

Capitol Federal Financial Inc
Form 424B3
July 16, 2010

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July 9 , 2010

Dear Fellow Stockholder:

You are cordially invited to attend the special meeting of stockholders of Capitol Federal Financial. The meeting will be held on August 24 , 2010 at 10:00 a.m., Central Time, at the Bradbury Thompson Center, 1700 S.W. Jewell, located on the Washburn University Campus, in Topeka, Kansas.

We are soliciting shareholder votes regarding:

The conversion of Capitol Federal Savings Bank from a partially public mutual holding company form of organization to a fully public stock holding company structure. Currently, Capitol Federal Savings Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Capitol Federal Financial (“CFF”), and Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC owns 71% of CFF’s common stock. The remaining 29% of CFF’s common stock is owned by public stockholders. As a result of the conversion, a newly formed company, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., will become the parent of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Each share of CFF common stock owned by the public will be exchanged for shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. so that our existing public stockholders will own the same percentage of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock as they owned of our common stock immediately prior to the conversion; and

The contribution of \$40 million in cash from the proceeds of the stock offering, to the Capitol Federal Foundation, a Kansas corporation not-for-profit that is dedicated to charitable purposes within the communities in which Capitol Federal Savings Bank conducts its business.

The adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes to approve the conversion or the contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation.

The Proxy Vote — Your Vote Is Very Important

We have received conditional regulatory approval to implement the conversion; however, we must also receive the approval of our stockholders. Enclosed is a proxy statement/prospectus describing the proposals before our stockholders. Please promptly vote the enclosed Proxy Card. Our Board of Directors urges you to vote “FOR” each of the proposals set forth in attached the proxy statement/prospectus.

The Exchange

At the conclusion of the conversion, your shares of CFF common stock will be exchanged for shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. The number of shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock that you receive will be based on an exchange ratio that is described in the proxy statement/prospectus. Shortly after the completion of the conversion, our exchange agent will send a transmittal form to each stockholder of CFF who holds stock certificates. The transmittal form will explain the procedure to follow to exchange your shares. Please do not deliver your certificate(s) before you receive the transmittal form. Shares of CFF that are held in street name (e.g. in a

brokerage account) will be converted automatically at the conclusion of the conversion; no action or documentation is required of you.

The Stock Offering

We are offering the shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. for sale at \$10.00 per share. The shares are being offered in a Subscription Offering to eligible customers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. If all shares are not subscribed for in the Subscription Offering, shares are expected to be available in a Community Offering, to CFF public stockholders and others not eligible to place orders in the Subscription Offering. If you are interested in purchasing shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock, you may request a stock order form and prospectus by calling our Stock Information Center at the phone number in the Questions and Answers section that follows. The stock offering period is expected to expire on August 12 , 2010.

Should you have any questions, please refer to the Questions & Answers section.

As Chairman of the Board, I want to express my appreciation for your confidence and support.

Very truly yours,

John B. Dicus
Chairman of the Board

This letter is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy shares of common stock. The offer is made only by the prospectus. These securities are not deposits or savings accounts and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

PROSPECTUS OF CAPITOL FEDERAL FINANCIAL, INC.

PROXY STATEMENT OF CAPITOL FEDERAL FINANCIAL

Capitol Federal Savings Bank is converting from a mutual holding company structure to a fully-public stock holding company structure. Currently, Capitol Federal Savings Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Capitol Federal Financial (“CFF”), and Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC owns 71% of CFF’s common stock. The remaining 29% of CFF’s common stock is owned by public stockholders. As a result of the conversion, a newly formed company, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., will become the parent of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Each share of CFF common stock owned by the public will be exchanged for shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. so that CFF’s existing public stockholders will own the same percentage of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock as they owned of CFF’s common stock immediately prior to the conversion, excluding any new shares purchased by them in the offering and their receipt of cash in lieu of fractional exchange shares, as further discussed below. The actual number of shares that you will receive will depend on the percentage of CFF common stock held by the public at the completion of the conversion, the final independent appraisal of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and the number of shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock sold in the offering described in the following paragraph. It will not depend on the market price of CFF common stock. See “Proposal 1 - Approval of the Plan of Conversion and Reorganization -- Share Exchange Ratio for Current Stockholders” for a discussion of the exchange ratio.

Concurrently with the exchange, we are offering up to 195,500,000 shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., representing the 71% ownership interest of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC in CFF for sale to eligible depositors and certain borrowers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank and to the public, including CFF stockholders, at a price of \$10.00 per share. The conversion of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC and the offering and exchange of common stock by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. is referred to herein as the “conversion and offering.” After the conversion and offering are completed, Capitol Federal Savings Bank will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and 100% of the common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will be owned by public stockholders. As a result of the conversion and offering, CFF and Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC will cease to exist.

In connection with the conversion and offering, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. also intends to contribute to the Capitol Federal Foundation \$40 million in cash. “See Proposal 2— Contribution to the Charitable Foundation.”

CFF’s common stock is currently traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “CFFN.” We expect that Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s shares of common stock will trade on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the trading symbol CFFND for a period of 20 trading days following the completion of this stock offering. Thereafter, the trading symbol will revert to CFFN.

The conversion and offering cannot be completed unless the stockholders of CFF approve the Plan of Conversion and Reorganization of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, referred to herein as the “plan of conversion.” CFF is holding a special meeting of stockholders at the Bradbury Thompson Center, 1700 S.W. Jewell, located on the Washburn University Campus, in Topeka, Kansas, on August 24 , 2010, at 10:00 a.m., Central Time, to consider and vote upon the plan of conversion. CFF’s Board of Directors unanimously recommends that stockholders vote “FOR” the plan of conversion.

The contribution to the charitable foundation must also be approved by the stockholders of CFF at the special meeting of stockholders. However, the completion of the conversion and offering is not dependent upon the approval of the contribution to the charitable foundation. CFF’s board of directors unanimously recommends that stockholders vote “FOR” the contribution to the charitable foundation.

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This document serves as the proxy statement for the special meeting of stockholders of CFF and the prospectus for the shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock to be issued in exchange for shares of CFF common stock. We urge you to read this entire document carefully. You can also obtain information about us from documents that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Office of Thrift Supervision. This document does not serve as the prospectus relating to the offering by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. of its shares of common stock in the offering, which will be made pursuant to a separate prospectus. Stockholders of CFF are not required to participate in the stock offering.

This proxy statement/prospectus contains information that you should consider in evaluating the plan of conversion. In particular, you should carefully read the section captioned "Risk Factors" beginning on page 17 for a discussion of certain risk factors relating to the conversion and offering.

These securities are not deposits or savings accounts and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Office of Thrift Supervision or any state securities regulator has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this proxy statement/prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

For answers to your questions, please read this proxy statement/prospectus, including the Questions and Answers section, beginning on page 1. Questions about voting on the plan of conversion or any other proposal set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus may be directed to our Stock Information Center, at 1-877-518-0123, Monday through Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Central Time.

The date of this proxy statement/prospectus is July 9 , 2010, and it is first being mailed to stockholders of CFF on or about July 16 , 2010.

CAPITOL FEDERAL FINANCIAL
700 South Kansas Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66603
(785) 235-1341

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

On August 24 , 2010, Capitol Federal Financial will hold a special meeting of stockholders at the Bradbury Thompson Center, 1700 S.W. Jewell, located on the Washburn University Campus, in Topeka, Kansas. The meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. , Central Time. At the meeting, stockholders will consider and act on the following:

1. Approval of a Plan of Conversion and Reorganization (referred to as the “plan of conversion”) pursuant to which:
(a) Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, which currently owns 71% of the common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, will merge with and into Capitol Federal Financial, with Capitol Federal Financial being the surviving entity,
(b) Capitol Federal Financial will merge with and into Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., a Maryland corporation recently formed to be the holding company for Capitol Federal Savings Bank, with Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. being the surviving entity, (c) the outstanding shares of Capitol Federal Financial, other than those held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, will be converted into shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., and (d) Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will offer shares of its common stock for sale in a subscription offering and community offering, and, if necessary, a syndicated offering;
2. The contribution of \$40 million in cash from the proceeds of the stock offering to the Capitol Federal Foundation, a Kansas corporation not-for-profit that is dedicated to charitable purposes within the communities in which Capitol Federal Savings Bank conducts its business;
3. The approval of the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the plan of conversion and/or the contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation;
4. The following informational proposals:
 - 4a. Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation to limit the ability of stockholders to remove directors;
 - 4b. Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation requiring a super-majority vote to approve certain amendments to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation;
 - 4c. Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation requiring a super-majority vote of stockholders to approve stockholder-proposed amendments to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s bylaws;
 - 4d. Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation to limit the voting rights of shares beneficially owned in excess of 10% of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s outstanding voting stock; and
5. Such other business that may properly come before the meeting.

NOTE: The Board of Directors is not aware of any other business to come before the meeting.

The provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation and bylaws which are summarized as informational proposals 4a through 4d were approved as part of the process in which our Board of Directors approved

the plan of conversion. These proposals are informational in nature only, because the Office of Thrift Supervision's regulations governing mutual-to-stock conversions do not provide for a separate vote on these matters apart from the vote on the plan of conversion. While we are asking you to vote with respect to each of the informational proposals listed above, the proposed provisions for which an informational vote is requested will become effective if stockholders approve the plan of conversion, regardless of whether stockholders vote to approve any or all of the informational proposals.

The Board of Directors has fixed July 2 , 2010, as the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting and at an adjournment or postponement thereof.

Please complete and sign the enclosed proxy, which is solicited by the Board of Directors, and mail it promptly in the enclosed envelope. If you prefer, you may vote by using the telephone or Internet. For information on submitting your proxy or voting by telephone or Internet, please refer to instructions on the enclosed proxy card. The proxy will not be used if you attend the meeting and vote in person.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JOHN B. DICUS
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Topeka, Kansas
July 9 , 2010

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
ABOUT THE PLAN OF CONVERSION AND REORGANIZATION
AND THE SPECIAL MEETING

You should read this document for more information about the conversion and reorganization, as well as the special meeting of stockholders. The plan of conversion and reorganization described herein (referred to as the “plan of conversion”) and the contribution to our charitable foundation have been conditionally approved by our primary federal regulator, the Office of Thrift Supervision; however, such approval does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement of the plan of conversion by that agency.

Q.WHAT ARE STOCKHOLDERS BEING ASKED TO APPROVE AT THE SPECIAL MEETING?

A. CFF stockholders as of July 2, 2010 are being asked to vote on the plan of conversion pursuant to which Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC will convert from the mutual to the stock form of organization. As part of the conversion, a newly formed Maryland corporation, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., is offering its common stock to eligible depositors and certain borrowers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, to stockholders of CFF as of July 2, 2010 and to the public. The shares offered represent Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC’s current 71% ownership interest in CFF. Voting for approval of the plan of conversion will also include approval of the exchange ratio and the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. (including the anti-takeover provisions and provisions limiting stockholder rights).

Stockholders are also being asked to vote on and approve a proposal to fund the Capitol Federal Foundation with \$40 million in cash from the proceeds of the stock offering and a proposal to adjourn the special meeting if necessary to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the plan of conversion and/or the contribution to the charitable foundation.

Stockholders also are asked to vote on the following informational proposals with respect to the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.:

Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation to limit the ability of stockholders to remove directors;

Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation requiring a super-majority vote to approve certain amendments to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation;

Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation requiring a super-majority vote of stockholders to approve stockholder-proposed amendments to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s bylaws; and

Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation to limit the voting rights of shares beneficially owned in excess of 10% of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s outstanding voting stock.

The provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation and bylaws that are included as informational proposals were approved as part of the process in which our Board of Directors approved the plan of conversion. These proposals are informational in nature only, because the Office of Thrift Supervision’s regulations governing mutual-to-stock conversions do not provide for a separate vote on these matters apart from the vote on the plan of conversion. While we are asking you to vote with respect to each of the informational proposals listed above, the proposed provisions for which an informational vote is requested will become effective if stockholders approve the plan of conversion, regardless of whether stockholders vote to approve any or all of the informational

proposals. The provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation and bylaws which are summarized above as informational proposals may have the effect of deterring, or rendering more difficult, attempts by third parties to obtain control of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. if such attempts are not approved by the Board of Directors, or may make the removal of the Board of Directors or management, or the appointment of new directors, more difficult.

Your vote is important. Without sufficient votes “FOR” approval of the plan of conversion, we cannot implement the plan of conversion and the related stock offering. We also cannot fund the charitable foundation without sufficient votes “FOR” that proposal.

Q.WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR THE CONVERSION AND RELATED OFFERING?

A. Our primary reasons for converting and raising additional capital through the offering are:

to eliminate some of the uncertainties associated with proposed financial regulatory reforms which are expected to result in changes to our primary bank regulator and holding company regulator as well as changes in regulations applicable to us, including, but not limited to, capital requirements, payment of dividends and conversion to full stock form;

the stock holding company structure is a more familiar form of organization, which we believe will make our common stock more appealing to investors, and will give us greater flexibility to access the capital markets through possible future equity and debt offerings, although we have no current plans, agreements or understandings regarding any additional securities offerings;

to improve the liquidity of our shares of common stock and provide more flexible capital management strategies; and

to finance, where opportunities are presented, the acquisition of financial institutions or their branches or other financial service companies primarily in, or adjacent to, our market areas, although we do not currently have any understandings or agreements regarding any specific acquisition transaction.

Q.WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR THE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHARITABLE FOUNDATION?

A. Capitol Federal Savings Bank has a long-standing commitment to charitable contributions within the communities in which we conduct our business. The foundation has enhanced our ability to support community development and charitable causes and additional funding will enable us to increase our commitment to our communities.

Q. HOW WILL THE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHARITABLE FOUNDATION AFFECT THE NEW STOCK HOLDING COMPANY AND ITS STOCKHOLDERS?

A. The contribution of cash to the charitable foundation will result in an expense, and a related reduction in earnings, for the new holding company for the quarter in which the conversion is completed.

Q. WHAT WILL STOCKHOLDERS RECEIVE FOR THEIR EXISTING CFF SHARES?

A. As more fully described in “Proposal 1 — Approval of the Plan of Conversion and Reorganization —Share Exchange Ratio for Current Stockholders,” depending on the number of shares sold in the offering, each share of common stock that you own at the time of the completion of the conversion will be exchanged for between 2.7686 shares at the minimum and 3.7457 shares at the maximum of the offering range of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock (cash will be paid in lieu of any fractional shares). For example, if you own 100 shares of CFF common stock, and the exchange ratio is 3.2572 (at the midpoint of the offering range), after the conversion you will receive 325 shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock and \$7.20 in cash, the value of the fractional share, based on the \$10.00 per share purchase price of stock in the offering.

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Stockholders who hold shares in street-name at a brokerage firm or other nominee do not need to take any action to exchange their shares of common stock. Your shares will be automatically exchanged within your account. Stockholders with CFF stock certificates will receive a transmittal form from our exchange agent with instructions on how to surrender their existing stock certificates for common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. after completion of the conversion. You should not submit a stock certificate until you receive a transmittal form.

Q.WHY WILL THE SHARES THAT I RECEIVE BE BASED ON A PRICE OF \$10.00 PER SHARE RATHER THAN THE TRADING PRICE OF THE COMMON STOCK PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF THE CONVERSION?

A. The \$10.00 per share price was selected primarily because it is a commonly selected per share price for mutual-to-stock conversion offerings. The amount of common stock Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will issue at \$10.00 per share in the offering and the exchange is based on an independent appraisal of the estimated market value of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and the number of shares sold in the offering, assuming the conversion and offering are completed. RP Financial, LC., an appraisal firm experienced in appraisals of financial institutions, has estimated that, as of May 28, 2010, this market value ranged from \$2.05 billion to \$2.77 billion, with a midpoint of \$2.41 billion. Based on this valuation, the number of shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. that existing public stockholders of CFF will receive in exchange for their shares of CFF common stock will range from 60,328,085 to 81,620,351, with a midpoint of 70,974,218 (with a value of \$603.28 million to \$816.20 million, with a midpoint of \$709.74 million, at \$10.00 per share). The number of shares received by the existing public stockholders of CFF is intended to maintain their existing 29% ownership in our organization (excluding any new shares purchased by them in the offering and their receipt of cash in lieu of fractional exchange shares). The independent appraisal is based primarily on CFF's financial condition and results of operations, the pro forma impact of the additional capital raised by the sale of shares of common stock in the offering, and an analysis of a peer group of ten publicly traded savings bank and thrift holding companies that RP Financial, LC. considered comparable to CFF.

Q. DOES THE EXCHANGE RATIO DEPEND ON THE TRADING PRICE OF CFF COMMON STOCK?

A. No, the exchange ratio will not be based on the market price of CFF common stock. Therefore, changes in the price of CFF common stock between now and the completion of the conversion and offering will not affect the calculation of the exchange ratio.

Q.SHOULD I SUBMIT MY STOCK CERTIFICATES NOW?

A. No. If you hold stock certificate(s), instructions for exchanging the certificates will be sent to you by our exchange agent after completion of the conversion. If your shares are held in "street name" (e.g., in a brokerage account) rather than in certificate form, the share exchange will be reflected automatically in your account upon completion of the conversion.

Q.HOW DO I VOTE?

A. Mark your vote, sign each proxy card enclosed and return the card(s) to us, in the enclosed proxy reply envelope. If you prefer, you may vote by using the telephone or Internet. For information on submitting your proxy or voting by telephone or Internet, please refer to instructions on the enclosed proxy card. Your vote is important! Please vote promptly.

You may also vote in person at the special meeting. If you plan to attend the special meeting and wish to vote in person, we will give you a ballot at the special meeting. However, if your shares are held in the name of your broker, bank or other nominee, you will need to obtain a proxy form from the institution that holds your shares indicating that you were the beneficial owner of CFF common stock on July 2, 2010, the record date for voting at the special meeting.

Q.IF MY SHARES ARE HELD IN STREET NAME, WILL MY BROKER, BANK OR OTHER NOMINEE AUTOMATICALLY VOTE ON THE PLAN AND THE CONTRIBUTION TO THE FOUNDATION ON MY BEHALF?

A. No. Your broker, bank or other nominee will not be able to vote your shares on these matters without instructions from you. You should instruct your broker, bank or other nominee to vote your shares, using the directions that they provide to you.

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Q.WHAT HAPPENS IF I DON'T VOTE?

A. Your vote is very important. Not voting will have the same effect as voting "AGAINST" the plan of conversion. Without sufficient favorable votes "FOR" the plan of conversion, we will not proceed with the conversion and offering. Without sufficient favorable votes "for" the contribution to the charitable foundation, we cannot fund the charitable foundation. Our Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote "FOR" each of the proposals set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q.WHAT IF I DO NOT GIVE VOTING INSTRUCTIONS TO MY BROKER, BANK OR OTHER NOMINEE?

A. Your vote is important. If you do not instruct your broker, bank or other nominee to vote your shares, the "unvoted" proxy will have the same effect as a vote "against" the plan of conversion and "against" the contribution to the charitable foundation.

Q.MAY I PLACE AN ORDER TO PURCHASE SHARES IN THE OFFERING, IN ADDITION TO THE SHARES THAT I WILL RECEIVE IN THE EXCHANGE?

A. Yes. Eligible depositors and certain borrowers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank have priority subscription rights allowing them to purchase common stock in a subscription offering. Shares not purchased in the subscription offering are expected to be sold to the public, including CFF stockholders, in a community offering, as described herein. In the event orders for Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock in a community offering exceed the number of shares available for sale, shares may be allocated (to the extent shares remain available) first to cover orders of natural persons residing in the counties and metropolitan statistical areas in which we have offices; second to cover orders of CFF stockholders as of July 2, 2010; and thereafter to cover orders of the general public. Stockholders of CFF are subject to an ownership limitation. Shares of common stock that you purchase in the offering individually and together with associates and persons acting in concert, plus any shares you and they receive in exchange for existing shares of CFF common stock, may not exceed 5% of the total shares of common stock to be issued and outstanding after the completion of the conversion and offering. If you would like to receive a prospectus and stock order form, you must call our Stock Information Center at 877-518-0123, Monday through Friday between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Central Time. The Stock Information Center is closed weekends and bank holidays.

Q.WILL THE CONVERSION HAVE ANY EFFECT ON DEPOSIT AND LOAN ACCOUNTS AT CAPITOL FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK?

A. No. The account number, amount, interest rate and withdrawal rights of deposit accounts will remain unchanged. Deposits will continue to be federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to the legal limit. Loans and rights of borrowers will not be affected. Depositors will no longer have voting rights in the mutual holding company, which will cease to exist, after the conversion and offering. Only stockholders of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will have voting rights after the conversion and offering.

Q. WHAT IF THE PLAN OF CONVERSION AND REORGANIZATION IS APPROVED BUT THE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHARITABLE FOUNDATION IS NOT APPROVED?

A. The contribution to the charitable foundation will only be made if both proposals are approved. If the contribution to the charitable foundation is not approved, our board of directors will complete the conversion and stock offering without the contribution to the charitable foundation.

OTHER QUESTIONS?

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For answers to other questions, please read this proxy statement/prospectus. Questions about voting on the plan of conversion or other matters to be considered at the special meeting or about the stock offering may be directed to our Stock Information Center, at 877-518-0123 , Monday through Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Central Time. The Stock Information Center is closed weekends and bank holidays.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights material information from this proxy statement/prospectus and may not contain all the information that is important to you. To understand the conversion and other proposals fully, you should read this entire document carefully, including the sections entitled “Risk Factors,” “Proposal 1 — Approval of The Plan of Conversion and Reorganization,” “Proposal 2 — Contribution to the Charitable Foundation,” “Proposal 3 — Adjournment of the Special Meeting,” “Proposals 4a through 4d — Informational Proposals Related to the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.” and the consolidated financial statements and the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The Capitol Federal Financial Special Meeting

Date, Time and Place. CFF will hold its special meeting of stockholders at the Bradbury Thompson Center, 1700 S.W. Jewell, located on the Washburn University Campus, in Topeka, Kansas., on August 24 , 2010, at 10:00 a.m. , Central Time.

The Proposals. Stockholders will be voting on the following proposals at the special meeting:

1. Approval of a plan of conversion pursuant to which: (a) Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, which currently owns 71% of the common stock of CFF, will merge with and into CFF, with CFF being the surviving entity, (b) CFF will merge with and into Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., a Maryland corporation recently formed to be the holding company for Capitol Federal Savings Bank, with Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. being the surviving entity, (c) the outstanding shares of CFF, other than those held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, will be converted into shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., and (d) Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will offer shares of its common stock for sale in a subscription offering and community offering, and, if necessary, a syndicated offering;
2. The contribution of \$40 million in cash from the proceeds of the stock offering to the Capitol Federal Foundation, a Kansas corporation not-for-profit that is dedicated to charitable purposes within the communities in which Capitol Federal Savings Bank conducts its business;
3. Approval of the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the plan of conversion and/or the contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation;
4. The following informational proposals:
 - 4a. Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation to limit the ability of stockholders to remove directors;
 - 4b. super-majority vote to approve certain amendments to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation;
 - 4c. Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation requiring a super-majority vote of stockholders to approve stockholder-proposed amendments to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s bylaws;
 - 4d. Approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation to limit the voting rights of shares beneficially owned in excess of 10% of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s outstanding voting stock; and
5. Such other business that may properly come before the meeting.

The provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation and bylaws which are summarized as informational proposals 4a through 4d were approved as part of the process in which our Board of Directors approved the plan of conversion. These proposals are informational in nature only, because the Office of Thrift Supervision's regulations governing mutual-to-stock conversions do not provide for a separate vote on these matters apart from the vote on the plan of conversion. While we are asking you to vote with respect to each of the informational proposals listed above, the proposed provisions for which an informational vote is requested will become effective if stockholders approve the plan of conversion, regardless of whether stockholders vote to approve any or all of the informational proposals. The provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation and bylaws which are summarized as informational proposals may have the effect of deterring or rendering more difficult attempts by third parties to obtain control of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., if such attempts are not approved by the Board of Directors, or may make the removal of the Board of Directors or management, or the appointment of new directors, more difficult.

Vote Required for Approval of Proposals by the Stockholders of Capitol Federal Financial

Proposal 1: Approval of the Plan of Conversion. We must obtain the affirmative vote of (i) two-thirds of the total number of votes entitled to be cast by CFF stockholders at the special meeting, including shares held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, and (ii) a majority of the total number of votes entitled to be cast by CFF stockholders at the special meeting other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC.

Proposal 2: Approval of the Contribution to the Charitable Foundation. The contribution of \$40 million in cash from the proceeds of the stock offering to the Capitol Federal Foundation must be approved by at least a majority of the total number of votes entitled to be cast at the special meeting by CFF stockholders, and by at least a majority of the total number of votes entitled to be cast at the special meeting by CFF stockholders other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC.

Proposal 3: Approval of the adjournment of the special meeting. We must obtain the affirmative vote of a majority of the total number of votes cast at the special meeting by CFF stockholders to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the plan of conversion and/or the contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation.

Informational Proposals 4a through 4d. The provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation and bylaws which are summarized as informational proposals were approved as part of the process in which the Board of Directors of CFF approved the plan of conversion. While we are asking you to vote with respect to each of the informational proposals listed above, the proposed provisions for which an informational vote is requested will become effective if stockholders approve the plan of conversion, regardless of whether stockholders vote to approve any or all of the informational proposals.

The Companies

Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. is a newly formed Maryland corporation that was incorporated in April 2010 to be the successor corporation to CFF upon completion of the conversion. Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will own all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Savings Bank upon completion of the conversion. Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s executive offices are located at 700 South Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66603. Our telephone number at this address is (785) 235-1341.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC. Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC is the federally chartered mutual holding company of CFF. Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC's principal business activity is the ownership of 52,192,817 shares of common stock of CFF, or 71% of the issued and outstanding shares as of July 2, 2010. After the completion of the conversion, Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC will cease to exist.

Capitol Federal Financial. CFF is a federally chartered stock holding company that owns all of the outstanding common stock of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. At March 31, 2010, CFF had consolidated assets of \$8.49 billion, deposits of \$4.32 billion and stockholders' equity of \$946.1 million. After the completion of the conversion, CFF will cease to exist, and will be succeeded by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. As of July 2, 2010, CFF had 73,990,978 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, of which 52,192,817 shares were owned by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC. The remaining 21,798,161 shares of CFF common stock outstanding as of that date were held by the public.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Capitol Federal Savings Bank is a federally chartered stock savings bank headquartered in Topeka, Kansas. Capitol Federal Savings Bank was founded in 1893 as a mutual savings institution. In 1999, Capitol Federal Savings Bank converted to stock form and became the wholly owned subsidiary

of CFF as part of a mutual holding company reorganization and stock issuance. Capitol Federal Savings Bank provides a full range of retail banking services through its 35 traditional and 10 in-store banking offices serving primarily the metropolitan areas of Topeka, Wichita, Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia and Salina, Kansas and a portion of the metropolitan area of greater Kansas City.

Plan of Conversion and Reorganization

The Boards of Directors of CFF, Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, Capitol Federal Savings Bank and Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. have adopted a plan of conversion pursuant to which Capitol Federal Savings Bank will reorganize from a mutual holding company structure to a stock holding company structure. Public stockholders of CFF will receive shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. in exchange for their shares of CFF common stock based on an exchange ratio. This conversion to a stock holding company structure also includes the offering by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. of shares of its common stock to eligible depositors and certain borrowers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank in a subscription offering and, if necessary, to the public in a community offering and/or syndicated offering. Following the conversion and offering, Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC and CFF will no longer exist, and Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will be the parent company of Capitol Federal Savings Bank.

The conversion and offering cannot be completed unless the stockholders of CFF approve the plan of conversion. CFF's stockholders will vote on the plan of conversion at CFF's special meeting. This document is the proxy statement used by CFF's Board of Directors to solicit proxies for the special meeting. It is also the prospectus of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. regarding the shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock to be issued to CFF's stockholders in the share exchange. This document does not serve as the prospectus relating to the offering by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. of its shares of common stock in the subscription offering and any community offering or syndicated offering, which will be made pursuant to a separate prospectus.

In connection with the conversion and offering, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. also intends to contribute to the Capitol Federal Foundation \$40 million in cash. The contribution to the foundation must be approved by the stockholders of Capitol Federal Financial. Stockholder approval of the contribution to the charitable foundation is not, however, a condition to the completion of the conversion and offering.

Our Current Organizational Structure

In 1999, CFF became the mid-tier stock holding company of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, owning 100% of Capitol Federal Savings Bank's stock, and conducted an initial public offering by selling a minority of CFF's common stock to the public. The majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of CFF are owned by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, which is a federally chartered mutual holding company with no stockholders.

Pursuant to the terms of the Plan of Conversion and Reorganization of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, which is referred to throughout this prospectus as the plan of conversion and reorganization, Capitol Federal Savings Bank will convert from the mutual holding company to the stock holding company corporate structure. As part of the conversion, we are offering for sale in a subscription offering, a community offering and possibly a syndicated offering, the majority ownership interest of CFF that is currently owned by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC. In addition, we intend to make a cash contribution to our existing charitable foundation. Upon completion of the conversion, Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC will cease to exist, and we will complete the transition from partial to full public stock ownership. In addition, as part of the conversion, existing public stockholders of CFF will receive shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. in exchange for their shares of CFF common stock pursuant to an exchange ratio that maintains their same percentage ownership in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. (excluding any new shares purchased by them in the offering and their receipt of cash in lieu of fractional exchange shares) they had in CFF immediately prior to the completion of the conversion and offering.

The following diagram shows our current organizational structure:

Our Organizational Structure Following the Conversion

After the conversion and offering are completed, we will be organized as a fully public stock holding company, as follows:

Reasons for the Conversion and the Offering

Our primary reasons for converting and raising additional capital through the offering are:

to eliminate some of the uncertainties associated with proposed financial regulatory reforms which are expected to result in changes to our primary bank regulator and holding company regulator as well as changes in regulations applicable to us, including, but not limited to, capital requirements, payment of dividends and conversion to full stock form;

the stock holding company structure is a more familiar form of organization, which we believe will make our common stock more appealing to investors, and will give us greater flexibility to access the capital markets through possible future equity and debt offerings, although we have no current plans, agreements or understandings regarding any additional securities offerings;

to improve the liquidity of our shares of common stock and provide more flexible capital management strategies; and

to finance, where opportunities are presented, the acquisition of financial institutions or their branches or other financial service companies primarily in, or adjacent to, our market areas, although we do not currently have any understandings or agreements regarding any specific acquisition transaction.

Conditions to Completion of the Conversion

The Office of Thrift Supervision has conditionally approved the plan of conversion; however, this approval does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement of the plan of conversion by that agency.

We cannot complete the conversion unless:

The plan of conversion is approved by at least a majority of votes eligible to be cast by members of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC (depositors of Capitol Federal Savings Bank as of July 2, 2010, and borrowers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank as of January 6, 1993 whose loan remains outstanding on the voting record date);

The plan of conversion is approved by a vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of common stock of CFF as of July 2, 2010, including shares held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC. (Because Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC owns 71% of the outstanding shares of CFF common stock, we expect that Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC and our directors and executive officers effectively will control the outcome of this vote);

The plan of conversion is approved by a vote of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of CFF as of July 2, 2010, excluding those shares held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC;

We sell at least the minimum number of shares of common stock offered; and

We receive the final approval of the Office of Thrift Supervision to complete the conversion; however, this approval does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement of the plan of conversion by that agency.

Subject to member, stockholder and regulatory approvals, we intend to fund the charitable foundation in connection with the conversion. Member and stockholder approval of the contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation, however, is not a condition to the completion of the conversion and offering.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC intends to vote its ownership interest in favor of the plan of conversion and in favor of the contribution to the charitable foundation. At July 2, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC owned 71% of the outstanding shares of common stock of CFF. The directors, chairman emeritus and executive officers of CFF and their affiliates owned 2,073,629 shares of CFF, or 2.8% of the outstanding shares of common stock as of July 2, 2010. They have indicated their intention to vote those shares in favor of the plan of conversion and in favor of the contribution to the charitable foundation.

The Exchange of Existing Shares of CFF Common Stock

Each publicly held share of CFF common stock, on the effective date of the conversion, will be converted into the right to receive a number of shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock. The number of shares of common stock will be determined pursuant to the exchange ratio, which ensures that the public stockholders will own the same percentage of common stock in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. after the conversion as they held in CFF immediately prior to the conversion, excluding any new shares purchased by them in the offering and their receipt of cash in lieu of fractional exchange shares. The exchange ratio is not dependent on the market value of our currently outstanding CFF common stock. The exchange ratio is based on the percentage of CFF common stock held by the public, the independent valuation of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. prepared by RP Financial, LC. and the number of shares of common stock sold in the offering.

The following table shows how the exchange ratio will adjust, based on the number of shares of common stock issued in the offering and the shares of CFF common stock issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2010. The table also shows the number of whole shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock a hypothetical owner of CFF common stock would receive in exchange for 100 shares of CFF common stock owned at the completion of the conversion, depending on the number of shares of common stock sold in the offering.

	New Shares to be Sold in This Offering		New Shares to be Exchanged for Existing Shares of CFF		Total Shares of Common Stock to be Outstanding After the Offering	Exchange Ratio	New Shares That Would be Received for 100 Existing Shares
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent			
	Minimum	144,500,000	70.6 %	60,328,085			
Midpoint	170,000,000	70.6 %	70,974,218	29.4 %	240,974,218	3.2572	325
Maximum	195,500,000	70.6 %	81,620,351	29.4 %	277,120,351	3.7457	374

No fractional shares of CFF common stock will be issued to any public stockholder of CFF. For each fractional share that would otherwise be issued, CFF will pay in cash an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying the fractional share interest to which the holder would otherwise be entitled by the \$10.00 per share purchase price of the common stock in the offering. See "Proposal 1 - Approval of the Plan of Conversion and Reorganization -- Exchange of Existing Stockholders' Stock Certificates."

Outstanding options to purchase shares of CFF common stock will convert into and become options to purchase shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock. The number of shares of common stock to be received upon exercise of these options will be determined pursuant to the exchange ratio. The aggregate exercise price, duration and vesting schedule of these options will not be affected by the conversion. At March 31, 2010, there were 412,931 outstanding options to purchase shares of CFF common stock, 309,731 of which have vested. Such options will be converted into options to purchase 1,143,240 shares of common stock at the minimum of the offering range and 1,546,715 shares of common stock at the maximum of the offering range. Because Office of Thrift Supervision regulations prohibit us from repurchasing our common stock during the first year following the conversion unless compelling business reasons exist, we may use authorized but unissued shares to fund option exercises that occur during the first year following the conversion. If all existing options were exercised for authorized but unissued shares of common stock following the conversion, stockholders would experience dilution of approximately 0.51% at the minimum and maximum of the offering range.

How We Determined the Offering Range, the Exchange Ratio and the \$10.00 Per Share Stock Price

The offering range and exchange ratio are based on an independent appraisal of the estimated market value of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., assuming the conversion, the exchange and the offering are completed and the charitable foundation is funded with a cash contribution. RP Financial, LC. is an appraisal firm experienced in appraisals of financial institutions. RP Financial, LC. has estimated that, as of May 28, 2010, this estimated pro forma market value was \$2.41 billion, which was a reduction from the value determined as of April 16, 2010, due to a decline in the market value of the appraisal peer group. The valuation was updated in accordance with Office of Thrift Supervision regulations. Based on the regulations, the market value is the midpoint of a range with a minimum of \$2.05 billion and a maximum of \$2.77 billion. Based on this valuation, the regulatory established range, the 71% ownership

interest of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC being sold in the offering and the \$10.00 per share price, the number of shares of common stock being offered for sale by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will range from 144,500,000 shares to 195,500,000 shares. The \$10.00 per share price was selected primarily because it is the price most commonly used in mutual-to-stock conversions of financial institutions. The exchange ratio will range from 2.7686 shares at the minimum of the offering range to 3.7457 shares at the maximum of the offering range in order to preserve the existing percentage ownership of public stockholders of CFF in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. (excluding any new shares purchased by them in the offering and their receipt of cash in lieu of fractional exchange shares).

The independent appraisal is based primarily on CFF’s financial condition and results of operations, the pro forma impact of the additional capital raised by the sale of shares of common stock in the offering, and an analysis of a peer group of 10 publicly traded savings bank and thrift holding companies that RP Financial, LC. considered comparable to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. The appraised value is not the same as the current book value or the current fair value of CFF, primarily because it reflects the net proceeds to be received in the offering. See “Proposal 1—Approval of the Plan of Conversion and Reorganization—Stock Pricing and Number of Shares to be Issued” for a complete discussion of the valuation methodology used by RP Financial, LC. in determining the pro forma market value of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.

The appraisal peer group consists of the following companies. Total assets are as of March 31, 2010.

Company Name and Ticker Symbol	Exchange	Headquarters	Total Assets (in millions)
Washington Federal, Inc. (WFSL)	NASDAQ	Seattle, WA	\$ 13,803
NewAlliance Bancshares (NAL)	NYSE	New Haven, CT	\$ 8,501
Flushing Financial Corp. (FFIC)	NASDAQ	Lake Success, NY	\$ 4,183
Dime Community Bancshares (DCOM)	NASDAQ	Brooklyn, NY	\$ 4,114
TrustCo Bank Corp NY (TRST)	NASDAQ	Glenville, NY	\$ 3,719
Bank Mutual Corp. (BKMU)	NASDAQ	Milwaukee, WI	\$ 3,445
First Financial Holding Inc. (FFCH)	NASDAQ	Charleston, SC	\$ 3,381
Provident NY Bancorp, Inc. (PBNY)	NASDAQ	Montebello, NY	\$ 2,936
Brookline Bancorp, Inc. (BRKL)	NASDAQ	Brookline, MA	\$ 2,639
Danvers Bancorp, Inc. (DNBK)	NASDAQ	Danvers, MA	\$ 2,455

The independent appraisal does not indicate actual market value. Do not assume or expect that the estimated pro forma market value as indicated above means that, after the offering, the shares of our common stock will trade at or above the \$10.00 purchase price.

The following table presents a summary of selected pricing ratios for the peer group companies and Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. (on a pro forma basis). The pricing ratios are based on earnings and other information as of and for the twelve months ended March 31, 2010, stock price information as of May 28, 2010, as reflected in RP Financial, LC.’s appraisal report, dated May 28, 2010, and the number of shares outstanding as described in “Pro Forma Data.” Compared to the average pricing of the peer group, our pro forma pricing ratios at the maximum of the offering range indicated a premium of 83.6% on a price-to-core earnings basis and a discount of 23.0% on a price-to-tangible book value basis.

	Price-to-core- earnings multiple(1)		Price-to-tangible book value ratio	
Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. (on a pro forma basis, assuming completion of the conversion)				
Minimum	27.38	x	92.00	%
Midpoint	31.27	x	98.04	%
Maximum	34.95	x	103.09	%
Valuation of peer group companies, as of May 28, 2010				
Average	19.04	x	133.93	%

Median 16.84 x 133.17 %

(1) Information is derived from the RP Financial, LC. appraisal report and is based upon estimated core earnings for the twelve months ended March 31, 2010. These ratios are different from the ratios in "Pro Forma Data."

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Our Board of Directors, in reviewing and approving the independent appraisal, considered the range of price-to-core earnings multiples and the range of price-to-tangible book value ratios based upon the number of shares of common stock to be sold in the offering, and did not consider one valuation approach to be more important than the other. The estimated appraised value and the resulting discounts and premiums took into consideration the potential financial impact of the offering, the contribution to the charitable foundation and the repayment of junior subordinated debentures (debentures).

The independent appraisal also reflects the cash contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation. The cash contribution to the charitable foundation will reduce our estimated pro forma market value. See “Comparison of Valuation and Pro Forma Data With and Without the Contribution to the Charitable Foundation.”

RP Financial, LC. will reconfirm the independent appraisal prior to the completion of the conversion. If the estimated appraised value changes to either below \$2.05 billion or above \$2.77 billion, then, after consulting with the Office of Thrift Supervision, we may: terminate the offering and promptly return all funds; set a new offering range, promptly return all funds and give all subscribers updated information and the opportunity to place a new order; or take such other actions as may be permitted by the Office of Thrift Supervision and the Securities and Exchange Commission. See “Proposal 1—Approval of the Plan of Conversion and Reorganization — Stock Pricing and Number of Shares to be Issued.”

How We Intend to Use the Proceeds From the Offering

Assuming we sell 195,500,000 shares of common stock in the stock offering, equal to the maximum of the offering range, and we have net proceeds of \$1.88 billion, we intend to distribute the net proceeds as follows:

\$941.8 million (50.0% of the net proceeds) will be invested in Capitol Federal Savings Bank;

\$78.2 million (4.2% of the net proceeds) will be loaned by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. to the employee stock ownership plan to fund its purchase of our shares of common stock;

\$40.0 million (2.1% of the net proceeds) will be contributed by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. to the Capitol Federal Foundation;

\$53.6 million (2.8% of the net proceeds) will be used by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. to repay outstanding debentures; and

\$770.0 million (40.9% of the net proceeds) will be retained by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.

We may use the funds that we retain for investments, to pay cash dividends, to repurchase shares of common stock and for other general corporate purposes. Capitol Federal Savings Bank may use the proceeds it receives to support increased lending, including loan purchases, and other products and services. The net proceeds retained also may be used for future business expansion through acquisitions of banks, thrifts and other financial services companies, and opening or acquiring branch offices. We have no current arrangements or agreements with respect to any such acquisitions. Initially, a substantial portion of the net proceeds will be invested in short-term investments and mortgage-backed securities consistent with our investment policy.

Benefits to Management and Potential Dilution to Stockholders Resulting from the Conversion

Employee Stock Ownership Plan. Our tax-qualified employee stock ownership plan expects to purchase up to 4.0% of the shares of common stock we sell in the offering, or 7,820,000 shares of common stock assuming we sell the

maximum number of shares proposed to be sold. When these shares are combined with the existing shares owned by the employee stock ownership plan, the plan will own approximately 6.2% of the shares outstanding following the conversion. We reserve the right to purchase shares of common stock in the open market following the offering in order to fund all or a portion of the employee stock ownership plan. Assuming the employee stock ownership plan purchases 7,820,000 shares in the offering, 4.0% of the maximum of the offering range, we will recognize additional compensation expense, after tax, of approximately \$1.6 million annually over a 30-year period, assuming the loan to the employee stock ownership plan has a 30-year term and an interest rate equal to the prime rate as published in The Wall Street Journal, and the shares of common stock have a fair market value of \$10.00 per share for the full 30-year period. If, in the future, the shares of common stock have a fair market value greater or less than \$10.00, the compensation expense will increase or decrease accordingly. We also reserve the right to have the employee stock ownership plan purchase more than 4.0% of the shares of common stock sold in the offering if necessary to complete the offering at the minimum of the offering range.

Stock-Based Incentive Plan. We also intend to implement a new stock-based incentive plan no earlier than six months after completion of the conversion. Stockholder approval of this plan will be required. The stock-based incentive plan may reserve a number of shares up to 2.0% of the shares of common stock sold in the offering, or up to 3,910,000 shares of common stock at the maximum of the offering range, for awards of restricted stock to key employees and directors, at no cost to the recipients, subject to adjustment as may be required by Office of Thrift Supervision regulations or policy to reflect restricted stock awards previously made by CFF. If the shares of common stock awarded under the stock-based incentive plan come from authorized but unissued shares of common stock, stockholders would experience dilution of up to approximately 1.39% in their ownership interest in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. The stock-based incentive plan may also reserve a number of shares equal to up to 5.0% of the shares of common stock sold in the offering, or up to 9,775,000 shares of common stock at the maximum of the offering range, for issuance pursuant to grants of stock options to key employees and directors, subject to adjustment as may be required by Office of Thrift Supervision regulations or policy to reflect stock options previously granted by CFF. If the shares of common stock issued upon the exercise of options come from authorized but unissued shares of common stock, stockholders would experience dilution of up to 3.41% in their ownership interest in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. Restricted stock awards and stock option grants made pursuant to a plan implemented within twelve months following the completion of the conversion and the offering would be subject to Office of Thrift Supervision regulations, including a requirement that stock awards and stock options vest over a period of not less than five years. If the stock-based incentive plan is adopted more than one year after the completion of the conversion, awards of restricted stock or grants of stock options under the plan would not be subject to regulatory vesting requirements. We intend to fund the stock-based incentive plan through open market purchases rather than through the issuance of authorized but unissued shares of common stock, subject to future market conditions and regulatory limitations described below. For a description of our current stock-based incentive plans, see “Management - Compensation Discussion and Analysis” and “Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.”

The following table summarizes the number of shares of common stock and the aggregate dollar value of grants that are expected under the new stock-based incentive plan as a result of the conversion. The table also shows the dilution to stockholders if all such shares are issued from authorized but unissued shares, instead of shares purchased in the open market. A portion of the stock grants shown in the table below may be made to non-management employees.

	Number of Shares to be Granted or Purchased(1)				Value of Grants(2)	
	At Minimum of Offering Range	At Maximum of Offering Range	As a Percentage of Common Stock to be Sold in the Offering (Dollars in thousands)	Dilution Resulting From Issuance of Shares for Stock- Based Incentive Plans(3)	At Minimum of Offering Range	At Maximum of Offering Range
Employee stock ownership plan	5,780,000	7,820,000	4.00	% NA	\$57,800	\$78,200
Restricted stock awards	2,890,000	3,910,000	2.00	1.39	% 28,900	39,100
Stock options	7,225,000	9,775,000	5.00	3.41	% 17,557	23,753
Total	15,895,000	21,505,000	11.00	% 4.80	% \$104,257	\$141,053

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- (1) The table assumes that the stock-based incentive plan awards a number of options and restricted stock equal to 5.0% and 2.0% of the shares of common stock sold in the offering, respectively.
 - (2) The actual value of restricted stock awards will be determined based on their fair value as of the date grants are made. For purposes of this table, fair value for stock awards is assumed to be the same as the offering price of \$10.00 per share. The fair value of stock options has been estimated at \$2.43 per option using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: a grant-date share price and option exercise price of \$10.00; an expected option life of 10 years; a dividend yield of 3.0%; an interest rate of 3.84%; and a volatility rate of 23.90%. The actual value of option grants will be determined by the grant-date fair value of the options, which will depend on a number of factors, including the valuation assumptions used in the option pricing model ultimately adopted.
 - (3) Represents the dilution of stock ownership interest. No dilution is reflected for the employee stock ownership plan because these shares are assumed to be purchased in the offering.

We may fund our plans through open market purchases, as opposed to new issuances of common stock; however, if any options previously granted under our existing equity incentive plan are exercised during the first year following completion of the offering, they will be funded with newly issued shares since Office of Thrift Supervision regulations do not permit us to repurchase our shares during the first year following the completion of this offering except to fund the grants of restricted stock under the stock-based incentive plan or, with prior regulatory approval, under extraordinary circumstances. The Office of Thrift Supervision has previously advised that the exercise of outstanding options and cancellation of treasury shares in the conversion will not constitute an extraordinary circumstance or a compelling business purpose for satisfying this test.

The following table presents information as of March 31, 2010 regarding our existing employee stock ownership plan, our existing equity incentive plan, our proposed employee stock ownership plan purchases and our proposed stock-based incentive plan. The table below assumes that 277,120,351 shares are outstanding after the offering, which includes the sale of 195,500,000 shares in the offering at the maximum of the offering range, and the issuance of shares in exchange for shares of CFF common stock using an exchange ratio of 3.7457. It also assumes that the value of the stock is \$10.00 per share.

Existing and New Stock-Based Incentive Plans	Participants	Shares	Estimated Value of Shares	Percentage of Shares Outstanding After the Conversion
Existing employee stock ownership plan	Employees	9,317,425 (1)	\$ 93,174,250	3.36 %
New employee stock ownership plan	Employees	7,820,000	78,200,000	2.82
Total employee stock ownership plan	Employees	17,137,425	171,374,250	6.18
Existing shares of restricted stock	Directors, Officers and Employees	593,645 (2)	5,936,448	0.21
New shares of restricted stock	Directors, Officers and Employees	3,910,000	39,100,000 (3)	1.41
Total shares of restricted stock	Directors, Officers and Employees	4,503,645	45,036,448	1.62
Existing stock options	Directors, Officers and Employees	4,706,082 (4)	11,435,780	1.70
New stock options	Directors, Officers and Employees	9,775,000	23,753,250 (5)	3.53
Total stock options	Directors, Officers and Employees	14,481,082	35,189,030	5.23
Total of stock-based incentive plans		36,122,152	\$ 251,599,728	13.03 %

(1) As of March 31, 2010, CFF's existing employee stock ownership plan held 2,487,499 shares, of which 1,680,943 shares have been allocated.

- (2) Represents shares of restricted stock authorized for grant under our existing equity incentive plan.
- (3) The actual value of restricted stock awards will be determined based on their fair value as of the date grants are made. For purposes of this table, fair value is assumed to be the same as the offering price of \$10.00 per share.
- (4) Represents shares underlying options authorized for grant under our existing equity incentive plan.
- (5) The fair value of stock options to be granted under the new stock-based incentive plan has been estimated based on an index of publicly traded thrift institutions at \$2.43 per option using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions; exercise price, \$10.00; trading price on date of grant, \$10.00; dividend yield, 3.0%; expected life, 10 years; expected volatility, 23.90%; and interest rate, 3.84%.

The value of the restricted shares awarded under the stock-based incentive plan will be based on the market value of our common stock at the time the shares are awarded. The stock-based incentive plan is subject to stockholder approval, and cannot be implemented until at least six months after completion of the offering. The following table presents the total value of all restricted stock that would be available for award and issuance under the new stock-based incentive plan, assuming the market price of our common stock ranges from \$8.00 per share to \$14.00 per share.

Share Price	Value of Grants		
	Minimum of Range	Awarded at Midpoint of Range	Awarded at Maximum of Range
\$8.00	\$23,120,000	\$ 27,200,000	\$ 31,280,000
10.00	28,900,000	34,000,000	39,100,000
12.00	34,680,000	40,800,000	46,920,000
14.00	40,460,000	47,600,000	54,740,000

The grant-date fair value of the options granted under the new stock-based incentive plan will be based in part on the price of shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. at the time the options are granted. The value will also depend on the various assumptions used in the option pricing model ultimately adopted. The following table presents the total estimated value of the options to be available for grant under the stock-based incentive plan, assuming the market price and exercise price for the stock options are equal and the range of market prices for the shares is \$8.00 per share to \$14.00 per share.

Exercise Price	Option Value	Value of Grants		
		Minimum of Range	Options at Midpoint of Range	Options at Maximum of Range
\$8.00	\$1.94	\$14,016,500	\$ 16,490,000	\$ 18,963,500
10.00	2.43	17,556,750	20,655,000	23,753,250
12.00	2.92	21,097,000	24,820,000	28,543,000
14.00	3.40	24,565,000	28,900,000	33,235,000

The tables presented above are provided for informational purposes only. Our shares of common stock may trade below \$10.00 per share. Before you make an investment decision, we urge you to read this entire proxy statement/prospectus carefully, including, but not limited to, the section entitled “Risk Factors” beginning on page 17 .

Our Dividend Policy

During the three months ended March 31, 2010, CFF paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.50 per share, which equals \$2.00 per share on an annualized basis. In addition, we generally declare and pay a year-end cash dividend if we have sufficient earnings as determined by our Board of Directors. After the conversion, we intend to continue to pay cash dividends on a quarterly basis, although at a reduced level per share. It is currently anticipated that the dividend yield will be 3.0%, based on the \$10.00 per share offering price. We intend to continue our prior practice and pay a special year-end dividend when earnings are sufficient to support the special dividend payment. We expect that the timing of quarterly and special dividend payments will be consistent with our current practice. The dividend rate and the continued payment of dividends also will depend on a number of factors, including our capital requirements, our financial condition and results of operations, tax considerations, statutory and regulatory limitations, and general economic conditions. No assurance can be given that we will continue to pay dividends or that they will not be reduced or eliminated in the future.

See “Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data of CFF and Subsidiary” and “Market for the Common Stock” for information regarding our historical dividend payments.

Purchases and Ownership by our Executive Officers and Directors

We expect our directors, executive officers and their associates to purchase approximately 205,000 shares of common stock in the offering. The purchase price paid by them will be the same \$10.00 per share price paid by all other persons who purchase shares of common stock in the offering. After the conversion, as a result of purchases in the offering and the shares they will receive in exchange for shares of CFF common stock that they currently own, our directors and executive officers, together with their associates, are expected to beneficially own approximately 5,460,090 and 7,314,728 shares of common stock, or 2.67% and 2.64% of our total outstanding shares of common stock, at the minimum and the maximum of the offering range, respectively.

Market for the Common Stock

Shares of CFF common stock currently trade on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol CFFN. Upon completion of the conversion, the shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will replace CFF's existing shares. We expect that Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s shares of common stock will trade on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the trading symbol CFFND for a period of 20 trading days following the completion of the offering. Thereafter, the trading symbol will revert to CFFN. In order to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, we are required to have at least three broker-dealers who will make a market in our common stock. CFF currently has 21 registered market makers. Persons purchasing shares of common stock in the offering may not be able to sell their shares at or above the \$10.00 price per share.

Tax Consequences

As a general matter, the conversion will not be a taxable transaction for federal or state income tax purposes to Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, CFF, Capitol Federal Savings Bank, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., persons eligible to subscribe in the subscription offering, or existing stockholders of CFF. Existing stockholders of CFF who receive cash in lieu of fractional share interests in shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the cash received and the tax basis of the fractional share.

Changes in Stockholders' Rights for Existing Stockholders of CFF

As a result of the conversion, existing stockholders of CFF will become stockholders of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. Some rights of stockholders of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will be reduced compared to the rights stockholders currently have in CFF. The reduction in stockholder rights results from differences between the federal and Maryland charters and bylaws, and from distinctions between federal and Maryland law. Many of the differences in stockholder rights under the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. are not mandated by Maryland law but have been chosen by management as being in the best interests of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and all of its stockholders. The differences in stockholder rights in the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. include the following: (i) approval by at least a majority of outstanding shares required to remove a director for cause; (ii) greater lead time required for stockholders to submit proposals for certain provisions of new business or to nominate directors; (iii) limitation on voting rights of stockholders owning more than 10% of the outstanding shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.; and (iv) approval by at least 80% of outstanding shares required to amend the bylaws and certain provisions of the articles of incorporation. See "Comparison of Stockholders' Rights for Existing Stockholders of CFF" for a discussion of these differences.

We Intend to Contribute Cash to the Capitol Federal Foundation

To further our commitment to the communities we serve and may serve in the future, subject to our members' and stockholders' approval, we intend to contribute \$40 million in cash to the Capitol Federal Foundation as part of the conversion. As a result of the cash contribution, we expect to record an after-tax expense of \$24.7 million during the quarter in which the conversion is completed.

"See Proposal 2 - Contribution to the Charitable Foundation."

Dissenters' Rights

Stockholders of CFF do not have dissenters' rights in connection with the conversion and offering.

Important Risks in Owning Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s Common Stock

Before you decide to purchase stock, you should read the “Risk Factors” section beginning on page 17 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

You should consider carefully the following risk factors when deciding how to vote on the conversion and before purchasing shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock.

Risks Related to the Offering and Exchange

The market value of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock received in the share exchange may be less than the market value of CFF common stock exchanged.

The number of shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock you receive will be based on an exchange ratio that will be determined as of the date of completion of the conversion and offering. The exchange ratio will be based on the percentage of CFF common stock held by the public prior to the completion of the conversion and offering and the number of shares of common stock sold in the offering. The exchange ratio will ensure that existing public shareholders of CFF will own approximately the same percentage of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock after the conversion and offering as they owned of CFF common stock immediately prior to completion of the conversion and offering, exclusive of the effect of their purchase of additional shares in the offering and the receipt of cash in lieu of fractional shares. The exchange ratio will not depend on the market price of CFF common stock.

The exchange ratio ranges from a minimum of 2.7686 to a maximum of 3.7457 shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock per share of CFF common stock. Shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock issued in the share exchange will have an initial value of \$10.00 per share. Depending on the exchange ratio and the market value of CFF common stock at the time of the exchange, the initial market value of the Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock that you receive in the share exchange could be less than the market value of the CFF common stock that you currently own. Based on the closing price of CFF common stock of \$33.03 as of July 6, 2010, the most recent practicable date prior to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, unless at least 172,392,875 shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock are sold in the offering (slightly above the midpoint of the offering range), the initial value of the Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock you receive in the share exchange would be less than the market value of the CFF common stock you currently own. See “Proposal 1—Approval of the Plan of Conversion and Reorganization—Share Exchange Ratio for Current Stockholders.”

We have broad discretion to deploy our net proceeds and our failure to effectively deploy the net proceeds may have an adverse impact on our financial performance and the value of our common stock.

Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. intends to contribute between \$695.4 million and \$941.8 million of the net proceeds of the offering to Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. may use the remaining net proceeds to purchase investment securities, repurchase shares of common stock, pay dividends or for other general corporate purposes. Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. also expects to use a portion of the net proceeds it retains to fund a loan for the purchase of shares of common stock in the offering by the employee stock ownership plan, to fund the cash contribution to the charitable foundation and to repay outstanding debentures. Capitol Federal Savings Bank may use the net proceeds it receives to fund new loans, purchase investment securities, increase the volume of purchased loans, acquire financial institutions or financial services companies, build new branches or acquire branches, repay debt or for other general corporate purposes. Capitol Federal Savings Bank intends to increase the amount of one- to four-family loans purchased compared to its historical levels. If additional volumes of one- to four-family loans meeting our underwriting criteria are not available for purchase at acceptable prices, these funds will be used to purchase mortgage backed securities (MBS) and other investment securities, which may generate a lower yield.

With the exception of the loan to the employee stock ownership plan, the cash contribution to the charitable foundation and the repayment of outstanding debentures, we have not allocated specific amounts of the net proceeds

for any of these purposes, and we will have significant flexibility in determining the amount of the net proceeds we apply to different uses and the timing of such applications. We have not established a timetable for reinvesting the net proceeds, and we cannot predict how long reinvesting the net proceeds will require.

The future price of the shares of common stock may be less than the \$10.00 purchase price per share in the offering.

If you purchase shares of common stock in the offering, you may not be able to sell them later at or above the \$10.00 purchase price in the offering. In several cases, shares of common stock issued by newly converted savings institutions or mutual holding companies have traded below the initial offering price. The aggregate purchase price of the shares of common stock sold in the offering will be based on an independent appraisal. The independent appraisal is not intended, and should not be construed, as a recommendation of any kind as to the advisability of purchasing shares of common stock. The independent appraisal is based on certain estimates, assumptions and projections, all of which are subject to change from time to time. After our shares begin trading, the trading price of our common stock will be determined by the marketplace, and may be influenced by many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the overall performance of the economy, investor perceptions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and the outlook for the financial services industry in general. Price fluctuations may be unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies.

You may not revoke your decision to purchase Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock in the subscription or community offering after you send us your subscription.

Funds submitted or automatic withdrawals authorized in the connection with a purchase of shares of common stock in the subscription and community offerings will be held by us until the completion or termination of the conversion and offering, including any extension of the expiration date. Because completion of the conversion and offering will be subject to regulatory approvals and a reconfirmation of the independent appraisal prepared by RP Financial, LC., among other factors, there may be one or more delays in the completion of the conversion and offering. Orders submitted in the subscription and community offerings are irrevocable, and subscribers will have no access to subscription funds unless the offering is terminated, or extended beyond September 24, 2010, or the number of shares to be sold in the offering is increased to more than 195,500,000 shares or decreased to less than 144,500,000 shares.

Our return on equity initially will be low compared to our historical performance. A lower return on equity may negatively impact the trading price of our common stock.

Net income divided by average stockholders' equity, known as return on average equity, is a ratio many investors use to compare the performance of a financial institution to its peers. Our return on average equity ratio, annualized, for the six months ended March 31, 2010 was 7.49% compared to an average return on equity of (0.42)% based on trailing twelve-month earnings for all publicly traded fully converted savings institutions as of March 31, 2010. Although we expect that our net income will increase following the offering, our return on average equity may decrease as a result of the additional capital that we will raise in the offering. For example, our pro forma return on equity for the six months ended March 31, 2010 was 3.26% assuming the sale of shares at the maximum of the offering range. Over time, we intend to use the net proceeds from the offering to increase earnings per share and book value per share, without assuming undue risk, with the goal of achieving a return on equity that is comparable to our historical performance. This goal may take a number of years to achieve, and we may never achieve it. Consequently, you should not expect a return on equity similar to our current return on equity in the near future. Failure to achieve a competitive return on equity may make an investment in our common stock unattractive to some investors and may cause our common stock to trade at lower prices than comparable companies with higher returns on equity. See "Pro Forma Data" for an illustration of the financial impact of the offering.

The ownership interest of management and employees could enable insiders to make more difficult a merger that may provide stockholders a premium for their shares.

The shares of common stock that our directors and officers intend to purchase in the offering, when combined with the shares that they will receive in exchange for their existing shares of CFF common stock, are expected to result in

management and the board controlling approximately 2.64% of our outstanding shares of common stock at the midpoint of the offering range. In addition, our employee stock ownership plan is expected to own 6.2% of the shares of common stock outstanding upon completion of the conversion and offering. Additional stock options and shares of common stock also would be granted to our directors and employees if a stock-based incentive plan is adopted in the future. This would result in management and employees controlling a significant percentage of our shares of common stock. If these individuals were to act together, they could have influence over the outcome of any stockholder vote. This voting power may discourage a potential sale of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. that our stockholders may desire.

The implementation of the stock-based incentive plan may dilute your ownership interest.

We intend to adopt a new stock-based incentive plan following the offering, subject to receipt of stockholder approval. This stock-based incentive plan may be funded either through open market purchases or from the issuance of authorized but unissued shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. While our intention is to fund this plan through open market purchases, stockholders would experience a 4.80% reduction in ownership interest at the maximum of the offering range in the event newly issued shares of our common stock are used to fund stock options and shares of restricted common stock under the plan in an amount equal to 5.0% and 2.0%, respectively, of the shares sold in the offering.

The implementation of the stock-based benefit plan will be subject to stockholder approval. Historically, the overwhelming majority of stock-based benefit plans adopted by savings institutions and their holding companies following mutual-to-stock conversions have been approved by stockholders.

Additional expenses following the conversion from the compensation and benefit expenses associated with the implementation of the new stock-based incentive benefit plan will adversely affect our profitability.

We intend to adopt a new stock-based incentive plan after the offering, subject to stockholder approval, pursuant to which plan participants would be awarded restricted shares of our common stock (at no cost to them) and options to purchase shares of our common stock.

Following the offering, our non-interest expenses are likely to increase as we will recognize additional annual employee compensation and benefit expenses related to the shares granted to employees and executives under our stock-based incentive plan. The actual amount of these new stock-related compensation and benefit expenses is subject to applicable accounting practices which require that expenses be based on the fair market value of the shares of common stock at specific points in the future; however, we expect them to be material. In addition, we will recognize expense for our employee stock ownership plan when shares are committed to be released to participants' accounts (i.e., as the loan used to acquire these shares is repaid), and we will recognize expense for restricted stock awards and stock options over the vesting period of awards made to recipients. The expense in the first year following the offering has been estimated to be approximately \$12.6 million (\$9.1 million after tax), assuming all restricted shares are awarded and all options are granted under the plan, at the maximum of the offering range as set forth in the pro forma financial information under "Pro Forma Data," assuming the \$10.00 per share purchase price as fair market value. Actual expenses, however, may be higher or lower, depending on the price of our common stock and the actual number of restricted shares awarded or options granted. For further discussion of our proposed stock-based plans, see "Management — Compensation Discussion and Analysis" and "Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

The contribution to the charitable foundation will adversely affect net income.

Subject to member and stockholder approval, we intend to contribute \$40 million in cash to the Capitol Federal Foundation in connection with the conversion. The contribution will have an adverse effect on our net income for the quarter and year in which we make the contribution to the charitable foundation. The after-tax expense of the contribution will reduce net income by approximately \$24.7 million. We had net income of \$35.6 million for the six months ended March 31, 2010 and \$66.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2009, respectively.

Various factors may make takeover attempts more difficult to achieve.

Our Board of Directors has no current intention to sell control of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. Provisions of our articles of incorporation and bylaws, federal regulations, Maryland law and various other factors may make it more difficult for companies or persons to acquire control of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. without the consent of our Board of Directors. You may want a takeover attempt to succeed because, for example, a potential acquiror could offer a premium over the then prevailing price of our common stock. The factors that may discourage takeover attempts or make them more difficult include:

Office of Thrift Supervision Regulations. Office of Thrift Supervision regulations prohibit, for three years following the completion of a conversion, the direct or indirect acquisition of more than 10% of any class of equity security of a savings institution or holding company regulated by the Office of Thrift Supervision without the prior approval of the Office of Thrift Supervision.

Articles of incorporation and statutory provisions. Provisions of the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and Maryland law may make it more difficult and expensive to pursue a takeover attempt that management opposes, even if the takeover is favored by a majority of our stockholders. These provisions also would make it more difficult to remove our current Board of Directors or management, or to elect new directors. Specifically, under our articles of incorporation, any person who acquires more than 10% of the common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. without the prior approval of its Board of Directors would be prohibited from engaging in any type of business combination with Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. unless such business combination was approved by a super-majority stockholder vote or met minimum price requirements. Additional provisions include limitations on voting rights of beneficial owners of more than 10% of our common stock, the election of directors to staggered terms of three years and not permitting cumulative voting in the election of directors. Our bylaws also contain provisions regarding the timing and content of stockholder proposals and nominations and qualification for service on the Board of Directors.

Charter of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. The charter of Capitol Federal Savings Bank provide that for a period of five years from the closing of the conversion and offering, no person other than Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. may offer directly or indirectly to acquire the beneficial ownership of more than 10% of any class of equity security of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. This provision does not apply to any tax-qualified employee benefit plan of Capitol Federal Savings Bank or Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. or to an underwriter or member of an underwriting or selling group involving the public sale or resale of securities of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. or any of its subsidiaries, so long as after the sale or resale, no underwriter or member of the selling group is a beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 10% of any class of equity securities of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. In addition, during this five-year period, all shares owned over the 10% limit may not be voted on any matter submitted to stockholders for a vote.

Issuance of stock options and restricted stock. We also intend to issue stock options and shares of restricted stock to key employees and directors that will require payments to these persons in the event of a change in control of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. These payments may have the effect of increasing the costs of acquiring Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., thereby discouraging future takeover attempts.

Change in control severance agreements. Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. intends to enter into change in control severance agreements with its president and each of its four current executive vice presidents upon completion of the stock offering. These agreements may have the effect of increasing the costs of acquiring Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., thereby discouraging future takeover attempts.

There will be a decrease in stockholders' rights for existing stockholders of CFF.

As a result of the conversion, existing stockholders of CFF will become stockholders of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. Some rights of stockholders of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will be reduced compared to the rights stockholders currently have in CFF. The reduction in stockholder rights results from differences between the federal and Maryland charters and bylaws, and from distinctions between federal and Maryland law. Many of the differences in stockholder rights under the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. are not mandated by Maryland law but have been chosen by management as being in the best interests of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and its stockholders. The articles of incorporation and bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. include the following provisions: (i) approval by at least a majority of outstanding shares required to remove a director for cause; (ii) greater lead time required for stockholders to submit proposals for new business or to nominate directors; and (iii) approval by at least 80% of outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote generally is required to amend the bylaws and certain provisions of the articles of incorporation. See "Comparison of Stockholders' Rights For Existing Stockholders of CFF" for a discussion of these differences.

Risks Related to Our Business

The United States economy remains weak and unemployment levels are high. A prolonged economic downturn, especially one affecting our geographic market area, will adversely affect our business and financial results.

We are particularly exposed to downturns in the U.S. housing market. Dramatic declines in the housing market over the past two years, with falling home prices and increasing foreclosures, unemployment and under-employment, have negatively impacted the credit performance of mortgage loans and resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by financial institutions, including government-sponsored entities, major commercial and investment banks and regional financial institutions such as Capitol Federal Savings Bank.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank's net loan charge-offs during the fiscal years 2007, 2008 and 2009, and the six months ended March 31, 2010 were \$27 thousand, \$441 thousand, \$2.0 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. Historically, Capitol Federal Savings Bank's net loan charge-offs have been low due to the low level of non-performing loans and the amount of equity in the properties collateralizing the related loans. During fiscal year 2009 and the six months ended March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank recorded a provision for loan losses of \$6.4 million and \$6.3 million, respectively, compared to \$2.1 million in fiscal year 2008 and a recovery of \$225 thousand in fiscal year 2007. The increases in the provision for loan losses and net loan charge-offs were directly related to the increases in delinquent loans, non-performing loans, and losses on foreclosed property transactions; which were primarily a result of the decline in home prices, the economic recession and lingering negative economic conditions. The overall amount of the provision for loan losses and net loan charge-offs has not been significant to date because of Capitol Federal Savings Bank's traditional underwriting standards and the relative economic stability of the geographic areas in our primary lending areas.

Reflecting concern about the stability of the financial markets generally and the strength of counterparties, many lenders and institutional investors have reduced or ceased providing funding to borrowers, including to other financial institutions. This market turmoil and tightening of credit have led to an increased level of commercial and consumer delinquencies, lack of consumer confidence, increased market volatility and widespread reduction of business activity generally. A worsening of these conditions, especially in our geographic market area, would likely exacerbate the adverse effects of these difficult market conditions on us and could result in a material decrease in our interest income and/or a material increase in our loan losses.

The geographic concentration of our loan portfolio and lending activities makes us vulnerable to a downturn in the local economy.

We are currently one of the largest mortgage loan originators in the state of Kansas. Approximately 70% of our loan portfolio is comprised of loans secured by property located in Kansas, and approximately 15% is comprised of loans secured by property located in Missouri. This makes us vulnerable to a downturn in the local economy and real estate markets. Adverse conditions in the local economy such as inflation, unemployment, recession or other factors beyond our control could impact the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans, which could impact our net interest income. Decreases in local real estate values could adversely affect the value of the property used as collateral for our loans, which could cause us to realize a loss in the event of a foreclosure. Currently there is not a single employer or industry in the area on which a significant number of our customers are dependent.

If our allowance for loan losses is not sufficient to cover actual loan losses, our earnings could decrease.

Our borrowers may not repay their loans according to the terms of the loans, and, as a result of the declines in home prices, the collateral securing the payment of these loans may be insufficient to pay any remaining loan balance. We may experience significant loan losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. When determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses, we make various assumptions and judgments about the collectibility of our loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of our borrowers and the value of the real estate and other assets serving as collateral for the repayment of many of our loans. In determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses, we rely on our loan quality reviews, our experience and our evaluation of economic conditions, among other factors. If our assumptions prove to be incorrect, our allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in our loan portfolio, resulting in additions to our allowance which is maintained through provisions for loan losses. Material additions to our allowance would materially decrease our net income.

In order to utilize a portion of the proceeds raised in the conversion, Capitol Federal Savings Bank intends to increase the amount of one- to four-family loans purchased compared to its historical levels. Our policies currently require that we maintain a higher allowance for loan losses on loans we purchase as compared to the allowance maintained on those we originate. This is expected to result in an increase in the allowance for loan losses, through a provision for loan losses, which will have an adverse effect on net income.

Our allowance for loan losses at September 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and March 31, 2010 was \$4.2 million, \$5.8 million, \$10.2 million and \$14.7 million, respectively. The increase in our allowance for loan losses has primarily been a result of a decline in the performance of some of our mortgage loans due to the economic recession, lingering negative economic conditions and the related collateral values not being sufficient to pay the outstanding loan balance due to the decline in home prices. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's non-performing loans at September 30, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010 were \$7.4 million, \$13.7 million, \$30.9 million and \$34.0 million, respectively. Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans at September 30, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010 was 0.14%, 0.26%, 0.55% and 0.63%, respectively.

Changes in interest rates could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our results of operations are primarily dependent on net interest income, which is the difference between the interest earned on loans, mortgage-backed securities and investment securities, and the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. Changes in interest rates could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition because the majority of our interest-earning assets are long-term, fixed-rate loans, while the majority of our interest-bearing liabilities are shorter term, and therefore subject to a greater degree of interest rate fluctuation. This type of risk is known as interest rate risk, and is affected by prevailing economic and competitive conditions.

The impact of changes in interest rates on assets is generally observed on the balance sheet and income statement in later periods than the impact of changes on liabilities due to the duration of assets versus liabilities, and also to the time lag between our commitment to originate or purchase a loan and the time we fund the loan, during which time interest rates may change. Interest-bearing liabilities tend to reflect changes in interest rates closer to the time of market rate changes, so the difference in timing may have an adverse effect on our net interest income.

Changes in interest rates can also have an adverse effect on our financial condition, as our available for sale securities are reported at their estimated fair value, and therefore are impacted by fluctuations in interest rates. We increase or decrease our stockholders' equity, specifically accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), by the amount of change in the estimated fair value of the available for sale securities, net of deferred taxes. Decreases in the fair value of available for sale securities would, therefore, adversely impact our stockholders' equity. The balance of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at September 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and March 31, 2010 was \$1.3 million, \$(6.0)

million, \$33.9 million and \$30.8 million, respectively.

Changes in interest rates, as they relate to customers, can also have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations. In times of rising interest rates, default risk may increase among customers with adjustable rate loans as the rates on their loans adjust upward and their payments increase. Rising interest rate environments also entice customers with adjustable rate loans to refinance into fixed-rate loans, exposing Capitol Federal Savings Bank to additional interest rate risk. If the loan is refinanced externally, we could be unable to reinvest cash received from the resulting prepayments at rates comparable to existing loans, which subjects us to reinvestment risk. In decreasing interest rate environments, payments received will likely be invested at the prevailing (decreased) market rate. An influx of prepayments can result in an excess of liquidity, which could impact our net interest income if profitable reinvestment opportunities are not immediately available. Prepayment rates are based on demographics, local economic factors and seasonality, with the main factors affecting prepayment rates being prevailing interest rates and competition. Fluctuations in interest rates also affect customer demand for deposit products. Local competition for deposit dollars could affect our ability to attract deposits, or could result in us paying more for deposits.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank's one-year cumulative excess of interest-earning assets over interest-bearing liabilities as a percentage of assets at March 31, 2010 was 3.46% which signifies a positive gap position, meaning we have more interest-earning assets expected to reprice over the next 12 months than interest-bearing liabilities. In a rising rate environment, a positive gap position would tend to result in an increase in our net interest income. In a decreasing rate environment, a positive gap position would tend to result in a decrease in our net interest income. For additional information about interest rate risk, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

Our strategies to modify our interest rate risk profile may be difficult to implement.

Our asset management strategies are designed to decrease our interest rate risk sensitivity. One such strategy is increasing the amount of adjustable-rate and/or short-term assets. We offer adjustable rate loan products and work with correspondent lenders to purchase adjustable rate loans as a means to achieve this strategy. However, lower interest rates would generally create a decrease in borrower demand for adjustable-rate assets, and adjustable-rate assets tend to refinance into fixed-rate loans when rates are low. Conventional mortgage loans may be sold on a bulk basis for portfolio restructuring or on a flow basis as loans are originated, which also subjects us to pricing risk in the secondary market. Additionally, we attempt to invest in shorter-term assets in the investment portfolio as a way to reduce our interest rate sensitivity.

We are also managing our liabilities to moderate our interest rate risk sensitivity. Customer demand has recently been primarily for short-term maturity certificates of deposit. Using short-term liabilities to fund long-term fixed-rate assets will generally increase the interest rate sensitivity of any financial institution. We are using our maturing Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances and repurchase agreements to mitigate the impact of the customer demand for long-term fixed-rate mortgages in our local markets by lengthening the maturities of these advances and repurchase agreements, depending on the liquidity or investment opportunities at the time we undertake additional FHLB advances or repurchase agreements. In fiscal year 2009, we prepaid \$875.0 million of FHLB advances to decrease the interest rate and extend the maturities of the advances. FHLB advances and repurchase agreements will be entered into as liquidity is needed or to fund the purchase of assets that provide for spreads at levels acceptable to management.

If we are unable to originate or purchase adjustable-rate assets at favorable rates or fund loan originations or securities purchases with long-term funding, we may have difficulty executing this asset management strategy and/or it may result in a reduction in profitability.

We may have unanticipated credit risk in our investment and mortgage-backed securities portfolio.

At March 31, 2010, \$2.73 billion, or 32.1% of our assets, consisted of investment and mortgage-backed securities, most of which were issued by, or have principal and interest payments guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC).

On September 7, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency placed FNMA and FHLMC into federal conservatorship. Although the federal government has committed substantial capital to FNMA and FHLMC, if the financial support is inadequate, or if additional support is not provided when needed, these companies could continue to suffer losses and could fail to honor their guarantees and other obligations. The U.S. Treasury Secretary has suggested that the guarantee payment structure of FNMA and FHLMC should be re-examined. The future roles of FNMA and FHLMC could be significantly reduced and the nature of their guarantees could be eliminated or considerably limited relative to historical measurements. Any changes to the nature of the guarantees provided by FNMA and FHLMC could have a significant adverse affect on the market value and cash flows of the investment and mortgage-backed securities we hold, resulting in substantial losses.

Changes in laws and regulations and the cost of regulatory compliance with new laws and regulations may adversely affect our operations and our income.

We are subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the Office of Thrift Supervision and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. These regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities, including the ability to impose restrictions on a bank's operations, reclassify assets, determine the adequacy of a bank's allowance for loan losses and determine the level of deposit insurance premiums assessed. Because our business is highly regulated, the laws and applicable regulations are subject to frequent change. Any change in these regulations and oversight, whether in the form of regulatory policy, new regulations or legislation or additional deposit insurance premiums could have a material impact on our operations.

In response to the financial crisis of 2008 and early 2009, Congress has taken actions that are intended to strengthen confidence and encourage liquidity in financial institutions, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has taken actions to increase insurance coverage on deposit accounts. In addition, there have been proposals made by members of Congress and others that would reduce the amount delinquent borrowers are otherwise contractually obligated to pay under their mortgage loans and limit an institution's ability to foreclose on mortgage collateral.

The potential exists for additional federal or state laws and regulations, or changes in policy, affecting lending and funding practices and liquidity standards. Moreover, bank regulatory agencies have been active in responding to concerns and trends identified in examinations, and have issued many formal enforcement orders requiring capital ratios in excess of regulatory requirements. Bank regulatory agencies, such as the Office of Thrift Supervision and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, govern the activities in which we may engage, primarily for the protection of depositors, and not for the protection or benefit of potential investors. In addition, new laws and regulations may increase our costs of regulatory compliance and of doing business, and otherwise affect our operations. New laws and regulations may significantly affect the markets in which we do business, the markets for and value of our loans and investments, the fees we can charge and our ongoing operations, costs and profitability.

Higher Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance premiums and special assessments will adversely affect our earnings.

In 2009, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation levied a five basis point special assessment on each insured depository institution's assets minus Tier 1 capital as of June 30, 2009. We recorded an expense of \$3.8 million during the quarter ended June 30, 2009, to reflect the special assessment. In addition, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation increased the base assessment rate by 7 basis points effective January 1, 2009, and effective April 1, 2009, included additional factors to be used in calculating a financial institution's total assessment rate. This has resulted in our annual assessment rate increasing from 5 basis points prior to January 1, 2009 to a current rate of approximately 16 basis points and, therefore, our Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance premium expense increasing compared to prior periods.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation also required all insured institutions to prepay their estimated assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009, and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012. This pre-payment was due on December 30, 2009. The assessment rate for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for 2010 was based on each institution's total base assessment rate for the third quarter of 2009, modified to assume that the assessment rate in effect on September 30, 2009 had been in effect for the entire third quarter, and the assessment rate for 2011 and 2012 was calculated as the modified third quarter assessment rate plus an additional three basis points. In addition, every institution's base assessment rate for each period was calculated using its third quarter assessment base, adjusted quarterly for an estimated 5% annual growth rate in the assessment base through the end of 2012. We recorded the pre-payment as a prepaid expense, which will be amortized to expense over three years based upon actual balances insured. Our

prepayment amount for calendar years 2010, 2011 and 2012 was \$25.7 million. Future increases in our assessment rate or special assessments would decrease our earnings.

Strong competition may limit growth and profitability.

While we are one of the largest mortgage loan originators in the state of Kansas, we compete in the same market areas as local, regional, and national banks, credit unions, mortgage brokerage firms, investment banking firms, investment brokerage firms and savings institutions. We must also compete with online investment and mortgage brokerages and online banks that are not confined to any specific market area. Many of these competitors operate on a national or regional level, are a conglomerate of various financial services housed under one corporation, or otherwise have substantially greater financial or technological resources than Capitol Federal Savings Bank. We compete primarily on the basis of the interest rates offered to depositors and the terms of loans offered to borrowers. Should we face competitive pressure to increase deposit rates or decrease loan rates, our net interest income could be adversely affected. Additionally, our competitors may offer products and services that we do not or cannot provide, as certain deposit and loan products fall outside of our accepted level of risk. Our profitability depends upon our ability to compete in our local market areas.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE SPECIAL MEETING

General

This proxy statement/prospectus is being furnished to you in connection with the solicitation by the Board of Directors of CFF of proxies to be voted at the special meeting of stockholders to be held at the Bradbury Thompson Center, 1700 S.W. Jewell, located on the Washburn University Campus, in Topeka, Kansas, on August 24 , 2010, at 10:00 a.m. , Central Time, and any adjournment or postponement thereof.

The purpose of the special meeting is to consider and vote upon:

The Plan of Conversion of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, and

The contribution of \$40 million in cash to the charitable foundation.

In addition, stockholders will vote on a proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the plan of conversion and/or the contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation. Stockholders also will vote on informational proposals with respect to the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.

The plan of conversion provides for a series of transactions, referred to as the conversion and offering, which will result in the elimination of the mutual holding company. The plan of conversion will also result in (i) the creation of a new stock holding company, referred to in this document as Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., which will own all of the outstanding shares of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, (ii) the exchange of shares of common stock of CFF by stockholders other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, who are referred to as the “public stockholders,” for shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., and (iii) the issuance and the sale of additional shares to depositors and certain borrowers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank and others in an offering.

We cannot complete the conversion unless:

The plan of conversion is approved by at least a majority of votes eligible to be cast by members of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC (depositors of Capitol Federal Savings Bank as of July 2 , 2010 and borrowers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank as of January 6, 1993 whose loan remains outstanding on the voting record date);

The plan of conversion is approved by a vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of common stock of CFF as of July 2 , 2010, including shares held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC. (Because Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC owns 71% of the outstanding shares of CFF common stock, we expect that Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC and our directors and executive officers effectively will control the outcome of this vote);

The plan of conversion is approved by a vote of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of CFF as of July 2 , 2010, excluding those shares held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC;

We sell at least the minimum number of shares of common stock offered; and

We receive the final approval of the Office of Thrift Supervision to complete the conversion; however, this approval does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement of the plan of conversion by that agency.

Voting for or against the plan of conversion includes a vote for or against the conversion of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC to a stock holding company as contemplated by the plan of conversion. Voting in favor of the plan of conversion will not obligate you to purchase any shares of common stock in the offering and will not affect the balance, interest rate or federal deposit insurance of any deposits at Capitol Federal Savings Bank.

Who Can Vote at the Meeting

You are entitled to vote your CFF common stock if our records show that you held your shares as of the close of business on July 2 , 2010. If your shares are held in a stock brokerage account or by a bank or other nominee, you are considered the beneficial owner of shares held in street name and these proxy materials are being forwarded to you by your broker or nominee. As the beneficial owner, you have the right to direct your broker or nominee how to vote.

As of the close of business on July 2 , 2010, there were 73,990,978 shares of CFF common stock outstanding. Each share of common stock has one vote.

Attending the Meeting

If you are a stockholder as of the close of business on July 2 , 2010, you may attend the meeting. However, if you hold your shares in street name, you will need proof of ownership to be admitted to the meeting. A recent brokerage statement or a letter from your bank or broker, are examples of proof of ownership. If you want to vote your shares of CFF common stock held in street name in person at the meeting, you will have to get a written proxy in your name from the broker, bank or other nominee who holds your shares.

Quorum; Vote Required

The special meeting will be held only if there is a quorum. A quorum exists if a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock entitled to vote, represented in person or by proxy, is present at the meeting. If you return valid proxy instructions or attend the meeting in person, your shares will be counted for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum, even if you abstain from voting. Broker non-votes also will be counted for purposes of determining the existence of a quorum. A broker non-vote occurs when a broker, bank or other nominee holding shares for a beneficial owner does not vote on a particular proposal because the nominee does not have discretionary voting power with respect to that item and has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner.

Proposal 1: Approval of the Plan of Conversion and Reorganization. We must obtain the affirmative vote of the holders of (i) two-thirds of the total number of votes entitled to be cast by CFF stockholders at the special meeting, including shares held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, and (ii) a majority of the total number of votes entitled to be cast by CFF stockholders at the special meeting other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC. Abstentions, broker non-votes and the failure to vote on this proposal will have the same effect as a vote against the proposal.

Proposal 2: Approval of the Contribution to the Charitable Foundation. The \$40 million cash contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation must be approved by at least a majority of the total number of votes entitled to be cast at the special meeting by CFF stockholders, and by at least a majority of the total number of votes entitled to be cast at the special meeting by CFF stockholders other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC.

Proposal 3: Approval of the Adjournment of the Special Meeting. We must obtain the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by CFF stockholders entitled to vote at the special meeting to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the plan of conversion and/or the proposal to fund the Capitol Federal Foundation. Abstentions from voting on this proposal will have the same effect as a vote against the proposal. Broker non-votes have no effect on this proposal.

Informational Proposals 4a through 4d. The provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation and bylaws which are summarized as informational proposals were approved as part of the process in which the Board of Directors of CFF approved the plan of conversion. These proposals are informational in nature only, because the Office of Thrift Supervision's regulations governing mutual-to-stock conversions do not provide for separate votes on

these matters apart from the vote on the plan of conversion. While we are asking you to vote with respect to each of the informational proposals listed above, the proposed provisions for which an informational vote is requested will become effective if stockholders approve the plan of conversion, regardless of whether stockholders vote to approve any or all of the informational proposals.

Shares Held by Our Directors and Executive Officers and Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC

As of July 2, 2010, the directors, chairman emeritus and executive officers of CFF beneficially owned 2,073,629 shares, or 2.8% of the outstanding shares of CFF common stock, and Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC owned 52,192,817 shares, or 71% of the outstanding shares of CFF common stock. Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC intends to vote all of its shares in favor of proposals set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Voting by Proxy; Revocability of Proxies

Our Board of Directors is sending you this proxy statement/prospectus to request that you allow your shares of CFF common stock to be represented at the special meeting by the persons named in the enclosed proxy card. All shares of CFF common stock represented at the meeting by properly executed and dated proxies will be voted according to the instructions indicated on the proxy card. If you sign, date and return a proxy card without giving voting instructions, your shares will be voted as recommended by our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors recommends that you vote "FOR" approval of the plan of conversion, "FOR" approval of the contribution to the charitable foundation, "FOR" approval of the adjournment of the special meeting if necessary, and "FOR" each of the Informational Proposals 4a through 4d.

If any matters not described in this proxy statement/prospectus are properly presented at the special meeting, the Board of Directors will use their judgment to determine how to vote your shares. We do not know of any other matters to be presented at the special meeting.

You may revoke your proxy at any time before the vote is taken at the special meeting. If you are a registered stockholder, you may revoke your proxy and change your vote at any time before the polls close at the meeting by:

signing another proxy with a later date;

voting by telephone or on the Internet -- your latest telephone or Internet vote will be counted;

giving written notice of the revocation of your proxy to the Secretary of CFF prior to the special meeting;
or

voting in person at the special meeting. Attendance at the special meeting will not in itself constitute revocation of your proxy.

If you have instructed a broker, bank or other nominee to vote your shares, you must follow directions received from your nominee to change those instructions.

Solicitation of Proxies

This proxy statement/prospectus and the accompanying proxy card are being furnished to you in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the special meeting by the Board of Directors. CFF will pay the costs of soliciting proxies from its stockholders. To the extent necessary to permit approval of the plan of conversion and the other proposals being considered, Regan & Associates, Inc., our proxy solicitor, directors, officers or employees of CFF and Capitol Federal Savings Bank may solicit proxies by mail, telephone and other forms of communication. We will reimburse such persons for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with such solicitation. For its services as information agent and stockholder proxy solicitor, we will pay Regan & Associates, Inc., \$ 50,000 including out-of-pocket expenses and charges for telephone calls in connection with the solicitation.

We will also reimburse banks, brokers, nominees and other fiduciaries for the expenses they incur in forwarding the proxy materials to you.

Participants in the Employee Stock Ownership Plan

If you participate in our Employee Stock Ownership Plan (the “ESOP”) you will receive a voting instruction form that reflects all shares you may direct the trustees to vote on your behalf under the plan. Under the terms of the ESOP, each participant instructs the trustee of the plan how to vote the shares of CFF common stock allocated to his or her account. If a participant properly executes the voting instruction card distributed by the trustee, the trustee will vote the participant’s shares in accordance with the instructions. Where properly executed voting instruction cards are returned to the trustee with no specific instruction as to how to vote at the special meeting, the trustee will vote the shares “FOR” each of the proposal’s set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus. If a participant fails to give timely voting instructions to the trustee with respect to the voting of the common stock that is allocated to his or her ESOP account, the trustee will vote such shares in the same proportion as shares of CFF common stock for which the ESOP trustee has received timely voting instructions from ESOP participants. The ESOP trustee, subject to the exercise of its fiduciary duties, will vote all unallocated shares of CFF common stock held by the ESOP in the same proportion as the allocated shares for which it has received timely voting instructions.

PROPOSAL 1 — APPROVAL OF THE PLAN OF CONVERSION AND REORGANIZATION

The Boards of Directors of CFF and Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC have approved the plan of conversion and reorganization, referred to herein as the plan of conversion. The plan of conversion must also be approved by the members of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC (depositors and certain borrowers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank) and the stockholders of CFF. A special meeting of members and a special meeting of stockholders have been called for this purpose. The Office of Thrift Supervision has conditionally approved the plan of conversion; however, such approval does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement of the plan of conversion by that agency.

General

Pursuant to the plan of conversion, our organization will convert from the mutual holding company form of organization to the fully stock form. Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, the mutual holding company parent of CFF, will be merged into CFF, and Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC will no longer exist. CFF, which owns 100% of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, will be merged into a new Maryland corporation named Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. As part of the conversion, the ownership interest of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC in CFF will be offered for sale in the offering by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. When the conversion is completed, all of the outstanding common stock of Capitol Federal Savings Bank will be owned by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., and all of the outstanding common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will be owned by public stockholders. A diagram of our corporate structure before and after the conversion is set forth in the “Summary” section of this proxy statement/prospectus. Under the plan of conversion, at the completion of the conversion each share of CFF common stock owned by persons other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC will be canceled and converted automatically into shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock determined pursuant to an exchange ratio as described below.

Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. intends to contribute between \$ 695.4 million and \$ 941.8 million of net proceeds to Capitol Federal Savings Bank and to retain between \$ 543.9 million and \$ 770.0 million of the net proceeds (excluding the portion of the net proceeds loaned to our employee stock ownership plan, the cash contributed to the charitable foundation and the repayment of our subordinated debentures). The conversion will be consummated only upon the issuance of at least the minimum number of shares of our common stock offered pursuant to the plan of conversion.

Share Exchange Ratio for Current Stockholders

Office of Thrift Supervision regulations provide that in a conversion of a mutual holding company to fully stock form, the public stockholders will be entitled to exchange their shares for common stock of the new holding company, provided that the mutual holding company demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Office of Thrift Supervision that the basis for the exchange is fair and reasonable. Each publicly held share of CFF common stock will be automatically converted into the right to receive a number of shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock. The number of shares of common stock will be determined pursuant to the exchange ratio, which ensures that the public stockholders will own the same percentage of common stock in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. after the conversion as they held in CFF immediately prior to the conversion, exclusive of their purchase of additional shares of common stock in the offering and their receipt of cash in lieu of fractional exchange shares. The exchange ratio is not dependent on the market value of our currently outstanding CFF common stock. The exchange ratio is based on the percentage of CFF common stock held by the public, the independent valuation of CFF prepared by RP Financial, LC. and the number of shares of common stock issued in the offering. The exchange ratio is expected to range from 2.7686 exchange shares for each publicly held share of CFF at the minimum of the offering range to 3.7457 exchange shares for each publicly held share of CFF at the maximum of the offering range.

If you are a stockholder of CFF, at the conclusion of the conversion, your shares will be exchanged for shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. The number of shares you receive will be based on the number of shares of common stock you own and the final exchange ratio determined as of the conclusion of the conversion.

The following table shows how the exchange ratio will adjust, based on the number of shares of common stock issued in the offering and the shares of CFF common stock issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2010. The table also shows the number of whole shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock a hypothetical owner of CFF common stock would receive in exchange for 100 shares of CFF common stock owned at the completion of the conversion, depending on the number of shares of common stock sold in the offering.

	New Shares to be Sold in This Offering		Existing Shares of CFF		New Shares to be Exchanged for Existing Shares of CFF		Total Shares of Common Stock to be Outstanding After the Offering	Exchange Ratio	New Shares That Would be Received for 100 Existing Shares
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent			
Minimum	144,500,000	70.6 %	60,328,085	29.4 %	204,828,085		2.7686	276	
Midpoint	170,000,000	70.6 %	70,974,218	29.4 %	240,974,218		3.2572	325	
Maximum	195,500,000	70.6 %	81,620,351	29.4 %	277,120,351		3.7457	374	

Options to purchase shares of CFF common stock which are outstanding immediately prior to the consummation of the conversion will be converted into options to purchase shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock, with the number of shares subject to the option and the exercise price per share to be adjusted based upon the exchange ratio. The aggregate exercise price, term and vesting period of the options will remain unchanged.

Exchange of Existing Stockholders' Stock Certificates

The conversion of existing outstanding shares of CFF common stock into the right to receive shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock will occur automatically on the effective date of the conversion. As soon as practicable after the effective date of the conversion, our exchange agent will send a transmittal form to each public stockholder of CFF who holds stock certificates. The transmittal forms will contain instructions on how to exchange stock certificates of CFF common stock for common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. All shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock being sold will be in book entry form and paper stock certificates will not be issued. A statement evidencing your ownership of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock will be distributed within five business days after the exchange agent receives properly executed transmittal forms, CFF stock certificates and other required documents. You should not forward your stock certificates until you have received transmittal forms, which will include forwarding instructions. Shares held by public stockholders through a brokerage or other account in "street name" will be exchanged automatically upon the conclusion of the conversion; no transmittal forms will be mailed relating to these shares.

No fractional shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock will be issued to any public stockholder of CFF when the conversion is completed. For each fractional share that would otherwise be issued to a stockholder who holds a stock certificate, we will pay by check an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying the fractional share interest to which the holder would otherwise be entitled by the \$10.00 offering purchase price per share. Payment for fractional shares will be made as soon as practicable after the receipt by the exchange agent of a properly executed transmittal form, stock certificates and other required documents. If your shares of common stock are held in street name (such as in a brokerage account) you will automatically receive cash in lieu of fractional exchange shares in your account.

After the conversion, CFF stockholders who hold stock certificates will not receive shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock and will not be paid dividends on the shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock until existing certificates representing shares of CFF common stock are surrendered for exchange in compliance with the terms of the transmittal form. When stockholders surrender their certificates, any unpaid dividends will be paid without interest. For all other purposes, however, each certificate that represents shares of CFF common stock outstanding at the effective date of the conversion will be considered to evidence ownership of shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock into which those shares have been converted by virtue of the conversion.

If a certificate for CFF common stock has been lost, stolen or destroyed, our exchange agent will require appropriate evidence as to the loss, theft or destruction of the certificate, appropriate evidence as to the ownership of the certificate by the claimant, and appropriate and customary indemnification, which is normally effected by the purchase of a bond from a surety company at the stockholder's expense.

All shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock that we issue in exchange for existing shares of CFF common stock will be considered to have been issued in full satisfaction of all rights pertaining to such shares of common stock, subject, however, to our obligation to pay any dividends or make any other distributions with a record date prior to the effective date of the conversion that may have been declared by us on or prior to the effective date, and which remain unpaid at the effective date.

Effects of Conversion on Depositors, Borrowers and Members

Continuity. While the conversion is being accomplished, the normal business of Capitol Federal Savings Bank of accepting deposits and making loans will continue without interruption. Capitol Federal Savings Bank will continue to be a federally chartered savings bank and will continue to be regulated by the Office of Thrift Supervision. After the conversion, Capitol Federal Savings Bank will continue to offer existing services to depositors, borrowers and other customers. The directors and executive officers serving CFF at the time of the conversion will be the directors and executive officers of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. after the conversion.

Effect on Deposit Accounts. Pursuant to the plan of conversion, each depositor of Capitol Federal Savings Bank at the time of the conversion will automatically continue as a depositor after the conversion, and the deposit balance, interest rate and other terms of such deposit accounts will not change as a result of the conversion. Each such account will be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the same extent as before the conversion. Depositors will continue to hold their existing certificates and other evidences of their accounts.

Effect on Loans. No loan outstanding from Capitol Federal Savings Bank will be affected by the conversion, and the amount, interest rate, maturity and security for each loan will remain as it was contractually fixed prior to the conversion.

Effect on Voting Rights of Members. At present, all depositors and certain borrowers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank are members of, and have voting rights in, Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC as to all matters requiring membership

action. Upon completion of the conversion, depositors and those certain borrower members will cease to be members of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC and will no longer have voting rights, unless they purchase shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s common stock. Upon completion of the conversion, all voting rights in Capitol Federal Savings Bank will be vested in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. as the sole stockholder of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. The stockholders of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will possess exclusive voting rights with respect to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock.

Tax Effects. We have received an opinion of counsel or a tax advisor with regard to the federal and state income tax consequences of the conversion to the effect that the conversion will not be a taxable transaction for federal or state income tax purposes to Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, CFF, public stockholders of CFF (except for cash paid for fractional exchange shares), members of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, Eligible Account Holders, Supplemental Eligible Account Holders, or Capitol Federal Savings Bank. See “- Material Income Tax Consequences.”

Effect on Liquidation Rights. Each depositor in Capitol Federal Savings Bank has both a deposit account in Capitol Federal Savings Bank and a pro rata ownership interest in the net worth of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC based upon the deposit balance in his or her account. This ownership interest is tied to the depositor’s account and has no tangible market value separate from the deposit account. This interest may only be realized in the event of a complete liquidation of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC and Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Any depositor who opens a deposit account obtains a pro rata ownership interest in Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC without any additional payment beyond the amount of the deposit. A depositor who reduces or closes his or her account receives a portion or all of the balance in the deposit account but nothing for his or her ownership interest in the net worth of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, which is lost to the extent that the balance in the account is reduced or closed.

Consequently, depositors in a stock subsidiary of a mutual holding company normally have no way of realizing the value of their ownership interest, which has realizable value only in the unlikely event that Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC and Capitol Federal Savings Bank are liquidated. If this occurs, the depositors of record at that time, as owners, would share pro rata in any residual surplus and reserves of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC after other claims, including claims of depositors to the amounts of their deposits are paid.

Under the plan of conversion, however, depositors will receive rights in a liquidation account maintained by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. representing the amount of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC’s ownership interest in CFF’s total stockholders’ equity as of the date of the latest statement of financial condition used in this prospectus. Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. shall continue to hold the liquidation account for the benefit of Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders who continue to maintain deposits in Capitol Federal Savings Bank. The liquidation account is designed to provide payments to depositors of their liquidation interests in the event of a liquidation of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Specifically, in the unlikely event that Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and Capitol Federal Savings Bank were to liquidate after the conversion, all claims of creditors, including those of depositors, would be paid first, followed by distribution to depositors as of March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2010 of the liquidation account maintained by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. Also, in a complete liquidation of both entities, or of just Capitol Federal Savings Bank, when Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. has insufficient assets to fund the liquidation account distribution due to Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders and Capitol Federal Savings Bank has positive net worth, Capitol Federal Savings Bank shall immediately pay amounts necessary to fund Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s remaining obligations under the liquidation account. The plan of conversion also provides that if Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. is completely liquidated or sold apart from a sale or liquidation of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, then the rights of Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders in the liquidation account maintained by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. shall be surrendered and treated as a liquidation account in Capitol Federal Savings Bank (the bank liquidation account) and depositors shall have an equivalent interest in the bank liquidation account and the same rights and terms as the liquidation account.

Pursuant to the plan of conversion, after two years from the date of conversion and upon the written request of the Office of Thrift Supervision, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will eliminate or transfer the liquidation account and the interests in such account to Capitol Federal Savings Bank and the liquidation account shall thereupon become the liquidation account of Capitol Federal Savings Bank and not subject in any manner to the claims of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s creditors. Also, under the rules and regulations of the Office of Thrift Supervision, no post-conversion merger, consolidation or similar combination or transaction with another depository institution in which Capitol

Federal Financial, Inc. or Capitol Federal Savings Bank is not the surviving institution would be considered a liquidation and, in such a transaction, the liquidation account would be assumed by the surviving institution. See “-Liquidation Rights.”

Stock Pricing and Number of Shares to be Issued

The plan of conversion and reorganization and federal regulations require that the aggregate purchase price of the common stock sold in the offering be based on the appraised pro forma market value of the common stock, as determined by an independent valuation. Capitol Federal Savings Bank and Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC have retained RP Financial, LC. to prepare an independent valuation appraisal. For its services in preparing the initial valuation, RP Financial, LC. will receive a fee of \$350 thousand and \$10 thousand for expenses and an additional \$25 thousand for each valuation update, as necessary. Capitol Federal Savings Bank and Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC have agreed to indemnify RP Financial, LC. and its employees and affiliates against specified losses, including any losses in connection with claims under the federal securities laws, arising out of its services as independent appraiser, except where such liability results from its negligence or bad faith.

The independent valuation appraisal considered the pro forma impact of the offering. Consistent with the Office of Thrift Supervision appraisal guidelines, the appraisal applied three primary methodologies: the pro forma price-to-book value approach applied to both reported book value and tangible book value; the pro forma price-to-earnings approach applied to reported and core earnings; and the pro forma price-to-assets approach. The market value ratios applied in the three methodologies were based upon the current market valuations of the peer group companies, subject to valuation adjustments applied by RP Financial, LC. to account for differences between CFF and the peer group. RP Financial, LC. placed the greatest emphasis on the price-to-core earnings and price-to-tangible book approaches in estimating pro forma market value.

The independent valuation was prepared by RP Financial, LC. in reliance upon the information contained in this prospectus, including the consolidated financial statements of CFF. RP Financial, LC. also considered the following factors, among others:

- the present results and financial condition of CFF and the projected results and financial condition of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.;
- the economic and demographic conditions in CFF's existing market area;
- certain historical, financial and other information relating to CFF;
- the impact of the offering on Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s stockholders' equity and earnings potential;
- the proposed dividend policy of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.;
- the trading market for securities of comparable institutions and general conditions in the market for such securities; and
- the contribution of cash to the charitable foundation.

Included in RP Financial, LC.'s independent valuation were certain assumptions as to the pro forma earnings of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. after the conversion that were utilized in determining the appraised value. These assumptions included estimated expenses, an assumed after-tax rate of return on the net offering proceeds of 1.66% and purchases in the open market of the common stock issued in the offering by the stock-based incentive plan at the \$10.00 per share purchase price. See "Pro Forma Data" for additional information concerning these assumptions. The use of different assumptions may yield different results.

The independent valuation states that as of May 28, 2010, the estimated pro forma market value of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. was \$2.41 billion. Based on regulations, the market value is the midpoint of a range with a minimum of \$2.05 billion and a maximum of \$2.77 billion. The Board of Directors of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. decided to offer the shares of common stock for a price of \$10.00 per share. The aggregate offering price of the shares of common stock will be equal to the valuation range multiplied by the percentage of CFF common stock owned by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC. The number of shares offered will be equal to the aggregate offering price of the shares of common stock divided by the price per share. Based on the valuation range, the 71% of CFF common stock owned by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC and the \$10.00 price per share, the minimum of the offering range will be 144,500,000 shares, the midpoint of the offering range will be 170,000,000 shares and the maximum of the offering range will 195,500,000 shares of common stock. The Board of Directors of CFF reviewed the independent valuation and, in particular, considered the following:

CFF's financial condition and results of operations;

a comparison of financial performance ratios of CFF to those of other financial institutions of similar size;

market conditions generally and in particular for financial institutions; and

the historical trading price of the publicly held shares of CFF common stock.

All of these factors are set forth in the independent valuation. The Board of Directors also reviewed the methodology and the assumptions used by RP Financial, LC. in preparing the independent valuation and the Board believes that these assumptions were reasonable. The offering range may be amended with the approval of the Office of Thrift Supervision, if required, as a result of subsequent developments in the financial condition of CFF or Capitol Federal Savings Bank or market conditions generally. In the event the independent valuation is updated to amend the pro forma market value of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. to less than \$2.05 billion or more than \$2.77 billion, the appraisal will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by a post-effective amendment to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s registration statement.

The independent valuation is not intended, and must not be construed, as a recommendation of any kind as to the advisability of purchasing our shares of common stock. RP Financial, LC. did not independently verify our consolidated financial statements and other information that we provided to them, nor did RP Financial, LC. independently value our assets or liabilities. The independent valuation considers Capitol Federal Savings Bank as a going concern and should not be considered as an indication of the liquidation value of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Moreover, because the independent valuation is necessarily based upon estimates and projections of a number of matters, all of which may change from time to time, no assurance can be given that persons purchasing our common stock in the offering will thereafter be able to sell their shares of common stock at prices at or above the \$10.00 price per share.

We will not decrease the minimum of the valuation range and the minimum of the offering range, or increase the maximum of the valuation range and the maximum of the offering range, without a resolicitation of purchasers. The subscription price of \$10.00 per share of common stock will remain fixed.

If the reconfirmation of the independent valuation at the conclusion of the offering results in an increase in the maximum of the valuation range to more than \$2.77 billion and a corresponding increase in the offering range to more than 195,500,000 shares, or a decrease in the minimum of the valuation range to less than \$2.05 billion and a corresponding decrease in the offering range to fewer than 144,500,000 shares, then, after consulting with the Office of Thrift Supervision, we may terminate the plan of conversion and reorganization, cancel deposit account withdrawal authorizations and promptly return by check all funds received, with interest at Capitol Federal Savings Bank's

statement savings rate. Alternatively, we may establish a new offering range, return all funds with interest, and all subscribers will be provided with updated information and given the opportunity to place a new order.

In the event that we extend the offering and conduct a resolicitation, purchasers would have the opportunity to maintain, change or cancel their stock orders within a specified period. Any single offering extension will not exceed 90 days; aggregate extensions may not conclude beyond August 24 , 2012, which is two years after the special meeting of members to vote on the conversion.

An increase in the number of shares of common stock to be issued in the offering would decrease both a purchaser's ownership interest and Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s pro forma earnings and stockholders' equity on a per share basis while increasing pro forma earnings and stockholders' equity on an aggregate basis. A decrease in the number of shares to be issued in the offering would increase both a purchaser's ownership interest and Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s pro forma earnings and stockholders' equity on a per share basis, while decreasing pro forma earnings and stockholders' equity on an aggregate basis. For a presentation of the effects of these changes, see "Pro Forma Data."

Copies of the independent valuation appraisal report prepared by RP Financial, LC. and the detailed memorandum setting forth the method and assumptions used in the appraisal report are available for inspection at the main office of Capitol Federal Savings Bank and as specified under "Where You Can Find Additional Information."

Subscription Offering and Subscription Rights

In accordance with the plan of conversion and reorganization, rights to subscribe for shares of common stock in the subscription offering have been granted in the following descending order of priority. The filling of all subscriptions that we receive will depend on the availability of common stock after satisfaction of all subscriptions of all persons having prior rights in the subscription offering and subject to the minimum, maximum and overall purchase and ownership limitations set forth in the plan of conversion and reorganization and as described below under "—Additional Limitations on Common Stock Purchases."

Priority 1: Eligible Account Holders. Each Capitol Federal Savings Bank depositor with an aggregate deposit account balance of \$50.00 or more (a Qualifying Deposit) at the close of business on March 31, 2009 (an Eligible Account Holder) will receive, without payment therefor, nontransferable subscription rights to purchase up to the greater of: (i) \$70.0 million (7,000,000 shares) of our common stock; (ii) one-tenth of one percent of the total number of shares of common stock issued in the offering; or (iii) 15 times the product, rounded down to the nearest whole number, obtained by multiplying the total number of shares of common stock offered by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the Qualifying Deposit of the Eligible Account Holder and the denominator of which is the total amount of Qualifying Deposits of all Eligible Account Holders, subject to the overall purchase and ownership limitations. See "—Additional Limitations on Common Stock Purchases." If there are not sufficient shares available to satisfy all subscriptions, shares will first be allocated so as to permit each Eligible Account Holder to purchase a number of shares sufficient to make his or her total allocation equal to the lesser of 100 shares or the number of shares for which he or she subscribed. Thereafter, unallocated shares will be allocated to each Eligible Account Holder whose subscription remains unfilled in the proportion that the amount of his or her Qualifying Deposit bears to the total amount of Qualifying Deposits of all subscribing Eligible Account Holders whose subscriptions remain unfilled. If an amount so allocated exceeds the amount subscribed for by any one or more Eligible Account Holders, the excess will be reallocated among those Eligible Account Holders whose subscriptions are not fully satisfied until all available shares have been allocated.

To ensure proper allocation of our shares of common stock, each Eligible Account Holder must list on his or her stock order form all deposit accounts in which he or she had an ownership interest on March 31, 2009. In the event of oversubscription, failure to list an account could result in fewer shares being allocated than if all accounts had been disclosed. In the event of an oversubscription, the subscription rights of Eligible Account Holders who are also directors or executive officers of CFF or their associates will be subordinated to the subscription rights of other Eligible Account Holders to the extent attributable to increased deposits in the twelve months preceding March 31, 2009.

Priority 2: Tax-Qualified Plans. Our tax-qualified employee stock benefit plan, consisting of our employee stock ownership plan, will receive, without payment therefor, nontransferable subscription rights to purchase up to 10% of the shares of common stock sold in the offering, although our employee stock ownership plan intends to purchase

4.0% of the shares of common stock sold in the offering. If market conditions warrant, in the judgment of its trustees, the employee stock ownership plan may elect to purchase shares in the open market following the completion of the conversion.

Priority 3: Supplemental Eligible Account Holders. To the extent that there are sufficient shares of common stock remaining after satisfaction of subscriptions by Eligible Account Holders and our tax-qualified employee stock benefit plans, each Capitol Federal Savings Bank depositor, other than directors and executive officers of CFF, with a Qualifying Deposit at the close of business on June 30, 2010 who is not an Eligible Account Holder (Supplemental Eligible Account Holder) will receive, without payment therefor, nontransferable subscription rights to purchase up to the greater of: (i) \$70.0 million (7,000,000 shares) of common stock; (ii) one-tenth of one percent of the total number of shares of common stock issued in the offering; or (iii) 15 times the product, rounded down to the nearest whole number, obtained by multiplying the total number of shares of common stock to be offered by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the Qualifying Deposit of the Supplemental Eligible Account Holder and the denominator of which is the total amount of Qualifying Deposits of all Supplemental Eligible Account Holders subject to the overall purchase and ownership limitations. See “— Additional Limitations on Common Stock Purchases.” If there are not sufficient shares available to satisfy all subscriptions, shares will be allocated so as to permit each Supplemental Eligible Account Holder to purchase a number of shares sufficient to make his or her total allocation equal to the lesser of 100 shares of common stock or the number of shares for which he or she subscribed. Thereafter, unallocated shares will be allocated to each Supplemental Eligible Account Holder whose subscription remains unfilled in the proportion that the amount of his or her Qualifying Deposit bears to the total amount of Qualifying Deposits of all Supplemental Eligible Account Holders whose subscriptions remain unfilled.

To ensure proper allocation of common stock, each Supplemental Eligible Account Holder must list on the stock order form all deposit accounts in which he or she had an ownership interest at June 30, 2010. In the event of oversubscription, failure to list an account could result in fewer shares being allocated than if all accounts had been disclosed.

Priority 4: Other Members. To the extent that there are shares of common stock remaining after satisfaction of subscriptions by Eligible Account Holders, our tax-qualified employee stock benefit plans, and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders, each depositor of Capitol Federal Savings Bank as of the close of business on the voting record date of July 2, 2010, and each borrower of Capitol Federal Savings Bank with an outstanding balance as of January 6, 1993 whose loan remains outstanding on the voting record date, who is not an Eligible Account Holder or Supplemental Eligible Account Holder (Other Members) will receive, without payment therefor, nontransferable subscription rights to purchase up to \$70.0 million (7,000,000 shares) of common stock or one-tenth of one percent of the total number of shares of common stock issued in the offering, subject to the overall purchase and ownership limitations. See “— Additional Limitations on Common Stock Purchases.” If there are not sufficient shares available to satisfy all subscriptions, available shares will be allocated so as to permit each Other Member to purchase a number of shares sufficient to make his or her total allocation equal to the lesser of 100 shares of common stock or the number of shares for which he or she subscribed. Any remaining shares will be allocated among Other Members in the proportion that the amount of the subscription of each Other Member whose subscription remains unsatisfied bears to the total amount of subscriptions of all Other Members whose subscriptions remain unsatisfied. To ensure proper allocation of common stock, each Other Member must list on the stock order form all deposit accounts in which he or she had an ownership interest at July 2, 2010. In the event of oversubscription, failure to list an account could result in fewer shares being allocated than if all accounts had been disclosed.

Expiration Date. The subscription offering will expire at 4:00 p.m., Central Time, on August 12, 2010, unless extended by us for up to 45 days. This extension may be made without notice to you, except that extensions beyond September 24, 2010 will require the approval of the Office of Thrift Supervision and a resolicitation of subscribers in the offering. We may decide to extend the expiration date of the subscription offering for any reason, whether or not subscriptions have been received for shares at the minimum, midpoint or maximum of the offering range. Subscription rights which have not been exercised prior to the expiration date will become void. Subscription rights will expire whether or not each eligible depositor can be located.

Community Offering

To the extent that shares of common stock remain available for purchase after satisfaction of all subscriptions of Eligible Account Holders, our tax-qualified employee stock benefit plans, Supplemental Eligible Account Holders and Other Members, we expect to offer shares pursuant to the plan of conversion and reorganization to members of the general public in a community offering. Shares would be offered with the following preferences:

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- (i) Natural persons residing in the counties and metropolitan statistical areas in which we have a home or branch office;
- (ii) CFF's public stockholders as of July 2 , 2010; and
- (iii) Other members of the general public.

Purchasers in the community offering may purchase up to \$70.0 million (7,000,000 shares) of common stock, subject to the overall purchase and ownership limitations. See “- Limitations on Common Stock Purchases.” The minimum purchase is 25 shares. The opportunity to purchase shares of common stock in the community offering category is subject to our right, in our sole discretion, to accept or reject any such orders in whole or in part either at the time of receipt of an order or as soon as practicable following the expiration date of the offering.

If we do not have sufficient shares of common stock available to fill the accepted orders of persons residing in the counties and metropolitan statistical areas in which Capitol Federal Savings Bank has a home or branch office, we will allocate the available shares among those persons in a manner that permits each of them, to the extent possible, to purchase the lesser of 100 shares or the number of shares subscribed for by such person. Thereafter, unallocated shares will be allocated among such persons residing in the areas listed above whose orders remain unsatisfied on an equal number of shares basis per order. If an oversubscription occurs due to the orders of public stockholders of CFF as of July 2 , 2010, the allocation procedures described above will apply to the stock orders of such persons. In the event of an oversubscription among members of the general public, these same allocation procedures will also apply. In connection with the allocation process, unless the Office of Thrift Supervision permits otherwise, orders received for Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock in the community offering will first be filled up to a maximum of two percent of the shares sold in the offering, and thereafter any remaining shares will be allocated on an equal number of shares basis per order until all shares have been allocated.

The term “residing” or “resident” as used in this prospectus means any person who occupies a dwelling within the counties and metropolitan statistical areas in which Capitol Federal Savings Bank has a home or branch office; and has a present intent to remain within such community for a period of time; and manifests the genuineness of that intent by establishing an ongoing physical presence within the community, together with an indication that this presence within the community is something other than merely transitory in nature. We may utilize deposit or loan records or other evidence provided to us to decide whether a person is a resident. In all cases, however, the determination shall be in our sole discretion.

Expiration Date. The community offering will begin at the same time as the subscription offering, and is currently expected to terminate at the same time as the subscription offering. Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. may decide to extend the community offering for any reason and is not required to give purchasers notice of any such extension unless such period extends beyond September 24 , 2010, in which case we will resolicit purchasers in the offering.

Syndicated offering

If feasible, our Board of Directors may decide to offer for sale shares of common stock not subscribed for or purchased in the subscription and community offerings in a syndicated offering, subject to such terms, conditions and procedures as we may determine, in a manner that will achieve a wide distribution of our shares of common stock. In the syndicated offering, any person may purchase up to \$70.0 million (7,000,000 shares) of common stock, subject to the overall purchase and ownership limitations. We retain the right to accept or reject in whole or in part any orders in the syndicated offering. Unless the Office of Thrift Supervision permits otherwise, accepted orders for Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock in the syndicated offering will first be filled up to a maximum of two percent (2%) of the shares sold in the offering, and thereafter any remaining shares will be allocated on an equal number of

shares basis per order until all shares have been allocated. Unless the syndicated offering begins during the community offering, the syndicated offering will begin as soon as possible after the completion of the subscription and community offerings.

If a syndicated offering is held, Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. will serve as sole book-running manager, Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. will serve as co-manager, and each firm will assist us in selling our common stock on a best efforts basis. Neither Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. nor any registered broker-dealer will have any obligation to take or purchase any shares of the common stock in the syndicated offering. The syndicated offering will be conducted in accordance with certain Securities and Exchange Commission rules applicable to best efforts offerings. Under these rules, Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P., Keefe Bruyette & Woods, Inc. or the other broker-dealers participating in the syndicated offering generally will accept payment for shares of common stock to be purchased in the syndicated offering through a sweep arrangement, provided we have received subscriptions to meet the minimum of the offering range, under which a customer's brokerage account at the applicable participating broker-dealer will be debited in the amount of the purchase price for the shares of common stock that such customer wishes to purchase in the syndicated offering on the settlement date. Participating broker-dealers will only sell to customers who have accounts at the participating broker-dealer and who authorize the broker-dealer to debit their accounts. Customers who authorize participating broker-dealers to debit their brokerage accounts are required to have the funds for the payment in their accounts on, but not before, the settlement date. Certain investors may pay Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. or Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. for shares purchased in the syndicated offering on the settlement date through the services of the Depository Trust Company on a delivery versus payment basis. The closing of the syndicated offering is subject to conditions set forth in an agency agreement among CFF, Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC and Capitol Federal Savings Bank on one hand and Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P., as representative of the several agents, on the other hand. If and when all the conditions for the closing are met, funds for common stock sold in the syndicated offering, less fees and commissions payable, will be delivered promptly to us. Normal customer ticketing will be used for order placement.

If for any reason we cannot affect a syndicated offering of shares of common stock not purchased in the subscription and community offerings, or in the event that there are a significant number of shares remaining unsold after such offerings, we will try to make other arrangements for the sale of unsubscribed shares, if possible. The Office of Thrift Supervision and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority must approve any such arrangements.

Additional Limitations on Common Stock Purchases

The plan of conversion and reorganization includes the following limitations on the number of shares of common stock that may be purchased in the offering:

- (i) No person may purchase fewer than 25 shares of common stock;
- (ii) The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be purchased by a person or persons exercising subscription rights through a single qualifying deposit account held jointly is 7,000,000 shares;
- (iii) Our tax-qualified employee stock benefit plan, consisting of our employee stock ownership plan, may purchase in the aggregate up to 10% of the shares of common stock sold in the offering;
- (iv) Except for the tax-qualified employee stock benefit plans described above, no person or entity, together with associates or persons acting in concert with such person or entity, may purchase more than \$70.0 million (7,000,000 shares) of common stock in all categories of the offering combined;
- (v) Current stockholders of CFF are subject to an ownership limitation. As previously described, current stockholders of CFF will receive shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock in exchange for their existing shares of CFF common stock at the conclusion of the offering. The number of shares of common stock that a stockholder may purchase in the offering, together with associates or persons acting

in concert with such stockholder, when combined with the shares that the stockholder and his or her associates will receive in exchange for existing CFF common stock, may not exceed 5% of the shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. to be issued and outstanding at the completion of the conversion; and

- (vi) The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be purchased in all categories of the offering by executive officers and directors of Capitol Federal Savings Bank and their associates, in the aggregate, when combined with shares of common stock issued in exchange for existing shares, may not exceed 25% of the shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock outstanding upon completion of the conversion.

Depending upon market or financial conditions, our Board of Directors, with the approval of the Office of Thrift Supervision and without further approval of members of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, may decrease or increase the purchase and ownership limitations. If a purchase limitation is increased, subscribers in the subscription offering who ordered the maximum amount will be given, and, in our sole discretion, some other large subscribers who through their subscriptions evidence a desire to purchase the maximum allowable number of shares may be given, the opportunity to increase their subscriptions up to the then applicable limit. The effect of this type of resolicitation will be an increase in the number of shares of common stock owned by subscribers who choose to increase their subscriptions. In the event that the maximum purchase limitation is increased to 5% of the shares sold in the offering, this limitation may be further increased to 9.99%, provided that orders for Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock exceeding 5% of the shares issued in the offering shall not exceed in the aggregate 10% of the total shares sold in the offering.

The term associate of a person means:

- (i) any corporation or organization, other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, CFF, Capitol Federal Savings Bank or a majority-owned subsidiary of CFF or Capitol Federal Savings Bank, of which the person is a senior officer, partner or beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of any equity security;
- (ii) any trust or other estate in which the person has a substantial beneficial interest or serves as a trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity; provided, however, that for the purposes of subscriptions in the offering and restrictions on the sale of stock after the conversion, the term associate does not include a person who has a substantial beneficial interest in an employee stock benefit plan of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, or who is a trustee or fiduciary of such plan, and for purposes of aggregating total shares that may be held by officers and directors of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, CFF or Capitol Federal Savings Bank the term associate does not include any tax-qualified employee stock benefit plan of Capitol Federal Savings Bank; and
- (iii) any blood or marriage relative of the person, who either has the same home as the person or who is a director or officer of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, CFF or Capitol Federal Savings Bank.

The term acting in concert means:

- (i) knowing participation in a joint activity or interdependent conscious parallel action towards a common goal whether or not pursuant to an express agreement; or
- (ii) a combination or pooling of voting or other interests in the securities of an issuer for a common purpose pursuant to any contract, understanding, relationship, agreement or other arrangement, whether written or otherwise.

A person or company that acts in concert with another person or company shall also be deemed to be acting in concert with any person or company who is also acting in concert with that other party, except that any tax-qualified employee stock benefit plan will not be deemed to be acting in concert with its trustee or a person who serves in a similar

capacity solely for the purpose of determining whether common stock held by the trustee and common stock held by the employee stock benefit plan will be aggregated.

We have the sole discretion to determine whether prospective purchasers are associates or acting in concert. Persons exercising subscription rights through a single qualifying deposit account held jointly, whether or not related, will be deemed to be acting in concert unless we determine otherwise.

Our directors are not treated as associates of each other solely because of their membership on the Board of Directors. Common stock purchased in the offering will be freely transferable except for shares purchased by executive officers and directors of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. or Capitol Federal Savings Bank and except as described below. Any purchases made by any associate of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. or Capitol Federal Savings Bank for the explicit purpose of meeting the minimum number of shares of common stock required to be sold in order to complete the offering shall be made for investment purposes only and not with a view toward redistribution. In addition, under Financial Industry Regulatory Authority guidelines, members of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and their associates are subject to certain reporting requirements upon purchase of these securities. For a further discussion of limitations on purchases of our shares of common stock at the time of conversion and thereafter, see “— Certain Restrictions on Purchase or Transfer of Our Shares after Conversion” and “Restrictions on Acquisition of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.”

Marketing Arrangements

To assist in the marketing of our common stock, we have retained Sandler O’Neill & Partners, L.P., which is a broker-dealer registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. In its role as financial advisor, Sandler O’Neill & Partners, L.P. will assist us in the offering as follows:

- consulting with us as to the financial and securities market implications of the plan of conversion and reorganization;

- consulting with us as to the financial and securities market implications of proposed or actual changes in laws or regulations affecting us;

- reviewing with our Board of Directors the financial impact of the offering on us, based upon the independent appraiser’s appraisal of the common stock;

- reviewing all offering documents, including the prospectus, stock order forms and related offering materials (we are responsible for the preparation and filing of such documents);

- assisting in the design and implementation of a marketing strategy for the offering;

- assisting management in scheduling and preparing for meetings with potential investors and other broker-dealers in connection with the offering, including assistance in preparing presentation materials for such meetings; and

- providing such other general advice and assistance we may request to promote the successful completion of the offering.

For its services as marketing agent, Sandler O’Neill & Partners, L.P. will receive 0.75% of the dollar amount of all shares of common stock sold in the subscription and community offering. No sales fee will be payable to Sandler O’Neill & Partners, L.P. with respect to shares purchased by officers, directors and employees or their immediate families and shares purchased by our tax-qualified and non-qualified employee benefit plans. For its advisory services, we have paid \$200 thousand, and agreed to pay \$75 thousand per month, beginning May 1, 2010, to Sandler O’Neill & Partners, L.P. The advisory fee is paid in consideration for Sandler O’Neill & Partners, L.P.’s work in advising us with respect to our reorganization from the mutual holding company to the stock holding company form of organization, including consultation as to the financial and securities market implications of the plan of conversion and reorganization and proposed or actual changes in laws or regulations affecting us, our contribution to the charitable foundation, and the meetings of CFF’s shareholders and Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC’s members relating to approval of the plan of conversion and reorganization. These advisory fees will not exceed \$500 thousand

and will be credited against fees earned by Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. for shares sold in the subscription and community offering. In the event that common stock is sold through a group of broker-dealers in a syndicated offering, we will pay (i) a management fee of 1.00% of the aggregate dollar amount of the common stock sold in the syndicated offering, 75% of which will be paid to Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. and 25% of which will be paid to Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. and (ii) a selling concession of 3.50% of the actual purchase price of each security sold in the syndicated offering, which shall be allocated to dealers (including Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.) in accordance with the actual number of shares of common stock sold by such dealers; provided however, that sales credit for a minimum of 30% of shares sold in the syndicated offering will be reserved for syndicate member firms other than Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. will serve as sole book-running manager and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. will serve as co-manager. Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. will be reimbursed for all reasonable out of pocket expenses, including attorney's fees, if the offering is not completed.

We will indemnify Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. against liabilities and expenses, including legal fees, incurred in connection with certain claims or litigation arising out of or based upon untrue statements or omissions contained in the offering materials for the common stock, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Some of our directors and executive officers may participate in the solicitation of offers to purchase common stock. These persons will be reimbursed for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the solicitation. Other regular employees of Capitol Federal Savings Bank may assist in the offering, but only in ministerial capacities, and may provide clerical work in effecting a sales transaction. No offers or sales may be made by tellers or at the teller counters. No sales activity will be conducted in a Capitol Federal Savings Bank banking office. Investment-related questions of prospective purchasers will be directed to executive officers or registered representatives of Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. Our other employees have been instructed not to solicit offers to purchase shares of common stock or provide advice regarding the purchase of common stock. We will rely on Rule 3a4-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and sales of common stock will be conducted within the requirements of Rule 3a4-1, so as to permit officers, directors and employees to participate in the sale of common stock. None of our officers, directors or employees will be compensated in connection with their participation in the offering.

In addition, we have engaged Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. to act as our records agent in connection with the conversion and offering. In its role as records agent, Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. will assist us in the offering as follows: (1) consolidation of deposit accounts and vote calculation; (2) design and preparation of order forms and proxy cards; (3) organization and supervision of the Stock Information Center; (4) assistance with proxy solicitation and special meeting services for member meeting; and (5) subscription services. For these services, Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. will not receive any additional fees.

Neither Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. nor Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. has prepared any report or opinion constituting a recommendation or advice to us or to persons who subscribe for common stock, nor have they prepared an opinion as to the fairness to us of the purchase price or the terms of the common stock to be sold in the conversion and offering. Neither Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. nor Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. expresses any opinion as to the prices at which common stock to be issued may trade.

Lock-up Agreements

We, and each of our directors and executive officers have agreed, that during the period beginning on the date of this prospectus and ending 90 days after the closing of the offering, without the prior written consent of Sandler O'Neill, directly or indirectly, we will not (i) offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant for the sale of, or otherwise dispose of or transfer any shares of CFF or Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. stock or any securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for CFF or Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. stock, whether owned on the date of the prospectus or acquired after the date of the prospectus or with respect to which we or any of our directors or executive officers has or after the date of the prospectus acquires the power of disposition, or file any registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to any of the foregoing or (ii) enter into any swap or any other agreement or any transaction that transfers, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, the economic consequence of ownership of CFF or Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. stock, whether any such swap or transaction is to be settled by delivery of stock or other securities, in cash or otherwise. In the event that either (1) during the period that begins on the date that is 15 calendar days plus three business days before the last day of the restricted period and ends on the last day of the restricted period, we issue an earnings release or material news or a material event relating to us occurs, or (2) prior to the expiration of the restricted period, we announce that we will release earnings results during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of the restricted period, the restrictions set forth above will continue to apply until the expiration of the date that is 15 calendar days plus three business days after the date on which the earnings

release is issued or the material news or event related to us occurs.

Offering Deadline

The subscription and community offerings will expire at 4:00 p.m., Central Time, on August 12, 2010, unless extended, without notice to you, for up to 45 days. Any extension of the subscription and/or community offering beyond September 24, 2010 would require the Office of Thrift Supervision's approval. In such event, we would conduct a resolicitation. Purchasers would have the opportunity to maintain, change or cancel their stock orders within a specified period. If a purchaser does not respond during the resolicitation period, his or her stock order will be canceled and payment will be returned promptly, with interest calculated at Capitol Federal Savings Bank's statement savings rate, and deposit account withdrawal authorizations will be canceled. We will not execute orders until at least the minimum number of shares offered has been sold. If we have not sold the minimum by the expiration date or any extension thereof, we will terminate the offering and cancel all orders, as described above. Any single offering extension will not exceed 90 days; aggregate extensions may not conclude beyond August 24, 2012, which is two years after the special meeting of members to vote on the conversion. We reserve the right in our sole discretion to terminate the offering at any time and for any reason, in which case we will cancel any deposit account withdrawal orders and promptly return all funds submitted, with interest calculated at Capitol Federal Savings Bank's statement savings rate from the date of receipt.

Procedure for Purchasing Shares in the Subscription and Community Offerings

Use of Stock Order Forms. In order to purchase shares of common stock in the subscription offering and community offering, you must submit a properly completed original stock order form and remit full payment. Incomplete stock order forms or stock order forms that are not signed are not required to be accepted. We are not required to accept stock orders submitted on photocopied or facsimiled stock order forms. All stock order forms must be received (not postmarked) prior to 4:00 p.m. Central Time, on August 12, 2010 at our Stock Information Center. We are not required to accept stock order forms that are not received by that time, are executed defectively or are received without full payment or without appropriate withdrawal instructions. We are not required to notify purchasers of incomplete or improperly executed stock order forms. We have the right to waive or permit the correction of incomplete or improperly executed stock order forms, but we do not represent that we will do so. You may submit your stock order form and payment by mail using the stock order reply envelope provided, by bringing your stock order form to our Stock Information Center, or by overnight delivery to the indicated address on the order form. Our Stock Information Center is located at 700 S. Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66603. Stock order forms may not be delivered to Capitol Federal Savings Bank banking or other offices. Once tendered, a stock order form cannot be modified or revoked without our consent. We reserve the absolute right, in our sole discretion, to reject orders received in the community offering, in whole or in part, at the time of receipt or at any time prior to completion of the offering.

If you are ordering shares in the subscription offering, by signing the stock order form you are representing that you are purchasing shares for your own account and that you have no agreement or understanding with any person for the sale or transfer of the shares. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the plan of conversion and reorganization and of the acceptability of the stock order forms will be final.

By signing the stock order form, you will be acknowledging that the common stock is not a deposit or savings account and is not federally insured or otherwise guaranteed by Capitol Federal Savings Bank or any federal or state government, and that you received a copy of this prospectus. However, signing the stock order form will not cause you to waive your rights under the Securities Act of 1933. We have the right to reject any order submitted in the offering by a person who we believe is making false representations or who we otherwise believe, either alone or acting in concert with others, is violating, evading, circumventing, or intends to violate, evade or circumvent the terms and conditions of the plan of conversion and reorganization.

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Payment for Shares. Payment for all shares of common stock will be required to accompany all completed order forms for the purchase to be valid. You may not submit cash. Payment for shares may be made by:

- (i) personal check, bank check or money order, made payable to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.; or
- (ii) authorization of withdrawal from the types of Capitol Federal Savings Bank deposit accounts designated on the stock order form.

Appropriate means for designating withdrawals from deposit accounts at Capitol Federal Savings Bank are provided on the order forms. The funds designated must be available in the account(s) at the time the stock order form is received. A hold will be placed on these funds, making them unavailable to the depositor. Funds authorized for withdrawal will continue to earn interest within the account at the contract rate until the offering is completed, at which time the designated withdrawal will be made. Interest penalties for early withdrawal applicable to certificate of deposit accounts will not apply to withdrawals authorized for the purchase of shares of common stock; however, if a withdrawal results in a certificate of deposit account with a balance less than the applicable minimum balance requirement, the certificate of deposit will be canceled at the time of withdrawal without penalty and the remaining balance will earn interest calculated at the current statement savings rate subsequent to the withdrawal. In the case of payments made by check or money order, these funds must be available in the account(s) and will be immediately cashed and placed in a segregated account at Capitol Federal Savings Bank and will earn interest calculated at Capitol Federal Savings Bank's statement savings rate from the date payment is processed until the offering is completed, at which time a subscriber will be issued a check for interest earned.

You may not remit Capitol Federal Savings Bank line of credit checks, and we will not accept third-party checks, including those payable to you and endorsed over to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. You may not designate on your stock order form a direct withdrawal from a Capitol Federal Savings Bank retirement account. See “- Using Retirement Account Funds to Purchase Shares” for information on using such funds. Additionally, you may not designate on your stock order form a direct withdrawal from Capitol Federal Savings Bank deposit accounts with check-writing privileges. Please provide a check instead. Once we receive your executed stock order form, it may not be modified, amended or rescinded without our consent, unless the offering is not completed by September 24, 2010, in which event purchasers may be given the opportunity to increase, decrease or rescind their orders for a specified period of time.

Regulations prohibit Capitol Federal Savings Bank from lending funds or extending credit to any persons to purchase shares of common stock in the offering.

We have the right, in our sole discretion, to permit institutional investors to submit irrevocable orders together with a legally binding commitment for payment and to thereafter pay for the shares of common stock for which they subscribe in the community offering at any time prior to 48 hours before the completion of the conversion. This payment may be made by wire transfer.

If our employee stock ownership plan purchases shares in the offering, it will not be required to pay for such shares until consummation of the offering, provided that there is a loan commitment from an unrelated financial institution or Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. to lend to the employee stock ownership plan the necessary amount to fund the purchase.

Using Retirement Account Funds to Purchase Shares

Persons interested in purchasing common stock using funds currently in an individual retirement account (IRA) or any other retirement account, whether held through Capitol Federal Savings Bank or elsewhere, should contact our Stock Information Center for guidance. Please contact the Stock Information Center as soon as possible, preferably at least two weeks prior to the August 12, 2010 offering deadline, because processing these transactions takes additional time, and whether these funds can be used may depend on limitations imposed by the institution where the funds are currently held. Additionally, if these funds are not currently held in a self-directed retirement account, then before placing your stock order, you will need to establish one with an independent trustee or custodian, such as a brokerage firm. The new trustee or custodian will hold the shares of common stock in a self-directed account in the same manner as we now hold retirement account funds. An annual administrative fee may be payable to the new trustee or custodian. Assistance on how to transfer such retirement accounts can be obtained from the Stock Information Center.

If you wish to use some or all of your funds that are currently held in a Capitol Federal Savings Bank IRA or other retirement account, you may not designate on the stock order form that you wish funds to be withdrawn from the account(s) for the purchase of common stock. Before you place your stock order, the funds you wish to use must be transferred from those accounts to a self-directed retirement account at an independent trustee or custodian, as described above.

Delivery of Stock Certificates

All shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock being sold will be in book entry form and paper stock certificates will not be issued. A statement reflecting ownership of shares of common stock issued in the subscription and community offering will be mailed to the persons entitled thereto at the certificate registration address noted by them on the stock order form, within five business days following consummation of the conversion.

If you are currently a stockholder of CFF, see “- Exchange of Existing Stockholders’ Stock Certificates.”

Other Restrictions

Notwithstanding any other provision of the plan of conversion and reorganization, no person is entitled to purchase any shares of common stock to the extent the purchase would be illegal under any federal or state law or regulation, including state blue sky regulations, or would violate regulations or policies of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. We may ask for an acceptable legal opinion from any purchaser as to the legality of his or her purchase and we may refuse to honor any purchase order if an opinion is not timely furnished. In addition, we are not required to offer shares of common stock to any person who resides in a foreign country, or in a state of the United States with respect to which any of the following apply: (a) a small number of persons otherwise eligible to subscribe for shares under the plan of conversion and reorganization reside in the state; (b) the issuance of subscription rights or the offer or sale of shares of common stock to such persons would require us, under the securities laws of the state, to register as a broker, dealer, salesman or agent or to register or otherwise qualify our securities for sale in the state; or (c) registration or qualification would be impracticable for reasons of cost or otherwise.

Restrictions on Transfer of Subscription Rights and Shares

Office of Thrift Supervision regulations prohibit any person with subscription rights, including Eligible Account Holders, Supplemental Eligible Account Holders and Other Members, from transferring or entering into any agreement or understanding to transfer the legal or beneficial ownership of the subscription rights issued under the plan of conversion and reorganization or the shares of common stock to be issued upon their exercise. These rights may be exercised only by the person to whom they are granted and only for his or her account. When registering a stock purchase on the stock order form, you must register the stock in the same name as appearing on the account. You should not add the name(s) of persons who do not have subscription rights or who qualify only in a lower purchase priority than you do. Doing so may jeopardize your subscription rights. Each person exercising subscription rights will be required to certify that he or she is purchasing shares solely for his or her own account and that he or she has no agreement or understanding regarding the sale or transfer of the shares. The regulations also prohibit any person from offering or making an announcement of an offer or intent to make an offer to purchase subscription rights or shares of common stock to be issued upon their exercise prior to completion of the offering.

We will pursue any and all legal and equitable remedies in the event we become aware of the transfer of subscription rights, and we will not honor orders that we believe involve the transfer of subscription rights.

Stock Information Center

Our banking office personnel may not, by law, assist with investment-related questions about the offering. If you have any questions regarding the conversion or offering, please call or visit our Stock Information Center, located at 700 S. Kansas Avenue , Topeka, Kansas 66603 . The toll-free telephone number is 877-518-0123 . The Stock Information Center is open Monday through Friday between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Central Time. The Stock Information Center will be closed weekends and bank holidays.

Liquidation Rights

Liquidation prior to the conversion. In the unlikely event of a complete liquidation of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC or CFF prior to the conversion, all claims of creditors of CFF, including those of depositors of Capitol Federal Savings Bank (to the extent of their deposit balances), would be paid first. Thereafter, if there were any assets of CFF remaining, these assets would be distributed to stockholders, including Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC. Then, if there were any assets of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC remaining, members of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC would receive those remaining assets, pro rata, based upon the deposit balances in their deposit account in Capitol Federal Savings Bank immediately prior to liquidation.

Liquidation following the conversion. In the unlikely event that Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and Capitol Federal Savings Bank were to liquidate after the conversion, all claims of creditors, including those of depositors, would be paid first, followed by distribution of the liquidation account maintained by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. pursuant to the plan of conversion and reorganization to certain depositors, with any assets remaining thereafter distributed to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. as the holder of Capitol Federal Savings Bank capital stock.

The plan of conversion and reorganization provides for the establishment, upon the completion of the conversion, of a liquidation account by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. for the benefit of Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders in an amount equal to Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC's ownership interest in the total stockholder's equity of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. as of the date of its latest balance sheet contained in this prospectus. The plan of conversion and reorganization also provided that Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. shall cause the establishment of a bank liquidation account.

The liquidation account established by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. is designed to provide payments to depositors of their liquidation interests in the event of a liquidation of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Specifically, in the unlikely event that Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and Capitol Federal Savings Bank were to completely liquidate after the conversion, all claims of creditors, including those of depositors, would be paid first, followed by a distribution to Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders of the liquidation account maintained by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. In a liquidation of both entities, or of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, when Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. has insufficient assets to fund the distribution due to Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders and Capitol Federal Savings Bank has positive net worth, Capitol Federal Savings Bank shall pay amounts necessary to fund Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s remaining obligations under the liquidation account. The plan of conversion and reorganization also provides that if Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. is sold or liquidated apart from a sale or liquidation of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, then the rights of Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders in the liquidation account maintained by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. shall be surrendered and treated as a liquidation account in Capitol Federal Savings Bank.

Pursuant to the plan of conversion and reorganization, after two years from the date of conversion and upon the written request of the Office of Thrift Supervision, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will eliminate or transfer the liquidation account and the interests in such account to Capitol Federal Savings Bank and the liquidation account shall thereupon become the liquidation account of Capitol Federal Savings Bank and not be subject in any manner or amount to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s creditors.

Also, under the rules and regulations of the Office of Thrift Supervision, no post-conversion merger, consolidation, or similar combination or transaction with another depository institution in which Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. or Capitol Federal Savings Bank is not the surviving institution would be considered a liquidation and, in such a transaction, the liquidation account would be assumed by the surviving institution.

Each Eligible Account Holder and Supplemental Eligible Account Holder would have an initial interest in the liquidation account for each deposit account, including savings accounts, transaction accounts such as negotiable order of withdrawal accounts, money market deposit accounts, and certificates of deposit, with a balance of \$50.00 or more held in Capitol Federal Savings Bank on March 31, 2009, or June 30, 2010. Each Eligible Account Holder and Supplemental Eligible Account Holder would have a pro rata interest in the total liquidation account for each such deposit account, based on the proportion that the balance of each such deposit account on March 31, 2009 or June 30, 2010 bears to the balance of all deposit accounts in Capitol Federal Savings Bank on such dates.

If, however, on any September 30 annual closing date commencing after the effective date of the conversion, the amount in any such deposit account is less than the amount in the deposit account on March 31, 2009 or June 30, 2010 or any other annual closing date, then the interest in the liquidation account relating to such deposit account would be reduced from time to time by the proportion of any such reduction, and the interest will cease to exist if the deposit account is closed. In addition, no interest in the liquidation account would ever be increased despite any subsequent increase in the related deposit account. Payment pursuant to liquidation rights of Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders would be separate and apart from the payment of any insured deposit accounts to such depositor. Any assets remaining after the above liquidation rights of Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders are satisfied would be distributed to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. as the sole stockholder of Capitol Federal Savings Bank.

Material Income Tax Consequences

Although the conversion may be effected in any manner approved by the Office of Thrift Supervision that is consistent with the purposes of the plan of conversion and reorganization and applicable law, regulations and policies, it is intended that the conversion will be effected through various mergers. Completion of the offering is conditioned upon the prior receipt of an opinion of counsel or a tax advisor with respect to federal and Kansas tax laws to the effect that no gain or loss will be recognized by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, CFF or Capitol Federal Savings Bank as a result of the conversion or by account holders receiving subscription rights, except to the extent, if any, that subscription rights are deemed to have fair market value on the date such rights are issued. We have received an opinion from Silver, Freedman & Taff, L.L.P. as to the federal tax consequences of the conversion. We have also received an opinion from Deloitte Tax LLP to the effect that, more likely than not, the income tax consequences under Kansas law of the offering are not materially different than for federal income tax purposes.

Silver, Freedman & Taff, L.L.P. has issued an opinion to Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, CFF, Capitol Federal Savings Bank and Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. that for federal income tax purposes:

1. The merger of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC with and into CFF will qualify as a tax free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code.
2. The constructive exchange of the Eligible Account Holders' and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders' voting and liquidation rights in Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC for liquidation interests in CFF in the merger will satisfy the continuity of interest requirement of Section 1.368-1(b) of the Federal Income Tax Regulations.
3. Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC will not recognize any gain or loss on the transfer of its assets to CFF and CFF's assumption of its liabilities, if any, in constructive exchange for liquidation interests in CFF or on the constructive distribution of such liquidation interests to the members of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC who are Eligible Account Holders or Supplemental Eligible Account Holders of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. (Section 361(a), 361(c) and 357(a) of the Internal Revenue Code)
4. No gain or loss will be recognized by CFF upon the receipt of the assets of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC in the merger in exchange for the constructive transfer of liquidation interests in CFF to the members of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC who are Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders. (Section 1032(a) of the Internal Revenue Code)
5. Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders will recognize no gain or loss upon the constructive receipt of liquidation interests in CFF in exchange for their voting and liquidation rights in Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC. (Section 354(a) of the Internal Revenue Code)

6. The basis of the assets of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC to be received by CFF in the merger will be the same as the basis of such assets in the hands of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC immediately prior to the transfer. (Section 362(b) of the Internal Revenue Code)

7. The holding period of the assets of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC to be received by CFF in the merger will include the holding period of those assets in the hands of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC immediately prior to the transfer. (Section 1223(2) of the Internal Revenue Code)
8. The merger of CFF with and into Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will constitute a mere change in identity, form or place of organization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code and will qualify as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code.
9. The exchange of common stock of CFF held by stockholders other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC for Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock and the constructive exchange of the Eligible Account Holders' and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders' liquidation interests in CFF for interests in the liquidation account of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will satisfy the continuity of interest requirement of Section 1.368-1(b) of the Federal Income Tax Regulations.
10. CFF will not recognize any gain or loss on the transfer of its assets to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s assumption of its liabilities in the merger pursuant to which shares of common stock will be received by stockholders of CFF other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC in exchange for their shares of CFF common stock and Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders will receive interests in the liquidation account of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. in exchange for their liquidation interests in CFF. (Sections 361(a), 361(c) and 357(a) of the Internal Revenue Code)
11. No gain or loss will be recognized by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. upon the receipt of the assets of CFF in the merger. (Section 1032(a) of the Internal Revenue Code)
12. Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders will not recognize any gain or loss upon their constructive exchange of their liquidation interests in CFF for interests in the liquidation account of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. (Section 354 of the Internal Revenue Code)
13. No gain or loss will be recognized by stockholders of CFF other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC upon their exchange of shares of CFF common stock for Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock in the merger, except for cash paid in lieu of fractional share interests. (Section 354 of the Internal Revenue Code)
14. The basis of the assets of CFF to be received by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. in the merger will be the same as the basis of those assets in the hands of CFF immediately prior to the transfer. (Section 362(b) of the Internal Revenue Code)
15. The holding period of the assets of CFF to be received by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. in the merger will include the holding period of those assets in the hands of CFF immediately prior to the transfer. (Section 1223(2) of the Internal Revenue Code)
16. It is more likely than not that the fair market value of the nontransferable subscription rights to purchase Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock is zero. Accordingly, it is more likely than not that no gain or loss will be recognized by Eligible Account Holders, Supplemental Eligible Account Holders and Other Members upon distribution to them of nontransferable subscription rights to purchase shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock. (Section 356(a) of the Internal Revenue Code) Gain, if any, realized by these account holders and members will not exceed the fair market value of the

subscription rights distributed. Eligible Account Holders, Supplemental Eligible Account Holders and Other Members will not recognize any gain as the result of the exercise by them of nontransferable subscription rights.

17. It is more likely than not that the fair market value of the benefit provided by the liquidation account of Capitol Federal Savings Bank supporting the payment of the liquidation account of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. in the event Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. lacks sufficient net assets is zero. Accordingly, it is more likely than not that no gain or loss will be recognized by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. or Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders from the establishment or maintenance of the liquidation account of Capitol Federal Savings Bank or the distribution to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. of rights in, or deemed distribution to Eligible Account Holders and Supplemental Eligible Account Holders of rights in the liquidation account of Capitol Federal Savings Bank in the merger. (Section 356(a) of the Internal Revenue Code)

18. Each stockholder's aggregate basis in his or her Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock received in exchange for shares of CFF common stock in the merger will be the same as the aggregate basis of the shares surrendered in exchange therefor, subject to the cash in lieu of the fractional share interest provisions of Paragraph 23 below. (Section 358(a) of the Internal Revenue Code)
19. It is more likely than not that the basis of the Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock purchased in the offering through the exercise of nontransferable subscription rights will be the purchase price thereof. (Section 1012 of the Internal Revenue Code)
20. Each stockholder's holding period in his or her Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock received in exchange for shares in CFF common stock in the merger will include the period during which these shares were held, provided that the shares are a capital asset in the hands of the stockholder on the date of the exchange. (Section 1223(1) of the Internal Revenue Code)
21. The holding period of the Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock purchased pursuant to the exercise of subscription rights will commence on the date on which the right to acquire this stock was exercised. (Section 1223(5) of the Internal Revenue Code)
22. No gain or loss will be recognized by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. on the receipt of money in exchange for Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock sold in the offering. (Section 1032 of the Internal Revenue Code)
23. The payment of cash to former holders of CFF common stock in lieu of fractional share interests of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will be treated as though fractional share interests of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock were distributed as part of the merger and then redeemed by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. The cash payments will be treated as distributions in full payment for the fractional share interests deemed redeemed under Section 302(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, with the result that such stockholders will have short-term or long-term capital gain or loss to the extent that the cash they receive differs from the basis allocable to such fractional share interests.

We believe that the tax opinions summarized above address all material federal income tax consequences that are generally applicable to Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, CFF, Capitol Federal Savings Bank, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., persons receiving subscription rights and stockholders of CFF. The reasoning in support of items 16 and 19 is set forth below. Silver, Freedman & Taff, L.L.P. noted that the subscription rights will be granted at no cost to the recipients, are legally non-transferable and of short duration, and will provide the recipient with the right only to purchase shares of common stock at the same price to be paid by members of the general public in any community offering. The firm also noted that the Internal Revenue Service has not in the past concluded that subscription rights have value. Based on the foregoing, Silver, Freedman & Taff, L.L.P. believes that it is more likely than not that the nontransferable subscription rights to purchase shares of common stock have no value. However, the issue of whether or not the nontransferable subscription rights have value is based on all the facts and circumstances. If the subscription rights granted to Eligible Account Holders, Supplemental Eligible Account Holders and Other Members are deemed to have an ascertainable value, receipt of these rights could result in taxable gain to those Eligible Account Holders, Supplemental Eligible Account Holders and Other Members who exercise the subscription rights in an amount equal to the ascertainable value, and we could recognize gain on a distribution. Eligible Account Holders, Supplemental Eligible Account Holders and Other Members are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences in the event that subscription rights are deemed to have an ascertainable value.

We also have received a letter from RP Financial, LC. stating its belief that the subscription rights do not have any ascertainable fair market value and that the price at which the subscription rights are exercisable will not be more or less than the fair market value of the shares on the date of exercise. This position is based on the fact that these rights are acquired by the recipients without cost, are nontransferable and of short duration, and afford the recipients the right only to purchase the common stock at the same price that will be paid by members of the general public in any community offering.

The reasoning in support of the tax opinion as to item 17 is set forth below. Silver, Freedman & Taff, L.L.P. understands that: (i) there is no history of any holder of a liquidation account receiving any payment attributable to a liquidation account; (ii) the interests in the liquidation accounts are not transferable; (iii) the amounts due under the liquidation account with respect to each Eligible Account Holder and Supplemental Eligible Account Holder will be reduced as their deposits in Capitol Federal Savings Bank are reduced; and (iv) the Capitol Federal Savings Bank liquidation account payment obligation arises only if Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. lacks sufficient net assets to fund the liquidation account.

In addition, we have received a letter from RP Financial, LC. stating its belief that the benefit provided by the Capitol Federal Savings Bank liquidation account supporting the payment of the liquidation account in the event Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. lacks sufficient net assets does not have any economic value at the time of the merger of CFF and Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. Based on the foregoing, Silver, Freedman & Taff, L.L.P. believes it is more likely than not that such rights in the Capitol Federal Savings Bank liquidation account have no value. If these rights are subsequently found to have an economic value, income may be recognized by each Eligible Account Holder and Supplemental Eligible Account Holder in the amount of the fair market value as of the date of the merger of CFF and Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.

We do not plan to apply for a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service concerning the transactions described herein. Unlike private letter rulings issued by the Internal Revenue Service, opinions of counsel are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service or any state tax authority, and these authorities may disagree with the opinions. In the event of a disagreement, there can be no assurance that the conclusions reached in an opinion of counsel would be sustained by a court if contested by the Internal Revenue Service.

The federal and state tax opinions have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as exhibits to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s registration statement.

Certain Restrictions on Purchase or Transfer of Our Shares after the Conversion

All shares of common stock purchased in the offering by a director or an executive officer of Capitol Federal Savings Bank generally may not be sold for a period of one year following the closing of the conversion, except in the event of the death of the director or executive officer. Instructions will be issued to the transfer agent that any transfer within this time period of ownership of the shares other than as provided above is a violation of the restriction. Any shares of common stock issued at a later date as a stock dividend, stock split, or otherwise, with respect to the restricted stock will be similarly restricted. The directors and executive officers of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. also will be restricted by the insider trading rules promulgated pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Purchases of shares of our common stock by any of our directors, executive officers and their associates, during the three-year period following the closing of the conversion may be made only through a broker or dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, except with the prior written approval of the Office of Thrift Supervision. This restriction does not apply, however, to negotiated transactions involving more than 1% of our outstanding common stock or to purchases of our common stock by our stock-based incentive plans or any of our tax-qualified employee stock benefit plans or non-tax-qualified employee stock benefit plans.

Office of Thrift Supervision regulations prohibit Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. from repurchasing its shares of common stock during the first year following the conversion unless compelling business reasons exist for such repurchases. After one year, the Office of Thrift Supervision does not impose any repurchase restrictions.

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote “FOR” the Plan of Conversion and Reorganization of Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC.

PROPOSAL 2 — CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHARITABLE FOUNDATION

General

In furtherance of our commitment to our local community, the plan of conversion and reorganization provides that we may fund our existing charitable foundation, the Capitol Federal Foundation, a non-stock, nonprofit Kansas corporation, in connection with the stock offering. Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will fund the charitable foundation with cash, as further described below.

By further enhancing our visibility and reputation in our local community, we believe that our charitable foundation will continue to enhance the long-term value of our community banking franchise. The stock offering presents us with a unique opportunity to continue to provide a substantial and continuing benefit to our communities through the Capitol Federal Foundation.

Purpose of the Charitable Foundation

In connection with the conversion, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. intends to contribute to the Capitol Federal Foundation \$40.0 million in cash. This amount will be added to the \$ 13.4 million in cash and other assets and 1,462,287 shares of CFF common stock, which will be converted into 4,762,961 shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock based on the exchange ratio at the midpoint of the offering range, held by the Capitol Federal Foundation at July 2 , 2010. The purpose of our charitable foundation is to provide financial support to charitable organizations in the communities in which we operate and to enable our communities to share in our long-term growth. Capitol Federal Foundation will also support our ongoing obligations to the community under the Community Reinvestment Act. Capitol Federal Savings Bank received a satisfactory rating in its most recent Community Reinvestment Act examination by the Office of Thrift Supervision. In addition, the Capitol Federal Foundation will maintain close ties with Capitol Federal Savings Bank, thereby forming a partnership within the communities in which Capitol Federal Savings Bank operates.

Structure of the Charitable Foundation

The Capitol Federal Foundation is incorporated under Kansas law as a non-stock, nonprofit corporation. The articles of incorporation of the Capitol Federal Foundation provides that the corporation is organized exclusively for charitable purposes as set forth in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Capitol Federal Foundation’s articles of incorporation further provide that no part of the net earnings of the charitable foundation will inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to, its members, trustees or officers or to private individuals.

The charitable foundation is governed by a board of trustees, which currently consists of John B. Dicus, who is a director of CFF and will be a director of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., John C. Dicus, past chairman of CFF and a non-executive employee of CFF, Rick C. Jackson, an executive officer of CFF and two individuals who are not affiliated with us. Office of Thrift Supervision regulations require that we select one person to serve on the board of trustees who is not one of our officers or directors and who has experience with local charitable organizations and grant making, and our two unaffiliated trustees satisfy these requirements. While there are no plans to change the size of the board of trustees during the year following the completion of the conversion, following the first anniversary of the conversion, the charitable foundation may alter the size and composition of its board of trustees. For five years after the stock offering, one seat on the charitable foundation’s board of trustees will be reserved for a person from our local community who has experience with local community charitable organizations and grant making and who is not

one of our officers, directors or employees, and at least one seat on the charitable foundation's board of trustees will be reserved for one director from Capitol Federal Savings Bank's Board of Directors or the board of directors of an acquirer or resulting institution in the event of a merger or acquisition of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Trustees of the charitable foundation serve for a one-year term.

The business experience of our current directors is described in "Management." The business experience of the two trustees who are not affiliated with us is described below.

Nancy J. Perry. Mrs. Perry has served as a trustee of the Capitol Federal Foundation since its inception in 1999. She served as President and CEO of the United Way of Greater Topeka since 1985. Mrs. Perry retired from the United Way in July 2008.

Dr. Ronald W. Roskens. Dr. Roskens has served as a trustee of the Capitol Federal Foundation since its inception in 1999. Since 1996, he has served as President of Global Communications, Inc., in Omaha, Nebraska. From January 1993 to December 1995 he served as President of Action International. Prior to that time, he held various positions with other companies and also served as Chancellor and Professor of Education Administration of the University of Nebraska-Omaha and as President of the University of Nebraska.

The board of trustees of the Capitol Federal Foundation is responsible for establishing its grant and donation policies, consistent with the purposes for which it was established. As trustees of a nonprofit corporation, trustees of the Capitol Federal Foundation are at all times bound by their fiduciary duty to advance the charitable foundation's charitable goals, to protect its assets and to act in a manner consistent with the charitable purposes for which the charitable foundation is established. The trustees of the Capitol Federal Foundation are also responsible for directing the activities of the charitable foundation, including the management and voting of the shares of our common stock held by the charitable foundation. However, as required by Office of Thrift Supervision regulations, all shares of our common stock held by the Capitol Federal Foundation must be voted in the same ratio as all other shares of our common stock on all proposals considered by our stockholders.

The Capitol Federal Foundation's place of business is the same as our administrative offices. The board of trustees of the Capitol Federal Foundation appoints such officers and employees as are necessary to manage its operations. To the extent applicable, we comply with the affiliates restrictions set forth in Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and the Office of Thrift Supervision regulations governing transactions between Capitol Federal Savings Bank and the Capitol Federal Foundation.

The Capitol Federal Foundation will receive additional working capital from the cash contribution and:

- (i) any dividends that may be paid on Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. shares of common stock in the future;
- (ii) within the limits of applicable federal and state laws, loans collateralized by the shares of common stock;
or
- (iii) the proceeds of the sale of any of the shares of common stock in the open market from time to time.

As a private foundation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Capitol Federal Foundation is required to distribute annually in grants or donations a minimum of 5% of the average fair market value of its net investment assets.

Tax Considerations

The Capitol Federal Foundation currently qualifies as a Section 501(c)(3) exempt organization under the Internal Revenue Code and is classified as a private foundation. Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and Capitol Federal Savings Bank are authorized by federal law to make charitable contributions. We believe that the stock offering presents a unique opportunity to provide additional funds to the Capitol Federal Foundation given the substantial amount of additional capital being raised. We believe that the contribution to Capitol Federal Foundation is justified given

Capitol Federal Savings Bank's capital position and its earnings, the substantial additional capital being raised in the stock offering and the potential benefits of the Capitol Federal Foundation to our community. See "Capitalization," "Historical and Pro Forma Regulatory Capital Compliance," and "Comparison of Valuation and Pro Forma Data With and Without the Charitable Foundation."

We are permitted to deduct for charitable purposes only an amount equal to 10% of our annual taxable income in any one year. We are permitted under the Internal Revenue Code to carry the excess contribution over the five-year period following the contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation. We estimate that all of the contribution should be deductible for federal tax purposes over the six-year period (i.e., the year in which the contribution is made and the succeeding five-year period). However, we do not have any assurance we will have sufficient earnings to be able to use the deduction in full. Any such decision to continue to make additional contributions to the Capitol Federal Foundation in the future would be based on an assessment of, among other factors, our financial condition at that time, the interests of our stockholders and depositors, and the financial condition and operations of the foundation.

As a private foundation, earnings and gains, if any, from the sale of common stock or other assets are exempt from federal and state income taxation. However, investment income, such as interest, dividends and capital gains, is generally taxed at a rate of 2%. The Capitol Federal Foundation is required to file an annual return with the Internal Revenue Service within four and one-half months after the close of its fiscal year. The Capitol Federal Foundation is required to make its annual return available for public inspection. The annual return for a private foundation includes, among other things, an itemized list of all grants made or approved, showing the amount of each grant, the recipient, any relationship between a grant recipient and the foundation's managers and a concise statement of the purpose of each grant.

Comparison of Valuation and Pro Forma Data With and Without the Contribution to the Charitable Foundation

As reflected in the table below, if the charitable foundation is not funded as part of the stock offering, RP Financial, LC. estimates that our pro forma valuation would be greater and, as a result, a greater number of shares of common stock would be issued in the stock offering. At the minimum, midpoint and maximum of the valuation range, our pro forma valuation is \$2.05 billion, \$2.41 billion and \$2.77 billion with the charitable foundation, as compared to \$2.10 billion, \$2.47 billion and \$2.84 billion, respectively, without the charitable foundation. There is no assurance that in the event the charitable foundation were not funded, the appraisal prepared at that time would conclude that our pro forma market value would be the same as that estimated in the table below. Any appraisal prepared at that time would be based on the facts and circumstances existing at that time, including, among other things, market and economic conditions.

For comparative purposes only, set forth below are certain pricing ratios and financial data and ratios at and for the six months ended March 31, 2010 at the minimum, midpoint and maximum of the offering range, assuming the stock offering was completed at the beginning of the six-month period, with and without the charitable foundation.

	Minimum of Offering Range		Midpoint of Offering Range		Maximum of Offering Range	
	With Foundation	Without Foundation	With Foundation	Without Foundation	With Foundation	Without Foundation
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)					
Estimated stock offering amount	\$ 1,445,000	\$ 1,483,250	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,745,000	\$ 1,955,000	\$ 2,006,750
Estimated full value	2,048,281	2,102,500	2,409,742	2,473,529	2,771,204	2,844,559
Total assets	9,711,184	9,770,532	9,942,354	10,007,821	10,173,525	10,245,111
Total liabilities	7,485,783	7,485,783	7,485,783	7,485,783	7,485,783	7,485,783
Pro forma stockholders' equity	2,225,867	2,285,215	2,457,037	2,522,504	2,688,208	2,759,794
Pro forma net income	41,611	42,094	42,730	43,242	43,848	44,390
Pro forma stockholders' equity per share	10.87	10.87	10.20	10.20	9.70	9.70
	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16

Pro forma net income
per share

Pro forma pricing
ratios:

Offering price as a
percentage of pro forma
stockholders' equity

per share	92.00%	92.00%	98.04%	98.04%	103.09%	103.09%
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Offering price to pro
forma net income per
share

	23.81x	23.81x	27.78x	27.78x	31.25x	31.25x
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Pro forma financial
ratios:

Return on assets
(annualized)

	0.86%	0.86%	0.86%	0.86%	0.86%	0.87%
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Return on equity
(annualized)

	3.74	3.68	3.48	3.43	3.26	3.22
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Equity to assets

	22.92	23.39	24.71	25.21	26.42	26.94
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Regulatory Requirements Imposed on the Charitable Foundation

Office of Thrift Supervision regulations require, in connection with our board's adoption of the plan of conversion and reorganization, that our directors who also serve on the board of trustees of Capitol Federal Foundation not participate in the board's discussions concerning contributions to the charitable foundation and not vote on the matter. Our Board of Directors complied with this regulation in adopting the plan of conversion and reorganization.

Office of Thrift Supervision regulations provide that the Office of Thrift Supervision will generally not object if a well-capitalized savings bank contributes to a charitable foundation an aggregate amount of 8% or less of the shares or proceeds issued in a stock offering. Capitol Federal Savings Bank qualifies as a well-capitalized savings bank for purposes of this limitation, and the contribution to the charitable foundation will not exceed this limitation.

Office of Thrift Supervision regulations impose the following requirements with respect to a charitable foundation:

the Office of Thrift Supervision may examine the charitable foundation at the foundation's expense;

the charitable foundation must comply with all supervisory directives imposed by the Office of Thrift Supervision;

the charitable foundation must provide annually to the Office of Thrift Supervision a copy of the annual report that the charitable foundation submits to the Internal Revenue Service;

the charitable foundation must operate according to written policies adopted by its board of directors, including a conflict of interest policy;

the charitable foundation may not engage in self-dealing and must comply with all laws necessary to maintain its tax-exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code; and

the charitable foundation must vote its shares of our common stock in the same ratio as all of the other shares voted on each proposal considered by our stockholders.

Within six months of completing the conversion and stock offering, the foundation must submit to the Office of Thrift Supervision a three-year operating plan.

The board of directors recommends that you vote "FOR" the contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation.

PROPOSAL 3 — ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPECIAL MEETING

If there are not sufficient votes to approve the plan of conversion or the contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation at the time of the special meeting, the proposal may not be approved unless the special meeting is adjourned to a later date or dates in order to permit further solicitation of proxies. In order to allow proxies that have been received by CFF at the time of the special meeting to be voted for an adjournment, if necessary, CFF has submitted the question of adjournment to its stockholders as a separate matter for their consideration. The Board of Directors of CFF recommends that stockholders vote "FOR" the adjournment proposal. If it is necessary to adjourn the special meeting, no notice of the adjourned special meeting is required to be given to stockholders (unless the adjournment is for more than 30 days or if a new record date is fixed), other than an announcement at the special meeting of the hour, date and place to which the special meeting is adjourned.

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote “FOR” the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the plan of conversion and/or the contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation.

PROPOSALS 4a THROUGH 4d — INFORMATIONAL PROPOSALS RELATED TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS OF CAPITOL FEDERAL FINANCIAL, INC.

By their approval of the plan of conversion as set forth in Proposal 1, the Board of Directors of CFF has approved each of the informational proposals numbered 4a through 4d, all of which relate to provisions included in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. Each of these informational proposals is discussed in more detail below.

As a result of the conversion, the public stockholders of CFF, whose rights are presently governed by the charter and bylaws of CFF, will become stockholders of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., whose rights will be governed by the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. The following informational proposals address the material differences between the governing documents of the two companies. This discussion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the charter and bylaws of CFF and the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. See “Where You Can Find Additional Information” for procedures for obtaining a copy of those documents.

The provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation and bylaws which are summarized as informational proposals 4a through 4d were approved as part of the process in which the Board of Directors of CFF approved the plan of conversion. These proposals are informational in nature only, because the Office of Thrift Supervision’s regulations governing mutual-to-stock conversions do not provide for a separate vote on these matters apart from the vote on the plan of conversion. CFF’s stockholders are not being asked to approve these informational proposals at the special meeting. While we are asking you to vote with respect to each of the informational proposals set forth below, the proposed provisions for which an informational vote is requested will become effective if stockholders approve the plan of conversion, regardless of whether stockholders vote to approve any or all of the informational proposals. The provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation and bylaws which are summarized as informational proposals may have the effect of deterring or rendering more difficult attempts by third parties to obtain control of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., if such attempts are not approved by the Board of Directors, or may make the removal of the Board of Directors or management, or the appointment of new directors, more difficult.

Informational Proposal 4a — Approval of a Provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws to Limit the Ability of Stockholders to Remove Directors. The articles of incorporation of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. provide that any director may be removed by stockholders only for cause upon the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the shares entitled to vote in the election of directors. Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s bylaws provide that a special meeting of the stockholders shall be called at the request of stockholders only on the written request of stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at the meeting. These provisions, along with the prohibition against any beneficial owner voting more than 10% of the outstanding voting stock, which is discussed below, will make it extremely difficult for anyone that acquires beneficial ownership, directly or indirectly, of a majority of the outstanding shares from voting shares in excess of the 10% limit to call a special meeting to remove directors.

CFF’s bylaws provide that any director may be removed only for cause by a vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting shares at a meeting of stockholders called for such purpose. This has provided an adequate degree of protection under the mutual holding company structure, in which the mutual holding company owns a majority of all voting shares and can prevent a third party from seeking removal of one or more directors in order to promote an

agenda that may not be in the best interests of all other stockholders.

The majority voting requirement for the removal of directors for cause, together with the 10% voting limit and the provision regarding the calling of special meetings, is intended to prevent sudden and fundamental changes to the composition of the board of directors except in the case of director misconduct. This provision does not prevent the replacement of one or more directors at an annual meeting of stockholders, and will not prevent replacement of the entire Board over the course of three years. This provision is intended to reduce the ability of anyone to coerce members of the board of directors by threatening them with removal from office, in cases where the directors are acting in good faith to discharge their duties to the corporation and to all stockholders as a group. This provision will not prevent a stockholder from conducting a proxy contest with respect to the election of directors at a meeting of stockholders.

The higher vote threshold may make it more difficult to bring about a change in control of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. One method for a hostile stockholder to take control of a company is to acquire a majority of the outstanding shares of the company through a tender offer or open market purchases and then use its voting power to remove the existing directors.

The Board of Directors believes that it is desirable to adopt this provision so that a director's continued service will be conditioned on his or her ability to serve and discharge his or her duties to the corporation and the stockholders in good faith, rather than his or her position relative to a dominant stockholder.

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote "FOR" the approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation and bylaws to limit the ability of stockholders to remove directors.

Informational Proposal 4b — Approval of a Provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s Articles of Incorporation Requiring a Super-Majority Vote to Approve Certain Amendments to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s Articles of Incorporation. No amendment of the charter of CFF may be made unless it is first proposed by the board of directors, then approved by the Office of Thrift Supervision and approved by the holders of a majority of the total votes eligible to be cast at a legal meeting. The articles of incorporation of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. generally may be amended by the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote; provided, however, that any amendment of Section C, D and E of Article Five (Preferred Stock, Restrictions on Voting Rights of the Corporation's Equity Securities, Majority Vote), Article 7 (Directors), Article 8 (Bylaws), Article 9 (Approval of Certain Business Combinations), Article 11 (Acquisitions of Equity Securities from Interested Persons), Article 12 (Indemnification, etc. of Directors and Officers), Article 13 (Limitation of Liability) and Article 14 (Amendment of the Charter) must be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote.

These limitations on amendments to specified provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation are intended to ensure that the referenced provisions are not limited or changed upon a simple majority vote. While this limits the ability of stockholders to amend those provisions, Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, as a 71% stockholder, currently can effectively block any stockholder proposed change to the charter.

The requirement of a super-majority stockholder vote to amend specified provisions of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation could have the effect of discouraging a tender offer or other takeover attempt where the ability to make fundamental changes through amendments to the articles of incorporation is an important element of the takeover strategy of the potential acquiror. The Board of Directors believes that the provisions limiting certain amendments to the articles of incorporation will put the Board of Directors in a stronger position to negotiate with third parties with respect to transactions potentially affecting the corporate structure of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and the fundamental rights of its stockholders, and to preserve the ability of all stockholders to have an effective voice in the outcome of such matters.

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote "FOR" the approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation requiring a super-majority vote to approve certain amendments to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation.

Informational Proposal 4c — Approval of a Provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s Articles of Incorporation Requiring a Super-Majority Vote of Stockholders to Approve Stockholder Proposed Amendments to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s Bylaws. An amendment to CFF’s bylaws proposed by stockholders must be approved by the holders of a majority of the votes cast at a legal meeting subject to applicable approval by the Office of Thrift Supervision. The articles of incorporation of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. provide that stockholders may only amend the bylaws if such proposal is approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote.

The requirement of a super-majority stockholder vote to amend the bylaws of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. is intended to ensure that the bylaws are not limited or changed upon a simple majority vote of stockholders. While this limits the ability of stockholders to amend the bylaws, Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, as a 71% stockholder, currently can effectively block any stockholder proposed change to the bylaws. Also, the board of directors of both CFF and Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. may by a majority vote amend either company’s bylaws.

This provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles of incorporation could have the effect of discouraging a tender offer or other takeover attempt where the ability to make fundamental changes through amendments to the bylaws is an important element of the takeover strategy of the potential acquiror. The Board of Directors believes that the provision limiting amendments to the bylaws will put the Board of Directors in a stronger position to negotiate with third parties with respect to transactions potentially affecting the corporate structure of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and the fundamental rights of its stockholders, and to preserve the ability of all stockholders to have an effective voice in the outcome of such matters.

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote “FOR” the approval of the provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s articles requiring a super-majority vote of stockholders to approve stockholder proposed amendments to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s bylaws.

Informational Proposal 4d — Approval of a Provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s Articles of Incorporation to Limit the Voting Rights of Shares Beneficially Owned in Excess of 10% of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.’s Outstanding Voting Stock. The articles of incorporation of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. provide that in no event shall any person, who directly or indirectly beneficially owns in excess of 10% of the then-outstanding shares of common stock as of the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled or permitted to vote on any matter, be entitled or permitted to any vote in respect of the shares held in excess of the 10% limit. Beneficial ownership is determined pursuant to the federal securities laws and includes, but is not limited to, shares as to which any person and his or her affiliates (i) have the right to acquire pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding or upon the exercise of conversion rights, exchange rights, warrants or options and (ii) have or share investment or voting power (but shall not be deemed the beneficial owner of any voting shares solely by reason of a revocable proxy granted for a particular meeting of stockholders, and that are not otherwise beneficially, or deemed by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. to be beneficially, owned by such person and his or her affiliates).

The foregoing restriction does not apply to any employee benefit plans of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. or any subsidiary or a trustee of a plan.

The charter of Capitol Federal Savings Bank provides that, for a period of five years from the effective date of Capitol Federal Savings Bank’s mutual holding company reorganization, no person, other than Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, shall directly or indirectly offer to acquire or acquire more than 10% of the then-outstanding shares of common stock. The foregoing restriction does not apply to:

the purchase of shares by underwriters in connection with a public offering; or

the purchase of shares by any employee benefit plans of CFF or any subsidiary.

The provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation limiting the voting rights of beneficial owners of more than 10% of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s outstanding voting stock is intended to limit the ability of any person to acquire a significant number of shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock and thereby gain sufficient voting control so as to cause Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. to effect a transaction that may not be in the best interests of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. and its stockholders generally. This provision will not prevent a stockholder from seeking to acquire a controlling interest in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., but it will prevent a stockholder from voting more than 10% of the outstanding shares of common stock unless that stockholder has first persuaded the board of directors of the merits of the course of action proposed by the stockholder. The Board of Directors of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. believes that fundamental transactions generally should be first considered and approved by the board of directors as it believes that it is in the best position to make an initial assessment of the merits of any such transaction and that its ability to make the initial assessment could be impeded if a single stockholder could acquire a sufficiently large voting interest so as to control a stockholder vote on any given proposal. This provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation makes an acquisition, merger or other similar corporate transaction less likely to occur, even if such transaction is supported by most stockholders, because it can prevent a holder of shares in excess of the 10% limit from voting the excess shares in favor of the transaction. Thus, it may be deemed to have an anti-takeover effect.

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote "FOR" the approval of a provision in Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s articles of incorporation to limit the voting rights of shares beneficially owned in excess of 10% of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s outstanding voting stock.

OTHER MATTERS

As of the date of this document, the board of directors is not aware of any business to come before the special meeting other than the matters described above in the proxy statement/prospectus. However, if any matters should properly come before the special meeting, it is intended that the holders of the proxies will act in accordance with their best judgment.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA
OF CFF AND SUBSIDIARY

The summary financial information presented below is derived in part from the consolidated financial statements of CFF and its subsidiary. The information at March 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 is derived in part from the audited consolidated financial statements of CFF that appear in this prospectus. The information at September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, and for the years ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, is derived in part from audited consolidated financial statements that do not appear in this prospectus. The operations data for the six months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 and the balance sheet data at March 31, 2010 were not audited. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the unaudited periods have been made. The results of operations for the six months ended March 31, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the entire fiscal year. The following information is only a summary and you should read it in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

Throughout this document, the average balances of our assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity and the related annualized yields and rates on our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities are calculated using the arithmetic mean of ending daily balances over the periods indicated, with the exception of fiscal years 2005 through 2007 where the average balances for non-interest earning assets, non-interest bearing liabilities, and stockholders' equity was calculated based upon month-end balances. We derived the average yields and rates by dividing income or expense by the average balance of interest-earning assets or interest-bearing liabilities, respectively, for the periods shown, except when noted.

	At March 31, 2010	At Year Ended September 30,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)					
Selected Balance Sheet Data:						
Total assets	\$8,485,465	\$8,403,680	\$8,055,249	\$7,675,886	\$8,199,073	\$8,403,680
Loans receivable, net	5,380,852	5,603,965	5,320,780	5,290,071	5,221,117	5,464,852
Investment securities:						
Available-for-sale (AFS)	141,893	234,784	49,586	102,424	189,480	--
Held-to-maturity (HTM)	828,538	245,920	92,773	421,744	240,000	430,400
Mortgage-backed securities (MBS):						
Trading	--	--	--	--	396,904	--
AFS	1,212,991	1,389,211	1,484,055	402,686	556,248	737,000
HTM	544,319	603,256	750,284	1,011,585	1,131,634	1,407,000
Capital stock of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	135,050	133,064	124,406	139,661	165,130	182,200
Deposits	4,319,066	4,228,609	3,923,883	3,922,782	3,900,431	3,964,000
Advances from FHLB	2,395,842	2,392,570	2,447,129	2,732,183	3,268,705	3,420,000
Other borrowings	713,609	713,609	713,581	53,524	53,467	53,400
Stockholders' equity	946,073	941,298	871,216	867,631	863,219	865,000
Book value per share	12.91	12.85	11.93	11.88	11.89	11.90

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	Six Months Ended		Year Ended September 30,				
	March 31, 2010	2009	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
(Dollars and share counts in thousands, except per share amounts)							
Selected Operations Data:							
Total interest and dividend income	\$ 192,594	\$ 209,608	\$ 412,786	\$ 410,806	\$ 411,550	\$ 410,928	\$ 400,107
Total interest expense	105,057	122,528	236,144	276,638	305,110	283,905	244,201
Net interest and dividend income	87,537	87,080	176,642	134,168	106,440	127,023	155,906
Provision (recovery) for loan losses	6,315	2,656	6,391	2,051	(225)	247	215
Net interest and dividend income after provision (recovery) for loan losses	81,222	84,424	170,251	132,117	106,665	126,776	155,691
Retail fees and charges	8,936	8,561	18,023	17,805	16,120	17,007	16,029
Other income	10,731	5,017	10,571	12,222	7,846	7,788	7,286
Total other income	19,667	13,578	28,594	30,027	23,966	24,795	23,315
Total other expenses	45,849	44,182	93,621	81,989	77,725	72,868	73,631
Income before income tax expense	55,040	53,820	105,224	80,155	52,906	78,703	105,375
Income tax expense	19,405	19,836	38,926	29,201	20,610	30,586	40,316
Net income	\$ 35,635	\$ 33,984	\$ 66,298	\$ 50,954	\$ 32,296	\$ 48,117	\$ 65,059
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.90
Average shares outstanding	73,241	73,088	73,144	72,939	72,849	72,595	72,506
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.89
Average diluted shares outstanding	73,264	73,168	73,208	73,013	72,970	72,854	73,082
Dividends paid per public share (1)	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.11	\$ 2.11	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.09	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.00

(footnotes begin on next page)

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Selected Performance and Financial Ratios and Other Data:	At or For the Six Months Ended		At and for Year Ended September 30,							
	March 31, 2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005				
Performance Ratios:										
Return on average assets	0.85	% 0.81	% 0.65	% 0.41	% 0.58	% 0.77				%
Return on average equity	7.49	7.27	5.86	3.72	5.58	7.62				
Dividend payout ratio	76.91	66.47	81.30	133.14	97.41	62.59				
Ratio of operating expense to average total assets	1.09	1.14	1.04	0.98	0.88	0.87				
Efficiency ratio(2)	42.77	45.62	49.93	59.60	48.03	41.19				
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	1.11	x 1.12	x 1.12	x 1.12	x 1.11	x 1.10				x
Interest rate spread information:										
Average during period	1.84	% 1.86	% 1.35	% 0.93	% 1.19	% 1.59				%
End of period	1.83	1.89	1.70	0.89	1.07	1.46				
Net interest margin	2.14	2.20	1.75	1.36	1.57	1.87				
Asset Quality Ratios:										
Non-performing assets to total assets	0.48	0.46	0.23	0.12	0.10	0.08				
Non-performing loans to total loans	0.63	0.55	0.26	0.14	0.11	0.09				
Allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans	43.30	32.83	42.37	56.87	79.03	89.14				
Allowance for loan losses to loans receivable, net	0.27	0.18	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08				
Net charge-offs during the period to average loans outstanding	0.03	0.04	*	*	*	*				
Capital Ratios:										
Equity to total assets at end of period (3)	11.15	11.20	10.82	11.30	10.53	10.29				
Average equity to average assets	11.33	11.08	11.05	10.91	10.47	10.05				
Regulatory Capital Ratios of Bank:										
Tangible equity	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.1				
Tier 1 (core) capital	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.1				
Tier 1 (core) risk-based capital	23.6	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.6	21.3				

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Total risk-based capital	23.9	23.3	23.0	22.8	22.5	21.3
Other Data:						
Number of traditional offices	35	33	30	29	29	29
Number of in-store offices		10	9	9	9	8

-
- (1) For all periods shown, Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, which owns a majority of the outstanding shares of CFF common stock, waived its right to receive dividends paid on CFF common stock with the exception of the \$0.50 per share dividend paid on 500,000 shares in February 2010 and 2005. Public shares exclude shares held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC, as well as unallocated shares held in the employee stock ownership plan.
- (2) Non-interest expense divided by net interest and dividend income plus non-interest income.
- (3) CFF has no intangible assets.

* Less than 0.01%

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This proxy statement/prospectus contains forward looking statements which are made in good faith by us.

These forward-looking statements include statements about our beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions that are subject to significant risks and uncertainties, and are subject to change based on various factors, some of which are beyond our control. The words may, could, should, would, believe, anticipate, estimate, expect, intend, plan and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The following factors, among others, could cause our future results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions expressed in the forward-looking statements:

our ability to continue to maintain overhead costs at reasonable levels;

our ability to continue to originate a significant volume of one- to four-family mortgage loans in our market area;

our ability to acquire funds from or invest funds in wholesale or secondary markets;

the future earnings and capital levels of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, which could affect the ability of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. to pay dividends in accordance with its dividend policies;

fluctuations in deposit flows, loan demand, and/or real estate values, which may adversely affect our business;

the credit risks of lending and investing activities, including changes in the level and direction of loan delinquencies and write-offs and changes in estimates of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses;

results of examinations of Capitol Federal Savings Bank by its primary regulator, the Office of Thrift Supervision, including the possibility that the Office of Thrift Supervision may, among other things, require Capitol Federal Savings Bank to increase its allowance for loan losses;

the strength of the U.S. economy in general and the strength of the local economies in which we conduct operations;

the effects of, and changes in, trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

the effects of, and changes in, foreign and military policies of the United States government;

inflation, interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations;

our ability to access cost-effective funding;

the timely development of and acceptance of our new products and services and the perceived overall value of these products and services by users, including the features, pricing and quality compared to competitors' products and services;

the willingness of users to substitute competitors' products and services for our products and services;

our success in gaining regulatory approval of our products and services and branching locations, when required;

the impact of changes in financial services laws and regulations, including laws concerning taxes, banking securities and insurance and the impact of other governmental initiatives affecting the financial services industry;

implementing business initiatives may be more difficult or expensive than anticipated;

technological changes;

acquisitions and dispositions;

changes in consumer spending and saving habits; and

our success at managing the risks involved in our business.

Because of these and other uncertainties, our actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements. Please see “Risk Factors” beginning on page 17 .

HOW WE INTEND TO USE THE PROCEEDS FROM THE OFFERING

Although we cannot determine what the actual net proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock in the offering will be until the offering is completed, we anticipate that the aggregate net proceeds will be between \$1.39 billion and \$1.88 billion.

We intend to distribute the net proceeds from the stock offering as follows:

	Based Upon the Sale at \$10.00 Per Share of					
	144,500,000 Shares		170,000,000 Shares		195,500,000 Shares	
	Amount	Percent of Net Proceeds	Amount	Percent of Net Proceeds	Amount	Percent of Net Proceeds
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Offering proceeds	\$ 1,445,000		\$ 1,700,000		\$ 1,955,000	
Less offering expenses	54,300		62,830		71,359	
Net offering proceeds	\$ 1,390,700	100.0 %	\$ 1,637,170	100.0 %	\$ 1,883,641	100.0 %
Distribution of net proceeds:						
To Capitol Federal Savings Bank	\$ 695,350	50.0 %	\$ 818,585	50.0 %	\$ 941,820	50.0 %
To fund the loan to employee stock ownership plan	57,800	4.2	68,000	4.2	78,200	4.2
To repay outstanding debentures	53,609	3.9	53,609	3.3	53,609	2.8
Cash contributed to foundation	40,000	2.9	40,000	2.4	40,000	2.1

Retained by
Capitol
Federal

Financial, Inc. \$ 543,941 39.0 % \$ 656,976 40.1 % \$ 770,011 40.9 %

Payments for shares of common stock made through withdrawals from existing deposit accounts will not result in the receipt of new funds for investment but will result in a reduction of Capitol Federal Savings Bank's deposits. The net proceeds may vary because total expenses relating to the offering may be more or less than our estimates. For example, our expenses would increase if a larger percentage of shares than we have assumed are sold in the syndicated offering rather than in the subscription and community offerings.

Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. Intends to Use the Proceeds it Retains From the Offering:

to pay cash dividends to stockholders;

to repurchase shares of our common stock for, among other things, the funding of our stock-based incentive plan;

to invest in securities;

to finance, where opportunities are presented, the acquisition of financial institutions or other financial service companies primarily in, or adjacent to, our market areas, although we do not currently have any understandings or agreements regarding any specific acquisition transaction; and

for other general corporate purposes.

As reflected in the table above, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. also intends to fund a loan to the employee stock ownership plan to purchase shares of common stock in the offering, make a \$40.0 million cash contribution to the Capitol Federal Foundation and repay outstanding debentures totaling \$53.6 million. Initially, a substantial portion of the net proceeds will be invested in short-term investments and government agency backed mortgage-backed securities, as well as investment-grade debt obligations.

Under current Office of Thrift Supervision regulations, we may not repurchase shares of our common stock during the first year following the completion of the conversion, except to fund certain stock-based plans or, with prior regulatory approval, when extraordinary circumstances exist.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank Intends to Use the Net Proceeds it Receives From the Offering:

to increase our emphasis on loan purchases, subject to underwriting standards and availability;

to support internal growth through lending in the communities we serve;

to enhance existing products and services and support the development of new products and services by investing, for example, in technology to support growth and enhanced customer service;

to invest in securities;

to finance the acquisition of branches from other financial institutions or build or lease new branch facilities primarily in, or adjacent to, the State of Kansas although we do not currently have any agreements or understandings regarding any specific acquisition transaction; and

for other general corporate purposes.

Initially, a substantial portion of the net proceeds will be invested in short-term investments and government agency backed mortgage-backed securities, as well as investment-grade debt obligations. We also intend to purchase loans in the future that meet our underwriting standards. These standards include the full documentation of loans, combined loan to value ratios less than 80% and credit scores above 700. We will avoid market areas that have traditionally underperformed and will look to those areas where there have been low incidents of non-performing loans. Purchased loans will be required to be current for the last twelve months. We will purchase new adjustable rate loans and adjustable rate loans that have been amortizing for more than twelve months, fifteen year loans and will consider the purchase of thirty-year fixed rate loans to the extent we remain in compliance with board established interest rate risk limits. We will buy loans originated in or prior to 2004 or after June 2008. The maximum individual loan amount we will purchase is \$1.0 million.

The use of proceeds may change based on changes in interest rates, equity markets, laws and regulations affecting the financial services industry, our relative position in the financial services industry, the attractiveness of potential acquisitions and overall market conditions. Our business strategy for the deployment of the net proceeds raised in the offering is discussed in more detail in “Summary — Reasons for the Conversion and the Offering.”

Our return on equity may be relatively low unless and until we are able to effectively reinvest the additional capital raised in the offering, which may negatively affect the value of our common stock. See “Risk Factors — Our return on equity will initially be low compared to our historical performance. A lower return on equity may negatively impact the trading price of our common stock.”

OUR POLICY REGARDING DIVIDENDS

During the six months ended March 31, 2010, CFF paid two quarterly cash dividends of \$0.50 per share each, which equals \$2.00 per share on an annualized basis. In addition, during this period we also paid a special cash dividend of \$0.29 per share. After the conversion, we intend to continue to pay cash dividends on a quarterly basis, although at a reduced level per share. It is currently anticipated that the dividend yield will be 3.0%, based on the \$10.00 per share offering price. We intend to continue our prior practice of paying a special year-end dividend when earnings are sufficient to support the special dividend payment. We expect that the timing of quarterly and special dividend payments will be consistent with our current practice. The dividend rate and the continued payment of dividends also will depend on a number of factors, including our capital requirements, our financial condition and results of operations, tax considerations, statutory and regulatory limitations and general economic conditions. No assurance can be given that we will continue to pay dividends or that they will not be reduced or eliminated in the future.

Under the rules of the Office of Thrift Supervision, Capitol Federal Savings Bank will not be permitted to pay dividends on its capital stock to Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., its sole stockholder, if Capitol Federal Savings Bank's stockholder's equity would be reduced below the amount of the liquidation account established in connection with the conversion. In addition, Capitol Federal Savings Bank will not be permitted to make a capital distribution if, after making such distribution, it would be undercapitalized. See "The Conversion and Offering — Liquidation Rights."

Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s ability to pay dividends will depend on net proceeds of the offering retained by us and earnings thereon, as well as dividends from Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Our payment of dividends will also be subject to state law limitations and the liquidation account established in connection with the conversion. Maryland law generally limits dividends to an amount equal to the excess of our capital surplus over payments that would be owed upon dissolution to stockholders whose preferential rights upon dissolution are superior to those receiving the dividend, and to an amount that would not make us insolvent.

Finally, pursuant to Office of Thrift Supervision regulations, during the three-year period following the conversion, we will not take any action to declare an extraordinary dividend to stockholders that would be treated by recipients as a tax-free return of capital for federal income tax purposes.

See "Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data of CFF and Subsidiary" and "Market for the Common Stock" for information regarding our historical dividend payments.

MARKET FOR THE COMMON STOCK

CFF's common stock currently trades on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol CFFN. Upon completion of the offering, the shares of common stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. will replace CFF's shares of common stock. We expect that Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s shares of common stock will trade on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the trading symbol CFFND for a period of 20 trading days following the completion of the offering. Thereafter, the trading symbol will revert to CFFN. In order to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, we are required to have at least three broker-dealers who will make a market in our common stock. CFF currently has 21 registered market makers.

The following table sets forth the high and low trading prices for shares of CFF common stock and cash dividends paid per share for the periods indicated. As of March 31, 2010, there were 20,983,705 shares of CFF common stock issued and outstanding (excluding shares held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC).

	High	Low	Dividend Paid Per Share
Year Ending September 30, 2010			
Fourth quarter (through July 8, 2010)	\$33.82	\$32.75	\$0.00
Third quarter	38.49	31.16	0.50
Second quarter	38.20	30.76	0.50
First quarter	33.36	28.19	0.79

	High	Low	Dividend Paid Per Share
Year Ending September 30, 2009			
Fourth quarter	\$39.29	\$30.24	\$0.50
Third quarter	44.93	34.91	0.50
Second quarter	45.77	33.02	0.50
First quarter	47.64	33.06	0.61

	High	Low	Dividend Paid Per Share
Year Ending September 30, 2008			
Fourth quarter	\$51.56	\$36.06	\$0.50
Third quarter	41.45	36.82	0.50
Second quarter	38.60	27.63	0.50
First quarter	36.09	30.47	0.50

On May 5, 2010, the business day immediately preceding the public announcement of the conversion, the closing price of CFF common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market was \$37.08 per share. At July 8, 2010, the closing price of CFF's common stock was \$33.65, and there were approximately 9,328 stockholders of record.

HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA REGULATORY CAPITAL COMPLIANCE

At March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank exceeded all of the applicable regulatory capital requirements. The table below sets forth the historical equity capital and regulatory capital of Capitol Federal Savings Bank at March 31, 2010, and the pro forma regulatory capital of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, after giving effect to the sale of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc.'s shares of common stock at a \$10.00 per share purchase price. Accordingly, the table assumes the receipt by Capitol Federal Savings Bank of 50% of the net proceeds. See "How We Intend to Use the Proceeds from the Offering."

	Capitol Federal Savings Bank		Pro Forma at March 31, 2010 Based Upon the Sale at \$10.00 Per Share					
	Historical at March 31, 2010		144,500,000 Shares		170,000,000 Shares		195,500,000 Shares	
	Amount	Percent of Assets(1)	Amount	Percent of Assets(1)	Amount	Percent of Assets(1)	Amount	Percent of Assets(1)
Equity capital	\$ 873,053	10.27 %	\$ 1,481,703	16.11 %	\$ 1,589,638	17.05 %	\$ 1,697,573	17.97 %
Core (leverage) capital(2)	\$ 841,861	9.96 %	\$ 1,450,511	15.85 %	\$ 1,558,446	16.81 %	\$ 1,666,381	17.74 %
Core (leverage) requirement	422,694	5.00	457,462	5.00	463,624	5.00	469,785	5.00
Excess	\$ 419,167	4.96 %	\$ 993,049	10.85 %	\$ 1,094,822	11.81 %	\$ 1,196,596	12.74 %
Tier I risk-based capital(2)(3)	\$ 841,861	23.62 %	\$ 1,450,511	39.16 %	\$ 1,558,446	41.80 %	\$ 1,666,381	44.40 %
Tier I requirement	213,896	6.00	222,240	6.00	223,719	6.00	225,198	6.00
Excess	\$ 627,965	17.62 %	\$ 1,228,271	33.16 %	\$ 1,334,727	35.80 %	\$ 1,441,183	38.40 %
Total risk-based capital(2)(3)	\$ 852,065	23.90 %	\$ 1,460,715	39.44 %	\$ 1,568,650	42.07 %	\$ 1,676,585	44.67 %
Risk-based requirement	356,494	10.00	370,401	10.00	372,865	10.00	375,330	10.00
Excess	\$ 495,571	13.90 %	\$ 1,090,314	29.44 %	\$ 1,195,785	32.07 %	\$ 1,301,255	34.67 %
Reconciliation of capital infused into Capitol Federal Savings Bank:								
Net proceeds			\$ 695,350		\$ 818,585		\$ 941,820	
Less:								
Common stock acquired by employee stock			(57,800)		(68,000)		(78,200)	

ownership plan Common stock acquired by stock-based incentive plan	(28,900)	(34,000)	(39,100)
Pro forma increase in GAAP and regulatory capital(3)	\$ 608,650	\$ 716,585	\$ 824,520

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- (1) Core capital levels are shown as a percentage of total adjusted assets. Risk-based capital levels are shown as a percentage of risk-weighted assets. Capital requirements of 4.0%, 5.0% and 10% for core (leverage), Tier I risk-based and Total risk-based capital reflect “well capitalized” status under prompt corrective action provisions.
- (2) Pro forma capital levels assume that we fund the stock-based incentive plans with purchases in the open market equal to 2.0% of the shares of common stock sold in the stock offering at a price equal to the price for which the shares of common stock are sold in the stock offering, and that the employee stock ownership plan purchases 4.0% of the shares of common stock sold in the stock offering with funds we lend. Pro forma GAAP and regulatory capital have been reduced by the amount required to fund both of these plans. See “Management” for a discussion of the stock-based benefit plan and employee stock ownership plan.
- (3) Pro forma amounts and percentages assume net proceeds are invested in assets that carry a 20% risk weighting.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table presents the historical consolidated capitalization of CFF at March 31, 2010 and the pro forma consolidated capitalization of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. after giving effect to the offering, based upon the assumptions set forth in the "Pro Forma Data" section.

	CFF Historical at March 31, 2010	Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. \$10.00 Per Share Pro Forma Based on the Sale of		
		144,500,000 Shares	170,000,000 Shares	195,500,000 Shares
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Deposits(1)	\$4,319,066	\$4,318,806	\$4,318,806	\$4,318,806
Borrowed funds	3,055,842	3,055,842	3,055,842	3,055,842
Debentures	53,609	--	--	--
Total deposits and borrowed funds	\$7,428,517	\$7,374,648	\$7,374,648	\$7,374,648
Stockholders' equity:				
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized (post-conversion)(2)	\$--	\$--	\$--	\$--
Common stock \$0.01 par value, 1,400,000,000 shares authorized (post-conversion); shares to be issued as				
reflected(2)(3)	915	2,048	2,410	2,771
Paid-in capital(2)	455,413	1,844,980	2,091,088	2,337,198
Retained earnings(4)	789,831	789,831	789,831	789,831
Accumulated other comprehensive				
income	30,765	30,765	30,765	30,765
Plus:				
Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC capital contribution	--	466	466	466
Less:				
Treasury stock, at cost	(323,453)	(323,453)	(323,453)	(323,453)
After-tax expense of contribution to charitable				
foundation(5)	--	(24,672)	(24,672)	(24,672)
Common stock acquired by employee stock ownership plan (6)	(7,057)	(64,857)	(75,057)	(85,257)
Common stock acquired by the stock-based incentive plan(7)	(341)	(29,241)	(34,341)	(39,441)
Total stockholders' equity	\$946,073	\$2,225,867	\$2,457,037	\$2,688,208
Shares outstanding:				
Total shares outstanding	73,983,078	204,828,085	240,974,218	277,120,351

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Exchange shares issued	--	60,328,085	70,974,218	81,620,351				
Shares offered for sale	--	144,500,000	170,000,000	195,500,000				
Total stockholders' equity as a percentage of total assets	11.15	%	22.92	%	24.71	%	26.42	%

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- (1) Does not reflect withdrawals from deposit accounts for the purchase of shares of common stock in the offering. These withdrawals would reduce pro forma deposits by the amount of the withdrawals. On a pro forma basis, it also reflects a transfer to equity of \$260 thousand from Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC consisting of deposits held at Capitol Federal Savings Bank and tax benefits held by Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC.
 - (2) CFF currently has 50,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock and 450,000,000 authorized shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. On a pro forma basis, Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock and additional paid-in capital have been revised to reflect the number of shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock to be outstanding, which is 204,828,085 shares, 240,974,218 shares and 277,120,351 shares at the minimum, midpoint and maximum of the offering range, respectively.
 - (3) No effect has been given to the issuance of additional shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock pursuant to stock options to be granted under a stock-based incentive plan. An amount up to 5.0% of the shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock sold in the offering may be reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options. No effect has been given to the exercise of options currently outstanding. See "Management - Benefits to be Considered Following Completion of the Conversion."

PRO FORMA DATA

The following tables summarize historical data of CFF and pro forma data at and for the six months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended September 30, 2009. This information is based on assumptions set forth below and in the tables, and should not be used as a basis for projections of market value of the shares of common stock following the offering. Moreover, pro forma stockholders' equity per share does not give effect to the liquidation account to be established in the conversion or, in the unlikely event of a liquidation of Capitol Federal Savings Bank or the tax effect of the recapture of the bad debt reserve. See "The Conversion and Reorganization — Liquidation Rights."

The net proceeds in the tables are based upon the following assumptions:

- (i) 30% of all shares of common stock will be sold in the subscription and community offerings, including shares purchased by insiders and the employee stock ownership plan, with the remaining shares to be sold in the syndicated offering;
- (ii) 205,000 shares of common stock will be purchased by our executive officers and directors and their associates;
- (iii) our employee stock ownership plan will purchase 4.0% of the shares of common stock sold in the offering, which will be funded with a loan from Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. The loan will be repaid in substantially equal payments of principal and interest over a period of 30 years;
- (iv) Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. will receive a fee equal to 0.75% of the aggregate gross proceeds received on all shares of common stock sold in the subscription and community offerings and we will pay (a) a management fee of 1.00% of the aggregate dollar amount of the common stock sold in the syndicated offering, 75% of which will be paid to Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. and 25% of which will be paid to Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., and (b) a selling concession of 3.50% of the actual purchase price of each share of common stock sold in the syndicated offering, which will be allocated to dealers (including Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.) in accordance with the actual number of shares of common stock sold by such dealers. No fee will be paid with respect to shares of common stock purchased by our qualified and non-qualified employee stock benefit plans, or stock purchased by our officers, directors and employees and their immediate families; and
- (v) total expenses of the offering, excluding the marketing fees to be paid to Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. and other broker-dealers, are estimated to be \$6.0 million.

We calculated pro forma consolidated net income for the six months ended March 31, 2010 and for the year ended September 30, 2009 as if the estimated net proceeds we received had been invested at the beginning of the period at an assumed interest rate of 2.55% (1.57% on an after-tax basis). This interest rate was calculated assuming that net proceeds are placed into a mix of assets yielding the 5-year Treasury yield prevailing as of March 31, 2010. We consider the resulting rate to reflect more accurately the pro forma reinvestment rate than an arithmetic average method in light of current market interest rates.

The pro forma tables give effect to the implementation of a new stock-based incentive plan. Subject to the receipt of stockholder approval, we have assumed that the stock-based incentive plan will acquire for restricted stock awards a number of shares of common stock equal to 2.0% of the shares of common stock sold in the stock offering at the same price for which they were sold in the stock offering. We assumed that all of the shares of common stock are granted under the plan in awards that vest over a five-year period.

As discussed under “How We Intend to Use the Proceeds from the Offering,” we intend to contribute 50% of the net proceeds from the stock offering to Capitol Federal Savings Bank, and we will retain the remainder of the net proceeds from the stock offering. We will use a portion of the proceeds we retain for the purpose of making a loan to the employee stock ownership plan, to make the contribution to the charitable foundation and to repay outstanding debentures, and retain the rest of the proceeds for future use.

The pro forma table does not give effect to:

withdrawals from deposit accounts for the purpose of purchasing shares of common stock in the stock offering;

our results of operations after the stock offering; or

changes in the market price of the shares of common stock after the stock offering.

The following pro forma information may not represent the financial effects of the stock offering at the date on which the stock offering actually occurs and you should not use the table to indicate future results of operations. Pro forma stockholders' equity represents the difference between the stated amount of our assets and liabilities, computed in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). We did not increase or decrease stockholders' equity to reflect the difference between the carrying value of loans and other assets and their market value. Pro forma stockholders' equity is not intended to represent the fair market value of the shares of common stock and may be different than the amounts that would be available for distribution to stockholders if we liquidated. Per share figures have been calculated based on shares of CFF common stock issued and outstanding.

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	At or for the Six Months Ended March 31, 2010 Based Upon the Sale at \$10.00 Per Share of		
	144,500,000	170,000,000	195,500,000
	Shares	Shares	Shares
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Gross proceeds of offering	\$ 1,445,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,955,000
Market value of shares issued in the exchange	603,281	709,742	816,204
Pro forma market capitalization	\$ 2,048,281	\$ 2,409,742	\$ 2,771,204
Gross proceeds of offering	\$ 1,445,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,955,000
Less: Expenses	54,300	62,830	71,359
Estimated net proceeds	1,390,700	1,637,170	1,883,641
Less: Common stock purchased by employee stock ownership plan	(57,800)	(68,000)	(78,200)
Less: Cash contribution to charitable foundation	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Less: Common stock purchased by the stock-based incentive plan	(28,900)	(34,000)	(39,100)
Estimated net proceeds, as adjusted	\$ 1,264,000	\$ 1,495,170	\$ 1,726,341
For the Six Months Ended March 31, 2010			
Consolidated net income:			
Historical	\$ 35,635	\$ 35,635	\$ 35,635
Pro forma adjustments:			
Income on adjusted net proceeds	9,940	11,758	13,576
Employee stock ownership plan(1)	(594)	(699)	(804)
Shares granted under the stock based incentive plan(2)	(1,783)	(2,097)	(2,412)
Options granted under the stock-based incentive plan(3)	(1,588)	(1,868)	(2,148)
Pro forma net income	\$ 41,611	\$ 42,729	\$ 43,847
Net income per share(4):			
Historical	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.13
Pro forma adjustments:			
Income on adjusted net proceeds	0.05	0.05	0.05
Employee stock ownership plan(1)	--	--	--
Shares granted under the stock-based incentive plan(2)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Options granted under the stock-based incentive plan(3)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Pro forma net income per share(4)(5)	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.16
Offering price to pro forma net income per share (annualized)	23.81 x	27.78 x	31.25 x
Number of shares used in net income per share calculations(4)	197,089,916	231,870,490	266,651,063
At March 31, 2010			
Stockholders' equity:			
Historical	\$ 946,073	\$ 946,073	\$ 946,073
Estimated net proceeds	1,390,700	1,637,170	1,883,641
Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC capital contribution	466	466	466
Tax benefit of contribution to charitable foundation	15,328	15,328	15,328
Less: Common stock acquired by employee stock ownership plan(1)	(57,800)	(68,000)	(78,200)

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Less: Common stock acquired by the stock-based incentive plan(2)	(28,900)	(34,000)	(39,100)
Less: Expense of contribution to charitable foundation	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Pro forma stockholders' equity	\$2,225,867	\$2,457,037	\$2,688,208
Stockholders' equity per share(6):			
Historical	\$4.63	\$3.94	\$3.40
Estimated net proceeds	6.79	6.79	6.80
Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC capital contribution	--	--	--
Tax benefit of contribution to charitable foundation	0.07	0.06	0.06
Less: Common stock acquired by employee stock ownership plan(1)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.28)
Less: Common stock acquired by the stock-based incentive plan(2)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Less: Expense of contribution to charitable foundation	(0.20)	(0.17)	(0.14)
Pro forma stockholders' equity per share(6)	\$10.87	\$10.20	\$9.70
Offering price as percentage of pro forma stockholders' equity per share			
	92.00 %	98.04 %	103.09 %
Number of shares outstanding for pro forma book value per share calculations(7)			
	204,828,085	240,974,218	277,120,351

(1) Assumes that 4.0% of shares of common stock sold in the offering will be purchased by the employee stock ownership plan. For purposes of this table, the funds used to acquire these shares are assumed to have been borrowed by the employee stock ownership plan from Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. The loan will have a term of 30 years and an interest rate equal to the prime rate as published in The Wall Street Journal. Capitol Federal Savings Bank intends to make annual contributions to the employee stock ownership plan in an amount at least equal to the required principal and interest payments on the debt. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's total annual payments on the employee stock ownership plan debt are based upon 30 equal annual installments of principal and interest. Current accounting guidance requires that an employer record compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of the shares committed to be released to employees. The pro forma adjustments assume that: (i) the employee stock ownership plan shares are allocated in equal annual installments based on the number of loan repayment installments assumed to be paid by Capitol Federal Savings Bank; (ii) the fair value of the common stock remains equal to the \$10.00 subscription price; and (iii) the employee stock ownership plan expense reflects an effective combined federal and state tax rate of 38.32%. The unallocated employee stock ownership plan shares are reflected as a reduction of stockholders' equity. No reinvestment is assumed on proceeds contributed to fund the employee stock ownership plan. The pro forma net income further assumes that 96,333, 113,333 and 130,333 shares were committed to be released during the period at the minimum, midpoint and maximum of the offering range, respectively, and that, in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation, only the employee stock ownership plan shares committed to be released during the period were considered outstanding for purposes of net income per share calculations.

- (2) Gives effect to the grant of stock awards pursuant to the stock-based incentive plan expected to be adopted by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. following the offering and presented to stockholders for approval not earlier than six months after the completion of the offering. We have assumed that at the minimum, midpoint and maximum of the offering range this plan acquires a number of shares of restricted common stock equal to 2.0% of the shares sold in the offering, either through open market purchases, from authorized but unissued shares of common stock or treasury stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. Funds used by the stock-based incentive plan to purchase the shares of common stock will be contributed by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. In calculating the pro forma effect of the stock-based incentive plan, it is assumed that the shares of common stock were acquired by the plan in open market purchases at the beginning of the period presented for a purchase price equal to the price for which the shares are sold in the offering, and that 10% of the amount contributed was an amortized expense (based upon a five-year vesting period) during the six months ended March 31, 2010. There can be no assurance that the actual purchase price of the shares of common stock granted under the stock-based incentive plan will be equal to the \$10.00 subscription price. If shares are acquired from authorized but unissued shares of common stock or from treasury shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., our net income per share and stockholders' equity per share may change. This will also have a dilutive effect of approximately 1.39% on the ownership interest of stockholders. The following table shows pro forma net income per share for the six months ended March 31, 2010 and pro forma stockholders' equity per share at March 31, 2010, based on the sale of the number of shares indicated, assuming all the shares of common stock to fund the stock awards are obtained from authorized but unissued shares.

At or for the Six Months Ended March 31, 2010	144,500,000	170,000,000	195,500,000
Pro forma net income per share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.16
Pro forma stockholders' equity per share	\$ 10.86	\$ 10.20	\$ 9.75

- (3) Gives effect to the granting of options pursuant to the stock-based incentive plan, which is expected to be adopted by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. following the offering and presented to stockholders for approval not earlier than six months after the completion of the offering. We have assumed that options will be granted to acquire shares of common stock equal to 5.0% of the shares sold in the offering. In calculating the pro forma effect of the stock options, it is assumed that the exercise price of the stock options and the trading price of the stock at the date of grant were \$10.00 per share, and the estimated grant-date fair value pursuant to the application of the Black-Scholes option pricing model was \$2.43 for each option, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing formula using the following assumptions: (i) the trading price on date of grant was \$10.00 per share; (ii) exercise price is equal to the trading price on the date of grant; (iii) dividend yield of 3.0%; (iv) expected life of 10 years; (v) expected volatility of 23.90%; and (vi) risk-free interest rate of 3.84%. If the fair market value per share on the date of grant is different than \$10.00, or if the assumptions used in the option pricing formula are different from those used in preparing this pro forma data, the value of options and the related expense recognized will be different. The aggregate grant date fair value of the stock options was amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over a five-year vesting period of the options. There can be no assurance that the actual exercise price of the stock options will be equal to the \$10.00 price per share. If a portion of the shares to satisfy the exercise of options under the stock-based incentive plan is obtained from the issuance of authorized but unissued shares of common stock, our net income and stockholders' equity per share will decrease. This also will have a dilutive effect of up to 3.41% on the ownership interest of persons who purchase shares of common stock in the offering.
- (4) The number of shares used to calculate pro forma net income per share is equal to the estimated weighted average shares outstanding as of March 31, 2010, multiplied by the exchange ratio at the minimum, midpoint and maximum, and subtracting the employee stock ownership plan shares which have not been committed for release during the respective periods in accordance with current accounting guidance. See footnote 1, above.
- (5) The retained earnings of Capitol Federal Savings Bank will be substantially restricted after the conversion. See "Our Policy Regarding Dividends," "The Conversion and Offering - Liquidation Rights" and "Supervision and

Regulation.”

- (6) Per share figures include publicly held shares of CFF common stock that will be exchanged for shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock in the conversion. Stockholders' equity per share calculations are based upon the sum of the (i) number of shares assumed to be sold in the offering; and (ii) shares to be issued in exchange for publicly held shares of CFF common stock.
- (7) The number of shares used to calculate pro forma stockholders' equity per share is equal to the total number of shares to be outstanding upon completion of the offering.

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At or for the Year Ended September 30, 2009

Based Upon the Sale at \$10.00 Per Share of

	144,500,000 Shares	170,000,000 Shares	195,500,000 Shares
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(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

Gross proceeds of offering	\$ 1,445,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,955,000
Market value of shares issued in the exchange	603,281	709,742	816,204
Pro forma market capitalization	\$ 2,048,281	\$ 2,409,742	\$ 2,771,204
Gross proceeds of offering	\$ 1,445,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,955,000
Less: Expenses	54,300	62,830	71,359
Estimated net proceeds	1,390,700	1,637,170	1,883,641
Less: Common stock purchased by employee stock ownership plan	(57,800)	(68,000)	(78,200)
Less: Cash contribution to the charitable foundation	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Less: Common stock purchased by the stock-based incentive plan	(28,900)	(34,000)	(39,100)
Estimated net proceeds, as adjusted	\$ 1,264,000	\$ 1,495,170	\$ 1,726,341
For the Year Ended September 30, 2009			
Consolidated net income:			
Historical	\$ 66,298	\$ 66,298	\$ 66,298
Pro forma adjustments:			
Income on adjusted net proceeds	19,881	23,517	27,153
Employee stock ownership plan(1)	(1,188)	(1,398)	(1,608)
Shares granted under the stock based incentive plan(2)	(3,565)	(4,194)	(4,823)
Options granted under the stock-based incentive plan(3)	(3,175)	(3,735)	(4,296)
Pro forma net income	\$ 78,251	\$ 80,488	\$ 82,724
Net income per share(4):			
Historical	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.26
Pro forma adjustments:			
Income on adjusted net proceeds	0.10	0.10	0.10
Employee stock ownership plan(1)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Shares granted under the stock-based incentive plan(2)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Options granted under the stock-based incentive plan(3)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Pro forma net income per share(4)(5)	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.31
Offering price to pro forma net income per share	25.00 x	28.57 x	32.26 x
Number of shares used in net income per share calculations(4)	196,965,862	231,724,544	266,483,225

At September 30, 2009
Stockholders' equity:

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Historical	\$ 941,298	\$ 941,298	\$ 941,298
Estimated net proceeds	1,390,700	1,637,170	1,883,641
Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC capital contribution	466	466	466
Tax benefit of contribution to charitable foundation	15,328	15,328	15,328
Less: Common stock acquired by employee stock ownership plan(1)	(57,800)	(68,000)	(78,200)
Less: Common stock acquired by the stock-based incentive plan(2)	(28,900)	(34,000)	(39,100)
Less: Expense of contribution to charitable foundation	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Pro forma stockholders' equity	\$ 2,221,092	\$ 2,452,262	\$ 2,683,433
Stockholders' equity per share(6):			
Historical	\$ 4.60	\$ 3.92	\$ 3.38
Estimated net proceeds	6.79	6.79	6.80
Capitol Federal Savings Bank MHC capital contribution	--	--	--
Tax benefit of contribution to charitable foundation	0.07	0.06	0.06
Less: Common stock acquired by employee stock ownership plan(1)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.28)
Less: Common stock acquired by the stock-based incentive plan(2)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Less: Expense of contribution to charitable foundation	(0.20)	(0.17)	(0.14)
Pro forma stockholders' equity per share(6)	\$ 10.84	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.68
Offering price as percentage of pro forma stockholders' equity per share	92.25 %	98.23 %	103.31 %
Number of shares outstanding for pro forma book value per share calculations(7)	204,828,085	240,974,218	277,120,351

(1) Assumes that 4.0% of shares of common stock sold in the offering will be purchased by the employee stock ownership plan. For purposes of this table, the funds used to acquire these shares are assumed to have been borrowed by the employee stock ownership plan from Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. The loan will have a term of 30 years and an interest rate equal to the prime rate as published in The Wall Street Journal. Capitol Federal Savings Bank intends to make annual contributions to the employee stock ownership plan in an amount at least equal to the required principal and interest payments on the debt. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's total annual payments on the employee stock ownership plan debt are based upon 30 equal annual installments of principal and interest. Current accounting guidance requires that an employer record compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of the shares committed to be released to employees. The pro forma adjustments assume that: (i) the employee stock ownership plan shares are allocated in equal annual installments based on the number of loan repayment installments assumed to be paid by Capitol Federal Savings Bank; (ii) the fair value of the common stock remains equal to the \$10.00 subscription price; and (iii) the employee stock ownership plan expense reflects an effective combined federal and state tax rate of 38.32%. The unallocated employee stock ownership plan shares are reflected as a reduction of stockholders' equity. No reinvestment is assumed on proceeds contributed to fund the employee stock ownership plan. The pro forma net income further assumes that 192,667, 226,667 and 260,667 shares were committed to be released during the period at the minimum, midpoint and maximum of the offering range, respectively, and that, in accordance with ASC 718, only the employee stock ownership plan shares committed to be released during the period were considered outstanding for purposes of net income per share

calculations.

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- (2) Gives effect to the grant of stock awards pursuant to the stock-based incentive plan expected to be adopted by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. following the offering and presented to stockholders for approval not earlier than six months after the completion of the offering. We have assumed that at the minimum, midpoint and maximum of the offering range this plan acquires a number of shares of restricted common stock equal to 2.0% of the shares sold in the offering, either through open market purchases, from authorized but unissued shares of common stock or treasury stock of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. Funds used by the stock-based incentive plan to purchase the shares of common stock will be contributed by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. In calculating the pro forma effect of the stock-based incentive plan, it is assumed that the shares of common stock were acquired by the plan in open market purchases at the beginning of the period presented for a purchase price equal to the price for which the shares are sold in the offering, and that 20% of the amount contributed was an amortized expense (based upon a five-year vesting period) during the year ended September 30, 2009. There can be no assurance that the actual purchase price of the shares of common stock granted under the stock-based incentive plan will be equal to the \$10.00 subscription price. If shares are acquired from authorized but unissued shares of common stock or from treasury shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc., our net income per share and stockholders' equity per share may change. This will also have a dilutive effect of approximately 1.39% (at the maximum of the offering range) on the ownership interest of stockholders. The following table shows pro forma net income per share for the year ended September 30, 2009 and pro forma stockholders' equity per share at September 30, 2009, based on the sale of the number of shares indicated, assuming all the shares of common stock to fund the stock awards are obtained from authorized but unissued shares.

At or for the Year Ended September 30, 2009	144,500,000	170,000,000	195,500,000
Pro forma net income per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.31
Pro forma stockholders' equity per share	\$ 10.84	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.69

- (3) Gives effect to the granting of options pursuant to the stock-based incentive plan, which is expected to be adopted by Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. following the offering and presented to stockholders for approval not earlier than six months after the completion of the offering. We have assumed that options will be granted to acquire shares of common stock equal to 5.0% of the shares sold in the offering. In calculating the pro forma effect of the stock options, it is assumed that the exercise price of the stock options and the trading price of the stock at the date of grant were \$10.00 per share, and the estimated grant-date fair value pursuant to the application of the Black-Scholes option pricing model was \$2.43 for each option, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing formula using the following assumptions: (i) the trading price on date of grant was \$10.00 per share; (ii) exercise price is equal to the trading price on the date of grant; (iii) dividend yield of 3.0%; (iv) expected life of 10 years; (v) expected volatility of 23.90%; and (vi) risk-free interest rate of 3.84%. If the fair market value per share on the date of grant is different than \$10.00, or if the assumptions used in the option pricing formula are different from those used in preparing this pro forma data, the value of options and the related expense recognized will be different. The aggregate grant date fair value of the stock options was amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over a five-year vesting period of the options. There can be no assurance that the actual exercise price of the stock options will be equal to the \$10.00 price per share. If a portion of the shares to satisfy the exercise of options under the stock-based incentive plan is obtained from the issuance of authorized but unissued shares of common stock, our net income and stockholders' equity per share will decrease. This also will have a dilutive effect of up to 3.41% on the ownership interest of persons who purchase shares of common stock in the offering.
- (4) The number of shares used to calculate pro forma net income per share is equal to the estimated weighted average shares outstanding for the year ended September 30, 2009, multiplied by the exchange ratio at the minimum, midpoint and maximum and subtracting the employee stock ownership plan shares which have not been committed for release during the respective periods in accordance with current accounting guidance. See footnote 1, above.

- (5) The retained earnings of Capitol Federal Savings Bank will be substantially restricted after the conversion. See “Our Policy Regarding Dividends,” “The Conversion and Offering - Liquidation Rights” and “Supervision and Regulation.”
- (6) Per share figures include publicly held shares of CFF common stock that will be exchanged for shares of Capitol Federal Financial, Inc. common stock in the conversion. Stockholders’ equity per share calculations are based upon the sum of the (i) number of shares assumed to be sold in the offering; (ii) shares to be issued in exchange for publicly held shares of CFF common stock.
- (7) The number of shares used to calculate pro forma stockholders’ equity per share is equal to the total number of shares to be outstanding upon completion of the offering.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Executive Summary

The following summary should be read in conjunction with our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in its entirety.

Our principal business consists of attracting deposits from the general public and investing those funds primarily in permanent loans secured by first mortgages on owner-occupied, one- to four-family residences. To a much lesser extent, we also originate home equity and other consumer loans, loans secured by first mortgages on non-owner-occupied one- to four-family residences and commercial properties, construction loans secured by one- to four-family residences, commercial real estate loans, and multi-family real estate loans. While our primary business is the origination of one- to four-family loans funded through retail deposits, we also purchase whole loans and invest in certain investment securities and mortgage backed securities (which we call MBS), and use Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances, repurchase agreements and other borrowings as additional funding sources.

CFF is significantly affected by prevailing economic conditions, including federal monetary and fiscal policies and federal regulation of financial institutions. Deposit balances are influenced by a number of factors, including interest rates paid on competing personal investment products, the level of personal income, and the personal rate of savings within our market areas. Lending activities are influenced by the demand for housing and other loans, changing loan underwriting guidelines, as well as interest rate pricing competition from other lending institutions. The primary sources of funds for lending activities include deposits, loan repayments, investment income, borrowings, and funds provided from operations.

CFF's results of operations are primarily dependent on net interest income, which is the difference between the interest earned on loans, MBS, investment securities and cash, and the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. On a weekly basis, management reviews deposit flows, loan demand, cash levels, and changes in several market rates to assess all pricing strategies. We generally price our loan and deposit products based upon an analysis of our competition and changes in market rates. Capitol Federal Savings Bank generally prices its first mortgage loan products based on secondary market and competitor pricing. Generally, deposit pricing is based upon a survey of competitors in Capitol Federal Savings Bank's market areas, and the need to attract funding and retain maturing deposits. The majority of our loans are fixed-rate products with maturities up to 30 years, while the majority of our deposits have maturity or repricing dates of less than two years.

During the first half of fiscal year 2010, the economy began to show signs of recovery, as evidenced by an increase in consumer spending and stabilization of the labor market, the housing sector, and financial markets. However, unemployment levels remained elevated, housing prices remained depressed and demand for housing was weak, due to distressed sales and tightened lending standards. In an effort to support mortgage lending and housing market recovery, and to help improve credit conditions overall, the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve has maintained the overnight lending rate between zero and 25 basis points since December 2008.

Non-performing loans increased \$3.1 million from \$30.9 million at September 30, 2009 to \$34.0 million at March 31, 2010. The balance of non-performing loans continues to remain at historically high levels due to the continued elevated level of unemployment coupled with the decline in real estate values, particularly in some of the states in which we have purchased loans. Despite the current economic operating environment and some deterioration in our purchased loan portfolio, the overall credit quality of our loan portfolio continues to compare favorably to the industry and our peers. Capitol Federal Savings Bank recorded a provision for loan losses of \$6.3 million in the six months ended March 31, 2010, due to increases in certain factors in our general valuation allowance model and specific

valuation allowances (SVAs), both primarily related to purchased loans.

Net income for the six months ended March 31, 2010 was \$35.6 million compared to \$34.0 million for the same period in the prior fiscal year. The \$1.6 million increase in net income between periods was primarily a result of an increase in other income of \$6.1 million, partially offset by an increase in the provision for loan losses of \$3.7 million and an increase in other expenses of \$1.7 million. The \$6.1 million increase in other income was due primarily to the gain on the sale of trading MBS in conjunction with a loan swap transaction during the six months ended March 31, 2010. The \$1.7 million increase in other expenses was due primarily to an increase in federal deposit insurance premiums of \$3.3 million as a result of an increase in the rate on deposit insurance premiums, partially offset by \$1.1 million of impairments and valuation allowances related to our mortgage-servicing right assets during the prior year six month period with no similar expense during the current six month period.

CFF recognized net income of \$66.3 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, compared to net income of \$51.0 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008. The increase in net income between the periods was primarily due to a decrease of \$40.5 million in interest expense, partially offset by a \$9.7 million increase in income tax expense due to higher pre-tax income, an increase of \$6.8 million in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance premium expense and an increase of \$4.3 million in the provision for loan losses. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's overall cost of funds decreased during fiscal year 2009 due primarily to a reduction in the rate of our certificate of deposit and money market portfolios as a result of lower short-term market rates and our FHLB advances due to the refinancing of \$875.0 million of advances. The increase in FDIC premium expense was a result of an increase in deposit insurance premiums and a special assessment at June 30, 2009. The \$4.3 million increase in the provision for loan losses reflected an increase in specific valuation allowances on purchased loans, an increase in the balance of non-performing purchased loans, an increase in general valuation allowances primarily related to purchased loans 30 to 89 days delinquent, and an increase in charge-offs, also primarily related to purchased loans. See "- Critical Accounting Policies – Allowance for Loan Losses" and "Business of CFF - Asset Quality."

During the six months ended March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank swapped \$194.8 million of originated fixed-rate mortgage loans with FHLMC for trading MBS. The trading MBS were sold at a gain of \$6.5 million and the proceeds were reinvested into assets with an average life shorter than that of Capitol Federal Savings Bank's remaining assets in an effort to reduce future interest rate risk sensitivity that could occur as a result of the high volume of refinances and modifications and likely increases in interest rates.

Total assets increased \$81.8 million from \$8.40 billion at September 30, 2009 to \$8.49 billion at March 31, 2010, due primarily to growth in the deposit portfolio, which was used to fund investment security purchases. Additionally, the proceeds from the sale of the trading MBS in conjunction with the loan swap transaction were primarily reinvested into investment securities. The weighted average life (WAL) of the investment securities purchased during fiscal year 2010 was approximately one year at the time of purchase. If market rates were to rise, the short-term nature of these securities may allow management the opportunity to reinvest the maturing funds at a higher rate.

Total assets increased \$348.4 million from \$8.06 billion at September 30, 2008 to \$8.40 billion at September 30, 2009. The increase in assets was primarily attributable to a \$283.2 million increase in loans receivable, substantially due to loan purchases, which was primarily funded by deposit growth. Deposits increased from \$3.92 billion at September 30, 2008 to \$4.23 billion at September 30, 2009. The \$304.7 million increase was primarily in the certificate of deposit and money market portfolios. We believe the turmoil in the credit and equity markets has made deposit products in well-capitalized financial institutions, like Capitol Federal Savings Bank, desirable for many customers. Households have increased their personal savings rate which we believe has also contributed to our growth in deposits.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank has opened two new branches in our Kansas City, Missouri market area and a new branch in the Wichita market area since the beginning of fiscal year 2010. Capitol Federal Savings Bank continues to consider expansion opportunities in all of its market areas.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our most critical accounting policies are the methodologies used to determine the allowance for loan losses (ALLL), other-than-temporary declines in the value of securities and fair value measurements. These policies are important to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations, involve a high degree of complexity, and require management to make difficult and subjective judgments that may require assumptions or estimates about highly uncertain matters. The use of different judgments, assumptions, and estimates could cause reported results to differ materially. These critical accounting policies and their application are reviewed at least annually by our audit committee. The following is a description of our critical accounting policies and an explanation of the methods and

assumptions underlying their application.

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Allowance for Loan Losses. Management maintains an ALLL to absorb known and inherent losses in the loan portfolio based upon ongoing quarterly assessments of the loan portfolio. Our methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the ALLL consists of a formula analysis for general valuation allowances and specific valuation allowances for identified problem loans and impaired loans. The ALLL is maintained through provisions for loan losses which are charged to income. The methodology for determining the ALLL is considered a critical accounting policy by management because of the high degree of judgment involved, the subjectivity of the assumptions used, and the potential for changes in the economic environment that could result in changes to the amount of the recorded ALLL.

Our primary lending emphasis is the origination and purchase of one- to four-family mortgage loans on residential properties and, to a lesser extent, home equity and second mortgages on one- to four-family residential properties, resulting in a loan concentration in residential first mortgage loans. As a result of our lending practices, we also have a concentration of loans secured by real property located primarily in Kansas and Missouri. At March 31, 2010, approximately 70% and 15% of Capitol Federal Savings Bank's loans were secured by real property located in Kansas and Missouri, respectively. Based on the composition of our loan portfolio, we believe the primary risks inherent in our portfolio are the continued weakened economic conditions due to the recent U.S. recession, continued high levels of unemployment or underemployment, the potential for rising mortgage interest rates in the markets we lend in and a continuing decline in real estate values. Any one or a combination of these events may adversely affect borrowers' ability to repay their loans, resulting in increased delinquencies, non-performing assets, loan losses and future levels of loan loss provisions. Although management believes that Capitol Federal Savings Bank has established and maintained the ALLL at appropriate levels, additions may be necessary if future economic and other conditions differ substantially from the current operating environment.

Management considers quantitative and qualitative factors when determining the appropriateness of the ALLL. Such factors include changes in underwriting standards, the trend and composition of delinquent and non-performing loans, results of foreclosed property and short sale transactions, historical charge-offs, the current status and trends of local and national economies, specifically levels of unemployment, changes in mortgage interest rates and loan portfolio growth and concentrations. Since our loan portfolio is primarily concentrated in one- to four-family real estate, we monitor one- to four-family real estate market value trends in our local market areas and geographic sections of the U.S. by reference to various industry and market reports, economic releases and surveys, and our general and specific knowledge of the real estate markets in which we lend, in order to determine what impact, if any, such trends may have on the level of our ALLL. We also use ratio analyses as a supplemental tool for evaluating the overall reasonableness of the ALLL. We consider the observed trends in the ratios, taking into consideration the composition of our loan portfolio compared to our peers, in combination with our historical loss experience. We also review the actual performance and charge-off history of our portfolio and compare that to our previously determined allowance coverage percentages and specific valuation allowances. In addition, the Office of Thrift Supervision reviews the adequacy of CFF's ALLL during its examination process. We consider any comments from the Office of Thrift Supervision when assessing the appropriateness of our ALLL. Reviewing these quantitative and qualitative factors assists management in evaluating the overall reasonableness of the ALLL and whether changes need to be made to our assumptions. Our ALLL methodology is applied in a consistent manner; however, the methodology can be modified in response to changing conditions.

Each quarter, the loan portfolio is segregated into categories in the formula analysis based on certain risk characteristics such as loan type (one- to four-family, multi-family, etc.), interest payments (fixed-rate, adjustable-rate), loan source (originated or purchased), loan-to-value ratios, borrower's credit score and payment status (i.e. current or number of days delinquent). Consumer loans, such as second mortgages and home equity lines of credit, with the same underlying collateral as a one- to four-family loan are combined with the one- to four-family loan in the formula analysis to calculate a combined loan-to-value ratio. Loss factors are assigned to each category in the formula analysis based on management's assessment of the potential risk inherent in each category. The greater the

risks associated with a particular category, the higher the loss factor. Loss factors increase as individual loans become classified or delinquent, the foreclosure process begins or as economic and market conditions and trends warrant. All loans that are not impaired are included in a formula analysis. Impaired loans are defined as non-accrual loans and troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) that have not been performing under the restructured terms for 12 consecutive months.

The loss factors applied in the formula analysis are reviewed quarterly by management to assess whether the factors adequately cover probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The review considers such qualitative and quantitative factors as the trends and composition of delinquent and non-performing loans, the results of foreclosed property and short sale transactions, and the status and trends of the local and national economies and housing markets. Our ALLL methodology permits modifications to any loss factor used in the computation of the formula analysis in the event that, in management's judgment, significant factors which affect the collectability of the portfolio or any category of the loan portfolio, as of the evaluation date, are not reflected in the current loss factors. Management's evaluation of the qualitative factors with respect to these conditions is subject to a higher degree of uncertainty because they are not identified with a specific problem loan or portfolio segments. During the quarter ended December 31, 2009, management increased the level of certain qualitative factors in our formula analysis to account for continued negative economic conditions. During the quarter ended March 31, 2010, management adjusted certain factors in the formula analysis to account for lingering negative economic conditions and the relatively recent loss experience on our purchased loan portfolio.

Specific valuation allowances are established in connection with individual loan reviews of specifically identified problem and impaired loans. Since the majority of our loan portfolio is composed of one- to four-family real estate, determining the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral is critical in evaluating the amount of specific valuations required for problem and impaired loans. Estimated fair value of the underlying collateral is based on current appraisals, real estate broker values or listing prices. It can take several months for a loan to work through the foreclosure process. For purchased loans, the estimated fair values received from servicers when a loan becomes 90 days delinquent is not always an accurate representation of the fair value once the collateral has been sold, due to the continued decline in real estate values between the two points in time. To account for the declines in fair value on purchased loans, management applies a market value adjustment to non-performing purchased loans to more accurately estimate the fair values of the underlying collateral. The adjustments are determined based on the geographic location of the underlying collateral, recent losses recognized on foreclosed property and short sale transactions and trends of non-performing purchased loans entering foreclosure in the various geographic areas. Commencing with the quarter ended March 31, 2010, management replaced the market value adjustments generally applied to purchased loans greater than 90 days delinquent with property-specific adjustments obtained from either automated valuation models or broker price opinions. Due to the relatively stable home values in Kansas and Missouri, we do not obtain new collateral values on originated loans until they enter foreclosure. Specific valuation allowances are established if the adjusted estimated fair value, less estimated selling costs, is less than the current loan balance.

Loans with an outstanding balance of \$1.5 million or more are individually reviewed annually if secured by property in one of the following categories: multi-family (five or more units) property, unimproved land, other improved commercial property, acquisition and development of land projects, developed building lots, office building, single-use building, or retail building. Specific valuation allowances are established if the individual loan review determines a quantifiable impairment.

Assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is inherently subjective. Actual results could differ from our estimates as a result of changes in economic or market conditions. Changes in estimates could result in a material change in the allowance for loan losses. In the opinion of management, the allowance for loan losses, when taken as a whole, is adequate to absorb reasonable estimated losses inherent in our loan portfolio. However, future adjustments may be necessary if portfolio performance or economic or market conditions differ substantially from the conditions that existed at the time of the initial determinations.

Securities Impairment. Management monitors the securities portfolio for other-than-temporary impairments (OTTI) on an ongoing basis and performs a formal review quarterly. The process involves monitoring market events and other items that could impact issuers' ability to perform. The evaluation includes, but is not limited to such factors as: the nature of the investment, the length of time the security has had a fair value less than the amortized cost basis, the cause(s) and severity of the loss, expectation of an anticipated recovery period, recent events specific to the issuer or industry, including the issuer's financial condition and the current ability to make future payments in a timely manner, external credit ratings and recent downgrades in such ratings, CFF's intent to sell and whether it is more likely than not CFF would be required to sell prior to recovery for debt securities.

Management determines whether OTTI losses should be recognized for impaired securities by assessing all known facts and circumstances surrounding the securities. If CFF intends to sell an impaired security or if it is more likely than not that CFF will be required to sell an impaired security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, an OTTI will be recognized and the difference between amortized cost and fair value will be recognized as a loss in earnings. At March 31, 2010, no securities had been identified as other-than-temporarily impaired.

Fair Value Measurements. CFF uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determine fair value disclosures, per the provisions of ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. In

accordance with ASC 820, CFF groups its assets at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets are traded and the reliability of the underlying assumptions used to determine fair value, with Level 1 (quoted prices for identical assets in an active market) being considered the most reliable, and Level 3 having the most unobservable inputs and therefore being considered the least reliable. CFF bases its fair values on the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As required by ASC 820, CFF maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. CFF did not have any liabilities that were measured at fair value at March 31, 2010.

CFF's AFS securities are our most significant assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Changes in the fair value of AFS securities are recorded, net of tax, in accumulated other comprehensive income, which is a component of stockholders' equity. The fair values for all AFS securities are obtained from independent nationally recognized pricing services. Various modeling techniques are used to determine pricing for CFF's securities, including option pricing and discounted cash flow models. The inputs to these models may include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data. There are some AFS securities in the AFS portfolio that have significant unobservable inputs requiring the independent pricing services to use some judgment in pricing the related securities. These AFS securities are classified as Level 3. All other AFS securities are classified as Level 2.

Loans receivable and real estate owned (REO) are CFF's significant assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These non-recurring fair value adjustments involve the application of lower-of-cost-or-fair value accounting or write-downs of individual assets. Fair value for these assets is estimated using current appraisals, automated valuation models, broker price opinions, or listing prices. Fair values may be adjusted by management to reflect current economic and market conditions and, as such, are classified as Level 3.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. For a discussion of Recent Accounting Pronouncements, see "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 1- Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

Management Strategy

We are a retail-oriented financial institution dedicated to serving the needs of customers in our market areas. Our commitment is to provide qualified borrowers the broadest possible access to home ownership through our mortgage lending programs and to offer a complete set of personal banking products and services to our customers. We strive to enhance stockholder value while maintaining a strong capital position. To achieve these goals, we focus on the following strategies:

Portfolio Lending. We are one of the largest originators of one- to four-family loans in the state of Kansas. We have primarily originated these loans for our own portfolio, rather than for sale, and generally we service the loans we originate. We provide retail customers with alternatives for their borrowing needs by offering both fixed- and adjustable-rate products with various terms to maturity and pricing alternatives. We offer special programs to individuals who may be first time home buyers, have low or moderate incomes or may have certain credit risk concerns in order to maximize our ability to deliver home ownership opportunities. Through our marketing efforts that reflect our reputation and pricing, and strong relationships with real estate agents, we attract mortgage loan business from walk-in customers, customers that apply online, and existing customers. We also purchase from correspondent lenders one- to four-family loans secured by property primarily located within our market areas and select market areas in Missouri as well as one- to four-family loans from nationwide lenders. Following completion of this offering, we intend to increase our emphasis on purchased one- to four-family loans that meet our underwriting standards.

Retail Financial Services. We offer a wide array of deposit products and retail services for our customers. These products include checking, savings, money market, certificates of deposit and retirement accounts. These products and services are provided through a branch network of 45 locations, which include traditional branch and retail store locations, our call center which operates on extended hours, telephone bill payment services and Internet-based transaction services.

Cost Control. We generally are very effective at controlling our costs of operations. By using technology, we are able to centralize our lending and deposit support functions for efficient processing. We have located our branches to serve a broad range of customers through relatively few branch locations. Our average deposit base per traditional branch at

March 31, 2010, September 30, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$114.8 million, \$117.5 million and \$119.5 million, respectively. This large average deposit base per branch helps to control costs. Our one- to four-family lending strategy and our effective management of credit risk allows us to service a large portfolio of loans at efficient levels because it costs less to service a portfolio of performing loans. For the six months ended March 31, 2010, our efficiency ratio was 42.77%.

Asset Quality. We utilize underwriting standards for our lending products that are designed to limit our exposure to credit risk, and we have a portfolio of predominately one- to four-family loans. At March 31, 2010, our ratio of non-performing assets to total assets was 0.48%. See “Business of CFF — Asset Quality.”

Capital Position. Our policy has always been to protect the safety and soundness of Capitol Federal Savings Bank through conservative credit and operational risk management, balance sheet strength, and sound operations. The end result of these activities is a capital ratio in excess of the well-capitalized standards set by the Office of Thrift Supervision. We believe that maintaining a strong capital position safeguards the long-term interests of Capitol Federal Savings Bank, CFF and our stockholders.

Stockholder Value. We strive to enhance stockholder value while maintaining a strong capital position. One way that we continue to provide returns to stockholders is through our dividend payments. Total dividends declared and paid during the six months ended March 31, 2010 were \$1.29 per public share, which consisted of the regular quarterly dividends of \$0.50 per public share and a special year-end dividend of \$0.29 per public share. Total dividends declared and paid during fiscal year 2009 were \$2.11 per public share. CFF’s cash dividend payout policy is reviewed quarterly by management and the Board of Directors, and the ability to pay dividends under the policy depends upon a number of factors, including CFF’s financial condition and results of operations, Capitol Federal Savings Bank’s regulatory capital requirements, regulatory limitations on Capitol Federal Savings Bank’s ability to make capital distributions to CFF and the amount of cash at the holding company. It is the Board of Directors’ intention to continue to pay regular quarterly cash dividends after completion of the offering, but at a reduced rate per share. We also intend to continue our practice of paying a special year-end dividend when earnings are sufficient to support the special dividend payment. See “Our Policy Regarding Dividends.”

Interest Rate Risk Management. Changes in interest rates are our primary market risk as our balance sheet is almost entirely comprised of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. As such, fluctuations in interest rates have a significant impact not only upon our net income but also upon the cash flows related to those assets and liabilities and the market value of our assets and liabilities. In order to maintain acceptable levels of net interest income in varying interest rate environments, we take on a moderate amount of interest rate risk consistent with board policies.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

Asset and Liability Management and Market Risk. The rates of interest Capitol Federal Savings Bank earns on assets and pays on liabilities generally are established contractually for a period of time. Fluctuations in interest rates have a significant impact not only upon our net income, but also upon the cash flows of those assets and liabilities and the market value of our assets and liabilities. Our results of operations, like those of other financial institutions, are impacted by these changes in interest rates and the interest rate sensitivity of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The risk associated with changes in interest rates on the earnings of Capitol Federal Savings Bank and the market value of its financial assets and liabilities is known as interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is our most significant market risk and our ability to adapt to these changes is known as interest rate risk management.

The general objective of our interest rate risk management is to determine and manage an appropriate level of interest rate risk while maximizing net interest income, in a manner consistent with our policy to reduce, to the extent possible, the exposure of our net interest income to changes in market interest rates. The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) regularly reviews the interest rate risk exposure of Capitol Federal Savings Bank by forecasting the impact of hypothetical, alternative interest rate environments on net interest income and market value of portfolio equity (MVPE) at various dates. The MVPE is defined as the net of the present value of the cash flows of an institution’s existing assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments. The present values are determined in alternative interest rate environments providing potential changes in net interest income and MVPE under those alternative interest rate environments. Capitol Federal Savings Bank’s analysis of its MVPE at March 31, 2010

indicates a general increase in its risk exposure compared to September 30, 2009 primarily due to higher interest rates at March 31, 2010. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's analysis of the sensitivity of its net interest income to parallel changes in interest rates at March 31, 2010 indicates an increase in sensitivity since September 30, 2009.

Based upon management's recommendations, the Board of Directors sets the asset and liability management policies of Capitol Federal Savings Bank. These policies are implemented by ALCO. The purpose of ALCO is to communicate, coordinate and control asset and liability management consistent with the business plan and board-approved policies. ALCO sets goals for and monitors the volume and mix of assets and funding sources taking into account relative costs and spreads, interest rate sensitivity and liquidity needs. The objectives are to manage assets and funding sources to produce the highest profitability balanced against liquidity, capital adequacy and risk management objectives. At each monthly meeting, ALCO recommends appropriate strategy changes. The Chief Financial Officer, or his designee, is responsible for executing, reviewing and reporting on the results of the policy recommendations and strategies to the Board of Directors, generally on a monthly basis.

The ability to maximize net interest income is dependent largely upon the achievement of a positive interest rate spread that can be sustained despite fluctuations in prevailing interest rates. The asset and liability repricing gap is a measure of the difference between the amount of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities which either reprice or mature within a given period of time. The difference provides an indication of the extent to which an institution's interest rate spread will be affected by changes in interest rates. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest-earning assets exceeds the amount of interest-bearing liabilities maturing or repricing during the same period. A gap is considered negative when the amount of interest-bearing liabilities exceeds the amount of interest-earning assets maturing or repricing during the same period. Generally, during a period of rising interest rates, a negative gap within shorter repricing periods adversely affects net interest income, while a positive gap within shorter repricing periods results in an increase in net interest income. During a period of falling interest rates, the opposite would generally be true. As of March 31, 2010, the ratio of our one-year gap to total assets was a positive 3.46%.

Management recognizes that dramatic changes in interest rates within a short period of time can cause an increase in our interest rate risk relative to the balance sheet. At times, ALCO may recommend increasing our interest rate risk position in an effort to increase our net interest margin, while maintaining compliance with established board limits for interest rate risk sensitivity. Management believes that maintaining and improving earnings is the best way to preserve a strong capital position. Management recognizes the need, in certain interest rate environments, to limit Capitol Federal Savings Bank's exposure to changing interest rates and may implement strategies to reduce our interest rate risk which could, as a result, reduce earnings in the short-term. To minimize the potential for adverse effects of material and prolonged changes in interest rates on our results of operations, we have adopted asset and liability management policies to better balance the maturities and repricing terms of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities based on existing local and national interest rates.

During periods of economic uncertainty, rising interest rates or extreme competition for loans, Capitol Federal Savings Bank's ability to originate or purchase loans may be adversely affected. In such situations, Capitol Federal Savings Bank alternatively may invest its funds into investments or MBS. These alternate investments may have rates of interest lower than rates we could receive on loans, if we were able to originate or purchase them, potentially reducing Capitol Federal Savings Bank's interest income.

For each period end presented in the following table, the estimated percentage change in Capitol Federal Savings Bank's net interest income based on the indicated instantaneous, parallel and permanent change in interest rates is presented. The percentage change in each interest rate environment represents the difference between estimated net interest income in the 0 basis point interest rate environment ("base case", assumes the forward market and product interest rates implied by the yield curve are realized) and estimated net interest income in each alternative interest rate environment (assumes market and product interest rates have a parallel shift in rates across all maturities by the indicated change in rates). Estimations of net interest income used in preparing the table below are based upon the assumptions that the total composition of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities does not change materially and that any repricing of assets or liabilities occurs at anticipated product and market rates for the alternative rate environments as of the dates presented. The estimation of net interest income does not include any projected gain or loss related to the sale of loans or securities, or income derived from non-interest income sources, but does include the use of different prepayment assumptions in the alternative interest rate environments. It is important to consider that the estimated changes in net interest income are for a cumulative four-quarter period. These changes do not reflect the earnings expectations of management.

Change (in Basis Points) in Interest Rates (1)	Percentage Change in Net Interest Income	
	At March 31, 2010	At September 30, 2009
-200 bp	N/A	N/A
-100 bp	N/A	N/A
000 bp	--	--
+100 bp	-0.78%	0.84%
+200 bp	-4.24%	-0.54%
+300 bp	-8.43%	-2.41%

(1) Assumes an instantaneous, permanent and parallel change in interest rates at all maturities.

At March 31, 2010 estimated net interest income was more adversely impacted by rising rates than at September 30, 2009. This was primarily caused by a decrease in the amount of cash flows between the two periods due to a decrease in mortgage-related assets that are expected to reprice in the upcoming year. The decrease in mortgage-related asset cash flows was due to an increase in interest rates from September 30, 2009 to March 31, 2010 and Capitol Federal Savings Bank significantly reduced the amount of MBS purchased during this period. The increase in interest rates between the two periods resulted in a decrease in the prepayment expectation for all mortgage-related assets as borrowers have a reduced financial incentive to refinance their mortgage. Cash flows during this time period were primarily invested in callable agency debentures, rather than MBS, to assist in reducing the level of interest rate risk. Unlike MBS, callable agency debentures do not provide principal payments until they are called or mature, thereby reducing Capitol Federal Savings Bank's cash flows available to be reinvested throughout the year, particularly in a rising interest rate scenario.

The following table sets forth the estimated percentage change in MVPE at each period end presented based on the indicated instantaneous, parallel and permanent change in interest rates. The MVPE is defined as the net of the present value of the cash flows of an institution's existing assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments. The percentage change in each interest rate environment represents the difference between MVPE in the base case and MVPE in each alternative interest rate environment. The estimations of MVPE used in preparing the table below are based upon the assumptions that the total composition of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities does not change, that any repricing of assets or liabilities occurs at current product or market rates for the alternative rate environments as of the dates presented, and that different prepayment rates are used in each alternative interest rate environment. The estimated MVPE results from the valuation of cash flows from financial assets and liabilities over the anticipated lives of each for each interest rate environment. The table presents the effects of the change in interest rates on our assets and liabilities as they mature, repay or reprice, as shown by the change in the MVPE in changing interest rate environments.

Change (in Basis Points) in Interest Rates (1)	Percentage Change in MVPE	
	At March 31, 2010	At September 30, 2009
-200 bp	N/A	N/A
-100 bp	N/A	N/A
000 bp	--	--
+100 bp	-7.78%	-4.92%
+200 bp	-20.92%	-18.11%
+300 bp	-36.31%	-34.32%

(1) Assumes an instantaneous, permanent and parallel change in interest rates at all maturities.

Changes in the estimated market values of our financial assets and liabilities drive changes in estimates of MVPE. The market value of shorter term-to-maturity financial instruments are less sensitive to changes in interest rates than the market value of longer term-to-maturity financial instruments. Because of this, our certificates of deposit (which have relatively short average lives) tend to display less sensitivity to changes in interest rates than do our mortgage-related assets (which have relatively long average lives). However, the average life expected on our mortgage-related assets varies under different interest rate environments because borrowers have the ability to prepay their mortgage loans, as discussed above.

The MVPE sensitivity increased in all interest rate scenarios presented at March 31, 2010 compared to September 30, 2009. The changes from September 30, 2009 were primarily due to an increase in interest rates from September 30, 2009 to March 31, 2010. This resulted in an increase in the WAL of all mortgage-related assets as borrowers have less economic incentive to refinance their mortgage, which increased the price sensitivity of all mortgage-related assets and, as a result, assets as a whole. The increase in MVPE sensitivity was also a result of the inclusion of off-balance sheet mortgage commitments in the valuation of the MVPE, which was not included at September 30, 2009. The market value of the off-balance sheet mortgage commitments behave similarly to that of related underlying loans.

General assumptions used by management to evaluate the sensitivity of our financial performance to changes in interest rates presented in the tables above are utilized in, and set forth under, the gap table and related notes below. Although management finds these assumptions reasonable given the constraints described above, the interest rate sensitivity of our assets and liabilities and the estimated effects of changes in interest rates on our net interest income and MVPE indicated in the above tables could vary substantially if different assumptions were used or actual experience differs from these assumptions.

CFF is required under GAAP to disclose the fair value of all of its financial assets and liabilities on a quarterly basis. These values are derived from market based assumptions and disclosed in various footnotes to the financial statements. These values are largely dependent on changes in the individual portfolios of assets and liabilities and the market assumptions against which the values are derived. Management does not focus on these changes in managing its overall liquidity and interest rate sensitivity due to the nature of these fair value disclosures and the accompanying fluctuations. Management instead focuses on the market value of portfolio equity and the related interest rate risk sensitivity in managing its business.

Gap Table: The following gap table summarizes the anticipated maturities or repricing of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as of March 31, 2010, based on the information and assumptions set forth in the notes below. Cash flow projections for mortgage loans and MBS are calculated based on current interest rates. Prepayment projections are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and assumptions and, therefore, cannot be determined with a high degree of accuracy. Although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react differently to changes in market interest rates. Assumptions may not reflect how actual yields and costs respond to market changes. The interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of assets and liabilities may lag behind changes in market interest rates. Certain assets, such as adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) loans, have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. In the event of a change in interest rates, prepayment and early withdrawal levels would likely deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the gap table. For additional information regarding the impact of changes in interest rates, see the Percentage Change in Net Interest Income and Percentage Change in MVPE tables above.

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	Within Three Months	Three to Twelve Months	More Than One Year to Three Years	More Than Three Years to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
Interest-earning assets:						
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Loans receivable (1):						
Mortgage loans:						
Fixed	\$ 219,701	\$ 500,274	\$ 870,963	\$ 596,422	\$ 1,990,234	\$ 4,177,594
Adjustable	106,457	548,618	262,394	71,427	16,310	1,005,206
Other loans	135,353	15,572	21,378	14,273	11,173	197,749
Investment securities (2)	140,354	377,243	117,123	309,457	26,363	970,540
MBS (3)	311,507	510,090	389,196	205,735	291,211	1,707,739
Other interest-earning assets	40,444	--	--	--	--	40,444
Total interest-earning assets	953,816	1,951,797	1,661,054	1,197,314	2,335,291	8,099,272
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Deposits:						
Checking (4)	11,504	41,694	118,721	66,121	255,889	493,929
Savings (4)	96,317	9,552	22,024	17,082	94,676	239,651
Money market (4)	41,293	113,834	261,894	144,122	372,928	934,071
Certificates	488,878	1,035,519	944,186	181,721	1,111	2,651,415
Borrowings (5)	153,610	620,000	801,000	1,170,000	395,000	3,139,610
Total interest-bearing liabilities	791,602	1,820,599	2,147,825	1,579,046	1,119,604	7,458,676
Excess (deficiency) of interest-earning assets over interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 162,214	\$ 131,198	\$ (486,771)	\$ (381,732)	\$ 1,215,687	\$ 640,596
Cumulative excess (deficiency) of interest-earning assets over interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 162,214	\$ 293,412	\$ (193,359)	\$ (575,091)	\$ 640,596	
Cumulative excess (deficiency) of						

interest-earning
 assets over
 interest-bearing
 liabilities as a
 percent of total
 assets at

March 31, 2010	1.91	%	3.46	%	(2.28)%	(6.78)%	7.55	%
September 30, 2009	0.81		6.78		4.60		(2.48)	8.11	

(1) Adjustable-rate loans are included in the period in which the rate is next scheduled to adjust or in the period in which repayments are expected to occur prior to their next rate adjustment, rather than in the period in which the loans are due. Fixed-rate loans are included in the periods in which they are scheduled to be repaid, based on scheduled amortization and prepayment assumptions. Balances have been reduced for non-performing loans, which totaled \$34.0 million at March 31, 2010.

(2) Based on contractual maturities, or terms to call date or pre-refunding dates as of March 31, 2010, and excludes the unrealized loss adjustment of \$109 thousand on AFS investment securities.

(3) Reflects estimated prepayments of MBS in our portfolio, and excludes the unrealized gain adjustment of \$49.6 million on AFS MBS.

(4) Although our checking, savings and money market accounts are subject to immediate withdrawal, management considers a substantial amount of such accounts to be core deposits having significantly longer effective maturities. The decay rates (the assumed rate at which the balance of existing accounts would decline) used on these accounts are based on assumptions developed based upon our actual experience with these accounts. If all of our checking, savings and money market accounts had been assumed to be subject to repricing within one year, interest-bearing liabilities which were estimated to mature or reprice within one year would have exceeded interest-earning assets with comparable characteristics by \$1.06 billion, for a cumulative one-year gap of (12.5)% of total assets.

(5) Borrowings exclude \$30.9 million of deferred prepayment penalty costs and \$715 thousand of deferred gain on the terminated interest rate swaps.

The decrease in the one-year gap to 3.46% at March 31, 2010 from 6.78% at September 30, 2009 was a result of a decrease in projected cash flows from mortgage-related assets. The decrease in mortgage-related asset cash flows between periods was due to an increase in interest rates from September 30, 2009 to March 31, 2010 and the reduction in MBS purchases during the period, as discussed above.

Financial Condition

Total assets increased \$81.8 million from \$8.40 billion at September 30, 2009 to \$8.49 billion at March 31, 2010, due primarily to growth in the deposit portfolio which was used to fund investment security purchases.

Total assets increased \$348.4 million from \$8.06 billion at September 30, 2008 to \$8.40 billion at September 30, 2009. The increase in assets was primarily attributed to an increase in investment securities of \$338.3 million and an increase in loans receivable of \$283.2 million, partially offset by a decrease in MBS of \$241.9 million. The increase in the investment securities portfolio was a result of cash flows from the MBS portfolio being used to purchase investment securities. The increase in loans receivable was due substantially to purchases.

Total liabilities increased \$278.3 million from \$7.18 billion at September 30, 2008 to \$7.46 billion at September 30, 2009. The increase in liabilities was a result of an increase of \$304.7 million in deposits, primarily in the certificate of deposit portfolio. We believe the turmoil in the credit and equity markets has made deposit products in well-capitalized financial institutions, like Capitol Federal Savings Bank, desirable for many customers. In response to the economic recession, households increased their personal savings rate which we believe also contributed to our growth in deposits during this period.

Loans Receivable. The loans receivable portfolio decreased \$223.1 million from \$5.60 billion at September 30, 2009 to \$5.38 billion at March 31, 2010. The decrease in the portfolio was largely a result of the loan swap transaction that took place during the first six months of fiscal year 2010, where \$194.8 million of originated fixed-rate mortgage loans were swapped for MBS as a means of reducing future interest rate risk sensitivity. Capitol Federal Savings Bank will continue to service these loans. The MBS were classified as trading securities and sold during the December quarter for a gain. The proceeds from the sale were primarily reinvested into investment securities with terms shorter

than that of the loans swapped.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank purchased \$44.1 million of loans from nationwide lenders during the six months ended March 31, 2010, the majority of which were adjustable-rate. These loans had a weighted average credit score of 723 at origination and a weighted average loan to value ratio of 47%, based upon the loan balance at the time of purchase and the lower of the purchase price or appraisal at origination. At March 31, 2010, loans purchased from nationwide lenders represented 12% of our loan portfolio and were secured by properties located in 47 of the continental United States and Washington, D.C. As of March 31, 2010, the average balance of a purchased nationwide mortgage loan was \$354 thousand, the average balance of a purchased correspondent loan was \$271 thousand, and the average balance of an originated mortgage loan was \$125 thousand. By purchasing loans from nationwide lenders, Capitol Federal Savings Bank is able to attain some geographic diversification in its loan portfolio and help mitigate Capitol Federal Savings Bank's interest rate risk exposure as the purchased loans are predominately adjustable-rate or 15-year fixed-rate loans. We have experienced loss rates on loans purchased from nationwide lenders prior to fiscal year 2008 that are higher than on other loans we originated or purchased. Although at the time these loans were purchased they met our underwriting standards, as a result of the continued elevated levels of unemployment and the declines in real estate values in some of the states where we have purchased loans, we have experienced an increase in non-performing purchased loans. See the additional discussion regarding non-performing purchased loans in "Asset Quality – Loans and REO."

The loan portfolio increased \$283.2 million from \$5.32 billion at September 30, 2008 to \$5.60 billion at September 30, 2009. The increase in loans receivable was due to originations and purchases of \$1.45 billion, partially offset by principal repayments of \$1.08 billion. Loan purchases from nationwide lenders during the period totaled \$191.8 million. The loans purchased from nationwide lenders during fiscal year 2009 had a weighted average credit score of 743 at origination and a weighted average loan to value ratio of 49%, based upon the loan balance at the time of purchase and the lower of the purchase price or appraisal at origination. The majority of the loans were originated in years outside of the years with peak real estate values and non-traditional underwriting standards. Approximately 80% were originated in 2004 or earlier and approximately 20% were originated in 2008. Additionally, states that experienced historically high foreclosure rates were avoided.

Included in the loan portfolio at March 31, 2010 were \$230.0 million of interest-only ARM loans, the majority of which were purchased from nationwide lenders during fiscal year 2005. These loans do not typically require principal payments during their initial term, and have initial interest-only terms of either five or ten years. The interest-only loans purchased had a weighted average credit score of 736 at origination and a weighted average loan to value ratio of 80% or less, based upon the loan balance at the time of purchase and the lower of the purchase price or appraisal at origination. Capitol Federal Savings Bank has not purchased any interest-only ARM loans since 2006 and discontinued offering the product in its local markets during 2008 to reduce future credit risk. At March 31, 2010, \$199.3 million, or 87% of interest-only loans were still in their interest-only payment term. As of March 31, 2010, \$87.9 million will begin to amortize principal within two years, \$24.7 million will begin to amortize principal within two-to-five years, \$75.5 million will begin to amortize principal within five-to-seven years and the remaining \$11.2 million will begin amortizing in seven-to-ten years. At March 31, 2010, \$17.8 million or 52% of non-performing loans were interest-only and \$3.6 million was reserved in the ALLL for these loans. Approximately 85% of the \$17.8 million non-performing interest-only loans were non-amortizing. Non-performing interest-only loans represented approximately 8% of the total interest-only portfolio at March 31, 2010. See the additional discussion regarding non-performing loans in "Asset Quality – Loans and REO."

Historically, Capitol Federal Savings Bank's underwriting guidelines have provided Capitol Federal Savings Bank with loans of high quality and low delinquencies, and low levels of non-performing assets compared to national levels. Of particular importance is the complete documentation required for each loan Capitol Federal Savings Bank originates and purchases. This allows Capitol Federal Savings Bank to make an informed credit decision based upon a thorough assessment of the borrower's ability to repay the loan, compared to underwriting methodologies that do not require full documentation. Non-performing loans increased \$3.1 million from \$30.9 million at September 30, 2009 to \$34.0 million at March 31, 2010. Non-performing loans increased \$17.2 million from \$13.7 million at September 30, 2008 to \$30.9 million at September 30, 2009. Non-performing loans are at historically high levels due to the continued elevated level of unemployment coupled with the decline in real estate values, particularly in some of the states in which we have purchased loans. Our ratio of non-performing loans to total loans increased from 0.26% at September 30, 2008 to 0.55% at September 30, 2009 and to 0.63% at March 31, 2010. At March 31, 2010, our allowance for loan losses was \$14.7 million or 0.27% of the total loan portfolio and 43% of total non-performing loans. This compares with an allowance for loan losses of \$10.2 million or 0.18% of the total loan portfolio and 33% of total non-performing loans as of September 30, 2009 and \$5.8 million or 0.11% of the total loan portfolio and 42% of total non-performing loans as of September 30, 2008. See "Asset Quality – Loans and REO."

Capitol Federal Savings Bank generally prices its one- to four-family loan products based upon prices available in the secondary market. During the six months ended March 31, 2010, the average rate offered on Capitol Federal Savings Bank's 30-year fixed-rate one- to four-family loans, with no points paid by the borrower, was approximately 150 basis points above the average 10-year Treasury rate, while the average rate offered on Capitol Federal Savings Bank's 15-year fixed-rate one- to four-family loans was approximately 90 basis points above the average 10-year Treasury rate.

Conventional one- to four-family loans may be sold on a bulk basis for portfolio restructuring or on a flow basis as loans are originated to reduce interest rate risk and/or maintain a certain liquidity position. Capitol Federal Savings Bank generally retains the servicing on these sold loans. ALCO determines which conventional one- to four-family loans are to be originated as held for sale or held for investment. Conventional loans originated as held for sale are to be sold in accordance with policies set forth by ALCO. Conventional loans originated as held for investment are generally not eligible for sale unless a specific segment of the portfolio qualifies for asset restructuring purposes.

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The following table summarizes the activity in the loan portfolio for the periods indicated, excluding changes in loans in process, deferred fees and ALLL. Loans that were paid-off as a result of refinances are included in "repayments." Purchased loans include purchases from correspondent and nationwide lenders. Loan modification activity is not included in the activity in the following table because a new loan is not generated at the time of modification. During the six months ended March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank modified \$209.3 million loans, with a weighted average rate decrease of 86 basis points. The modified balance and rate are included in the ending loan portfolio balance and rate. The weighted average contractual life (WAL) of our real estate loan portfolio was 23 years at March 31, 2010, September 30, 2009 and 2008.

	For the Three Months Ended							
	March 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		September 30, 2009		June 30, 2009	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Beginning balance	\$ 5,463,744	5.23 %	\$ 5,646,950	5.29 %	\$ 5,587,130	5.36 %	\$ 5,422,798	5.50 %
Originations and refinances:								
Fixed	107,694	4.93	156,507	4.95	255,441	5.07	325,640	4.96
Adjustable	38,779	4.44	37,885	4.57	37,948	4.75	32,652	4.78
Purchases:								
Fixed	12,417	5.03	20,149	5.09	24,670	5.08	37,912	5.11
Adjustable	14,011	4.03	44,930	3.69	11,662	4.82	9,544	5.04
Repayments	(208,015)		(243,087)		(262,408)		(322,104)	
Transfer of modified loans to LHFS (1)	--		(194,759)		--		81,190	
Other (2)	(3,172)		(4,831)		(7,493)		(502)	
Ending balance	\$ 5,425,458	5.19 %	\$ 5,463,744	5.23 %	\$ 5,646,950	5.29 %	\$ 5,587,130	5.36 %

	For the Year Ended September 30,			
	2009		2008	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Beginning balance	\$5,379,845	5.66 %	\$5,346,626	5.68 %
Originations and refinances :				
Fixed	988,375	5.12	652,011	5.87
Adjustable	131,306	4.91	168,824	6.16
Purchases:				
Fixed	109,813	5.21	47,795	5.82
Adjustable	223,619	5.01	71,836	5.67
Repayments	(1,079,777)		(899,178)	
Transfer of modified loans to LHFS	(94,672)		--	
Other (2)	(11,559)		(8,069)	
Ending balance	\$5,646,950	5.29 %	\$5,379,845	5.66 %

-
- (1) Transfer of modified loans to loans receivable held-for-sale (LHFS) in the December 31, 2009 quarter includes loans with a principal balance of \$194.8 million related to the loan swap transaction.
 - (2) Other consists of transfers to REO, modification fees advanced and reductions in commitments.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. The balance of MBS, which primarily consists of securities of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, decreased \$241.9 million from \$2.23 billion at September 30, 2008 to \$1.99 billion at September 30, 2009. The MBS portfolio balance decreased \$235.2 million from \$1.99 billion at September 30, 2009 to \$1.76 billion at March 31, 2010. The decreases were a result of some cash flows from the MBS portfolio being reinvested into investment securities. At March 31, 2010, the MBS held within our portfolio were issued by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA, with the exception of \$3.9 million, which were issued by a private issuer. Unlike MBS issued by government-sponsored enterprises, the principal and interest payments of privately issued MBS are not guaranteed, although we generally receive a higher interest rate as compensation for the relative increase in credit risk. Should the underlying mortgages in a privately issued MBS security default on their mortgage payment above the level of credit enhancement, losses could be realized.

During the six months ended March 31, 2010, MBS with a fair value of \$192.7 million were received in conjunction with the loan swap transaction. As previously discussed, the related MBS were sold for a \$6.5 million gain. The proceeds from the sale were primarily used to purchase investment securities with terms shorter than that of the mortgage loans that were swapped. The loan swap transaction was primarily undertaken for interest rate risk management purposes.

The following tables provide a summary of the activity in our portfolio of MBS for the periods presented. The yields and WAL for purchases are presented as recorded at the time of purchase. The yields for the beginning and ending balances are as of the period presented and are generally derived from recent prepayment activity on the securities in the portfolio as of the dates presented. The weighted average yield of the MBS portfolio decreased between March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2009 due primarily to the maturity and repayment of securities with higher yields than the overall portfolio and adjustable-rate MBS resetting to lower coupons due to a decline in related indices. The beginning and ending WAL is the estimated remaining maturity after projected prepayment speeds have been applied. The decrease in the WAL at March 31, 2010 compared to September 30, 2009 was due to principal repayments of securities with WALs greater than the remaining portfolio and the passing of time. The weighted average yield of the MBS portfolio decreased between September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2009 due to the maturity and repayment of securities with higher yields, the purchase of MBS with yields lower than the existing portfolio and adjustable-rate MBS resetting to lower coupons due to a decline in related indices. The beginning and ending WAL is the estimated remaining maturity after projected prepayment speeds have been applied. The decrease in the WAL at September 30, 2009 compared to September 30, 2008 was due to principal repayments, the purchase of new MBS with a shorter WAL than the existing portfolio and an increase in the assumed prepayment speeds.

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	For the Three Months Ended											
	March 31, 2010			December 31, 2009			September 30, 2009			June 30, 2009		
	Amount	Yield	WAL	Amount	Yield	WAL	Amount	Yield	WAL	Amount	Yield	WAL
	(Dollars in thousands)											
Beginning balance	\$ 1,877,969	4.34 %	5.09	\$ 1,992,467	4.42 %	4.67	\$ 2,100,998	4.59 %	4.55	\$ 2,204,369	4.72 %	5.00
Maturities and repayments	(121,635)			(112,380)			(142,182)			(155,168)		
Sale of securities, net of gains	--			(192,690)			--			--		
Net amortization of premiums (discounts)	(499)			(392)			(366)			(189)		
Purchases:												
Fixed	2,042	4.18	7.08	2,990	4.10	7.48	18,539	2.80	3.03	3,217	4.34	8.00
Adjustable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,983	2.83	3.00
Fair value of securities received in loan swap transaction	--			192,690			--			--		
Change in valuation on AFS securities	(567)			(4,716)			15,478			(2,214)		
Ending balance	\$ 1,757,310	4.21 %	4.07	\$ 1,877,969	4.34 %	5.09	\$ 1,992,467	4.42 %	4.67	\$ 2,100,998	4.59 %	4.67

	For the Year Ended September 30,						
	2009			2008			
	Amount	Yield	WAL	Amount	Yield	WAL	
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Beginning balance	\$ 2,234,339	4.82 %	5.05	\$ 1,414,271	4.46 %	4.04	
Maturities and repayments	(494,932)			(500,078)			
Net amortization of premiums (discounts)	(482)			(747)			
Purchases:							
Fixed	21,756	3.03	3.84	785,181	4.94	4.62	
Adjustable	169,452	2.72	2.41	545,174	4.81	4.91	
Change in valuation on AFS securities	62,334			(9,462)			
Ending balance	\$ 1,992,467	4.42 %	4.67	\$ 2,234,339	4.82 %	5.05	

Investment Securities. Investment securities, which consist primarily of debentures issued by U.S. government sponsored enterprises (primarily issued by FNMA, FHLMC, or FHLB) and municipal investments, increased \$489.7 million, from \$480.7 million at September 30, 2009 to \$970.4 million at March 31, 2010. The increase in the balance was a result of purchases of \$611.7 million of investment securities with a WAL of 1.09 years at the time of purchase. If market rates were to rise, the short-term nature of these securities may allow management the opportunity to reinvest the maturing funds at a higher rate. Investment securities increased \$338.3 million from \$142.4 million at September 30, 2008 to \$480.7 million at September 30, 2009. The increase in the balance was primarily a result of purchases of \$448.6 million in short-term securities, partially offset by maturities and calls of \$109.8 million.

The following tables provide a summary of the activity of investment securities for the periods presented. The yields for the beginning and ending balances are as of the first and last days of the periods presented. The decrease in the yield at March 31, 2010 compared to September 30, 2009 was a result of purchases of securities with yields lower than the overall portfolio yield. The decrease in the yield at September 30, 2009 compared to September 30, 2008 was a result of calls and/or maturities of securities with yields higher than the overall portfolio yield and to purchases of investment securities with yields lower than the existing portfolio. The beginning and ending WAL represent the estimated remaining maturity of the securities after projected call dates have been considered, based upon market rates at each date presented. The WAL at March 31, 2010 decreased from September 30, 2009 due to the purchase of securities with WALs shorter than the existing portfolio.

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For the Three Months Ended

	March 31, 2010			December 31, 2009			September 30, 2009			June 30, 2009	
	Amount	Yield	WAL	Amount	Yield	WAL	Amount	Yield	WAL	Amount	Yield
	(Dollars in thousands)										
Beginning balance	\$651,943	2.05%	1.65	\$480,704	1.93%	1.53	\$322,166	1.84%	2.02	\$214,410	2.16%
Maturities and calls	(119,103)			(1,033)			(25,128)			(25,036)	
Net amortization of premiums(discounts)	(1,053)			(1,061)			(901)			(685)	
Purchases:											
Fixed	438,254	1.36	1.02	173,431	2.39	1.25	183,391	1.95	2.17	133,047	1.41
Adjustable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Change in valuation on AFS securities	390			(98)			1,176			430	
Ending balance	\$970,431	1.76%	1.29	\$651,943	2.05%	1.65	\$480,704	1.93%	1.53	\$322,166	1.84%

For the Year Ended September 30,

	2009			2008		
	Amount	Yield	WAL	Amount	Yield	WAL
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Beginning balance	\$ 142,359	3.94 %	6.06	\$ 524,168	4.52 %	1.66
Maturities and calls	(109,760)			(614,018)		
Net amortization of premiums (discounts)	(2,162)			30		
Purchases:						
Fixed	448,553	1.70	1.53	230,512	3.96	1.07
Adjustable	--	--	--	3,874	6.58	28.98
Change in valuation on AFS securities	1,714			(2,207)		
Ending balance	\$ 480,704	1.93 %	1.53	\$ 142,359	3.94 %	6.06

Liabilities. Total liabilities increased \$77.0 million from \$7.46 billion at September 30, 2009 to \$7.54 billion at March 31, 2010, due primarily to an increase in deposits of \$90.5 million. Liabilities increased from \$7.18 billion at September 30, 2008 to \$7.46 billion at September 30, 2009. The \$278.3 million increase in liabilities was due primarily to an increase in deposits of \$304.7 million. We believe the turmoil in the credit and equity markets made deposit products in well-capitalized financial institutions, like Capitol Federal Savings Bank, desirable for many customers. Households increased their personal savings rate, which we believe also contributed to our growth in deposits during this period.

During fiscal year 2009, Capitol Federal Savings Bank prepaid \$875.0 million of fixed-rate FHLB advances with a weighted average contractual rate of 5.65%. The prepaid FHLB advances were replaced with \$875.0 million of fixed-rate FHLB advances with a weighted average contractual interest rate of 3.41%. Capitol Federal Savings Bank paid a \$38.4 million prepayment penalty to the FHLB. The prepayment penalty is being deferred as an adjustment to the carrying value of the new advances and will be recognized as expense over the life of the new advances, which effectively increased the interest rate on the new advances 96 basis points. See "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 7 - Borrowed Funds."

The following table presents the amount, average rate and percentage of total deposits for checking, savings, money market and certificates at March 31, 2010, September 30, 2009 and 2008.

	At March 31, 2010			At September 30, 2009			At September 30, 2008		
	Amount	Average Rate	% of Total	Amount	Average Rate	% of Total	Amount	Average Rate	% of Total
	(Dollars in thousands)								
Checking	\$ 493,929	0.13%	11.4%	\$ 439,975	0.17%	10.4%	\$ 400,461	0.21%	10.2%
Savings	239,651	0.54	5.6	226,396	0.66	5.4	232,103	1.51	5.9
Money market	934,071	0.72	21.6	848,157	0.82	20.1	772,323	1.48	19.7
Certificates	2,651,415	2.66	61.4	2,714,081	3.09	64.1	2,518,996	3.91	64.2
Total deposits	\$ 4,319,066	1.83%	100.0%	\$ 4,228,609	2.20%	100.0%	\$ 3,923,883	2.91%	100.0%

The Board of Directors has authorized management to utilize brokered deposits and public unit deposits (deposits from governmental and other public entities) as sources of funds. The rate paid on brokered deposits, plus fees, are generally equivalent to the rates offered by the FHLB on advances and comparable to some rates paid on retail deposits. In order to qualify to obtain public unit deposits, Capitol Federal Savings Bank must have a branch in each county in which it collects public unit deposits, and by law, must pledge securities as collateral for all balances in excess of the FDIC insurance limits. The rates paid on public unit deposits are based on bid rates versus the rate available to retail customers. Depending on market conditions, management utilizes these two sources to fund asset growth. Since the pricing of public unit funds are set by us and we can select posted broker rates for brokered deposits, they are useful funding tools. Because Capitol Federal Savings Bank chooses to take longer term maturities for brokered deposits, these assist in managing our interest rate risk. The primary risk of using these sources of funds is the volatility of retention at maturity, primarily due to competition in the market. Due to this volatility, Capitol Federal Savings Bank's policies limit the amount of brokered deposits to 10% of total deposits and public unit deposits to 5% of total deposits.

At March 31, 2010, there were no brokered deposits, as the remaining brokered deposits matured during the quarter ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$71.5 million in brokered deposits at September 30, 2009. Subsequent to March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank has begun to accept brokered deposits with maturities ranging from 3

to 5 years. As of March 31, 2010, \$103.8 million in certificates were public unit deposits, compared to \$91.5 million in public unit deposits at September 30, 2009. There were no public unit deposits at September 30, 2008. Management will continue to monitor the wholesale deposit market for attractive opportunities.

Stockholders' Equity. Stockholders' equity increased \$4.8 million, from \$941.3 million at September 30, 2009 to \$946.1 million at March 31, 2010. The increase was due to net income of \$35.6 million during fiscal year 2010, partially offset by dividend payments of \$27.4 million during the period and a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income of \$3.1 million. Stockholders' equity increased \$70.1 million from \$871.2 million at September 30, 2008 to \$941.3 million at September 30, 2009. The increase was primarily a result of net income of \$66.3 million and an increase in unrealized gains on AFS securities of \$39.8 million, partially offset by dividends paid of \$44.1 million.

Unrealized gains and losses on AFS securities result from changes in the fair value of the securities, due to fluctuations in market yields. Fluctuations in market yields result in changes in stockholders' equity though unrealized gains and losses on AFS securities, but they do not impact operations unless the securities are sold and proceeds are reinvested at market rates. Management is no longer classifying purchased securities as AFS due to the potential fluctuations in stockholders' equity caused by market yield changes. Management will continue to monitor the size of the AFS securities portfolio and will begin classifying purchased securities as AFS when appropriate. If future market yields were to remain at the same level as March 31, 2010, then the net unrealized gain in stockholders' equity would decrease over time due to the decline in the AFS security portfolio balance as a result of repayments.

CFF repurchases stock from time to time in the open market as one of the capital management strategies available to enhance stockholder value. The repurchase of stock has allowed CFF to effectively implement its dividend policy. CFF was an active buyer of stock when the stock traded on the open market below its original offering price and when CFF determined market conditions and timing was appropriate. CFF has completed eight stock repurchase programs.

The following table presents total dividends paid to public shareholders, total dividends waived by the MHC, total dividends that would have been paid if dividends had not been waived by the MHC, and dividends paid per share based upon the total number of shares of stock outstanding on the record dates during the periods presented below.

	Total Dividends Paid to Public Shareholders	Total Dividends Waived by the MHC	Total Dividends That Would Have Been Paid if Not Waived	Dividends Paid Per Share Based Upon Total Number of Shares of Stock Outstanding
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Six Months Ended March 31, 2010	\$27,408	\$67,079	\$94,487	\$ 0.37
Six Months Ended March 31, 2009	23,173	57,936	81,109	0.31
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009	44,069	110,128	154,197	0.60
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2008	41,426	104,385	145,811	0.56
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2007	43,000	109,083	152,083	0.58

Weighted Average Yields and Rates: The following table presents the weighted average yields earned on loans, securities and other interest-earning assets, the weighted average rates paid on deposits and borrowings and the resultant interest rate spreads at the dates indicated. Yields on tax-exempt securities are not calculated on a tax-equivalent basis.

	At March 31, 2010	At September 30, 2009	2008	2007
Weighted average yield on:				
Loans receivable	5.31%	5.38%	5.69%	5.73%
MBS	4.21	4.42	4.82	4.46
Investment securities	1.76	1.93	3.94	4.52
Capital stock of FHLB	2.98	2.98	4.73	6.68
Cash and cash equivalents	0.22	0.21	2.95	4.94
Combined weighted average yield on interest-earning assets	4.60	4.89	5.37	5.41
Weighted average rate paid on:				
Checking deposits	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.21
Savings deposits	0.54	0.66	1.51	2.58
Money market deposits	0.72	0.82	1.48	3.18
Certificate of deposit	2.66	3.09	3.91	4.77
FHLB advances (1)	4.13	4.13	4.75	5.39
Other borrowings	3.90	3.91	4.09	8.12
Combined weighted average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities	2.77	3.00	3.67	4.52
Net interest rate spread	1.83%	1.89%	1.70%	0.89%

(1) The March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2009 rates include the net impact of the deferred prepayment penalties related to the prepayment of certain FHLB advances and deferred gain associated with the interest rate swap termination during fiscal year 2008. The September 30, 2008 rates includes the impact of the deferred gain associated with the interest rate swap termination during fiscal year 2008. The September 30, 2007 rates include the impact of the interest rate swap agreements.

Average Balance Sheets: The following tables present certain information regarding our financial condition and net interest income for the six months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 and fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007. Net interest income represents the difference between interest income earned on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and the interest rates earned or paid on them. The tables present the average balances of our assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity and the related annualized yields and rates on our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for the periods indicated. We derived the average yields and rates by dividing income or expense by the average balance of interest-earning assets or interest-bearing liabilities, respectively, for the periods shown. We derived average balances from daily balances over the periods indicated, except as noted. The average yields and rates include amortization of fees, costs, premiums and discounts which are considered adjustments to yields/rates. Yields on tax-exempt securities were not calculated on a tax-equivalent basis.

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	Six Months Ended						Year Ended September 30,			
	March 31, 2010			March 31, 2009			2009			2008
	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Yield/ Rate	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Yield/ Rate	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Yield/ Rate	Outstanding Balance
(Dollars in thousands)										
Assets										
Interest-earning assets:										
Mortgage loans (1)	\$5,277,206	\$139,170	5.27%	\$5,240,144	\$147,881	5.64%	\$5,296,297	\$293,685	5.55%	\$5,296,297
Other loans	202,269	5,671	5.62	211,856	6,281	5.95	208,252	12,097	5.81	211,856
Total loans										
receivable	5,479,475	144,841	5.29	5,452,000	154,162	5.66	5,504,549	305,782	5.56	5,504,549
MBS (2)	1,829,990	39,381	4.30	2,161,451	51,490	4.76	2,110,701	97,926	4.64	2,110,701
Investment securities (2)(3)	645,267	6,285	1.95	131,171	2,281	3.48	229,766	5,533	2.41	229,766
Capital stock of FHLB	133,570	1,986	2.98	127,735	1,558	2.45	129,716	3,344	2.58	129,716
Cash and cash equivalents	86,297	101	0.23	72,342	117	0.32	72,184	201	0.28	72,184
Total interest-earning assets	8,174,599	192,594	4.71	7,944,699	209,608	5.28	8,046,916	412,786	5.13	7,944,699
Other noninterest-earning assets	230,111			176,721			181,829			176,721
Total assets	\$8,404,710			\$8,121,420			\$8,228,745			\$8,121,420
Liabilities and stockholders' equity										
Interest-bearing liabilities:										
Checking	\$457,439	319	0.14%	\$414,352	425	0.21%	\$426,976	879	0.21%	\$426,976
Savings	228,352	678	0.60	228,497	1,032	0.91	228,879	1,873	0.82	228,497
Money market	886,205	3,336	0.75	787,634	4,691	1.19	814,898	8,512	1.04	787,634
Certificates	2,652,159	37,548	2.84	2,501,123	45,348	3.64	2,585,560	89,207	3.45	2,501,123
Total deposits	4,224,155	41,881	1.99	3,931,606	51,496	2.63	4,056,313	100,471	2.48	3,931,606
FHLB advances (4)	2,393,945	49,118	4.11	2,465,087	56,198	4.56	2,437,978	106,551	4.36	2,465,087
Other borrowings	713,609	14,058	3.90	713,593	14,834	4.11	713,601	29,122	4.03	713,593
Total interest-bearing liabilities	7,331,709	105,057	2.87	7,110,286	122,528	3.45	7,207,892	236,144	3.27	7,110,286
Other noninterest-bearing liabilities	121,166			118,373			108,940			118,373
Stockholders' equity	951,835			892,761			911,913			892,761
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$8,404,710			\$8,121,420			\$8,228,745			\$8,121,420

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Net interest income	\$87,537	\$87,080	\$176,642
Net interest rate spread	1.84%	1.83%	1.86%
Net interest-earning assets	\$842,890	\$834,413	\$839,024
Net interest margin	2.14%	2.19%	2.20%
Ratio of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities	1.11x	1.12x	1.12x

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- (1) Calculated net of deferred loan fees, loan discounts, and loans in process. Non-accrual loans are included in the loans receivable average balance with a yield of zero percent.
 - (2) MBS and investment securities classified as AFS are stated at amortized cost, adjusted for unamortized purchase premiums or discounts.
 - (3) The average balance of investment securities includes an average balance of nontaxable securities of \$71.9 million and \$58.2 million for the periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 and \$61.0 million, \$45.8 million, and \$11.1 million for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.
 - (4) FHLB advances are stated net of deferred gains and deferred prepayment penalties.
 - (5) The average balance for other non-interest-earning assets, other non-interest-bearing liabilities, and stockholders' equity was calculated based upon month-end balances.

Rate/Volume Analysis: The table below presents the dollar amount of changes in interest income and interest expense for major components of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, comparing the six months ended March 31, 2010 to the six months ended March 31, 2009, fiscal years 2009 to 2008 and fiscal years 2008 to 2007. For each category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, information is provided on changes attributable to (1) changes in volume, which are changes in the average balance multiplied by the previous year's average rate and (2) changes in rate, which are changes in the average rate multiplied by the average balance from the previous year. The net changes attributable to the combined impact of both rate and volume have been allocated proportionately to the changes due to volume and the changes due to rate.

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2010 vs. 2009			Year Ended September 30, 2009 vs. 2008			2008 vs. 2007		
	Increase (Decrease) Due to Volume	Rate	Total	Increase (Decrease) Due to Volume	Rate	Total	Increase (Decrease) Due to Volume	Rate	Total
(Dollars in thousands)									
Interest-earning assets:									
Loans receivable	\$757	\$(10,078)	\$(9,321)	\$10,443	\$(6,681)	\$3,762	\$3,873	\$3,403	\$7,276
MBS	(7,428)	(4,681)	(12,109)	10,295	(764)	9,531	12,824	6,819	19,643
Investment securities	5,404	(1,400)	4,004	(494)	(3,890)	(4,384)	(17,380)	(3,552)	(20,932)
Capital stock of FHLB	75	354	429	27	(3,604)	(3,577)	(1,451)	(1,645)	(3,096)
Cash equivalents	20	(37)	(17)	(947)	(2,405)	(3,352)	(1,182)	(2,453)	(3,635)
Total interest-earning assets	(1,172)	(15,842)	(17,014)	19,324	(17,344)	1,980	(3,316)	2,572	(744)
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Checking	42	(156)	(114)	60	42	102	4	(39)	(35)
Savings	(1)	(351)	(352)	(35)	(2,218)	(2,253)	802	(1,640)	(838)
Money market	535	(1,887)	(1,352)	208	(8,589)	(8,381)	(90)	(9,387)	(9,477)
Certificates	2,632	(10,429)	(7,797)	3,351	(25,783)	(22,432)	141	(3,635)	(3,494)
FHLB advances	(831)	(6,249)	(7,080)	(4,606)	(14,591)	(19,197)	(23,533)	(4,082)	(27,615)
Other borrowings	--	(776)	(776)	12,920	(1,253)	11,667	13,820	(833)	12,987
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,377	(19,848)	(17,471)	11,898	(52,392)	(40,494)	(8,856)	(19,616)	(28,472)
Net change in net interest and dividend income	\$(3,549)	\$4,006	\$457	\$7,426	\$35,048	\$42,474	\$5,540	\$22,188	\$27,728

Operating Results for the Six Months Ended March 31, 2010 and 2009.

Net income for the six months ended March 31, 2010 was \$35.6 million compared to \$34.0 million for the same period in the prior fiscal year. The \$1.6 million increase in net income between periods was a result of an increase in other income of \$6.1 million, an increase in net interest income of \$457 thousand, and a decrease in income tax expense of \$431 thousand, partially offset by an increase in the provision for loan losses of \$3.7 million and an increase in other expenses of \$1.7 million.

Despite an increase in net interest income, the net interest margin decreased 5 basis points, from 2.19% for the six months ended March 31, 2009 to 2.14% for the six months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in the net interest margin was due to an increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets at lower yields compared to the six months ended March 31, 2009.

Interest and Dividend Income. Total interest and dividend income for the six months ended March 31, 2010 was \$192.6 million compared to \$209.6 million for the six months ended March 31, 2009. The \$17.0 million decrease was primarily a result of decreases in interest income on MBS of \$12.1 million and loans receivable of \$9.3 million, partially offset by an increase in interest income on investment securities of \$4.0 million.

Interest income on loans receivable for the current six month period was \$144.8 million compared to \$154.2 million for the prior year period. The \$9.3 million decrease in interest income was primarily a result of a decrease of 37 basis points in the weighted average yield to 5.29% for the period, partially offset by a \$27.5 million increase in the average balance of the portfolio. The decrease in the weighted average yield was due to a significant amount of loan modifications and refinances during the second and third quarters of fiscal year 2009 which did not impact the yield until the borrowers began paying the lower interest rate the month after the modification or refinance. The decrease in the weighted average yield was also due to purchases and originations at market rates which were lower than the existing portfolio.

Interest income on MBS for the current six month period was \$39.4 million compared to \$51.5 million for the prior year period. The \$12.1 million decrease was a result of a \$331.5 million decrease in the average balance of the portfolio and a decrease of 46 basis points in the weighted average yield to 4.30% for the current six months. The decrease in the average balance of the portfolio was due to principal repayments which were not replaced in their entirety. The weighted average yield decreased between the two periods due to an increase of prepayments on MBS with yields higher than the existing portfolio, adjustable-rate securities repricing to lower market rates, and, to a lesser extent, purchases of MBS at a lower average yield than the existing portfolio between the two periods.

Interest income on investment securities for the current six month period was \$6.3 million compared to \$2.3 million for the prior year period. The \$4.0 million increase was primarily a result of a \$514.1 million increase in the average balance, partially offset by a decrease in the average yield of 153 basis points to 1.95% for the current six month period. The average balance increased due to the purchase of \$928.1 million of investment securities between periods, partially offset by calls and maturities of \$170.3 million. The average yield decreased primarily due to purchases at yields lower than the overall portfolio yield.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased \$17.4 million to \$105.1 million for the current six month period from \$122.5 million for the prior year period. The decrease in interest expense was primarily due to a decrease in interest expense on deposits and FHLB advances.

Interest expense on FHLB advances for the current six month period was \$49.1 million compared to \$56.2 million for the prior year period. The \$7.1 million decrease in interest expense on FHLB advances was a result of the refinance of \$875.0 million of FHLB advances during the second and third quarters of fiscal year 2009 and, to a lesser extent, a decrease in the average balance of \$57.2 million primarily due to maturing advances that were not renewed.

Interest expense on deposits for the current six month period was \$41.9 million compared to \$51.5 million for the prior year period. The \$9.6 million decrease in interest expense on deposits was due to a decrease in the rates on the entire deposit portfolio, primarily the certificate of deposit and money market portfolios, due to the portfolios repricing to lower market rates. The average rate paid on the deposit portfolio decreased 64 basis points between the two periods, from 2.63% for the six months ended March 31, 2009 to 1.99% for the six months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in interest expense was partially offset by a \$292.5 million increase in the average balance of the deposit portfolio, particularly the certificate of deposit and money market portfolios.

Provision for Loan Losses. Capitol Federal Savings Bank recorded a provision for loan losses of \$6.3 million during the current six month period, compared to a provision of \$2.7 million for the six months ended March 31, 2009. The \$6.3 million provision for loan losses was composed of \$4.7 million related to the increase in certain loss factors in our general valuation allowance model, primarily on purchased loans, and \$1.6 million related to establishing SVAs, also primarily on purchased loans. The increase in certain loss factors in our general valuation allowance model reflects the risks inherent in our loan portfolio due to decreases in real estate values in certain geographic regions where Capitol Federal Savings Bank has purchased loans, the continued elevated level of unemployment, the increase in non-performing loans and loan charge-offs, and SVAs, particularly related to our purchased loan portfolio. These factors contributed to the increase in the provision for loan losses in fiscal year 2010 and resulted in an increase in our ALLL. Despite the current economic operating environment and some deterioration in our purchased loan portfolio, the overall credit quality of our loan portfolio continued to compare favorably to the industry and our peers. No assurance can be given that this trend will continue in future periods. See additional discussion regarding the allowance for loan losses and provision for loan losses in the sections entitled "Critical Accounting Policies – Allowance for Loan Losses" and "Asset Quality – Loans and REO."

Other Income and Expense. Total other income was \$19.7 million for the current six month period compared to \$13.6 million for the prior year period. The \$6.1 million increase was due primarily to the gain on the sale of trading MBS

in conjunction with the loan swap transaction.

Total other expenses for the six months ended March 31, 2010 were \$45.9 million, compared to \$44.2 million in the prior year six month period. The \$1.7 million increase was due primarily to an increase in federal insurance premium of \$3.3 million, partially offset by a decrease in other expenses, net of \$1.1 million related to an impairment and valuation allowance taken on the mortgage-servicing rights asset in the prior year period. The increase in federal insurance premium was a result of an increase in the regular quarterly deposit insurance premiums.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense for the current six month period was \$19.4 million compared to \$19.8 million for the prior year six month period. The \$431 thousand decrease was due to a decrease in the effective tax rate between periods. The effective tax rate for the six months ended March 31, 2010 was 35.3%, compared to 36.9% for the prior year six month period. The difference in the effective tax rate between periods was primarily a result of a decrease in nondeductible expenses associated with the employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) in the current fiscal year and a reduction of unrecognized tax benefits due to the lapse of the statute of limitations during the first quarter of fiscal year 2010.

Comparison of Results of Operations for the Years Ended September 30, 2009 and 2008

For fiscal year 2009, CFF recognized net income of \$66.3 million compared to net income of \$51.0 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$15.3 million increase in net income was primarily a result of a \$40.5 million decrease in interest expense, partially offset by an \$11.6 million increase in other expenses, a \$9.7 million increase in income tax expense, and a \$4.3 million increase in provision for loan loss. The net interest margin for fiscal year 2009 was 2.20% compared to 1.75% for fiscal year 2008. The 45 basis point increase in the net interest margin was primarily a result of a decrease in the weighted average rate on interest-bearing liabilities.

Interest and Dividend Income. Total interest and dividend income for fiscal year 2009 was \$412.8 million compared to \$410.8 million for fiscal year 2008. The \$2.0 million increase was a result of a \$9.5 million increase in interest income on MBS and a \$3.8 million increase in interest income on loans receivable, partially offset by a \$4.4 million decrease in interest income on investment securities, a \$3.6 million decrease in dividends on FHLB stock and a \$3.4 million decrease in interest income on cash and cash equivalents.

Interest income on loans receivable in fiscal year 2009 was \$305.8 million compared to \$302.0 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$3.8 million increase in loan interest income was a result of a \$189.0 million increase in the average balance of the loan portfolio between the two periods, partially offset by a decrease of 12 basis points in the weighted average yield of the portfolio to 5.56% for the current fiscal year. The increase in the average balance was due to originations and loan purchases during fiscal year 2009. The decrease in the weighted average yield was due to purchases and originations at market rates which were lower than the existing portfolio, loan modifications and refinances during fiscal year 2009, and the home equity loan portfolio repricing to lower market interest rates, partially offset by an increase in deferred fee amortization as a result of prepayments, modifications and refinances.

Interest income on MBS in fiscal year 2009 was \$97.9 million compared to \$88.4 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$9.5 million increase in interest income was primarily due to an increase of \$222.5 million in the average balance, slightly offset by a 4 basis point decrease in the weighted average portfolio yield to 4.64% for the current fiscal year. The increase in the average portfolio balance was a result of purchases. The funds for the purchases came from maturities and calls of investment securities and from new borrowings in fiscal year 2008.

Interest income on investment securities in fiscal year 2009 was \$5.5 million compared to \$9.9 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$4.4 million decrease in interest income was a result of a 168 basis point decrease in the weighted average portfolio yield to 2.41% for fiscal year 2009 and, to a lesser extent, a decrease of \$12.7 million in the average balance of the portfolio. The decrease in the weighted average yield of the portfolio was attributed to maturities and calls of securities with weighted average yields greater than the remaining portfolio, and also due to reinvestments made at lower market yields than the overall portfolio yield. The decrease in the average balance was a result of the timing of calls, maturities and security purchases during fiscal year 2009.

Dividends on FHLB stock in fiscal year 2009 were \$3.3 million compared to \$6.9 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$3.6 million decrease in dividend income was due primarily to a 278 basis point decrease in the average yield to 2.58% for fiscal year 2009. The dividend rate on FHLB stock correlates to the federal funds rate, which decreased

during fiscal year 2009.

Interest income on cash and cash equivalents in fiscal year 2009 was \$201 thousand compared to \$3.6 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$3.4 million decrease was due to a 283 basis point decrease in the weighted average yield due to a decrease in short-term interest rates between the two periods, and a decrease in the average balance of \$40.3 million. The decrease in the average balance was a result of cash being utilized to purchase MBS and investment securities.

Interest Expense. Total interest expense for fiscal year 2009 was \$236.1 million, compared to \$276.6 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$40.5 million decrease in interest expense was due to a decrease in interest expense on deposits of \$32.9 million and a decrease in interest expense on FHLB advances of \$19.2 million, partially offset by an increase in interest expense on other borrowings of \$11.6 million.

Interest expense on deposits in fiscal year 2009 was \$100.5 million compared to \$133.4 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$32.9 million decrease in interest expense was primarily a result of a decrease in the average rate paid on the certificate of deposit, money market and savings portfolios due to the portfolios repricing to lower market rates. The average rate paid on the deposit portfolio decreased 89 basis points to 2.48% for fiscal year 2009.

Interest expense on FHLB advances in fiscal year 2009 was \$106.5 million compared to \$125.7 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$19.2 million decrease in interest expense was a result of the termination and maturity of the interest rate swap agreements during fiscal year 2008, a decrease in the average balance of FHLB advances and a decrease in the interest rate due to the refinancing of \$875.0 million of advances during the second and third quarters of fiscal year 2009. The decrease in the average balance was a result of maturing advances that were replaced with repurchase agreements during fiscal year 2008.

Interest expense on other borrowings was \$29.1 million in fiscal year 2009 compared to \$17.5 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$11.6 million increase was due to an increase in the average balance as a result of Capitol Federal Savings Bank entering into \$660.0 million of repurchase agreements during fiscal year 2008. The proceeds from the repurchase agreements were used to purchase MBS and to repay maturing FHLB advances.

Provision for Loan Losses. During fiscal year 2009, Capitol Federal Savings Bank experienced an increase in delinquencies, non-performing loans, net loan charge-offs, and losses on foreclosed property transactions, primarily on purchased loans, as a result of the decline in housing and real estate markets, as well as the ongoing economic recession. As a result of these conditions, Capitol Federal Savings Bank recorded a provision for loan losses of \$6.4 million in fiscal year 2009 compared to a provision of \$2.1 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$4.3 million increase in the provision primarily reflects an increase in the specific valuation allowances on purchased loans, an increase in the balance of non-performing purchased loans, an increase in the general valuation allowances primarily related to purchased loans 30 to 89 days delinquent, and an increase in charge-offs, also primarily related to purchased loans. See “– Critical Accounting Policies – Allowance for Loan Losses” and “Business – Asset Quality.”

Other Income and Expense. Total other income for fiscal year 2009 was \$28.6 million compared to \$30.0 million in fiscal year 2008. The \$1.4 million decrease in other income was a result of a \$2.0 million decrease in other income, net and a \$1.2 million decrease in income from bank owned life insurance as a result of a decrease in the net crediting rate due to a decrease in market interest rates, partially offset by an increase in gains on sale of loans held for sale, net of \$1.3 million. The decrease in other income, net was due primarily to the redemption of shares received in the Visa, Inc. initial public offering of \$992 thousand in fiscal year 2008 and interest received on a tax refund of \$235 thousand also in fiscal year 2008, both with no corresponding item in fiscal year 2009.

Total other expenses for fiscal year 2009 were \$93.6 million compared to \$82.0 million for fiscal year 2008. The \$11.6 million increase was due to a \$6.8 million increase in federal insurance premiums, a \$2.0 million increase in advertising expense and a \$2.0 million increase in mortgage servicing activity, net. The increase in federal insurance premiums was a result of the FDIC special assessment and increases in the regular quarterly deposit insurance premiums. The increase in advertising expense was due to expense associated with Capitol Federal Savings Bank’s new debit card rewards program and to advertising campaigns undertaken to inform customers of Capitol Federal Savings Bank’s safety and soundness in response to current economic conditions. The increase in mortgage servicing activity, net was due to mortgage servicing asset impairments and valuation allowances due to an increase in prepayment speeds.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense for fiscal year 2009 was \$38.9 million compared to \$29.2 million for fiscal year 2008. The increase in income tax expense was primarily due to an increase in earnings compared to fiscal year 2008. The effective tax rate was 37.0% for fiscal year 2009, compared to 36.4% for fiscal year 2008. The difference in the effective tax rate between the two fiscal years was primarily a result of a decrease in nontaxable income from bank owned life insurance and an increase in pre-tax income which reduced the effective tax rate benefit of nontaxable income.

Comparison of Results of Operations for the Years Ended September 30, 2008 and 2007

For fiscal year 2008, CFF recognized net income of \$51.0 million compared to net income of \$32.3 million in fiscal year 2007. The \$18.7 million increase in net income was primarily a result of a \$28.5 million decrease in interest expense and a \$6.0 million increase in other income, partially offset by an \$8.6 million increase in income tax expense, a \$4.3 million increase in other expenses, and a \$2.3 million increase in the provision for loan loss.

Total interest and dividend income in fiscal year 2008 was \$410.8 million compared to \$411.6 million in fiscal year 2007. Total interest expense in fiscal year 2008 was \$276.6 million compared to \$305.1 million in fiscal year 2007. Net interest margin, before provision for loan losses, was \$134.2 million compared to \$106.4 million in fiscal year 2007. As a result of the flat or inverted yield curve during fiscal year 2007 and the relatively short term to repricing of our liabilities compared to our assets, Capitol Federal Savings Bank experienced net interest margin compression during fiscal year 2007. The steeper, more normalized yield curve during fiscal year 2008 benefited the net interest margin, as short-term liabilities repriced to lower interest rates while cash flows from the mortgage loan and MBS portfolios were reinvested at rates comparable to that of the existing portfolio.

Interest and Dividend Income. Interest income on loans receivable during fiscal year 2008 was \$302.0 million compared to \$294.7 million in fiscal year 2007. The \$7.3 million increase in loan interest income was a result of a \$71.4 million increase in the average balance of the loan portfolio between the two periods and an increase of 6 basis points in the weighted average yield of the loan portfolio to 5.68% in fiscal year 2008. The increase in the weighted average yield can be attributed primarily to loans originated throughout the year at rates higher than the overall portfolio rate.

Interest income on MBS in fiscal year 2008 was \$88.4 million compared to \$68.8 million in fiscal year 2007. The \$19.6 million increase in interest income was due to an increase of \$282.3 million in the average balance of the portfolio and an increase of 40 basis points in the average yield to 4.68% in fiscal year 2008. The increase in the average portfolio balance was due primarily to the utilization of cash available for investment and funds from borrowings to purchase MBS rather than other investment securities due to the more favorable yields available on MBS. The weighted average yield of the MBS portfolio increased between the two periods due to the purchase of MBS with yields higher than the existing portfolio, the maturity and repayment of MBS with lower yields, and adjustable-rate MBS resetting to higher coupons.

Interest income on investment securities in fiscal year 2008 was \$9.9 million compared to \$30.8 million in fiscal year 2007. The \$20.9 million decrease in interest income was primarily a result of a decrease of \$414.4 million in the average balance of the portfolio and, to a lesser extent, a 61 basis point decrease in the weighted average portfolio yield to 4.09% in fiscal year 2008. The decrease in the average balance was a result of maturities and calls which were not reinvested into investment securities and were used, in part, to fund maturing FHLB advances and purchase higher yielding MBS during fiscal year 2008. The decrease in the weighted average yield of the portfolio was attributed to purchases with lower yields than the existing portfolio and maturities and calls of securities with higher yields.

Dividends on FHLB stock in fiscal year 2008 were \$6.9 million compared to \$10.0 million in fiscal year 2007. The \$3.1 million decrease in dividend income was due to a 117 basis point decrease in the average yield to 5.36% in fiscal year 2008 and a \$24.3 million decrease in the average balance. The dividend rate on FHLB stock correlates to the federal funds rate, which also decreased during fiscal year 2008. The decrease in the average balance was due to the redemption of shares as the required number of shares held is based primarily upon the balance of outstanding FHLB advances, which decreased during fiscal year 2008.

Interest income on cash and cash equivalents in fiscal year 2008 was \$3.6 million compared to \$7.2 million in fiscal year 2007. The \$3.6 million decrease was a result of a 200 basis point decrease in the average yield to 3.11% in fiscal year 2008 due to a decrease in short-term market interest rates, and a decrease of \$26.2 million in the average balance as cash was utilized to purchase MBS and fund maturing FHLB advances.

Interest Expense. Interest expense on deposits in fiscal year 2008 was \$133.4 million compared to \$147.3 million in fiscal year 2007. The \$13.9 million decrease in interest expense was primarily a result of a decrease in the rate on the money market, certificate and savings portfolios due to the portfolios repricing to lower market rates. During fiscal year 2007, Capitol Federal Savings Bank increased the rates offered on its certificate of deposit portfolio, with an emphasis on the 19 month to 36 month maturity category, in order to remain competitive. As certificate of deposits matured during fiscal year 2008, the amounts retained rolled into lower rate certificate products.

Interest expense on FHLB advances in fiscal year 2008 was \$125.7 million compared to \$153.4 million in fiscal year 2007. The \$27.7 million decrease in interest expense was primarily a result of a decrease of \$456.7 million in the average balance due to maturing advances which were not renewed in their entirety and, to a lesser extent, a decrease of 14 basis points in the average rate to 4.89% in fiscal year 2008 as a result of the termination of the interest rate swaps. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, interest rate swaps with a notional amount of \$575.0 million were terminated. The remaining interest rate swap matured in May 2008. During fiscal year 2008, interest expense related to the interest rate swaps was \$2.3 million, compared to \$13.6 million in fiscal year 2007.

Interest expense on other borrowings was \$17.5 million compared to \$4.5 million in the same period in the prior year. The \$13.0 million increase was due to an increase in the average balance of other borrowings due to Capitol Federal Savings Bank entering into \$660.0 million of repurchase agreements during fiscal year 2008.

Provision for Loan Losses. During fiscal year 2008, Capitol Federal Savings Bank recorded a provision for loan losses of \$2.1 million compared to a recovery for loan losses of \$225 thousand in fiscal year 2007. The \$2.1 million provision in fiscal year 2008 reflected a decline in home prices in some of the markets where we have purchased loans, an increase in specific valuation allowances on non-performing purchased loans, an increase in charge-offs during the year compared to fiscal year 2007, and an increase in the balance and trends of delinquent and non-performing loans compared to fiscal year 2007. Due to the decline in home prices in some of the markets where we purchased loans, the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral, less estimated costs to sell, on certain non-performing purchased loans was less than the related outstanding loan balance. As a result, management established \$683 thousand of specific valuation allowances at September 30, 2008 related to those loans. Charge-offs during fiscal year 2008 were \$441 thousand, of which \$321 thousand related to purchased loans, compared to total charge-offs of \$27 thousand during fiscal year 2007. The increase in the charge-offs in fiscal year 2008 was primarily due to the decline in home prices of the underlying collateral and also the number of loans entering foreclosure, both primarily related to our purchased loan portfolio. The amount of loans delinquent 30-89 days increased \$3.4 million from \$17.7 million at September 30, 2007 to \$21.1 million at September 30, 2008. This increase was almost entirely in our purchased loan portfolio. Non-performing loans increased \$6.3 million from \$7.4 million at September 30, 2007 to \$13.7 million at September 30, 2008. Of the \$6.3 million increase in non-performing loans, \$4.5 million related to our purchased loan portfolio. The increase in delinquent and non-performing loans is believed to have been a result of the negative economic environment, specifically the increase in the level of unemployment during the year.

Other Income and Expense. Total other income increased \$6.0 million to \$30.0 million during fiscal year 2008 compared to \$24.0 million for the fiscal year 2007. The increase in other income was due primarily to increases in bank owned life insurance income, retail fees and other income, net. Bank owned life insurance income was \$2.3 million in fiscal year 2008 compared to \$27 thousand in fiscal year 2007 as Capitol Federal Savings Bank's bank owned life insurance purchase was made during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2007. Retail fees increased \$1.7 million due primarily to an increase in fees received on ATM and Visa check cards from increased volume and an increase in the interchange rate received on point-of-sale transactions. Other income, net increased \$1.3 million due primarily to the redemption of shares received in the Visa, Inc. initial public offering. Total proceeds from the Visa redemption reported in other income, net were \$992 thousand, offset by a liability accrual of \$594 thousand, reported in other expense, net related to litigation involving Visa, Inc. for net proceeds of \$398 thousand.

Total other expenses increased \$4.3 million to \$82.0 million during fiscal year 2008 compared to \$77.7 million in fiscal year 2007. The increase was due primarily to an increase in salaries and employee benefits of \$2.2 million and an increase in other expense, net of \$2.4 million. The increase in salaries and employee benefits was due to an increase in costs associated with the short-term performance plan due to actual corporate performance exceeding targeted performance levels, salary increases, and the lack of capitalization of payroll expense in fiscal year 2008, as salary costs related to the core conversion were capitalized in fiscal year 2007. The increase in other expense, net was due primarily to a liability accrual of \$594 thousand related to litigation involving Visa, Inc., as mentioned above,

\$420 thousand related to real-estate owned write-downs and a decrease in fiscal year 2007 miscellaneous expenses of approximately \$1.0 million.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense in fiscal year 2008 was \$29.2 million compared to \$20.6 million for fiscal year 2007. The increase in income tax expense was due to an increase in income, partially offset by a decrease in the effective tax rate for the fiscal year to 36.4%, compared to 39.0% for prior fiscal year 2007. The decrease in the effective tax rate between periods was a result of an increase in nontaxable income from municipal securities and bank owned life insurance, along with an increase in pre-tax income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity refers to our ability to generate sufficient cash to fund ongoing operations, to pay maturing certificates of deposit and other deposit withdrawals, and to fund loan commitments. Liquidity management is both a daily and long-term function of our business management. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's most available liquid assets are represented by cash and cash equivalents, AFS MBS and investment securities, and short-term investment securities. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's primary sources of funds are deposits, FHLB advances, other borrowings, repayments and maturities of outstanding loans and MBS, other short-term investments, and funds provided by operations. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's borrowings primarily have been used to invest in U.S. government sponsored enterprise securities in an effort to safely improve the earnings of Capitol Federal Savings Bank while maintaining capital ratios in excess of regulatory standards for well-capitalized financial institutions. In addition, Capitol Federal Savings Bank's focus on managing risk has provided additional liquidity capacity by remaining below FHLB borrowing limits and by increasing the balance of MBS and investment securities available as collateral for borrowings.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank generally intends to maintain cash reserves sufficient to meet short-term liquidity needs, which are routinely forecasted for 10, 30, and 365 days. Additionally, on a monthly basis, Capitol Federal Saving Bank performs a liquidity stress test in accordance with the Interagency Policy Statement on Funding and Liquidity Risk Management. The liquidity stress test incorporates both a short-term and long-term liquidity scenario in order to quantify liquidity risk. In the event short-term liquidity needs exceed available cash, Capitol Federal Savings Bank has access to lines of credit at the FHLB and the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB). The FHLB line of credit, when combined with FHLB advances, may not exceed 40% of total assets. Our excess capacity at the FHLB as of March 31, 2010 was \$1.21 billion. The FRB line of credit is based upon the fair values of the securities pledged as collateral and certain other characteristics of those securities, and is used only when other sources of short-term liquidity are unavailable. At March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank had \$1.32 billion of securities that were eligible but unused for collateral for borrowing or other liquidity needs. Borrowings on the lines of credit are outstanding until replaced by cash flows from long-term sources of liquidity, generally no longer than 30 days.

If management observes a trend in the amount and frequency of lines of credit utilization, management will likely utilize long-term wholesale borrowing sources, such as FHLB advances and/or repurchase agreements, to provide permanent fixed rate funding. The maturity of these borrowings is generally structured in such a way as to stagger maturities in order to reduce the risk of a highly negative cash flow position at maturity. Additionally, management could utilize the repayment and maturity of outstanding loans, MBS and other investments for liquidity needs rather than reinvesting such funds into the related portfolios.

While scheduled payments from the amortization of loans and MBS and payments on short-term investments are relatively predictable sources of funds, deposit flows, prepayments on loans and MBS, and calls of investment securities are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition, and are less predictable sources of funds. To the extent possible, Capitol Federal Savings Bank manages the cash flows of its loan and deposit portfolios by the rates it offers customers.

At March 31, 2010, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$60.7 million, an increase of \$19.6 million from September 30, 2009. The increase was related to normal cash fluctuations.

At September 30, 2009, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$41.2 million, a decrease of \$46.0 million from September 30, 2008. In fiscal year 2009, yields on cash were significantly lower than in fiscal year 2008 as a result of a decline in short-term market rates. During fiscal year 2009, management used excess cash to purchase MBS and investment securities rather than maintaining a cash balance.

During the first half of fiscal year 2010, loan originations and purchases, net of principal repayments provided a cash inflow of \$18.3 million, as principal repayments exceeded loan originations and purchases, compared to a cash outflow of \$240.9 million in the prior year period. Loan originations and purchases were funded by cash flows from operations, as there were no additional borrowings during the period.

During fiscal year 2009, loan originations and purchases, net of principal repayments, was \$396.9 million, compared to \$40.8 million in the prior fiscal year. The increase in loan originations and purchases, net of principal repayments, was funded by an increase of deposits. The increase in deposits reflected the largest change in financing cash flows during fiscal year 2009, as there were no additional FHLB advances or borrowings in fiscal year 2009. Capitol Federal Savings Bank paid competitive rates for its deposits while not paying-up in rates to grow its deposit base beyond Capitol Federal Savings Bank's need for funding. The increase in deposits is believed to have been a result of the economic environment. Households increased their personal savings rate and chose to place those funds in deposit products in well-capitalized financial institutions like Capitol Federal Savings Bank.

During the first half of fiscal year 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank received principal payments on MBS of \$234.0 million and proceeds from the sale of trading MBS received in the loan swap transaction of \$199.1 million. These cash inflows were largely reinvested in investment securities. The investment securities purchased during fiscal year 2010 had a WAL of approximately one year at the time of purchase. If market rates were to rise, the short-term nature of these securities may allow management the opportunity to reinvest the maturing funds at a yield higher than current yields.

During fiscal year 2009, Capitol Federal Savings Bank received principal payments on MBS of \$495.0 million and \$97.0 million of investment securities were called. These cash inflows were largely reinvested in their respective portfolios, with the exception of the MBS principal repayments, some of which were reinvested in short-term and callable investment securities. If market rates were to rise, the short-term nature of these securities may allow management the opportunity to reinvest the maturing funds at a yield higher than current yields.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank utilizes FHLB advances to provide funds for lending and investment activities. FHLB lending guidelines set borrowing limits as part of their underwriting standards. At March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank's ratio of the face amount of advances to total assets, as reported to the Office of Thrift Supervision, was 29%. Our advances are secured by a blanket pledge of our loan portfolio, as collateral, supported by quarterly reporting to the FHLB. Advances in excess of 40% of total assets, but not exceeding 55% of total assets, may be approved by the president of the FHLB based upon a review of documentation supporting the use of the advances. Currently, the blanket pledge is sufficient collateral for the FHLB advances. It is possible that increases in our borrowings or decreases in our loan portfolio could require Capitol Federal Savings Bank to pledge securities as collateral on the FHLB advances. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's policy allows borrowing from the FHLB of up to 55% of total assets. Capitol Federal Savings Bank relies on the FHLB advances as a primary source of borrowings. There were no new FHLB advances during the quarter. See "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 7 – Borrowed Funds."

Capitol Federal Savings Bank has access to and utilizes other sources for liquidity, such as secondary market repurchase agreements, brokered deposits, and public unit deposits. As of March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank's policy allows for repurchase agreements of up to 15% of total assets, brokered deposits up to 15% of total deposits, and public unit deposits up to 10% of total deposits. Subsequent to March 31, 2010, the Board of Directors changed the policy limits on brokered deposits and public units as follows: brokered deposits may comprise up to 10% of total deposits, and public units may comprise up to 5% of total deposits. Other limits remain unchanged.

At March 31, 2010, \$1.32 billion of securities were eligible but unused for collateral. At March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank had repurchase agreements of \$660.0 million, or approximately 8% of total assets, and public unit deposits of \$103.8 million, or approximately 1% of total assets. Capitol Federal Savings Bank also had pledged securities with an estimated fair value of \$765.2 million as collateral for repurchase agreements at that date. At the maturity date, the securities pledged for the repurchase agreements will be delivered back to Capitol Federal Savings Bank. There were no additional repurchase agreements during the first six months of fiscal year 2010. Capitol Federal Savings Bank may enter into additional repurchase agreements as management deems appropriate. The agreements are treated as secured borrowings and are reported as a liability of CFF on a consolidated basis. See "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 7 – Borrowed Funds."

At March 31, 2010, \$1.52 billion of Capitol Federal Savings Bank's \$2.65 billion in certificates of deposit were scheduled to mature within one year. Included in the \$1.52 billion were \$103.8 million in public unit deposits, which had a weighted average maturity of less than 6 months. At March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank had pledged securities with a fair value of \$141.1 million as collateral for the public unit deposits. The securities pledged as collateral for public unit deposits are held under joint custody receipt by the FHLB and generally will be released upon deposit maturity. Based on our deposit retention experience and our pricing strategy, we anticipate the majority

of the maturing retail certificates of deposit will renew, although no assurance can be given in this regard. Management continuously monitors the wholesale deposit market for opportunities to obtain brokered and public unit deposits at attractive rates.

In 2004, CFF issued \$53.6 million in debentures in connection with a trust preferred securities offering. CFF received, net, \$52.0 million from the issuance of the debentures and an investment of \$1.6 million in Capitol Federal Financial Trust I. CFF did not down-stream the proceeds to be used by Capitol Federal Savings Bank for Tier 1 capital because Capitol Federal Savings Bank already exceeded all regulatory requirements to be a well-capitalized institution. Instead, CFF deposited the proceeds into certificate accounts at Capitol Federal Savings Bank to be used to further CFF's general corporate and capital management strategies, which included the payment of dividends.

During the first half of fiscal year 2010, CFF paid cash dividends of \$27.4 million, or \$1.29 per share. The \$1.29 per share consists of two quarterly dividends of \$0.50 per share and a \$0.29 special dividend per share related to fiscal year 2009 earnings per CFF's dividend policy. During fiscal year 2009, CFF paid cash dividends of \$44.1 million, or \$2.11 per share. The \$2.11 per share consisted of four quarterly dividends of \$0.50 per share and a \$0.11 special dividend per share related to net income for fiscal year 2008. Dividend payments depend upon a number of factors including CFF's financial condition and results of operations, Capitol Federal Savings Bank's regulatory capital requirements, regulatory limitations on Capitol Federal Savings Bank's ability to make capital distributions to CFF and the amount of cash at the holding company. See "Our Policy Regarding Dividends" and "Supervision and Regulation."

Due to recent bank failures, in an effort to replenish the Deposit Insurance Fund, the FDIC required insured institutions to prepay their estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of calendar year 2009 and for all of calendar year 2010, 2011 and 2012 during the quarter ended December 31, 2009. The cash requirement for the prepaid FDIC assessments was \$27.5 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, Commitments and Contractual Obligations

CFF, in the normal course of business, makes commitments to buy or sell assets or to incur or fund liabilities. Commitments may include, but are not limited to:

- the origination, purchase, or sale of loans;
- the purchase or sale of investments and MBS;
- extensions of credit on home equity loans and construction loans;
- terms and conditions of operating leases; and
- funding withdrawals of certificates of deposit at maturity.

In addition to its commitments of the types described above, at March 31, 2010 CFF's off-balance sheet arrangements included its \$1.6 million interest in the Capitol Federal Financial Trust I, which in 2004 issued \$52.0 million of variable rate cumulative trust preferred securities. In connection therewith, CFF issued \$53.6 million of debentures to the trust.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and other material commitments as of March 31, 2010 (unaudited). The debentures are callable at any time, in whole or in part.

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	Maturity Range				
	Total (Dollars in thousands)	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Operating leases	\$ 12,501	\$ 1,128	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,504	\$ 8,081
Certificates of Deposit	\$ 2,651,415	\$ 1,519,213	\$ 949,028	\$ 181,914	\$ 1,350
Weighted average rate	2.66%	2.47%	2.91%	2.97%	3.42%
FHLB Advances	\$ 2,426,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 526,000	\$ 975,000	\$ 375,000
Weighted average rate	3.79%	4.57%	3.58%	3.54%	3.59%
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 660,000	\$ 170,000	\$ 275,000	\$ 195,000	\$ 20,000
Weighted average rate	3.97%	3.73%	3.99%	4.10%	4.45%
Debentures	\$ 53,609	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 53,609
Weighted average rate	3.00%	--%	--%	--%	3.00%
Commitments to originate and purchase first mortgage loans	\$ 108,812	\$ 108,812	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Weighted average rate	4.94%	4.94%	--%	--%	--%
Commitments to fund unused home equity lines of credit	\$ 272,454	\$ 272,454	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Weighted average rate	4.48%	4.48%	--%	--%	--%
Unadvanced portion of construction loans	\$ 18,995	\$ 18,995	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Weighted average rate	5.11%	5.11%	--%	--%	--%

Excluded from the table above are income tax liabilities of \$105 thousand related to uncertain income tax positions. The amounts are excluded as management is unable to estimate the period of cash settlement as it is contingent on the statute of limitations expiring without examination by the respective taxing authority.

A percentage of commitments to originate mortgage loans and to fund home equity lines of credit are expected to expire unfunded, so the amounts reflected in the table above are not necessarily indicative of future liquidity

requirements. Additionally, Capitol Federal Savings Bank is not obligated to honor commitments to fund unused home equity lines of credit if a customer is delinquent or otherwise in violation of the loan agreement.

We anticipate we will continue to have sufficient funds, through repayments and maturities of loans and securities, deposits and borrowings, to meet our current commitments.

Contingencies

In the normal course of business, CFF and its subsidiary are named defendants in various lawsuits and counter claims. In the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, none of the currently pending suits are expected to have a materially adverse effect on CFF's consolidated financial statements for the six months ended March 31, 2010 or future periods.

Regulatory Capital

Consistent with management's goals to operate a sound and profitable financial organization, we actively seek to maintain a well capitalized status in accordance with regulatory standards. As of March 31, 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank exceeded all capital requirements of the Office of Thrift Supervision. The following table presents Capitol Federal Savings Bank's regulatory capital ratios at March 31, 2010 based upon regulatory guidelines.

	Bank	Regulatory	Requirement	For Well-
	Ratios	Capitalized	Status	
Tangible equity	10.0 %		N/A	
Tier 1 (core) capital	10.0 %	5.0	%	
Tier 1 (core) risk-based capital	23.6 %	6.0	%	
Total risk-based capital	23.9 %	10.0	%	

A reconciliation of Capitol Federal Savings Bank's equity under GAAP to regulatory capital amounts as of March 31, 2010 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Total equity as reported under GAAP	\$873,053
Unrealized (gains) losses on AFS securities	(30,765)
Other	(427)
Total tangible and core capital	841,861
ALLL (1)	10,204
Total risk based capital	\$852,065

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- (1) This amount represents the general valuation allowances calculated using the formula analysis. Specific valuation allowances are netted against the related loan balance on the Thrift Financial Report and are therefore not included in this amount. See "Critical Accounting Policies - Allowance for Loan Losses" for additional information.

BUSINESS OF CFF

CFF is the holding company for Capitol Federal Savings Bank, a federally-chartered and insured savings bank headquartered in Topeka, Kansas. Capitol Federal Savings Bank is examined and regulated by the Office of Thrift Supervision and its deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund, which is administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Capitol Federal Savings Bank is the only operating subsidiary of CFF. At March 31, 2010, CFF had total assets of \$8.49 billion, loans of \$5.38 billion, deposits of \$4.32 billion and total equity of \$946.1 million.

We have been, and intend to continue to be, a community-oriented financial institution offering a variety of financial services to meet the needs of the communities we serve. We attract retail deposits from the general public and invest

those funds primarily in permanent loans secured by first mortgages on owner-occupied, one- to four-family residences. To a much lesser extent, we also originate home equity and other consumer loans, loans secured by first mortgages on non-owner-occupied one- to four-family residences, multi-family and commercial real estate loans and construction loans. While our primary business is the origination of one- to four-family mortgage loans funded through retail deposits, we also purchase whole one- to four-family mortgage loans from correspondent lenders located within our market areas and select market areas in Missouri and from nationwide lenders, and invest in certain MBS and investment securities funded through retail deposits, advances from the FHLB and repurchase agreements. We occasionally originate loans outside of our market area, and the majority of the whole loans we purchase from nationwide lenders are secured by properties located outside of our market areas.

Our revenues are derived principally from interest on loans, MBS and investment securities. Our primary sources of funds are retail deposits, borrowings, repayments on and maturities of loans and MBS, calls and maturities of investment securities, and funds generated by operations.

We offer a variety of deposit accounts having a wide range of interest rates and terms, which generally include savings accounts, money market accounts, interest bearing and non-interest bearing checking accounts, and certificates of deposit with terms ranging from 91 days to 96 months.

Our executive offices are located at 700 South Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66603, and our telephone number at that address is (785) 235-1341. Our website address is www.capfed.com. Information on our website should not be considered a part of this prospectus.

Market Area and Competition

We currently have a network of 45 branches located in nine counties throughout the state of Kansas and two counties in Missouri. We primarily serve the metropolitan areas of Topeka, Wichita, Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia and Salina, Kansas and a portion of the greater Kansas City metropolitan area. In addition to providing full service banking offices, we also provide our customers telephone and internet banking capabilities.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank ranked first in deposit market share in the state of Kansas as reported in the FDIC "Summary of Deposits - Market Share Report" dated June 30, 2009. Deposit market share is measured by total deposits, without consideration for type of deposit. We do not offer commercial deposit accounts, while many of our competitors have both commercial and retail deposits in their total deposit base. Some of our competitors also offer products and services that we do not, such as trust services and private banking. In recent years, Capitol Federal Savings Bank has experienced a slight decrease in market share due to the entrance of new competitors such as credit unions, newly chartered banks (de novo institutions), and increased banking locations by established financial institutions. Additionally, consumers have the ability to utilize financial institutions without a brick-and-mortar presence in our market area by way of online products and services. Management considers our strong retail banking network and our reputation for financial strength and customer service to be our major strengths in attracting and retaining customers in our market areas.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank is consistently one of the top one- to four-family lenders with regard to loan volume in the state of Kansas. Through our strong relationships with real estate agents and marketing efforts which reflect our reputation and pricing, we attract mortgage loan business from walk-in customers, customers that apply online, and existing customers. Competition in originating one- to four-family mortgage loans primarily comes from other savings institutions, commercial banks, credit unions, and mortgage bankers. Other savings institutions, commercial banks, credit unions, and finance companies provide vigorous competition in consumer lending.

We purchase one- to four-family conventional mortgage loans from correspondent lenders located within our market areas and select market areas in Missouri, and from nationwide lenders. At March 31, 2010, loans purchased from nationwide lenders represented 12% of our total loan portfolio and were secured by properties located in 47 of the continental United States and Washington, D.C. At March 31, 2010, purchased loans secured by properties in the following states comprised 5% or more of all properties securing our nationwide purchased loans: Illinois 11%; Texas 8%; New York 7%; Florida 7%; and Colorado 5%.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank has opened two new branches in our Kansas City, Missouri market area and a new branch in our Wichita market area since the beginning of fiscal year 2010. Capitol Federal Savings Bank continues to consider expansion opportunities in all its market areas.

Lending Practices and Underwriting Standards

General. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's primary lending activity is the origination of loans and the purchase of loans from a select group of correspondent lenders. These loans are generally secured by first mortgages on owner-occupied, one- to four-family residences in Capitol Federal Savings Bank's primary market areas and select market areas in Missouri. To a much lesser extent, Capitol Federal Savings Bank also makes home equity and other consumer loans, loans secured by first mortgages on non-owner occupied one-to four-family residences, construction loans secured by residential or commercial properties, and real estate loans secured by multi-family dwellings and commercial real estate. Additional lending volume has been generated by purchasing whole one- to four-family conventional mortgage loans from nationwide lenders. By purchasing loans from nationwide lenders, Capitol Federal Savings Bank is able to attain some geographic diversification in its loan portfolio, and help mitigate Capitol Federal Savings Bank's interest rate risk exposure as the purchased loans are predominately adjustable-rate or 15-year

fixed-rate loans. We have experienced some losses on loans purchased from nationwide lenders prior to fiscal year 2008. At the time these loans were purchased, they met our underwriting standards. However, as a result of the continued elevated levels of unemployment and the declines in real estate values in some of the states where we have purchased loans, we have experienced an increase in non-performing purchased loans. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Critical Accounting Policies – Allowance for Loan Losses” and “– Asset Quality.” The loans purchased during fiscal year 2009 had a weighted average credit score of 743 at origination and a weighted average loan to value ratio of 49%, based upon the loan balance at the time of purchase and the lower of the purchase price or the appraisal at origination. Capitol Federal Savings Bank purchased \$44.1 million of loans from nationwide lenders during the first half of fiscal year 2010, the majority of which were adjustable rate. These loans had a weighted average credit score of 723 at origination and a weighted average loan to value ratio of 47% based upon the loan balance at the time of purchase and the lower of the purchase price or the appraisal at origination. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Financial Condition – Loans Receivable.”

The ability of financial institutions, including us, to originate or purchase large dollar volumes of one- to four-family real estate loans may be substantially reduced or restricted under certain economic and regulatory conditions, with a resultant decrease in interest income from these assets. At March 31, 2010, our one- to four-family residential real estate loan portfolio totaled \$5.12 billion, which constituted 94.4% of our total loan portfolio and 60.4% of our total assets. For a discussion of our interest rate risk associated with loans, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk.”

Loans over \$500 thousand must be underwritten by two of our highest class of underwriters. Any loan greater than \$750 thousand must be approved by the ALCO and loans over \$1.5 million must be approved by the Board of Directors. For loans requiring ALCO and/or Board of Directors’ approval, lending management is responsible for presenting to ALCO and/or the Board of Directors information about the creditworthiness of the borrower and the value of the subject property. Information pertaining to the creditworthiness of the borrower generally consists of a summary of the borrower’s credit history, employment stability, sources of income, assets, net worth, and debt ratios. The value of the property must be supported by an independent appraisal report prepared in accordance with our appraisal policy. Loans over \$500 thousand are priced above the standard mortgage rate.

Under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, the maximum amount which we could have loaned to any one borrower and the borrower’s related entities at March 31, 2010 was \$127.8 million. Our largest lending relationship to a single borrower or a group of related borrowers at March 31, 2010 consisted of 17 multi-family real estate projects located in Kansas and Iowa, one single-family home located in Colorado, and four commercial real estate projects located in Kansas, Colorado, and Texas. Total commitments and loans outstanding to this group of related borrowers was \$47.0 million as of March 31, 2010. Most of the multi-family real estate loans qualify for the low income housing tax credit program. We have over 30 years of experience with this group of borrowers, who usually build and manage their own properties. Each of the loans to this group of borrowers was current and performing in accordance with its terms at March 31, 2010. See additional information under the heading “Multi-family and Commercial Real Estate Lending.”

The second largest lending relationship at March 31, 2010, consisted of nine loans totaling \$11.5 million. Five loans are secured by multi-family real estate units and four are secured by one- to four-family real estate. We have over 30 years of experience with the borrowers. All units were built and are presently being managed by the borrowers. Each of the loans to this group of borrowers was current and performing in accordance with its terms at March 31, 2010.

One- to Four-Family Residential Real Estate Lending. Capitol Federal Savings Bank originates and services conventional mortgage loans, or loans not insured or guaranteed by a government agency. Capitol Federal Savings Bank also originates Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insured loan products which are generally sold, along with the servicing of these loans. New loans are originated through referrals from real estate brokers and builders, our marketing efforts, and our existing and walk-in customers. While Capitol Federal Savings Bank originates both adjustable and fixed-rate loans, our ability to originate loans is dependent upon customer demand for loans in our market areas. Demand is affected by the local housing market, competition and the interest rate environment. During the first half of fiscal year 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank originated and refinanced \$260.4 million of one- to four-family fixed-rate mortgage loans and \$34.3 million of one- to four-family ARM loans. During fiscal years 2009 and 2008, Capitol Federal Savings Bank originated and refinanced \$961.5 million and \$631.8 million of one- to four-family fixed-rate mortgage loans, and \$35.9 million and \$77.7 million of one- to four-family ARM loans, respectively.

Repayment. Capitol Federal Savings Bank’s one- to four-family loans are primarily fully amortizing fixed or ARM loans with contractual maturities of up to 30 years, except for interest-only ARM loans, which require only the payment of interest during the interest-only period, all with payments due monthly. Our one- to four-family loans are generally not assumable and do not contain prepayment penalties. A due on sale clause, allowing Capitol Federal

Savings Bank to declare the unpaid principal balance due and payable upon the sale of the secured property, is generally included in the security instrument.

Pricing. Our pricing strategy for first mortgage loan products includes setting interest rates based on secondary market prices and competition within our local lending markets. ARM loans are offered with either a three-year, five-year or seven-year term to the initial repricing date. After the initial period, the interest rate for each ARM loan generally adjusts annually for the remainder of the term of the loan. A number of different indices are used to reprice our ARM loans.

Adjustable rate loans. Current adjustable-rate one- to four-family conventional mortgage loans originated by Capitol Federal Savings Bank generally provide for a specified rate limit or cap on the periodic adjustment to the interest rate, as well as a specified maximum lifetime cap and minimum rate, or floor. As a consequence of using caps, the interest rates on these loans may not be as rate sensitive as our cost of funds. Negative amortization of principal is not allowed. For three, five, or seven year ARM loans, borrowers are qualified based on the principal, interest, taxes and insurance payments at either the initial rate or the fully indexed accrual rate, whichever is greater. After the initial three, five, or seven year period, the interest rate is repriced annually and the new principal and interest payment is based on the new interest rate, remaining unpaid principal balance and term of the ARM loan. Our ARM loans are not automatically convertible into fixed-rate loans; however, we do allow borrowers to pay a modification fee to convert an ARM loan to a fixed-rate loan. ARM loans can pose different credit risks than fixed-rate loans, primarily because as interest rates rise, the borrower's payment also rises, increasing the potential for default. This specific risk type is known as repricing risk.

Included in the loan portfolio at March 31, 2010 were \$230.0 million of interest-only ARM loans, the majority of which were purchased from nationwide lenders during fiscal year 2005. These loans do not typically require principal payments during their initial term, and have initial interest-only terms of either five or ten years. The interest-only loans purchased had a weighted average credit score of 736 at origination and a weighted average loan to value ratio of 80% or less, based upon the loan balance at the time of purchase and the lower of the purchase price or appraisal at origination. Capitol Federal Savings Bank has not purchased any interest-only ARM loans since 2006 and discontinued offering the product in its local markets during 2008 to reduce future credit risk. At March 31, 2010, \$199.3 million, or 87%, of interest-only loans were still in their interest-only payment term. As of March 31, 2010, \$87.9 million will begin to amortize principal within two years, \$24.7 million will begin to amortize principal within two-to-five years, \$75.5 million will begin to amortize principal within five-to-seven years and the remaining \$11.2 million will begin amortizing in seven-to-ten years. At March 31, 2010, \$17.8 million or 52% of non-performing loans were interest-only and \$3.6 million was reserved in the ALLL for these loans. Approximately 85% of the \$17.8 million non-performing interest-only loans were non-amortizing. Non-performing interest-only loans represented approximately 8% of the total interest-only portfolio at March 31, 2010. See "Asset Quality – Loans and REO."

Underwriting. One- to four-family loans are underwritten manually or by an automated underwriting system developed by a third party. The system's components closely resemble Capitol Federal Savings Bank's manual underwriting standards which are generally in accordance with Freddie Mac (FHLMC) and Fannie Mae (FNMA) underwriting guidelines. The automated underwriting system analyzes the applicant's data, with emphasis on credit history, employment and income history, qualifying ratios reflecting the applicant's ability to repay, asset reserves, and loan-to-value ratio. Full documentation to support the applicant's credit, income, and sufficient funds to cover all applicable fees and reserves at closing are required on all loans. Loans that do not meet the automated underwriting standards are referred to a staff underwriter for manual underwriting. Properties securing one- to four-family loans are appraised by either staff appraisers or fee appraisers, both of which are independent of the loan origination function and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

Mortgage Insurance. For a conventional mortgage with a loan to value ratio in excess of 80%, private mortgage insurance (PMI) is required in order to reduce Capitol Federal Savings Bank's loss exposure to less than 80% of either the appraised value or the purchase price of the property, whichever is less. Capitol Federal Savings Bank will lend up to 97% of the lesser of the appraised value or purchase price for conventional one- to four-family loans, provided private mortgage insurance is obtained. Management continuously monitors the claims paying ability of our private mortgage insurance counterparties. At this time, we believe that our private mortgage insurance counterparties have the ability to meet potential claim obligations we may file in the foreseeable future.

FHA loans have mortgage insurance provided by the federal government. The loans are up to 97.5% of the lesser of the appraised value or purchase price and are originated and underwritten manually according to private investor and

FHA guidelines. Capitol Federal Savings Bank began offering FHA loans in late September 2009 to accommodate customers who may not qualify for a conventional mortgage loan. FHA loans are originated by Capitol Federal Savings Bank with the intention of selling the loans on a flow basis to a private investor with servicing released.

Purchased loans. Capitol Federal Savings Bank purchases approved conventional one- to four-family loans and the related servicing rights, on a loan-by-loan basis, from correspondent lenders. During the first half of fiscal 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank purchased \$47.4 million of one- to four-family loans from correspondent lenders. During the 2009 and 2008 fiscal years, Capitol Federal Savings Bank purchased \$141.6 million and \$119.5 million, respectively, of one- to four-family loans from correspondent lenders. These loans generally have an interest rate 0.125% higher than loans we originate; however, we pay a premium for these loans.

The underwriting of loans purchased through correspondent lenders is generally performed by our underwriters, using our underwriting standards. The products offered by our correspondents are underwritten to standards that are at least as restrictive as Capitol Federal Savings Bank's own internal products and underwriting standards. No documentation or stated income, stated assets loans are not permitted under our underwriting standards. Lenders are required to fully document all data sources for each application. Management believes these requirements reduce the credit risk associated with these loans. Lenders are located within the metropolitan Kansas City market area and select market areas in Missouri.

Capitol Federal Savings Bank also purchases conventional one- to four-family loans from nationwide lenders. The underwriting standards are generally similar to Capitol Federal Savings Bank's internal underwriting standards. No documentation or stated income, stated assets loans are not permitted under our underwriting standards. Lenders are required to fully document all data sources for each application. Management believes these requirements reduce the credit risk associated with these loans. Before committing to purchase a pool of loans from a lender, Capitol Federal Savings Bank's Chief Lending Officer or Secondary Marketing Manager reviews specific criteria such as loan amount, credit scores, loan to value ratios, geographic location, and debt ratios of each loan in the pool. If the specific criteria do not meet Capitol Federal Savings Bank's underwriting standards and compensating factors are not sufficient, then a loan will be removed from the pool. Once the review of the specific criteria is complete and loans not meeting Capitol Federal Savings Bank's standards are removed from the pool, changes are sent back to the lender for acceptance and pricing. Before the pool is funded, an internal bank underwriter reviews at least 25% of the loan files to confirm loan terms, credit scores, debt service ratios, property appraisal and other underwriting related documentation. Our standard contractual agreement with the lender includes recourse options for any breach of representation or warranty with respect to the loans purchased. In general, loans are purchased with servicing retained by the seller. The servicing of purchased loans is governed by a servicing agreement, which outlines collection policies and procedures, as well as oversight requirements, such as servicer certifications attesting to and providing proof of compliance with the servicer agreement. During the first half of fiscal year 2010, Capitol Federal Savings Bank purchased \$44.1 million of one- to four-family loans from nationwide lenders. During fiscal years 2009 and 2008, Capitol Federal Savings Bank purchased \$191.8 million and \$155 thousand, respectively, of one- to four-family loans from nationwide lenders.

Loan modification program. In an effort to offset the impact of repayments and to retain our customers, Capitol Federal Savings Bank offers existing loan customers whose loans have not been sold to third parties the opportunity to modify their original loan terms to new loan terms generally consistent with those currently being offered. This is a convenient tool for customers who may have considered refinancing from an ARM loan to a fixed-rate loan, would like to reduce their term, or take advantage of lower rates associated with current market rates. The program helps ensure Capitol Federal Savings Bank maintains the relationship with the customer and significantly reduces the amount of effort required for customers to obtain current market pricing and terms without having to refinance their loans. Capitol Federal Savings Bank charges a fee for this service generally comparable to fees charged on new loans. Capitol Federal Savings Bank does not solicit customers for this program, but considers it a valuable opportunity to retain customers who, due to our conservative initial underwriting, could likely obtain similar financing elsewhere. During the first half of fiscal year 2010 we modified \$209.3 million of our originated loans. During fiscal years 2009 and 2008, we modified \$1.14 billion and \$200.4 million of our originated loans.

Loan sales. Conventional one- to four-family loans may be sold on a bulk basis for portfolio restructuring or on a flow basis as loans are originated to reduce interest rate risk and/or maintain a certain liquidity position. Capitol Federal Savings Bank generally retains the servicing on these loans. ALCO determines which conventional one- to four-family loans are to be originated as held for sale or held for investment. Conventional one- to four-family loans originated as held for sale are to be sold in accordance with policies set forth by ALCO. Conventional one- to four-family loans originated as held for investment are generally not eligible for sale unless a specific segment of the portfolio is identified for asset restructuring purposes. Generally, Capitol Federal Savings Bank will continue to service these loans.

Construction Lending. Capitol Federal Savings Bank also originates construction-to-permanent loans primarily secured by one- to four-family residential real estate. The majority of the one- to four-family construction loans are secured by property located within Capitol Federal Savings Bank's Kansas City market areas. Construction loans are obtained primarily by homeowners who will occupy the property when construction is complete. Construction loans to builders for speculative purposes are not permitted.

The application process includes submission of complete plans, specifications, and costs of the project to be constructed. These items are used as a basis to determine the appraised value of the subject property. All construction loans are manually underwritten using Capitol Federal Savings Bank's internal underwriting standards. The construction and permanent loans are closed at the same time allowing the borrower to secure the interest rate at the beginning of the construction period and throughout the permanent loan. Construction draw requests and the supporting documentation are reviewed and approved by management. Capitol Federal Savings Bank also performs regular documented inspections of the construction project to ensure the funds are being used for the intended purpose and the project is being completed according to the plans and specifications provided. At March 31, 2010, we had \$34.3 million in construction-to-permanent loans outstanding, including undisbursed loan funds, representing almost 1% of our total loan portfolio.

Consumer Lending. Capitol Federal Savings Bank offers a variety of secured consumer loans, including home equity loans and lines of credit, home improvement loans, auto loans, and loans secured by savings deposits. Capitol Federal Savings Bank also originates a very limited amount of unsecured loans. Capitol Federal Savings Bank does not originate any consumer loans on an indirect basis, such as contracts purchased from retailers of goods or services which have extended credit to their customers. All consumer loans are originated in Capitol Federal Savings Bank's market areas. At March 31, 2010, our consumer loan portfolio totaled \$198.5 million, or 3.7% of our total loan portfolio.

The majority of the consumer loan portfolio is comprised of home equity lines of credit, which have interest rates that can adjust monthly based upon changes in the Prime rate, to a maximum of 18%. Home equity loans may be originated in amounts, together with the amount of the existing first mortgage, of up to 95% of the value of the property securing the loan. In order to minimize risk of loss, home equity loans that are greater than 80% of the value of the property, when combined with the first mortgage, require private mortgage insurance. The term-to-maturity of home equity and home improvement loans may be up to 20 years. Other home equity lines of credit have no stated term-to-maturity and require a payment of 1.5% of the outstanding loan balance per month. Interest-only home equity lines of credit have a maximum term of 12 months, monthly payments of accrued interest, and a balloon payment at maturity. Repaid principal may be re-advanced at any time, not to exceed the original credit limit of the loan. Other consumer loan terms vary according to the type of collateral and the length of the contract. Home equity loans, including lines of credit and home improvement loans, comprised 3.5% of our total loan portfolio, or \$190.0 million, at March 31, 2010. As of March 31, 2010, 72.7% of the home equity portfolio was adjustable-rate.

The underwriting standards for consumer loans include a determination of the applicant's payment history on other debts and an assessment of their ability to meet existing obligations and payments on the proposed loan. Although creditworthiness of the applicant is a primary consideration, the underwriting process also includes a comparison of the value of the security in relation to the proposed loan amount.

Consumer loans generally have shorter terms to maturity or reprice more frequently, which reduces our exposure to changes in interest rates, and usually carry higher rates of interest than do one- to four-family loans. However, consumer loans may entail greater risk than do one- to four-family loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans that are secured by rapidly depreciable assets, such as automobiles. Management believes that offering consumer loan products helps to expand and create stronger ties to our existing customer base by increasing the number of customer relationships and providing cross-marketing opportunities.

Multi-family and Commercial Real Estate Lending. At March 31, 2010, multi-family and commercial real estate loans totaled \$70.4 million, or 1.3% of our total loan portfolio. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's multi-family and commercial real estate loans are secured primarily by multi-family dwellings and small commercial buildings generally located in Capitol Federal Savings Bank's market areas. These loans are granted based on the income producing potential of the property and the financial strength of the borrower. Loan to value ratios on multi-family and commercial real estate

loans do not exceed 80% of the appraised value of the property securing the loans. The net operating income, which is the income derived from the operation of the property less all operating expenses, must be sufficient to cover the payments related to the outstanding debt at the time of origination. Capitol Federal Savings Bank generally requires personal guarantees of the borrowers covering a portion of the debt in addition to the security property as collateral for these loans. Appraisals on properties securing these loans are performed by independent state certified fee appraisers approved by the Board of Directors. Our multi-family and commercial real estate loans are originated with either a fixed or adjustable interest rate. The interest rate on ARM loans is based on a variety of indices, generally determined through negotiation with the borrower. While maximum maturities may extend to 30 years, these loans frequently have shorter maturities and may not be fully amortizing, requiring balloon payments of unamortized principal at maturity.

We generally do not maintain a tax or insurance escrow account for multi-family or commercial real estate loans. In order to monitor the adequacy of cash flows on income-producing properties with a principal balance of \$1.5 million or more, the borrower is notified annually to provide financial information including rental rates and income, maintenance costs and an update of real estate property tax payments, as well as personal financial information.

Our multi-family and commercial real estate loans are generally large dollar loans and involve a greater degree of credit risk than one- to four-family loans. Such loans typically involve large balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers. Because payments on multi-family and commercial real estate loans are often dependent on the successful operation or management of the properties, repayment of such loans may be subject to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy. If the cash flow from the project is reduced, or if leases are not obtained or renewed, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. See "— Asset Quality – Non-performing Loans."

Capitol Federal Savings Bank is a participant with four other banking institutions on a \$42.5 million commercial construction loan secured by a retail shopping center in Kansas. Capitol Federal Savings Bank's original participant share was \$15.0 million, which was to be disbursed as the improvements were completed. The loan was converted from a construction loan to a permanent loan in April 2009, but still had funds to advance for tenant finish. Due to economic factors, the lead bank and the borrower requested to restructure the project and reduce the overall commitment to \$31.0 million, which reduced Capitol Federal Savings Bank's commitment to \$10.9 million as of August 2009. The overall commitment was reduced further to \$23.1 million in December, 2009, which reduced Capitol Federal Savings Bank's commitment to \$8.2 million at December 31, 2009. At March 31, 2010, the outstanding principal balance of the loan was \$8.1 million. The change in commitment involved completing the tenant finish for retail space that was already started, of which 83% was tenant leased as of March 31, 2010, and postponing the development of additional retail space. This loan is part of our largest lending relationship to a single borrower or a group of related borrowers at March 31, 2010. Although the loan has performed per the terms of the agreement, the change in the agreement has prompted management to classify the loan as Special Mention at March 31, 2010. See "— Classified Assets."

Loan Portfolio. The following table presents information concerning the composition of our loan portfolio in dollar amounts and in percentages (before deductions for undisbursed loan funds, unearned loan fees and deferred costs, and the allowance for loan losses) as of the dates indicated.

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	March 31, 2010		September 30, 2009		2008		2007		2006	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)									
Real Estate										
Loans:										
One- to										
four-family	\$5,122,227	94.4 %	\$5,321,935	94.2 %	\$5,026,358	93.4 %	\$4,992,398	93.4 %	\$4,931,505	93.8
Multi-family										
and										
commercial	70,447	1.3	80,493	1.4	56,081	1.0	60,625	1.1	56,774	1.1
Construction	34,297	0.6	39,535	0.7	85,178	1.6	74,521	1.4	45,452	0.8
Total real										
estate loans	5,226,971	96.3	5,441,963	96.3	5,167,617	96.0	5,127,544	95.9	5,033,731	95.7
Consumer										
Loans:										
Home equity	189,959	3.5	195,557	3.5	202,956	3.8	208,642	3.9	212,938	4.1
Other	8,528	0.2	9,430	0.2	9,272	0.2	10,440	0.2	10,804	0.2
Total										
consumer										
loans	198,487	3.7	204,987	3.7	212,228	4.0	219,082	4.1	223,742	4.3
Total loans										
receivable	5,425,458	100.0 %	5,646,950	100.0 %	5,379,845	100.0 %	5,346,626	100.0 %	5,257,473	100.0
Less:										
Undisbursed										
loan funds	18,995		20,649		43,186		42,481		22,605	
Unearned										
loan fees										
and deferred										
costs	10,872		12,186		10,088		9,893		9,318	
Allowance										
for losses	14,739		10,150		5,791		4,181		4,433	
Total loans										
receivable,										
net	\$5,380,852		\$5,603,965		\$5,320,780		\$5,290,071		\$5,221,117	

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The following table presents the contractual maturity of our loan portfolio at March 31, 2010. Loans which have adjustable interest rates are shown as maturing in the period during which the contract is due. The table does not reflect the effects of possible prepayments or enforcement of due on sale clauses.

	One- to Four-Family		Real Estate Multi-family and Commercial		Construction(2)		Home Equity (3)		Consumer Other		Total Amount
	Weighted Average Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Weighted Average Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Weighted Average Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Weighted Average Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Weighted Average Amount	Weighted Average Rate	
(Dollars in thousands)											
Amounts due:											
Within one year (1)	\$ 1,884	6.01%	\$ 8,148	5.95%	\$ 17,867	5.16%	\$ 3,826	4.06%	\$ 1,063	5.22%	\$ 32,788
After one year:											
Over one to two	5,100	5.58	168	6.24	16,430	5.05	1,493	4.79	989	8.07	24,180
Over two to three	13,612	5.34	5,126	6.26	--	--	1,912	5.15	1,142	6.49	21,792
Over three to five	35,927	5.32	182	6.03	--	--	3,394	5.34	4,981	5.22	44,484
Over five to ten	461,425	5.17	25,108	6.16	--	--	33,522	5.12	325	8.73	520,380
Over 10 to 15	878,508	4.95	20,732	6.23	--	--	57,869	4.87	28	6.50	957,137
After 15 years	3,725,771	5.21	10,983	6.27	--	--	87,943	6.38	--	--	3,824,697
Total due after one year	5,120,343	5.16	62,299	6.21	16,430	5.05	186,133	5.64	7,465	5.95	5,392,670
Total loans	\$ 5,122,227	5.16%	\$ 70,447	6.18%	\$ 34,297	5.11%	\$ 189,959	5.61%	\$ 8,528	5.86%	5,425,458
Less:											
Undisbursed loan funds										18,995	
Unearned loan fees and deferred costs										10,872	
Allowance for loan losses										14,739	
Total loans receivable, net										\$ 5,380,852	

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- (1) Includes demand loans, loans having no stated maturity, and overdraft loans.
 - (2) Construction loans are presented based upon the term to complete construction.
 - (3) For home equity loans, the maturity date calculated assumes the customer always makes the required minimum payment. The majority of interest-only home equity lines of credit assume a balloon payment of unpaid principal at 120 months. All other home equity lines of credit assume a term of 240 months.

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The following table presents, as of March 31, 2010, the amount of loans, net of undisbursed loan funds, due after March 31, 2011, and whether these loans have fixed or adjustable interest rates.

	Fixed	Adjustable (Dollars in thousands)	Total
Real Estate Loans:			
One- to four-family	\$ 4,101,312	\$ 1,019,031	\$ 5,120,343
Multi-family and commercial	59,855	2,444	62,299
Construction	15,700	730	16,430
Consumer Loans:			
Home equity	51,727	134,406	186,133
Other	3,538	3,927	7,465
Total	\$ 4,232,132	\$ 1,160,538	\$ 5,392,670

The following table shows our loan originations, loan purchases and participations, transfers, and repayment activity for the periods indicated. Purchased loans include loans purchased from correspondent and nationwide lenders. The table below does not include modified loans.

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2010	2009	Year Ended September 30, 2008	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Originations by type:				
Adjustable-rate:				
Real estate - one- to four-family	\$33,592	\$33,601	\$66,429	\$93,350
- multi-family and commercial	--	--	1,800	--
- construction	730	2,261	11,250	11,012
Home equity	40,533	91,053	87,614	87,022
Other consumer	1,809	4,391	1,731	--
Total adjustable-rate loans originated	76,664	131,306	168,824	191,384
Fixed-rate:				
Real estate - one- to four-family	246,172	937,430	586,982	543,497
- multi-family and commercial	--	14,891	975	4,873
- construction	14,276	24,063	44,783	30,392
Home equity	2,948	10,069	14,475	25,285
Other consumer	805	1,922	4,796	8,019
Total fixed-rate loans originated	264,201	988,375	652,011	612,066
Total loans originated	340,865	1,119,681	820,835	803,450
Purchases and Participations:				
Real estate - one- to four-family	90,507	332,932	116,141	125,579
- multi-family and commercial	--	--	--	--
- construction	1,000	500	3,490	18,756
Total loans purchased/participations	91,507	333,432	119,631	144,335
Transfer of modified loans to loans held for sale, net	(194,759)	(94,672)	--	--

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Principal repayments	(451,102)	(1,079,777)	(899,178)	(855,980)
Decrease in other items, net	(8,003)	(11,559)	(8,069)	(2,652)
Net loan activity	\$ (221,492)	\$ 267,105	\$ 33,219	\$ 89,153

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Asset Quality – Loans and REO

Capitol Federal Savings Bank’s traditional underwriting guidelines have provided Capitol Federal Savings Bank generally low delinquencies and low levels of non-performing assets compared to national levels. Of particular importance is the complete documentation required for each loan Capitol Federal Savings Bank originates and purchases. This allows us to make an informed credit decision based upon a thorough assessment of the borrower’s ability to repay the loan compared to underwriting methodologies that do not require full documentation.

For one- to four-family loans and home equity loans, when a borrower fails to make a loan payment 15 days after the due date, a late charge is assessed and a notice is mailed. All delinquent balances are reviewed by collection personnel once the loan is 16 or more days past due. Attempts to contact the borrower occur by personal letter and, if no response is received, by telephone, with the purpose of establishing repayment arrangements for the borrower to bring the loan current. Repayment arrangements may be approved by a designated bank officer. Once a loan becomes 90 days delinquent, a demand letter is issued requiring the loan to be brought current or foreclosure procedures will be implemented. Once a loan becomes 120 days delinquent, and an acceptable repayment plan has not been established, the loan is forwarded to legal counsel to initiate foreclosure. We also monitor whether mortgagors who filed for bankruptcy are meeting their obligation to pay the mortgage debt in accordance with the terms of the bankruptcy petition.

We monitor delinquencies on our purchased loan portfolio with reports we receive from the servicers. We monitor these servicer reports to ensure that the servicer is upholding the terms of the servicing agreement. The reports generally provide total principal and interest due and length of delinquency, and are used to prepare monthly management reports and perform delinquent loan trend analysis. Management also utilizes information from the servicers to monitor property valuations and identify the need to record specific valuation allowances. The servicers handle collection efforts per the terms of the servicing agreement. In the event of a foreclosure, the servicer obtains our approval prior to initiating foreclosure proceedings and handles all aspects of the repossession and disposition of the repossessed property, which is also governed by the terms of the servicing agreement.

The following matrix shows the balance of one- to four-family mortgage loans as of March 31, 2010 cross-referenced by LTV ratio and credit score. The LTV ratios used in the matrix were based on the current loan balance and the most recent bank appraisal available, or the lesser of the purchase price or original appraisal. In most cases, the most recent appraisal was obtained at the time of origination. The LTV ratios based upon appraisals obtained at the time of origination may not necessarily indicate the extent to which we may incur a loss on any given loan that may go into foreclosure as the value of the underlying collateral may have declined since the time of origination. Credit scores were most recently updated in March 2010. Management will continue to update credit scores as deemed necessary based upon economic conditions. Per the matrix, the greatest concentration of loans fall into the “751 and above” credit score category and have a LTV ratio of less than 70%. The loans falling into the “less than 660” credit score category and having LTV ratios of more than 80% comprise the lowest concentration. The average LTV ratio and credit score for our one- to four-family purchased loans at March 31, 2010 was 58% and 742, respectively. The average LTV ratio and credit score for our one- to four-family originated loans at March 31, 2010 was 67% and 761, respectively.

	Credit Score									
	Less than 660		661 to 700		701 to 750		751 and above		Total	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
Loan to value ratio	(Dollars in thousands)									

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Less than 70%	\$ 133,630	2.6%	\$ 136,135	2.7%	\$ 403,122	7.9%	\$ 1,955,340	38.2%	\$ 2,628,227	51.4%
70% to 80%	117,013	2.3	130,160	2.5	337,747	6.6	1,158,967	22.6	1,743,887	34.0
More than 80%	71,560	1.4	72,568	1.4	195,104	3.8	410,881	8.0	750,113	14.6
	\$ 322,203	6.3%	\$ 338,863	6.6%	\$ 935,973	18.3%	\$ 3,525,188	68.8%	\$ 5,122,227	100.0%

Delinquent Loans. The following tables set forth our loans 30 - 89 days delinquent by type, number and amount as of the periods presented. Purchased loans include loans purchased from nationwide lenders.

	Loans Delinquent for 30-89 Days at							
	March 31, 2010		September 30, 2009		2008		2007	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)							
One- to four-family:								
Originated	143	\$14,574	159	\$15,488	125	\$13,244	149	\$13,117
Purchased	39	9,846	41	10,556	37	7,083	26	3,854
Multi-family & commercial	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Consumer Loans:								
Home equity	35	670	40	708	33	664	28	589
Other	13	62	15	89	21	118	29	172
Total	230	\$25,152	255	\$26,841	216	\$21,109	232	\$17,732

Delinquent loans to total loans	0.47	%	0.48	%	0.40	%	0.34	%

Loans 30 to 89 days delinquent increased \$5.7 million from \$21.1 million at September 30, 2008 to \$26.8 million at September 30, 2009. Loans 30 to 89 days delinquent decreased \$1.6 million from \$26.8 million at September 30, 2009 to \$25.2 million at March 31, 2010. We believe the increase in the 30 to 89 day delinquent balance from September 30, 2008 to September 30, 2009 was primarily due to the increase in unemployment.

The following table presents the average percentage of one- to four-family loans, by principal balance, that entered the 30-89 days delinquent category during the 12 months ended March 31, 2010 that paid off, returned to performing status, stayed 30-89 days delinquent, or progressed to the non-performing or REO categories. Purchased loans include loans purchased from nationwide lenders.

	Paid Off		Performing		30-89 Days Delinquent		Non-Performing		REO	Total		
Originated	5.0	%	38.7	%	36.1	%	18.3	%	1.9	%	100.0	%
Purchased	3.9	%	21.9	%	39.3	%	33.3	%	1.6	%	100.0	%
Total Portfolio Average	4.5	%	31.5	%	37.5	%	24.8	%	1.7	%	100.0	%

Non-performing Assets. The table below sets forth the number, amount and categories of non-performing assets. Non-performing assets consist of non-performing loans and real estate owned (REO). Purchased loans include loans purchased from nationwide lenders. Non-performing loans are non-accrual loans that are 90 or more days delinquent or are in the process of foreclosure. At all dates presented, we had no loans past due 90 days or more that were still accruing interest. The amount of interest income on non-performing loans included in interest income was \$332 thousand for the six months ended March 31, 2010 and \$539 thousand for the year ended September 30, 2009. The amount of interest income that would have been recorded on non-performing loans if they were not on non-accruing status was \$928 thousand for the six months ended March 31, 2010 and \$1.2 million for the year ended September 30, 2009. REO includes assets acquired in settlement of loans.

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	March 31,		September 30,									
	2010		2009		2008		2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(Dollars in thousands)												
Non-performing loans:												
One- to four-family:												
Originated	107	\$9,892	99	\$9,248	70	\$6,488	68	\$4,941	56	\$3,534	74	\$4,471
Purchased	76	23,407	70	21,259	25	6,708	9	2,163	13	1,857	5	563
Multi-family & commercial	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Consumer loans:												
Home equity	41	720	22	367	19	379	13	207	12	177	11	113
Other	6	18	8	45	11	91	7	41	3	41	4	11
	230	34,037	199	30,919	125	13,666	97	7,352	84	5,609	94	5,158
Real estate owned:												
One- to four-family:												
Originated (1)	59	5,450	51	5,702	36	2,228	30	2,036	34	2,401	30	1,368
Purchased	8	1,411	8	1,702	12	2,918	1	61	--	--	1	245
Multi-family & commercial	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Consumer loans:												
Home equity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--