation allowances on these impaired loans reflect only losses incurred after the acquisition.

Upon an acquisition, the Company generally continues to use the classification of acquired loans classified nonaccrual or 90 days and accruing. The Company does not classify acquired loans as TDRs unless the Company modifies an acquired loan subsequent to acquisition that meets the TDR criteria. Reported delinquency of the Company's purchased loan portfolio is based upon the contractual terms of the loans.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of probable and reasonably estimable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. In determining the allowance, the Company estimates losses on individual impaired loans, or groups of loans which are not impaired, where the probable loss can be identified and reasonably estimated. On a quarterly basis, the Company assesses the risk inherent in the Company's loan portfolio based on qualitative and quantitative trends in the portfolio, including the internal risk classification of loans, historical loss rates, changes in the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, industry or borrower concentrations, delinquency trends, detailed reviews of significant loans with identified weaknesses and the impacts of local, regional and national economic factors on the quality of the loan portfolio. Based on this analysis, the Company records a provision for loan losses in order to maintain the allowance at appropriate levels.

Determining the amount of the allowance is considered a critical accounting estimate, as it requires significant judgment and the use of subjective measurements, including management's assessment of overall portfolio quality. The Company maintains the allowance at an amount the Company believes is sufficient to provide for estimated losses inherent in the Company's loan portfolio at each balance sheet date, and fluctuations in the provision for loan losses may result from management's assessment of the adequacy of the allowance. Changes in these estimates and assumptions are possible and may have a material impact on the Company's allowance, and therefore the Company's financial position, liquidity or results of operations.

Goodwill and Core Deposit Intangible. The excess purchase price over the fair value of net assets from acquisitions, or goodwill, is evaluated for impairment at least annually and on an interim basis if an event or circumstance indicates that it is likely an impairment has occurred. Under current accounting standards, the Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, the Company determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, no further testing is necessary. If the Company concludes otherwise, then it is required to perform the first step of the two step impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing the fair value with the carrying amount of the reporting unit. The Company performs its impairment test annually as of December 31. There have been no circumstances since December 31, 2016 that would indicate any impairment has occurred, therefore, management does not believe goodwill is impaired as of September 30, 2017.

Core deposit intangibles are acquired customer relationships that lack physical substance but can be distinguished from goodwill because of contractual or other legal rights or because the asset is capable of being sold or exchanged either on its own or in combination with a related contract, asset, or liability. Core deposit intangibles are being amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of ten years. Core deposit intangibles are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows. If impaired, the assets are recorded at fair value.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The principal objective of the Company's asset and liability management function is to evaluate the interest rate risk within the balance sheet and pursue a controlled assumption of interest rate risk while maximizing net income and preserving adequate levels of liquidity and capital. The Investment Committee of the Bank's Board of Directors has oversight of our asset and liability management function, which is managed by our Treasurer. Our Treasurer meets with our Chief Financial Officer and senior executive management team regularly to review, among other things, the sensitivity of the Company's assets and liabilities to market interest rate changes, local and national market conditions and market interest rates. That group also reviews the liquidity, capital, deposit mix, loan mix and investment positions of our Company.

Our management and our Board of Directors are responsible for managing interest rate risk and employing risk management policies that monitor and limit our exposure to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is measured using net interest income simulations and market value of portfolio equity analyses. These analyses use various assumptions, including the nature and timing of interest rate changes, yield curve shape, prepayments on loans, securities and deposits, deposit decay rates, pricing decisions on loans and deposits, reinvestment/replacement of asset and liability cash flows.

Instantaneous parallel rate shift scenarios are modeled and utilized to evaluate risk and establish exposure limits for acceptable changes in net interest margin. These scenarios, known as rate shocks, simulate an instantaneous change in interest rates and use various assumptions, including, but not limited to, prepayments on loans and securities, deposit decay rates, pricing decisions on loans and deposits, reinvestment and replacement of asset and liability cash flows. We also analyze the economic value of equity as a secondary measure of interest rate risk. This is a complementary measure to net interest income where the calculated value is the result of the market value of assets less the market value of liabilities. The economic value of equity is a longer term view of interest rate risk because it measures the present value of the future cash flows. The impact of changes in interest rates on this calculation is analyzed for the risk to our future earnings and is used in conjunction with the analyses on net interest income.

We conduct periodic analyses of our sensitivity to interest rate risks through the use of a third-party proprietary interest-rate sensitivity model. That model has been customized to our specifications on an installment level basis. The analyses conducted by use of that model are based on current information regarding our actual interest-earnings assets, interest-bearing liabilities, capital and other financial information that we supply. The third party uses that information in the model to estimate our sensitivity to interest rate risk.

Our interest rate risk model indicated that we were in a slightly asset sensitive position as of September 30, 2017. The table below illustrates the impact of an immediate and sustained 200 and 100 basis point increase and a 100 basis point decrease in interest rates on net interest income based on the interest rate risk model as of September 30, 2017:

Hypothetical Shift in Interest Rates (in bps)	% Change in Projected Net Interest Income
200	1.54%
100	0.57%
(100)	1.79%

These are good faith estimates and assume that the composition of our interest sensitive assets and liabilities existing at each period-end and is based on future maturities and market pricing over the relevant twelve month measurement period and that changes in market interest rates are instantaneous and sustained across the yield curve regardless of duration of pricing characteristics of specific assets or liabilities. Also, this analysis does not contemplate any actions that we might undertake in response to changes in market interest rates. We believe these estimates are not necessarily indicative of what actually could occur in the event of immediate interest rate increases or decreases of this magnitude. As interest-bearing assets and liabilities re-price in different time frames and proportions to market interest rate movements, various assumptions must be made based on historical relationships of these variables in reaching any conclusion. Since these correlations are based on competitive and market conditions, we anticipate that our future results will likely be different from the foregoing estimates, and such differences could be material.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q was performed under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that such information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended September 30, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, the Company and Independent Bank are named as defendants in various lawsuits. Management of the Company and Independent Bank, following consultation with legal counsel, do not expect the ultimate disposition of any, or a combination, of these matters to have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company or Independent Bank. A legal proceeding that the Company believes could become material is described below.

Independent Bank is a party to a legal proceeding inherited by Independent Bank in connection with the Company's acquisition of BOH Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiary, Bank of Houston, or BOH, that was completed on April 15, 2014. Several entities related to R. A. Stanford, or the Stanford Entities, including Stanford International Bank, Ltd., or SIBL, had deposit accounts at BOH. Certain individuals who had purchased certificates of deposit from SIBL filed a class action lawsuit against several banks, including BOH, on November 11, 2009 in the U.S. District Court Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division, alleging, among other things, that the plaintiffs were victims of fraud by SIBL and other Stanford Entities and seeking to recover damages and alleged fraudulent transfers by the defendant banks.

On May 1, 2015, the plaintiffs filed a motion requesting permission to file a Second Amended Class Action Complaint in this case, which motion was subsequently granted. The Second Amended Class Action Complaint asserted previously unasserted claims, including aiding and abetting or participation in a fraudulent scheme based upon the large amount of deposits that the Stanford Entities held at BOH and the alleged knowledge of certain BOH officers. Given the new allegations, Independent Bank notified its insurance carriers of the claims made in the Second Amended Class Action Complaint. The insurance carriers have initially indicated that a "loss" has not yet occurred or that the claims are not covered by the policies. However, Independent Bank is continuing to pursue insurance coverage for these claims, as well as for the reimbursement of defense costs, through the initiation of litigation and other means.

Independent Bank believes that the claims made in this lawsuit are without merit and is vigorously defending this lawsuit. This is complex litigation involving a number of procedural matters and issues. As such, Independent Bank is unable to predict when this matter may be resolved and, given the uncertainty of litigation, the ultimate outcome of, or potential costs or damages arising from, this case.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

In evaluating an investment in our securities, investors should consider carefully, among other things, the risk factors previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, in the information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our other reports and registrations statements, and, with respect to our 5.875% Subordinated Notes due August 1, 2024, in the Prospectus Supplement filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5) on June 23, 2016, in each case as filed with the SEC. In addition to the risk factors disclosed in those reports and registrations, you should note the following risk factor:

Catastrophic weather events can have an adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition and operations.

Hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, earthquakes and other natural disasters and severe weather events have caused, and in the future may cause, widespread property damage and significantly and negatively affect the local economies in which the Company operates. For example, in late August 2017, Hurricane Harvey, a Category 4 hurricane, caused catastrophic flooding and unprecedented damage to residences and businesses across Southeast Texas, including

Houston. The Company currently operates 10 banking centers in the greater Houston area. The effect of Hurricane Harvey, and other catastrophic weather events if they were to occur, could have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and business, as well as potentially increase the Company's exposure to credit losses and liquidity risks.

Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None

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Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

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Item 6. EXHIBITS

The following documents are filed as exhibits to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q:

- Exhibit 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Formation of Independent Bank Group, Inc., which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Independent Bank Group, Inc. filed with the SEC on February 27, 2013 (the "S-1 Registration Statement")
- Exhibit 3.2 Certificate of Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Formation of Independent Bank Group, Inc., which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to Amendment No. 2 to the S-1 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on April 1, 2013
- Exhibit 3.3 Third Amended and Restated Bylaws of Independent Bank Group, Inc., which are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Amendment No. 1 to the S-1 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on March 18, 2013
- Exhibit 3.4 Statement of Designations of Senior Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A of Independent Bank Group, Inc., as filed with the Office of the Secretary of State of the State of Texas on April 15, 2014, which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Independent Bank Group, Inc. filed with the SEC on April 17, 2014
- Exhibit 3.5 Certificate of Merger, dated January 2, 2014, of Live Oak Financial Corp. with and into Independent Bank Group, Inc., which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.5 to Amendment No. 1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-196627) filed with the SEC on June 25, 2014 (the "S-3 Registration Statement")
- Exhibit 3.6 Certificate of Merger, dated April 15, 2014, of BOH Holdings, Inc. with and into Independent Bank Group, Inc., which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.6 to Amendment No. 1 to the S-3 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on June 25, 2014
- Exhibit 3.7 Certificate of Merger, dated September 30, 2014, of Houston City Bancshares, Inc. with and into Independent Bank Group, Inc., which is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.7 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, dated July 31, 2015
- Exhibit 3.8 Certificate of Merger, dated March 31, 2017, of Carlile Bancshares, Inc. with and into Independent Bank Group, Inc. which is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.8 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, dated April 27, 2017
- Exhibit 4.1 Form of certificate representing shares of the Registrant's common stock, which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 1 to the Form S-1 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on March 18, 2013

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- Exhibit 4.2 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant, with schedules of differences, which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Form S-1 Registration Statement
- Exhibit 4.3 Subordinated Debt Indenture, dated as of June 25, 2014, between Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, in its capacity as Indenture Trustee, which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to the S-3 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on June 25, 2014
- Exhibit 4.4 First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 17, 2014, between Independent Bank Group, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank Shareowner Services, in its capacity as Indenture Trustee, which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated July 17, 2014
- Exhibit 4.5* Form of Global Note to represent the 5.875% Subordinated Notes due August 1, 2024, of the Registrant
- Exhibit 4.6 Form of Global Note to represent the 5.875% Subordinated Notes due August 1, 2024, of the Registrant, which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 22, 2016

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Exhibit 4.7 Independent Bank 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan, including related Adoption Agreement, which is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on August 29, 2014

The other instruments defining the rights of holders of the long-term debt securities of the Registrant and its subsidiaries are omitted pursuant to section (b)(4)(iii)(A) of Item 601 of Regulation S-K. The Registrant hereby agrees to furnish copies of these instruments to the SEC upon request.

Exhibit 31.1* Chief Executive Officer Section 302 Certification

Exhibit 31.2* Chief Financial Officer Section 302 Certification

Exhibit 32.1** Chief Executive Officer Section 906 Certification

Exhibit 32.2** Chief Financial Officer Section 906 Certification

Exhibit 101.INS * XBRL Instance Document

Exhibit 101.SCH * XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

Exhibit 101.CAL * XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101.DEF * XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101.LAB * XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101.PRE * XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith as an Exhibit.

** Furnished herewith as an Exhibit.

Signatures

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

Independent Bank Group, Inc.

Date: October 26, 2017 By: /s/ David R. Brooks

David R. Brooks
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

Date: October 26, 2017 By: /s/ Michelle S. Hickox

Michelle S. Hickox
Executive Vice President
Chief Financial Officer