

MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP
Form 10-Q
November 10, 2015

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20552

FORM 10 - Q

**QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

Commission File Number 001-36613

Middlefield Banc Corp.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio **34 - 1585111**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation (IRS Employer Identification No.)
or organization)

15985 East High Street, Middlefield, Ohio 44062-9263

(Address of principal executive offices)

(440) 632-1666

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES ☒ NO ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definition of “large accelerated filer”, “accelerated filer”, and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Small reporting company ☒

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

YES ☐ NO ☒

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity as of the latest practicable date:

Class: Common Stock, without par value

Outstanding at November 10, 2015: 1,873,138

MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP.

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MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share data)

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 19,189	\$ 20,846
Federal funds sold	4,106	4,793
Cash and cash equivalents	23,295	25,639
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value	145,146	154,334
Loans held for sale	620	438
Loans	510,232	470,584
Less allowance for loan and lease losses	6,320	6,846
Net loans	503,912	463,738
Premises and equipment, net	9,892	9,980
Goodwill	4,559	4,559
Core deposit intangibles	86	116
Bank-owned life insurance	13,354	9,092
Other real estate owned	2,006	2,590
Accrued interest and other assets	7,727	7,045
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 710,597	677,531
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 117,038	\$ 105,512
Interest-bearing demand	64,807	56,377
Money market	77,811	75,895
Savings	179,528	178,470
Time	187,364	169,858
Total deposits	626,548	586,112
Short-term borrowings	4,047	14,808
Other borrowings	10,300	10,624
Accrued interest and other liabilities	2,486	2,120
TOTAL LIABILITIES	643,381	613,664
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		

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Common stock, no par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized, 2,259,040 and 2,242,025 shares issued; 2,069,510 and 2,052,495 shares outstanding	36,039	35,529
Retained earnings	35,994	32,524
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,917	2,548
Treasury stock, at cost; 189,530 shares	(6,734)	(6,734)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	67,216	63,867
 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	 \$ 710,597	 \$ 677,531

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
INTEREST INCOME				
Interest and fees on loans	\$5,971	\$5,646	\$17,656	\$16,915
Interest-bearing deposits in other institutions	6	5	26	19
Federal funds sold	4	2	12	11
Investment securities:				
Taxable interest	341	441	1,115	1,476
Tax-exempt interest	809	798	2,373	2,336
Dividends on stock	20	19	70	62
Total interest income	7,151	6,911	21,252	20,819
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposits	876	898	2,581	2,767
Short-term borrowings	30	38	100	111
Other borrowings	20	30	66	94
Trust preferred securities	33	33	85	93
Total interest expense	959	999	2,832	3,065
NET INTEREST INCOME	6,192	5,912	18,420	17,754
Provision for loan losses	105	70	210	370
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	6,087	5,842	18,210	17,384
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Service charges on deposit accounts	471	489	1,382	1,399
Investment securities gains, net	211	190	257	248
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	101	71	262	206
Gain on sale of loans	113	20	286	20
Other income	212	220	679	689
Total noninterest income	1,108	990	2,866	2,562
NONINTEREST EXPENSE				
Salaries and employee benefits	2,285	2,144	7,205	6,428
Occupancy expense	305	272	945	868

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Equipment expense	249	296	706	710
Data processing costs	287	251	798	689
Ohio state franchise tax	75	93	225	269
Federal deposit insurance expense	120	132	352	361
Professional fees	229	189	825	814
Loss on other real estate owned	24	49	72	119
Advertising expense	195	120	586	367
Other real estate expense	116	91	449	256
Directors fees	98	99	343	303
Other expense	686	649	2,191	2,028
Total noninterest expense	4,669	4,385	14,697	13,212
Income before income taxes	2,526	2,447	6,379	6,734
Income taxes	544	529	1,264	1,442
NET INCOME	\$1,982	\$1,918	\$5,115	\$5,292
EARNINGS PER SHARE				
Basic	\$0.96	\$0.94	\$2.49	\$2.60
Diluted	0.96	0.93	2.47	2.59
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER SHARE	\$0.27	\$0.26	\$0.80	\$0.78

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015		2014		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		2014	
Net income	\$1,982	\$1,918	\$5,115	\$5,292				
Other comprehensive (loss) income:								
Net unrealized holding (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities	1,416	1,351	(699)	6,100				
Tax effect	(481)	(459)	238	(2,074)				
Reclassification adjustment for investment securities gain included in net income	(211)	(190)	(257)	(248)				
Tax effect	71	64	87	84				
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	795	766	(631)	3,862				
Comprehensive income	\$2,777	\$2,684	\$4,484	\$9,154				

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share data)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 35,529	\$ 32,524	\$ 2,548	\$ (6,734)	\$ 63,867
Net income		5,115			5,115
Other comprehensive loss			(631)		(631)
Dividend reinvestment and purchase plan (16,029 shares)	504				504
Stock options exercised (400 shares)	6				6
Cash dividends (\$0.80 per share)		(1,645)			(1,645)
Balance, September 30, 2015	\$ 36,039	\$ 35,994	\$ 1,917	\$ (6,734)	\$ 67,216

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$5,115	\$5,292
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	210	370
Investment securities gain, net	(257)	(248)
Depreciation and amortization	763	619
Amortization of premium and discount on investment securities	553	567
Accretion of deferred loan fees, net	(468)	(208)
Origination of loans held for sale	(14,740)	(926)
Proceeds from sale of loans	14,844	745
Gain on sale of loans	(286)	(20)
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(262)	(206)
Deferred income tax	397	(323)
Loss on other real estate owned	72	119
Other real estate owned writedowns	56	-
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(481)	(297)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	58	(26)
Compensation expense from stock awards	-	10
Other, net	(158)	65
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,416	5,533
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment securities available for sale:		
Proceeds from repayments and maturities	7,530	10,560
Proceeds from sale of securities	15,284	8,382
Purchases	(14,876)	(12,287)
Increase in loans, net	(40,554)	(32,772)
Proceeds from the sale of other real estate owned	1,094	475
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance	(4,000)	-
Purchase of premises and equipment	(454)	(662)
Net cash used for investing activities	(35,976)	(26,304)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase in deposits	40,436	31,184
Decrease in short-term borrowings, net	(10,761)	(5,678)

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Repayment of other borrowings	(324)	(504)
Stock options exercised	6	(3)
Proceeds from dividend reinvestment and purchase plan	504	469
Cash dividends	(1,645)	(1,588)
Net cash provided by financing activities	28,216	23,880
 (Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	 (2,344)	 3,109
 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	 25,639	 26,193
 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	 \$23,295	 \$29,302
 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest on deposits and borrowings	\$2,774	\$3,091
Income taxes	350	1,845
 Noncash investing transactions:		
Transfers from loans to other real estate owned	\$638	\$570

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements of Middlefield Banc Corp. ("Company") include its bank subsidiary, The Middlefield Banking Company ("MB"), and a nonbank asset resolution subsidiary EMORECO, Inc. All significant inter-company items have been eliminated.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and the instructions for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. In management's opinion, the financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, that the Company considers necessary to fairly state the Company's financial position and the results of operations and cash flows. The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2014, has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the necessary informational disclosures and footnotes as required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The accompanying financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included with the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. The results of the Company's operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of the Company's operations for any other interim period or for a full fiscal year.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-01, *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects*. The amendments in this Update permit reporting entities to make an accounting policy election to account for their investments in qualified affordable housing projects using the proportional amortization method if certain conditions are met. Under the proportional amortization method, an entity amortizes the initial cost of the investment in proportion to the tax credits and other tax benefits received and recognizes the net investment performance in the income statement as a component of income tax expense (benefit). The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. A reporting entity that uses the effective yield method to account for its investments in qualified affordable housing projects before the date of adoption may continue to apply the effective yield method for those preexisting investments. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for annual periods and interim reporting periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. Early adoption is permitted. This Update did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-04, *Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40): Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure*. The amendments in this Update clarify that an in-substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and a creditor is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan, upon either (1) the creditor obtaining legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure or (2) the borrower conveying all interest in the residential real estate property to the creditor to satisfy that loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement. Additionally, the amendments require interim and annual disclosure of both (1) the amount of foreclosed residential real estate property held by the creditor and (2) the recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property that are in the process of foreclosure according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdiction. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. An entity can elect to adopt the amendments in this Update using either a modified retrospective transition method or a prospective transition method. The Company has included the disclosures related to this Update in Note 8.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (a new revenue recognition standard). The Update's core principle is that a company will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In addition, this update specifies the accounting for certain costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer and expands disclosure requirements for revenue recognition. This Update is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. The Company is evaluating the effect of adopting this new accounting Update.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-11, *Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures*. The amendments in this Update change the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions to secured borrowing accounting. For repurchase financing arrangements, the amendments require separate accounting for a transfer of a financial asset executed contemporaneously with a repurchase agreement with the same counterparty, which will result in secured borrowing accounting for the repurchase agreement. The amendments also require enhanced disclosures. The accounting changes in this Update are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2014. An entity is required to present changes in accounting for transactions outstanding on the effective date as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. Earlier application is prohibited. The disclosure for certain transactions accounted for as a sale is required to be presented for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and the disclosure for repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions, and repurchase-to-maturity transactions accounted for as secured borrowings is required to be presented for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and for interim periods beginning after March 15, 2015. The disclosures are not required to be presented for comparative periods before the effective date. This Update did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, *Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments when the Terms of an Award Provide that a Performance Target Could Be Achieved After the Requisite Service Period*. The amendments require that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. The amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. Entities may apply the amendments in this Update either (a) prospectively to all awards granted or modified after the effective date or (b) retrospectively to all awards with performance targets that are outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements and to all new or modified awards thereafter. If retrospective transition is adopted, the cumulative effect of applying this Update as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements should be recognized as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings balance at that date. Additionally, if retrospective transition is adopted, an entity may use hindsight in measuring and recognizing the compensation cost. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-14, *Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40)*. The amendments in this Update require that a mortgage loan be derecognized and that a separate other receivable be recognized upon foreclosure if the following conditions are met: (1) the loan has a government guarantee that is not separable from the loan before foreclosure, (2) at the time of foreclosure, the creditor has the intent to convey the real estate property to the guarantor and make a claim on the guarantee, and the creditor has the ability to recover under that claim, and (3) at the time of foreclosure, any amount of the claim that is determined on the basis of the fair value of the real estate is fixed. Upon foreclosure, the separate other receivable should be measured based on the amount of the loan balance (principal and interest) expected to be recovered from the guarantor. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. This Update did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements -Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40)*. The amendments in this Update provide guidance in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The amendments in this Update are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In November 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-16, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Determining Whether the Host Contract in a Hybrid Financial Instrument Issued in the Form of a Share Is More Akin to Debt or to Equity (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*. This ASU clarifies how current U.S. GAAP should be interpreted in subjectively evaluating the economic characteristics and risks of a host contract in a hybrid financial instrument that is issued in the form of a share. Public business entities are required to implement the new requirements in fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In November 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-17, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Pushdown Accounting*. The amendments in this Update apply to the separate financial statements of an acquired entity and its subsidiaries that are a business or nonprofit activity (either public or nonpublic) upon the occurrence of an event in which an acquirer (an individual or an entity) obtains control of the acquired entity. An acquired entity may elect the option to apply pushdown accounting in the reporting period in which the change-in-control event occurs. If pushdown accounting is not applied in the reporting period in which the change-in-control event occurs, an acquired entity will have the option to elect to apply pushdown accounting in a subsequent reporting period to the acquired entity's most recent change-in-control event. The amendments in this Update are effective on November 18, 2014. After the effective date, an acquired entity can make an election to apply the guidance to future change-in-control events or to its most recent change-in-control event. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-01, *Income Statement –Extraordinary and Unusual Items*, as part of its initiative to reduce complexity in accounting standards. This Update eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. A reporting entity may apply the amendments prospectively. A reporting entity also may apply the amendments retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, *Consolidation (Topic 810)*. The amendments in this Update affect reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. All legal entities are subject to reevaluation under the revised consolidation model. Specifically, the amendments (1) Modify the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) or voting interest entities; (2) Eliminate the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership; (3) Affect the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships; (4) Provide a scope exception from consolidation guidance for reporting entities with interests in legal entities that are required to comply with or operate in accordance with requirements that are similar to those in Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for registered money market funds. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, *Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30)*, as part of its initiative to reduce complexity in accounting standards. To simplify presentation of debt issuance costs, the amendments in this Update require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by the amendments in this Update. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. An entity should apply the new guidance on a retrospective basis, wherein the balance sheet of each individual period presented should be adjusted to reflect the period-specific effects of applying the new guidance. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-04, *Compensation-Retirement Benefits (Topic 715)*, as part of its initiative to reduce complexity in accounting standards. For an entity with a fiscal year end that does not coincide with a month end, the amendments in this Update provide a practical expedient that permits the entity to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations using the month end that is closest to the entity's fiscal year end and apply that practical expedient consistently from year to year. The practical expedient should be applied consistently to all plans if an entity has more than one plan. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. Earlier application is permitted. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, *Intangible – Goodwill and Other Internal Use Software (Topic 350-40)*, as part of its initiative to reduce complexity in accounting standards. This guidance will help entities evaluate

the accounting for fees paid by a customer in a cloud computing arrangement. The amendments in this Update provide guidance to customers about whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, then the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the customer should account for the arrangement as a service contract. For public business entities, the Board decided that the amendments will be effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. For all other entities, the amendments will be effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted for all entities. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-06, Earnings Per Share (Topic 260): Effects on Historical Earnings per Unit of Master Limited Partnership Dropdown Transactions. Topic 260, Earnings Per Share, contains guidance that addresses master limited partnerships that originated from Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 07-4, Application of the Two-Class Method Under FASB Statement No. 128 to Master Limited Partnerships. Under Topic 260, master limited partnerships apply the two-class method of calculating earnings per unit because the general partner, limited partners, and incentive distribution rights holders each participate differently in the distribution of available cash in accordance with the contractual rights contained in the partnership agreement. The amendments in this Update specify that for purposes of calculating historical earnings per unit under the two-class method, the earnings (losses) of a transferred business before the date of a dropdown transaction should be allocated entirely to the general partner. In that circumstance, the previously reported earnings per unit of the limited partners (which is typically the earnings per unit measure presented in the financial statements) would not change as a result of the dropdown transaction. Qualitative disclosures about how the rights to the earnings (losses) differ before and after the dropdown transaction occurs for purposes of computing earnings per unit under the two-class method are also required. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier application is permitted. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities that Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent). The Update applies to reporting entities that elect to measure the fair value of an investment using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient. Under the amendments in this Update, investments for which fair value is measured at net asset value per share (or its equivalent) using the practical expedient should not be categorized in the fair value hierarchy. Removing those investments from the fair value hierarchy not only eliminates the diversity in practice resulting from the way in which investments measured at net asset value per share (or its equivalent) with future redemption dates are classified, but also ensures that all investments categorized in the fair value hierarchy are classified using a consistent approach. Investments that calculate net asset value per share (or its equivalent), but for which the practical expedient is not applied will continue to be included in the fair value hierarchy. A reporting entity should continue to disclose information on investments for which fair value is measured at net asset value (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient to help users understand the nature and risks of the investments and whether the investments, if sold, are probable of being sold at amounts different from net asset value. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. A reporting entity should apply the amendments retrospectively to all periods presented. The retrospective approach requires that an investment for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient be removed from the fair value hierarchy in all periods presented in an entity's financial statements. Earlier application is permitted. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-08, Business Combinations – Pushdown Accounting – Amendment to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 115. This Update was issued to amend various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 115. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-09, Financial Services – Insurance (Topic 944): Disclosure About Short-Duration Contracts. The amendments apply to all insurance entities that issue short-duration contracts as defined in Topic 944, Financial Services – Insurance. The amendments require insurance entities to disclose for annual reporting periods certain information about the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses. The amendments also require insurance entities to disclose information about significant changes in methodologies and assumptions used to calculate the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses, including reasons for the change and the effects on the financial statements. Additionally, the amendments require insurance entities to disclose for annual and interim reporting periods a rollforward of the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses, described in Topic 944. For health insurance claims, the amendments require the disclosure of the total of incurred-but-not-reported liabilities plus expected development on reported claims included in the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-10, Technical Corrections and Improvements. The amendments in this Update represent changes to clarify the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Codification”), correct unintended application of guidance, or make minor improvements to the Codification that are not expected to have a significant effect on current accounting practice or create a significant administrative cost to most entities. Transition guidance varies based on the amendments in this Update. The amendments in this Update that require transition guidance are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. All other amendments will be effective upon the issuance of this Update. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (Topic 606). The amendments in this Update defer the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for all entities by one year. Public business entities, certain not-for-profit entities, and certain employee benefit plans should apply the guidance in ASU 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. All other entities should apply the guidance in ASU 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after

December 15, 2019. The Company is evaluating the effect of adopting this new accounting Update.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, *Interest – Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation And Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements - Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Announcement at June 18, 2015 EITF Meeting*. This Update adds SEC paragraphs pursuant to the SEC Staff Announcement at the June 18, 2015 Emerging Issues Task Force meeting about the presentation and subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs associated with line-of-credit arrangements. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, *Business Combinations (Topic 805)*. The amendments in this Update require that an acquirer recognizes adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The amendments in this Update require that the acquirer record, in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The amendments in this Update require an entity to present separately on the face of the income statement or disclose in the notes the portion of the amount recorded in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 2 - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company had no unvested stock options outstanding or unrecognized stock-based compensation costs outstanding as of September 30, 2015 and 2014.

Stock option activity during the nine months ended September 30 is as follows:

	2015	Weighted- average Exercise Price	2014	Weighted- average Exercise Price
Outstanding, January 1	46,451	\$ 27.90	58,581	\$ 28.38
Expired	(3,639)	37.33	(1,735)	30.45
Exercised	(1,025)	20.21	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	(907)	27.35
Outstanding, September 30	41,787	\$ 27.27	55,939	\$ 28.34
Exercisable, September 30	41,787	\$ 27.27	55,939	\$ 28.34

NOTE 3 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company provides dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the average shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share adds the dilutive effects of stock options to average shares outstanding.

The following table sets forth the composition of the weighted-average common shares (denominator) used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computation.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	2,253,584	2,233,654	2,248,468	2,228,502
Average treasury stock shares	(189,530)	(189,530)	(189,530)	(189,530)
Weighted-average common shares and common stock equivalents used to calculate basic earnings per share	2,064,054	2,044,124	2,058,938	2,038,972
Additional common stock equivalents (stock options) used to calculate diluted earnings per share	8,585	7,888	9,254	6,688
Weighted-average common shares and common stock equivalents used to calculate diluted earnings per share	2,072,639	2,052,012	2,068,192	2,045,660

Options to purchase 41,787 shares of common stock, at prices ranging from \$17.55 to \$40.24, were outstanding during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. Of those options, 26,350 were considered dilutive for the three and nine month periods based on the market price exceeding the strike price.

Options to purchase 55,939 shares of common stock, at prices ranging from \$17.55 to \$40.24, were outstanding during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Of those options, 28,282 were considered dilutive. For the three months ended September 30, 2014, 27,375 were considered dilutive based on the market price exceeding the strike price.

NOTE 4 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for an asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP established a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the use of inputs used in valuation methodologies into the following levels:

Level I: Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reported date.

Pricing inputs are other than the quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date. The nature of these assets and liabilities includes items for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently and items that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed.

Level III: Assets and liabilities that have little to no pricing observability as of the reported date. These items do not have two-way markets and are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

The following tables present the assets measured on a recurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	September 30, 2015			Total
	Level I	Level II	Level III	
Assets measured on a recurring basis:				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ -	\$22,018	\$ -	\$22,018
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	-	94,173	-	94,173
Mortgage-backed securities in government- sponsored entities		25,669		25,669
Private-label mortgage-backed securities	-	2,387	-	2,387
Total debt securities	-	144,247	-	144,247
Equity securities in financial institutions	5	894	-	899
Total	\$ 5	\$145,141	\$ -	\$145,146

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	December 31, 2014			Total
	Level I	Level II	Level III	
Assets measured on a recurring basis:				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ -	\$22,896	\$ -	\$22,896
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	-	98,345	-	98,345
Mortgage-backed securities in government- sponsored entities	-	29,391	-	29,391
Private-label mortgage-backed securities	-	2,919	-	2,919
Total debt securities	-	153,551	-	153,551
Equity securities in financial institutions	5	778	-	783
Total	\$ 5	\$154,329	\$ -	\$154,334

The Company obtains fair values from an independent pricing service which represent either quoted market prices for the identical securities (Level I inputs) or fair values determined by pricing models using a market approach that considers observable market data, such as interest rate volatilities, LIBOR yield curve, credit spreads and prices from market makers and live trading systems (Level II).

Financial instruments are considered Level III when their values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable. In addition to these unobservable inputs, the valuation models for Level III financial instruments typically also rely on a number of inputs that are readily observable either directly or indirectly. Level III financial instruments also include those for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. The

Company has no securities considered to be Level III as of September 30, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

The Company uses prices compiled by third party vendors due to improvements in third party pricing methodology that have narrowed the variances between third party vendor prices and actual market prices.

The following tables present the assets measured on a nonrecurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy. Impaired loans that are collateral dependent are written down to fair value through the establishment of specific reserves. Techniques used to value the collateral that secure the impaired loan include quoted market prices for identical assets classified as Level I inputs and observable inputs, employed by certified appraisers, for similar assets classified as Level II inputs. In cases where valuation techniques included inputs that are unobservable and are based on estimates and assumptions developed by management based on the best information available under each circumstance, the asset valuation is classified as Level III inputs. The Company values other real estate owned at the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral less expected selling costs. Such values are estimated primarily using appraisals and reflect a market value approach. Due to the significance of the Level III inputs, other real estate owned has been classified as Level III.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	September 30, 2015			Total
	Level I	Level II	Level III	
Assets measured on a nonrecurring basis:				
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$-	\$ 11,277	\$ 11,277
Other real estate owned	-	-	2,006	2,006

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	December 31, 2014			Total
	Level I	Level II	Level III	
Assets measured on a nonrecurring basis:				
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$-	\$ 12,772	\$ 12,772
Other real estate owned	-	-	2,590	2,590

The following tables present additional quantitative information about assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and for which the Company uses Level III inputs to determine fair value:

Quantitative Information about Level III Fair Value Measurements				
<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>				
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
September 30, 2015				
Impaired loans	\$ 5,687	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	-3.1% to -7.9% (-5.1%)
	5,590	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	0.0% to -73.6% (-26.2%)

Other real estate owned	\$ 2,006	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	0.0%	to	-10.0%	(-7.4%)
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Quantitative Information about Level III Fair Value Measurements

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)			
December 31, 2014							
Impaired loans	\$ 12,772	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	0%	to	-84.6%	(-25.5%)
Other real estate owned	\$ 2,590	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	0%	to	-10.0%	(-7.5%)

- (1) Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals of the underlying collateral, which generally include various level 3 inputs which are not identifiable.

Appraisals may be adjusted by management for qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated liquidation expenses. The range and weighted average of liquidation expenses and other appraisal adjustments are presented as a percent of the appraisal.

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments is as follows:

	September 30, 2015 Carrying				Total Fair Value
	Value	Level I	Level II	Level III	
(Dollar amounts in thousands)					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$23,295	\$23,295	\$-	\$-	\$23,295
Investment securities Available for sale	145,146	-	145,146	-	145,146
Loans held for sale	620	-	620	-	620
Net loans	503,912	-	-	514,215	514,215
Bank-owned life insurance	13,354	13,354	-	-	13,354
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,887	1,887	-	-	1,887
Accrued interest receivable	2,576	2,576	-	-	2,576

Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	\$626,548	\$439,184	\$-	\$170,815	\$609,999
Short-term borrowings	4,047	4,047	-	-	4,047
Other borrowings	10,300	-	-	12,482	12,482
Accrued interest payable	373	373	-	-	373

	December 31, 2014 Carrying				Total Fair Value
	Value	Level I	Level II	Level III	
(Dollar amounts in thousands)					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$25,639	\$25,639	\$-	\$-	\$25,639
Investment securities Available for sale	154,334	-	154,334	-	154,334
Loans held for sale	438	-	438	-	438
Net loans	463,738	-	-	475,019	475,019
Bank-owned life insurance	9,092	9,092	-	-	9,092
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,887	1,887	-	-	1,887
Accrued interest receivable	2,095	2,095	-	-	2,095

Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	\$586,112	\$416,254	\$-	\$170,542	\$586,796
Short-term borrowings	14,808	14,808	-	-	14,808
Other borrowings	10,624	-	-	10,822	10,822
Accrued interest payable	315	315	-	-	315

Financial instruments are defined as cash, evidence of ownership interest in an entity, or a contract which creates an obligation or right to receive or deliver cash or another financial instrument from/to a second entity on potentially favorable or unfavorable terms.

Fair value is defined as the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced liquidation sale. If a quoted market price is available for a financial instrument, the estimated fair value would be calculated based upon the market price per trading unit of the instrument.

If no readily available market exists, the fair value estimates for financial instruments should be based upon management's judgment regarding current economic conditions, interest rate risk, expected cash flows, future estimated losses, and other factors as determined through various option pricing formulas or simulation modeling. Since many of these assumptions result from judgments made by management based upon estimates which are inherently uncertain, the resulting estimated fair values may not be indicative of the amount realizable in the sale of a particular financial instrument. In addition, changes in assumptions on which the estimated fair values are based may have a significant impact on the resulting estimated fair values.

As certain assets such as deferred tax assets and premises and equipment are not considered financial instruments, the estimated fair value of financial instruments would not represent the full value of the Company.

The Company employed simulation modeling in determining the estimated fair value of financial instruments for which quoted market prices were not available based upon the following assumptions:

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Federal Home Loan Bank Stock, Accrued Interest Receivable, Accrued Interest Payable, and Short-Term Borrowings

The fair value is equal to the current carrying value.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The fair value is equal to the cash surrender value of the life insurance policies.

Investment Securities Available for Sale

The fair value of investment securities is equal to the available quoted market price. If no quoted market price is available, fair value is estimated using the quoted market price for similar securities.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale are carried at lower of cost or market value. The fair value of loans held for sale is based on secondary market pricing on portfolios with similar characteristics. The changes in fair value of the assets are largely driven by changes in interest rates subsequent to loan funding and changes in the fair value of servicing associated with the mortgage loan held for sale.

Net Loans

The fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows using current market inputs at which loans with similar terms and qualities would be made to borrowers of similar credit quality. Where quoted market prices were available, primarily for certain residential mortgage loans, such market rates were used as estimates for fair value.

Deposits and Other Borrowings

The fair values of certificates of deposit and other borrowings are based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rates are estimated using rates currently offered for similar instruments with similar remaining maturities. Demand, savings, and money market deposits are valued at the amount payable on demand as of period end.

Commitments to Extend Credit

These financial instruments are generally not subject to sale, and estimated fair values are not readily available. The carrying value, represented by the net deferred fee arising from the unrecognized commitment or letter of credit, and the fair value, determined by discounting the remaining contractual fee over the term of the commitment using fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements with similar credit risk, are not considered material for disclosure.

NOTE 5 – ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following tables present the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income by component net of tax for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively:

(Dollars in thousands)	Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities
Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$ 2,548
Other comprehensive income before reclassification	(461)
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(170)
Period change	(631)
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 1,917

Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 1,122
Other comprehensive loss before reclassification	935
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(140)
Period change	795
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 1,917

(Dollars in thousands)	Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$ (2,237)
Other comprehensive income before reclassification	4,026
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	(164)
Period change	3,862
Balance at September 30, 2014	1,625

Balance at June 30, 2014	\$ 859
Other comprehensive income before reclassification	892
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(126)
Period change	766
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 1,625

The following tables present significant amounts reclassified out of each component of accumulated other comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amount		Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
	Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive		
	Income (a)		
	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015		
Details about other comprehensive income	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014	
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	\$ 211	\$ 190	Investment securities gains, net
	(71)	(64 )	)Income taxes
	\$ 140	\$ 126	Net of tax

(Dollars in thousands)	Amount		Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
	Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive		
	Income (a)		
	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		
Details about other comprehensive income	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014	
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	\$ 257	\$ 248	Investment securities gains, net
	(87)	(84 )	)Income taxes
	\$ 170	\$ 164	Net of tax

(a) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to net income

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENT SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

The amortized cost and fair values of securities available for sale are as follows:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	September 30, 2015			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
U.S. government agency securities	\$21,984	\$ 298	\$ (264)	) \$22,018
Obligations of states and political subdivisions:				
Taxable	1,990	156	-	2,146
Tax-exempt	89,932	2,759	(664)	) 92,027
Mortgage-backed securities in government-sponsored entities	25,400	409	(140)	) 25,669
Private-label mortgage-backed securities	2,187	200	-	2,387
Total debt securities	141,493	3,822	(1,068)	) 144,247
Equity securities in financial institutions	750	149	-	899
Total	\$142,243	\$ 3,971	\$ (1,068)	) \$145,146

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	December 31, 2014			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
U.S. government agency securities	\$23,035	\$ 311	\$ (450)	) \$22,896
Obligations of states and political subdivisions:				
Taxable	2,953	226	-	3,179
Tax-exempt	91,916	3,803	(553)	) 95,166
Mortgage-backed securities in government-sponsored entities	29,150	475	(234)	) 29,391
Private-label mortgage-backed securities	2,672	247	-	2,919
Total debt securities	149,726	5,062	(1,237)	) 153,551
Equity securities in financial institutions	750	33	-	783
Total	\$150,476	\$ 5,095	\$ (1,237)	) \$154,334

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities at September 30, 2015, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

The following table provides investment maturity tranches as of September 30, 2015:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 520	\$523
Due after one year through five years	10,013	10,159
Due after five years through ten years	17,714	18,147
Due after ten years	113,246	115,418
Total	\$ 141,493	\$ 144,247

Proceeds from the sales of securities available for sale and the gross realized gains and losses for the nine months ended September 30 are as follows:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	For the Three Months		For the Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2015		Ended September 30, 2014	
Proceeds from sales	\$11,973	\$6,888	\$15,284	\$8,382
Gross realized gains	233	227	373	291
Gross realized losses	(22)	(37)	(116)	(43)

Investment securities with an approximate carrying value of \$73.9 million and \$61.9 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, were pledged to secure deposits and other purposes as required by law.

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The following tables show the Company's gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

	September 30, 2015					
	Less than Twelve		Twelve Months or		Total	
	Months		Greater			
(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. government agency securities	\$2,745	\$ (54)	\$12,791	\$ (210)	\$15,536	\$ (264)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	19,988	(139)	11,586	(525)	31,574	(664)
Mortgage-backed securities in government-sponsored entities	9,410	(12)	7,305	(128)	16,715	(140)
Total	\$32,143	\$ (205)	\$31,682	\$ (863)	\$63,825	\$ (1,068)

	December 31, 2014					
	Less than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. government agency securities	\$-	\$ -	\$15,734	\$ (450)	\$15,734	\$ (450)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	2,406	(10)	18,232	(543)	20,638	(553)
Mortgage-backed securities in government-sponsored entities	-	-	16,774	(234)	16,774	(234)
Total	\$2,406	\$ (10)	\$50,740	\$ (1,227)	\$53,146	\$ (1,237)

There were 91 securities considered temporarily impaired at September 30, 2015.

On a quarterly basis, the Company performs an assessment to determine whether there have been any events or economic circumstances indicating that a security with an unrealized loss has suffered other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”). A debt security is considered impaired if the fair value is less than its amortized cost basis at the reporting date. The Company assesses whether the unrealized loss is other than temporary.

OTTI losses are recognized in earnings when the Company has the intent to sell the debt security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. However, even if the Company does not expect to sell a debt security, it must evaluate expected cash flows to be received and determine if a credit loss has occurred.

An unrealized loss is generally deemed to be other than temporary and a credit loss is deemed to exist if the present value of the expected future cash flows is less than the amortized cost basis of the debt security. As a result the credit loss component of an OTTI is recorded as a component of investment securities gains (losses) in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Income, while the remaining portion of the impairment loss is recognized in other comprehensive income, provided the Company does not intend to sell the underlying debt security and it is “more likely than not” that the Company will not have to sell the debt security prior to recovery.

Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies, U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, and state and political subdivisions accounted for more than 98% of the total available-for-sale portfolio as of September 30, 2015 and no credit losses are expected, given the explicit and implicit guarantees provided by the U.S. federal government and the

lack of prolonged unrealized loss positions within the obligations of state and political subdivisions security portfolio. The Company considers the following factors in determining whether a credit loss exists and the period over which the debt security is expected to recover:

- The length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the amortized cost basis.
- Changes in the near term prospects of the underlying collateral of a security such as changes in default rates, loss severity given default and significant changes in prepayment assumptions;
- The level of cash flows generated from the underlying collateral supporting the principal and interest payments of the debt securities; and
- Any adverse change to the credit conditions and liquidity of the issuer, taking into consideration the latest information available about the overall financial condition of the issuer, credit ratings, recent legislation and government actions affecting the issuer's industry and actions taken by the issuer to deal with the present economic climate.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, there were no available-for-sale debt securities with an unrealized loss that suffered OTTI. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of September 30, 2015 or December 31, 2014 represented an other-than-temporary impairment. The unrealized losses on debt securities are primarily the result of interest rate changes. These conditions will not prohibit the Company from receiving its contractual principal and interest payments on these debt securities. The fair value of these debt securities is expected to recover as payments are received on these securities and they approach maturity. Should the impairment of any of these securities become other than temporary, the cost basis of the investment will be reduced and the resulting loss recognized in net income in the period the other-than-temporary impairment is identified.

NOTE 7 - LOANS AND RELATED ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES

Major classifications of loans are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Commercial and industrial	\$ 53,154	\$ 60,744
Real estate - construction	17,576	30,296
Real estate - mortgage:		
Residential	260,291	227,552
Commercial	174,336	147,413
Consumer installment	4,875	4,579
	510,232	470,584
Less: Allowance for loan and lease losses	6,320	6,846
Net loans	\$ 503,912	\$ 463,738

The Company's primary business activity is with customers located within its local Northeastern Ohio trade area, eastern Geauga County, and contiguous counties to the north, east, and south. The Company also serves the central Ohio market with offices in Dublin and Westerville, Ohio. Commercial, residential, consumer, and agricultural loans are granted. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, loans outstanding to individuals and businesses are dependent upon the local economic conditions in the Company's immediate trade area.

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff generally are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances net of the allowance for loan and lease losses. Interest income is recognized as income when earned on the accrual method. The accrual of interest is discontinued on a loan when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions, the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of interest is doubtful. Interest received on nonaccrual loans is recorded as income or applied against principal according to management's judgment as to the collectability of such principal.

Loan origination fees and certain direct loan origination costs are being deferred and the net amount amortized as an adjustment of the related loan's yield. Management is amortizing these amounts over the contractual life of the related loans.

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The following tables summarize the primary segments of the loan portfolio and allowance for loan and lease losses (in thousands):

September 30, 2015	Commercial and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real Estate- Mortgage		Consumer installment	Total
			Residential	Commercial		
Loans:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,603	\$ 1,887	\$3,925	\$ 4,481	\$ 6	\$11,902
Collectively evaluated for impairment	51,551	15,689	256,366	169,855	4,869	498,330
Total loans	\$ 53,154	\$ 17,576	\$260,291	\$ 174,336	\$ 4,875	\$510,232

December 31, 2014	Commercial and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real estate- Mortgage		Consumer installment	Total
			Residential	Commercial		
Loans:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,393	\$ 3,296	\$5,183	\$ 4,490	\$ 6	\$14,368
Collectively evaluated for impairment	59,351	27,000	222,369	142,923	4,573	456,216
Total loans	\$ 60,744	\$ 30,296	\$227,552	\$ 147,413	\$ 4,579	\$470,584

September 30, 2015	Commercial and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real Estate- Mortgage		Consumer installment	Total
			Residential	Commercial		
Allowance for loan and lease losses:						
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 119	\$ 153	\$267	\$ 86	\$ -	\$625
Collectively evaluated for impairment	459	181	3,159	1,853	43	5,695
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 578	\$ 334	\$3,426	\$ 1,939	\$ 43	\$6,320

December 31, 2014	Commercial and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real Estate- Mortgage		Consumer installment	Total
			Residential	Commercial		
Allowance for loan and lease losses:						
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 83	\$ 589	\$892	\$ 30	\$ 2	\$1,596
Collectively evaluated for impairment	559	279	2,811	1,546	55	5,250
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 642	\$ 868	\$3,703	\$ 1,576	\$ 57	\$6,846

The Company's loan portfolio is segmented to a level that allows management to monitor risk and performance. The portfolio is segmented into Commercial and Industrial ("C&I"), Real Estate Construction, Real Estate - Mortgage which is further segmented into Residential and Commercial real estate, and Consumer Installment Loans. The C&I loan segment consists of loans made for the purpose of financing the activities of commercial customers. The residential mortgage loan segment consists of loans made for the purpose of financing the activities of residential homeowners. The commercial mortgage loan segment consists of loans made for the purpose of financing the activities of commercial real estate owners and operators. The consumer loan segment consists primarily of installment loans and overdraft lines of credit connected with customer deposit accounts.

Management evaluates individual loans in all of the commercial segments for possible impairment based on guidance established by the Board of Directors. Loans are considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in evaluating impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including

the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. The Company does not separately evaluate individual consumer and residential mortgage loans for impairment, unless such loans are part of a larger relationship that is impaired.

Once the determination has been made that a loan is impaired, the determination of whether a specific allocation of the allowance is necessary is measured by comparing the recorded investment in the loan to the fair value of the loan using one of the following methods: (a) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; (b) the loan's observable market price; or (c) the fair value of the collateral less selling costs. The method is selected on a loan-by-loan basis, with management primarily utilizing the fair value of collateral method. The evaluation of the need and amount of a specific allocation of the allowance and whether a loan can be removed from impairment status is made on a quarterly basis. The Company's policy for recognizing interest income on impaired loans does not differ from its overall policy for interest recognition.

The following tables present impaired loans by class, segregated by those for which a specific allowance was required and those for which a specific allowance was not necessary (in thousands):

September 30, 2015

Impaired Loans

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 675	\$673	\$ -
Real estate - construction	1,735	1,734	-
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	2,100	2,098	-
Commercial	2,277	2,276	-
Consumer installment	6	6	-
Total	\$ 6,793	\$6,787	\$ -
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 928	\$926	\$ 119
Real estate - construction	152	152	153
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	1,825	1,825	267
Commercial	2,204	2,198	86
Total	\$ 5,109	\$5,101	\$ 625
Total:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 1,603	\$1,599	\$ 119
Real estate - construction	1,887	1,886	153
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	3,925	3,923	267
Commercial	4,481	4,474	86
Consumer installment	6	6	-
Total	\$ 11,902	\$11,888	\$ 625

December 31, 2014

Impaired Loans

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 1,146	\$ 1,145	\$ -
Real estate - construction	2,707	2,705	-
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	2,202	2,197	-
Commercial	4,064	4,060	-
Total	\$ 10,119	\$ 10,107	\$ -
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 247	\$ 247	\$ 83
Real estate - construction	589	589	589
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	2,981	2,978	892
Commercial	426	426	30
Consumer installment	6	6	2
Total	\$ 4,249	\$ 4,246	\$ 1,596
Total:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 1,393	\$ 1,392	\$ 83
Real estate - construction	3,296	3,294	589
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	5,183	5,175	892
Commercial	4,490	4,486	30
Consumer installment	6	6	2
Total	\$ 14,368	\$ 14,353	\$ 1,596

The following tables present interest income by class, recognized on impaired loans (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	Average Investment	Interest Recorded Income Recognized	Average Investment	Interest Recorded Income Recognized
Total:				
Commercial and industrial	\$ 1,480	\$ 21	\$ 1,354	\$ 73
Real estate - construction	2,347	28	2,614	94
Real estate - mortgage:				

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Residential	4,195	43	4,514	128
Commercial	5,476	71	4,871	200
Consumer installment	6	-	6	-
	\$ 13,504	\$ 163	\$ 13,358	\$ 495

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2014		September 30, 2014	
	Average Interest Recorded Income InvestmenRecognized		Average Interest Recorded Income InvestmenRecognized	
Total:				
Commercial and industrial	\$1,842	\$ 22	\$2,107	\$ 71
Real estate - construction	3,556	38	3,644	119
Real estate - mortgage:				
Residential	5,328	62	5,319	164
Commercial	5,192	83	5,678	241
Consumer installment	11	-	12	-
	\$15,929	\$ 205	\$16,760	\$ 595

Management uses a nine-point internal risk-rating system to monitor the credit quality of the overall loan portfolio. The first five categories are considered not criticized and are aggregated as Pass rated. The criticized rating categories utilized by management generally follow bank regulatory definitions. The Special Mention category includes assets that are currently protected but are potentially weak, resulting in an undue and unwarranted credit risk, but not to the point of justifying a Substandard classification. Loans in the Substandard category have well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt and have a distinct possibility that some loss will be sustained if the weaknesses are not corrected. All loans greater than 90 days past due are considered Substandard. Any portion of a loan that has been charged off is placed in the Loss category.

To help ensure that risk ratings are accurate and reflect the present and future capacity of borrowers to repay a loan as agreed, the Company has a structured loan-rating process with several layers of internal and external oversight. Generally, consumer and residential mortgage loans are included in the Pass categories unless a specific action, such as bankruptcy, repossession, or death, occurs to raise awareness of a possible credit event. The Company's Commercial Loan Officers are responsible for the timely and accurate risk rating of the loans in their portfolios at origination and on an ongoing basis with the Chief Credit Officer ultimately responsible for accurate and timely risk ratings. The Credit Department performs an annual review of all commercial relationships with loan balances of \$1,000,000 or greater. Confirmation of the appropriate risk grade is included in the review on an ongoing basis. The Company engages an external consultant to conduct loan reviews on a semiannual basis. Generally, the external consultant reviews commercial relationships greater than \$250,000 and/or criticized relationships greater than \$125,000. Detailed reviews, including plans for resolution, are performed on loans classified as Substandard on a quarterly basis. Loans in the Special Mention and Substandard categories that are collectively evaluated for impairment are given separate consideration in the determination of the allowance.

The primary risk of commercial and industrial loans is the current economic uncertainties. C&I loans are, by nature, secured by less substantial collateral than real estate-secured loans. The primary risk of real estate construction loans is potential delays and /or disputes during the completion process. The primary risk of residential real estate loans is current economic uncertainties along with the slow recovery in the housing market. The primary risk of commercial real estate loans is loss of income of the owner or occupier of the property and the inability of the market to sustain rent levels. Consumer installment loans historically have experienced higher delinquency rates. Consumer installments are typically secured by less substantial collateral than other types of credits.

The following tables present the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aggregate Pass and the criticized categories of Special Mention, Substandard and Doubtful within the internal risk-rating system (in thousands):

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total Loans
September 30, 2015					
Commercial and industrial	\$51,230	\$ 504	\$ 1,384	\$ 36	\$53,154
Real estate - construction	16,836	-	588	152	17,576
Real estate - mortgage:					
Residential	254,170	549	5,572	-	260,291
Commercial	161,721	4,622	7,993	-	174,336
Consumer installment	4,868	-	7	-	4,875
Total	\$488,825	\$ 5,675	\$ 15,544	\$ 188	\$510,232

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total Loans
December 31, 2014					
Commercial and industrial	\$58,976	\$ -	\$ 1,730	\$ 38	\$60,744
Real estate - construction	29,212	495	-	589	30,296
Real estate - mortgage:					
Residential	218,244	584	8,724	-	227,552
Commercial	137,755	3,908	5,750	-	147,413
Consumer installment	4,572	-	7	-	4,579
Total	\$448,759	\$ 4,987	\$ 16,211	\$ 627	\$470,584

Management further monitors the performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio by analyzing the age of the portfolio as determined by the length of time a recorded payment is past due.

Nonperforming assets include nonaccrual loans, troubled debt restructurings (TDRs), loans 90 days or more past due, EMORECO assets, other real estate owned, and repossessed assets. A loan is classified as nonaccrual when, in the opinion of management, there are serious doubts about collectability of interest and principal. Accrual of interest is discontinued on a loan when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions, the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of principal and interest is doubtful. Payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied against principal according to management's shadow accounting system.

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The following tables present the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aging categories of performing loans (in thousands):

	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days+ Past Due	Total Past Due	Total Loans
September 30, 2015						
Commercial and industrial	\$52,398	\$567	\$166	\$23	\$756	\$53,154
Real estate - construction	16,988	588	-	-	588	17,576
Real estate - mortgage:						
Residential	257,976	1,241	112	962	2,315	260,291
Commercial	173,522	132	426	256	814	174,336
Consumer installment	4,845	30	-	-	30	4,875
Total	\$505,729	\$2,558	\$704	\$1,241	\$4,503	\$510,232

	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days+ Past Due	Total Past Due	Total Loans
December 31, 2014						
Commercial and industrial	\$60,296	\$349	\$68	\$31	\$448	\$60,744
Real estate - construction	30,296	-	-	-	-	30,296
Real estate - mortgage:						
Residential	223,209	2,065	363	1,915	4,343	227,552
Commercial	146,816	30	-	567	597	147,413
Consumer installment	4,547	27	3	2	32	4,579
Total	\$465,164	\$2,471	\$434	\$2,515	\$5,420	\$470,584

The following tables present the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by nonaccrual loans (in thousands):

	September 30, 2015 Nonaccrual	90+ Days Past Due and Accruing
Commercial and industrial	\$ 836	\$ 49
Real estate - construction	142	-
Real estate - mortgage:		
Residential	3,592	-
Commercial	1,842	-
Consumer installment	4	-
Total	\$ 6,416	\$ 49

	December 31, 2014 Nonaccrual	90+ Days Past Due and Accruing
Commercial and industrial	\$ 365	\$ -
Real estate - construction	587	-
Real estate - mortgage:		
Residential	5,438	165
Commercial	955	-
Consumer installment	2	-

Total	\$ 7,347	\$ 165
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An allowance for loan and lease losses (“ALLL”) is maintained to absorb losses from the loan portfolio. The ALLL is based on management’s continuing evaluation of the risk characteristics and credit quality of the loan portfolio, assessment of current economic conditions, diversification and size of the portfolio, adequacy of collateral, past and anticipated loss experience, and the amount of nonperforming loans.

The Company’s methodology for determining the ALLL is based on the requirements of ASC Section 310-10-35 for loans individually evaluated for impairment (discussed above) and ASC Subtopic 450-20 for loans collectively evaluated for impairment, as well as the Interagency Policy Statements on the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses and other bank regulatory guidance. The total of the two components represents the Company’s ALLL. Management also performs impairment analyses on TDRs, which may result in specific reserves.

Loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment are analyzed with general allowances being made as appropriate. For general allowances, historical loss trends are used in the estimation of losses in the current portfolio. These historical loss amounts are modified by other qualitative factors.

The classes described above, which are based on the purpose code assigned to each loan, provide the starting point for the ALLL analysis. Management tracks the historical net charge-off activity at the purpose code level. A historical charge-off factor is calculated using the last four consecutive historical quarters.

Management has identified a number of additional qualitative factors which it uses to supplement the historical charge-off factor because these factors are likely to cause estimated credit losses associated with the existing loan pools to differ from historical loss experience. The additional factors that are evaluated quarterly and updated using information obtained from internal, regulatory, and governmental sources are: national and local economic trends and conditions; levels of and trends in delinquency rates and nonaccrual loans; trends in volumes and terms of loans; effects of changes in lending policies; experience, ability, and depth of lending staff; value of underlying collateral; and concentrations of credit from a loan type, industry and/or geographic standpoint.

Management reviews the loan portfolio on a quarterly basis using a defined, consistently applied process in order to make appropriate and timely adjustments to the ALLL. When information confirms all or part of specific loans to be uncollectible, these amounts are promptly charged off against the ALLL.

The following tables summarize the primary segments of the loan portfolio (in thousands):

	Commercial and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real estate- residential mortgage	Real estate- commercial mortgage	Consumer installment	Total
ALLL balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 642	\$ 868	\$ 3,703	\$ 1,576	\$ 57	\$6,846
Charge-offs	(196)	(385)	(425)	(92)	(11)	(1,109)
Recoveries	186	-	161	5	21	373
Provision	(54)	(149)	(13)	450	(24)	210
ALLL balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 578	\$ 334	\$ 3,426	\$ 1,939	\$ 43	\$6,320

	Commercial and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real estate- residential mortgage	Real estate- commercial mortgage	Consumer installment	Total
ALLL balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 614	\$ 576	\$ 3,664	\$ 2,170	\$ 22	\$7,046
Charge-offs	(95)	-	(481)	-	(40)	(616)
Recoveries	88	60	289	40	11	488
Provision	79	207	478	(456)	62	370
ALLL balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 686	\$ 843	\$ 3,950	\$ 1,754	\$ 55	\$7,288

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	Commercial and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real estate- residential mortgage	Real estate- commercial mortgage	Consumer installment	Total
ALLL balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 610	\$ 363	\$ 3,347	\$ 1,978	\$ 48	\$6,346
Charge-offs	(100)	-	(124)	(5)	-	(229)
Recoveries	5	-	81	5	7	98
Provision	63	(29)	122	(39)	(12)	105
ALLL balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 578	\$ 334	\$ 3,426	\$ 1,939	\$ 43	\$6,320

	Commercial and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real estate- residential mortgage	Real estate- commercial mortgage	Consumer installment	Total
ALLL balance at June 30, 2014	\$ 596	\$ 423	\$ 4,130	\$ 1,925	\$ 55	\$7,129
Charge-offs	(3)	-	(24)	-	(5)	(32)
Recoveries	23	-	94	-	4	121
Provision	70	420	(250)	(171)	1	70
ALLL balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 686	\$ 843	\$ 3,950	\$ 1,754	\$ 55	\$7,288

Although the residential real estate loan balance increased at year to date ended September 30, 2015, the category experienced a negative provision. This was due to charge-offs and payoffs of loans causing the related allowance to fall from \$892,000 at December 31, 2014 to \$267,000 at September 30, 2015.

The following tables summarize troubled debt restructurings (in thousands):

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015					
Troubled Debt Restructurings	Number of Contracts			Pre-Modification	Post-Modification
	Term	Other	Total	Outstanding Recorded	Outstanding Recorded
	Modification			Investment	Investment
Commercial and industrial	2	-	2	\$ 15	\$ 15
Residential real estate	1	-	1	164	164
Consumer	1	-	1	9	9

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015					
Troubled Debt Restructurings	Number of Contracts			Pre-Modification	Post-Modification
	Term	Other	Total	Outstanding Recorded	Outstanding Recorded
	Modification			Investment	Investment
Commercial and industrial	3	1	4	\$ 126	\$ 126
Real estate construction	1	-	1	181	181
Residential real estate	2	1	3	398	418
Consumer	1	-	1	9	9

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2014					
Troubled Debt Restructurings	Number of Contracts			Pre-Modification	Post-Modification
	Term	Other	Total	Outstanding Recorded	Outstanding Recorded
	Modification			Investment	Investment
Commercial and industrial	1	-	1	\$ 75	\$ 75
Residential real estate	2	-	2	165	165

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014					
Troubled Debt Restructurings	Number of Contracts			Pre-Modification	Post-Modification
	Term	Other	Total	Outstanding Recorded	Outstanding Recorded
	Modification			Investment	Investment

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	Modification			Outstanding Recorded	Outstanding Recorded
				Investment	Investment
Commercial and industrial	2	-	2	\$ 82	\$ 82
Residential real estate	3	-	3	215	215
Commercial real estate	1	-	1	73	73
Consumer	1	-	1	7	7

The following table summarizes subsequent defaults of troubled debt restructurings (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Troubled Debt Restructurings subsequently defaulted	Number of	Recorded Investment Contracts
Commercial and industrial	1	\$ 8
Consumer	1	8

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Number of Recorded Investment Contracts
Troubled Debt Restructurings subsequently defaulted		
Commercial and industrial	3	\$ 55
Real estate construction	1	152
Consumer	1	8

No TDRs, modified in the twelve months prior to September 30, 2014, subsequently defaulted in the three or nine months ended September 30, 2014.

NOTE 8 – OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED (“OREO”)

OREO comprises foreclosed assets acquired in settlement of loans and is carried at fair value less estimated cost to sell and is included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there were \$2.0 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, of OREO. As of September 30, 2015, the Company has initiated formal foreclosure proceedings on \$1.1 million of real estate.

NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 2, 2015 Middlefield Banc Corp. and Eric D. Hovde entered into an agreement for the repurchase by Middlefield Banc Corp. of the 196,635 shares of Middlefield Banc Corp. common stock held by Mr. Hovde. Those shares constituted approximately 9.5% of the outstanding common stock, having made Mr. Hovde the single largest holder of our stock. The purchase price agreed to was \$34.50 per share in cash. With funds borrowed under existing lines of credit and under an additional line of credit from an unaffiliated local bank, Middlefield Banc Corp. completed the repurchase on Monday, October 5, 2015.

Mr. Hovde acquired the shares in April of 2012 under the terms of an August 15, 2011 Stock Purchase Agreement, as amended, between Middlefield Banc Corp. and Mr. Hovde’s affiliate, Bank Opportunity Fund LLC. The Stock Purchase Agreement and the associated Amended and Restated Purchaser’s Rights and Voting Agreement, also as amended, granted to Mr. Hovde the right to designate one director to serve on the board of directors of Middlefield Banc Corp. and on the board of directors of our subsidiary bank. Middlefield Banc Corp. and Mr. Hovde agreed that, effective upon completion of the repurchase of Mr. Hovde’s shares, the Stock Purchase Agreement and the Purchaser’s Rights and Voting Agreement were terminated.

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

The following discussion and analysis provides further detail to the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the notes and financial statements presented in this report.

CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

General. The Company's total assets ended the September 30, 2015 quarter at \$710.6 million, an increase of \$33.1 million or 4.9% from December 31, 2014. For the same time period, cash and cash equivalents decreased \$2.3 million, or 9.1% while net loans increased \$40.2 million, or 8.7%. Total liabilities increased \$29.7 million, or 4.8% while stockholders' equity grew \$3.3 million, or 5.2%.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and due from banks and Federal funds sold represent cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$2.3 million at September 30, 2015 from \$25.6 million at December 31, 2014. Deposits from customers into savings and checking accounts, loan and securities repayments and proceeds from borrowed funds typically increase these accounts. Decreases result from customer withdrawals, new loan originations, purchases of investment securities and repayments of borrowed funds.

Investment securities. Investment securities available for sale on September 30, 2015 totaled \$145.1 million, a decrease of \$9.2 million or 6.0% from \$154.3 million at December 31, 2014. During this period the Company recorded repayments, calls, and maturities of \$7.5 million. Sales of securities were \$15.3 million with a net realized gain of \$257,000. Securities purchases were \$14.9 million during this period.

Loans receivable. The loans receivable category consists primarily of single-family mortgage loans used to purchase or refinance personal residences located within the Company's market area and commercial real estate loans used to finance properties that are used in the borrowers' businesses or to finance investor-owned rental properties, and to a lesser extent, construction and consumer loans. Net loans receivable increased \$40.2 million or 8.7% to \$503.9 million as of September 30, 2015 from \$463.7 million at December 31, 2014. Included in this amount were increases in the residential and commercial real estate portfolios of \$32.7 million, or 14.4% and \$26.9 million, or 18.3%, respectively. The real estate construction and commercial and industrial portfolios decreased by \$12.7 million and \$7.6 million, respectively.

The Company's Mortgage Banking operation generates loans for sale to FHLMC. Loans held for sale on September 30, 2015 totaled \$620,000, an increase of \$182,000, or 41.6%, from December 31, 2014.

Allowance for loan and lease losses and Asset Quality. The Company maintained the allowance for loan and lease losses at \$6.3 million, or 1.2% of total loans, at September 30, 2015. For the three months ended September 30, 2015, net loan charge-offs totaled \$131,000, or 0.10% of average loans, compared to net recoveries of \$89,000, or 0.08%, for the same period in 2014. To maintain the allowance for loan and lease losses, the Company recorded a provision for loan loss of \$105,000 in the three month period ending September 30, 2015, versus \$70,000 for the same period in the prior year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, net loan charge-offs totaled \$736,000, or 0.20% of average loans, compared to net charge-offs of \$128,000, or 0.04%, for the same period in 2014. To maintain the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses, the Company recorded a provision for loan losses of \$210,000, versus \$370,000 for the same period in the prior year.

Management analyzes the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses regularly through reviews of the performance of the loan portfolio considering economic conditions, changes in interest rates and the effect of such changes on real estate values and changes in the amount and composition of the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan and lease losses is a significant estimate that is particularly susceptible to changes in the near term. Such evaluation includes a review of all loans designated as impaired, historical loan loss experience, the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral, economic conditions, current interest rates, trends in the borrower's industry and other factors that management believes warrant recognition in providing for an appropriate allowance for loan and lease losses. Future additions or reductions to the allowance for loan and lease losses will be dependent on these factors. Additionally, the Company uses an outside party to conduct an independent review of commercial and commercial real estate loans that is designed to test management conclusions of risk ratings and the appropriateness of the allowance allocated to these loans. The Company uses the results of this review to help determine the effectiveness of policies and procedures and to assess the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses allocated to these types of loans. Management believes the allowance for loan and lease losses is appropriately stated at September 30, 2015. Based on the variables involved and management's judgments about uncertain outcomes, the determination of the allowance for loan and lease losses is considered a critical accounting policy.

Nonperforming assets. Nonperforming assets includes nonaccrual loans, troubled debt restructurings (TDRs), loans 90 days or more past due, EMORECO assets, other real estate, and repossessed assets. Real estate owned is written down to fair value at its initial recording and continually monitored for changes in fair value. A loan is classified as nonaccrual when, in the opinion of management, there are serious doubts about collectability of interest and principal. Accrual of interest is discontinued on a loan when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions, the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of principal and interest is doubtful. Payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied against principal until doubt about collectability ceases. TDRs are those loans which the Company, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that the Company would not otherwise consider. The Company has 26 TDRs with a total balance of \$2.5 million as of September 30, 2015. A TDR that yields market interest rate at the time of restructuring and is in compliance with its modified terms is no longer reported as TDR in calendar years after the year in which the restructuring took place. To be in compliance with its modified terms, a loan that is a TDR must not be in nonaccrual status and must be current or less than 30 days past due on its contractual principal and interest payments under the

modified repayment terms. Nonperforming loans secured by real estate totaled \$7.9 million as of September 30, 2015, down \$1.1 million from \$9.0 million at December 31, 2014.

Asset Quality History

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	9/30/2015	6/30/2015	3/31/2015	12/31/2014	9/30/2014
Nonperforming loans	\$8,921	\$7,777	\$8,262	\$9,048	\$10,497
Real estate owned	2,006	2,308	2,203	2,590	2,674
Nonperforming assets	\$10,927	\$10,085	\$10,465	\$11,638	\$13,171
Allowance for loan and lease losses	6,320	6,346	6,447	6,846	7,288
Ratios					
Nonperforming loans to total loans	1.75 %	1.58 %	1.74 %	1.92 %	2.24 %
Nonperforming assets to total assets	1.54 %	1.43 %	1.50 %	1.72 %	1.94 %
Allowance for loan and lease losses to total loans	1.24 %	1.29 %	1.35 %	1.45 %	1.56 %
Allowance for loan and lease losses to nonperforming loans	70.84 %	81.60 %	78.03 %	75.66 %	69.43 %

A major factor in determining the appropriateness of the allowance for loan and lease losses is the type of collateral which secures the loans. Of the total nonperforming loans at September 30, 2015, 87.9% were secured by real estate. Although this does not insure against all losses, the real estate typically provides for at least partial recovery, even in a distressed-sale and declining-value environment. The Company's objective is to minimize the future loss exposure to the Company.

Deposits. The Company considers various sources when evaluating funding needs, including but not limited to deposits, which are a significant source of funds totaling \$626.5 million or 97.8% of the Company's total funding sources at September 30, 2015. Total deposits increased \$40.4 million or 6.9% at September 30, 2015 from \$586.1 million at December 31, 2014. The increase in deposits is primarily related to the increase in time deposit and noninterest-bearing demand accounts of \$17.5 million or 10.3%, and \$11.5 million or 10.9%, respectively, at September 30, 2015.

Borrowed funds. The Company uses short and long-term borrowings as another source of funding used for asset growth and liquidity needs. These borrowings primarily include FHLB advances, junior subordinated debt, short-term borrowings from other banks, federal funds purchased, and repurchase agreements. Short-term borrowings decreased \$10.8 million, or 72.7%, to \$4.0 million as of September 30, 2015. Other borrowings, representing trust preferred securities and advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, declined \$324,000, or 3.0%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 as a result of scheduled principal payments.

Stockholders' equity. Stockholders' equity increased \$3.3 million, or 5.2%, to \$67.2 million at September 30, 2015 from \$63.9 million at December 31, 2014. This growth was the result of an increase in retained earnings of \$3.5 million, partially offset by a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") of \$0.6 million. The

change to AOCI is due to available-for-sale securities fair value adjustments and the change in retained earnings is due to the year to date net income offset by dividends paid.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

General. Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2015, was \$2.0 million, a \$64,000, or 3.3% increase from the amount earned during the same period in 2014. Diluted earnings per share for the quarter was \$0.96 compared to \$0.93 for the same period in 2014. Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, was \$5.1 million, a \$177,000, or 3.3% decrease from the amount earned during the same period in 2014. Diluted earnings per share for the quarter was \$2.47 compared to \$2.59 for the same period in 2014.

The Company's annualized return on average assets (ROA) and return on average equity (ROE) for the quarter were 1.10% and 12.67%, respectively, compared with 1.13% and 13.55% for the same period in 2014. The Company's annualized return on average assets (ROA) and return on average equity (ROE) for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 were 0.97% and 10.83%, respectively, compared with 1.06% and 12.74% for the same period in 2014.

Net interest income. Net interest income, the primary source of revenue for the Company, is determined by the Company's interest rate spread, which is defined as the difference between income on earning assets and the cost of funds supporting those assets, and the relative amounts of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Management periodically adjusts the mix of assets and liabilities, as well as the rates earned or paid on those assets and liabilities in order to manage and improve net interest income. The level of interest rates and changes in the amount and composition of interest-earning assets and liabilities affect the Company's net interest income. Historically from an interest rate risk perspective, it has been management's goal to maintain a balance between steady net interest income growth and the risks associated with interest rate fluctuations.

Net interest income for the three months ended September 30, 2015 totaled \$6.2 million, an increase of 4.7% from that reported in the comparable period of 2014. The net interest margin was 3.80% for the third quarter of 2015, down from the 3.99% reported for the same quarter of 2014. The decrease is attributable to a \$61.1 million increase in average assets earning interest at a lower rate than the same period in 2014. Net interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 totaled \$18.4 million, an increase of 3.8% from that reported in the comparable period of 2014. The net interest margin was 3.88% for that period, down from the 4.08% reported for the same period of 2014. The decrease is attributable to lower interest-earning asset yields, which decreased 29 basis points to 4.44%.

Interest income. Interest income increased \$240,000, or 3.5%, for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year. This is attributable to an increase in interest and fees on loans, partially offset by a decrease in interest earned on taxable investment securities. Interest income increased \$433,000, or 2.1%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year. This is attributable to an increase in interest and fees on loans, partially offset by a decrease in interest earned on taxable investment securities.

Interest earned on loans receivable increased \$325,000, or 5.8%, for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year. This was partially offset by a 19 basis point yield decrease. This increase is attributable to an increase in average loans of \$45.5 million, year over year. Interest earned on loans receivable increased \$741,000, or 4.4%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year. This increase is attributable to an increase in average loans of \$36.7 million, partially offset by an 18 basis point yield decrease.

Interest earned on securities decreased \$89,000, or 7.2%, for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year. The average balance decreased \$7.1 million, or 4.4%, for the same period in the prior year. Interest earned on securities decreased \$324,000, or 8.5%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year. The average balance decreased \$6.1 million, or 3.8% while the 4.10% yield on the investment portfolio was a decrease of 10 basis points, from 4.20%, for the same period in the prior year.

Interest expense. Interest expense decreased \$40,000, or 4.0%, for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year. The decline was mostly attributed to a 7 basis point decline in total interest-bearing liabilities when compared to the same period in the prior year, partially offset by an increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities of \$22.9 million, or 4.5%, compared to the same period in the prior year. Interest expense decreased \$233,000, or 7.6%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year. The decline was mostly attributed to an 8 basis point decline in total interest-bearing liabilities when compared to the same period in the prior year, partially offset by an increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities of \$10.9 million, or 2.1%, compared to the same period in the prior year.

Interest incurred on deposits, the largest component of the Company's interest-bearing liabilities, declined \$22,000, or 2.4%, for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year. This decrease was attributed to a decline in the average rate paid on deposits to 0.67% from 0.72% for the same period in the prior year. This improvement was partially offset by an increase in the average balance of interest-bearing deposits of \$23.6 million, or 4.8%, to \$516.6 million when compared to \$493.0 million for the same period in the prior year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, interest incurred on deposits declined \$186,000, or 6.7% when compared to the same period in the prior year. This decrease was attributed to a decline in the average rate paid on deposits to 0.68% from 0.75% for the same period in the prior year. This improvement was partially offset by an increase in the average balance of interest-bearing deposits of \$12.7 million, or 2.6%, to \$507.7 million when compared to \$494.9 million for the same period in the prior year.

Interest incurred on borrowings decreased \$18,000, or 17.8%, for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year. Interest incurred on borrowings decreased \$47,000, or 15.8%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in the prior year.

Provision for loan losses. The provision for loan losses represents the charge to income necessary to adjust the allowance for loan and lease losses to an amount that represents management's assessment of the estimated probable incurred credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Each quarter management performs a review of estimated probable incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio. Based on this review, a provision for loan losses of \$105,000 was recorded for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$70,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2014. A provision for loan losses of \$210,000 was recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$370,000 for the same period ended September 30, 2014.

Noninterest income. Noninterest income increased \$118,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 over the comparable 2014 period. This increase was largely the result of increases in gain on sale of loans and earnings on bank-owned life insurance of \$93,000 and \$30,000, respectively. Noninterest income increased \$304,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 over the comparable 2014 period. This increase was largely the result of increases in gain on sale of loans and earnings on bank-owned life insurance of \$266,000 and \$56,000, respectively.

Noninterest expense. Noninterest expense of \$4.7 million for the third quarter of 2015 was 6.5% or \$284,000 more than the third quarter of 2014. Salaries and benefits and advertising expense increased \$141,000, or 6.6%, and \$75,000, or 62.5%, respectively. Noninterest expense of \$14.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was 11.2% or \$1.5 million more than the same period in 2014. Salaries and benefits, advertising expense, and other real estate owned increased \$777,000, or 12.1%, \$219,000, or 59.7%, and \$193,000, or 75.4%, respectively. Salaries increased due to increases to average pay as well as the addition of key employees. The OREO expense was related to taxes paid on recently foreclosed properties. Advertising expense increased as part of a strategic initiative.

Provision for income taxes. The Company recognized \$544,000 in income tax expense, which reflected an effective tax rate of 21.5% for the three months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to \$529,000 with an effective tax rate of 21.6% for the comparable 2014 period. The Company recognized \$1.3 million in income tax expense, which reflected an effective tax rate of 19.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to \$1.4 million with an effective tax rate of 21.4% for the comparable 2014 period.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's critical accounting estimates involving the more significant judgments and assumptions used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2015, have remained unchanged from December 31, 2014.

Average Balance Sheet and Yield/Rate Analysis. The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, information concerning the total dollar amounts of interest income from interest-earning assets and the resultant average yields, the total dollar amounts of interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities and the resultant average costs, net interest income, interest rate spread and the net interest margin earned on average interest-earning assets. For purposes of this table, average balances are calculated using monthly averages and the average loan balances include nonaccrual loans and exclude the allowance for loan and lease losses, and interest income includes accretion of net deferred loan fees. Interest and yields on tax-exempt securities (tax exempt for federal income tax purposes) are shown on a fully tax-equivalent basis utilizing a federal tax rate of 34%. Yields and rates have been calculated on an annualized basis utilizing monthly interest amounts.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,				2014			
	2015							
(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost		Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost	
Interest-earning assets:								
Loans	\$503,790	\$5,971	4.70	%	\$458,302	\$5,646	4.89	%
Investment securities (3)	153,316	1,150	4.05	%	160,369	1,239	4.08	%
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	32,782	30	0.36	%	10,134	26	1.02	%
Total interest-earning assets	689,888	7,151	4.35	%	628,805	6,911	4.62	%
Noninterest-earning assets	26,302				45,093			
Total assets	\$716,190				\$673,898			
Interest-bearing liabilities:								
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$66,041	\$53	0.32	%	\$62,225	\$51	0.33	%
Money market deposits	75,137	78	0.41	%	74,667	75	0.40	%
Savings deposits	179,416	134	0.30	%	177,528	140	0.31	%
Certificates of deposit	196,026	611	1.24	%	178,593	632	1.40	%
Borrowings	16,272	83	2.02	%	16,963	101	2.36	%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	532,892	959	0.71	%	509,976	999	0.78	%
Noninterest-bearing liabilities								
Other liabilities	121,227				107,756			
Stockholders' equity	62,071				56,166			
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$716,190				\$673,898			
Net interest income		\$6,192				\$5,912		
Interest rate spread (1)			3.64	%			3.84	%
Net interest margin (2)			3.80	%			3.99	%
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			129.46	%			123.30	%

(1) Interest rate spread represents the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities

(2) Net interest margin represents net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.

(3) Tax-equivalent adjustments to interest income for tax-exempt securities were \$417 and \$412 for the three months ended September 30 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income. The following table analyzes the changes in interest income and interest expense, between the three month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, in terms of: (1) changes in volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and (2) changes in yields and rates. The table reflects the extent to which changes in the Company's interest income and interest expense are attributable to changes in rate (change in rate multiplied by prior period volume), changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior period rate) and changes attributable to the combined impact of volume/rate (change in rate multiplied by change in volume).

The changes attributable to the combined impact of volume/rate are allocated on a consistent basis between the volume and rate variances. Changes in interest income on securities reflects the changes in interest income on a fully tax-equivalent basis.

2015 versus 2014

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest-earning assets:			
Loans receivable	\$560	\$(235)	\$325
Investment securities	(73)	(16)	(89)
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	58	(54)	4
Total interest-earning assets	545	(305)	240
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	3	(1)	2
Money market deposits	-	3	3
Savings deposits	1	(7)	(6)
Certificates of deposit	62	(83)	(21)
Borrowings	(4)	(14)	(18)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	62	(102)	(40)
Net interest income	\$483	\$(203)	\$280

Average Balance Sheet and Yield/Rate Analysis. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, information concerning the total dollar amounts of interest income from interest-earning assets and the resultant average yields, the total dollar amounts of interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities and the resultant average costs, net interest income, interest rate spread and the net interest margin earned on average interest-earning assets. For purposes of this table, average balances are calculated using monthly averages and the average loan balances include nonaccrual loans and exclude the allowance for loan and lease losses, and interest income includes accretion of net deferred loan fees. Interest and yields on tax-exempt securities (tax exempt for federal income tax purposes) are shown on a fully tax-equivalent basis utilizing a federal tax rate of 34%. Yields and rates have been calculated on an annualized basis utilizing monthly interest amounts.

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,							
	2015				2014			
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost		Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost	
Interest-earning assets:								
Loans receivable	\$486,438	\$17,656	4.85	%	\$449,704	\$16,915	5.03	%
Investment securities (3)	153,531	3,488	4.10	%	159,648	3,812	4.20	%
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	36,942	108	0.39	%	12,530	92	0.98	%
Total interest-earning assets	676,911	21,252	4.44	%	621,882	20,819	4.73	%
Noninterest-earning assets	24,768				46,263			
Total assets	\$701,679				\$668,145			
Interest-bearing liabilities:								
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$62,260	\$145	0.31	%	\$59,221	\$143	0.32	%
Money market deposits	75,393	231	0.41	%	75,090	225	0.40	%
Savings deposits	179,119	409	0.31	%	177,801	419	0.32	%
Certificates of deposit	190,883	1,796	1.26	%	182,796	1,980	1.45	%
Borrowings	18,093	251	1.85	%	19,950	298	2.00	%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	525,748	2,832	0.72	%	514,858	3,065	0.80	%
Noninterest-bearing liabilities								
Other liabilities	112,787				97,771			
Stockholders' equity	63,144				55,516			
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$701,679				\$668,145			
Net interest income		\$18,420				\$17,754		
Interest rate spread (1)			3.72	%			3.94	%
Net interest margin (2)			3.88	%			4.08	%
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			128.75	%			120.79	%

(1) Interest rate spread represents the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities

(2) Net interest margin represents net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.

(3) Tax-equivalent adjustments to interest income for tax-exempt securities were \$1,222 and \$1,204 for the three months ended September 30 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income. The following table analyzes the changes in interest income and interest expense, between the six month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, in terms of: (1) changes in volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and (2) changes in yields and rates. The table reflects the extent to which changes in the Company's interest income and interest expense are attributable to changes in rate (change in rate multiplied by prior period volume), changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior period rate) and changes attributable to the combined impact of volume/rate (change in rate multiplied by change in volume). The changes attributable to the combined impact of volume/rate are allocated on a consistent basis between the

volume and rate variances. Changes in interest income on securities reflect the changes in interest income on a fully tax-equivalent basis.

2015 versus 2014

(Dollars in thousands)	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest-earning assets:			
Loans receivable	\$1,382	\$(641)	\$741
Investment securities	(192)	(132)	(324)
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	179	(163)	16
Total interest-earning assets	1,369	(936)	433
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	7	(5)	2
Money market deposits	1	5	6
Savings deposits	3	(13)	(10)
Certificates of deposit	88	(272)	(184)
Borrowings	(28)	(19)	(47)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	71	(304)	(233)
Net interest income	\$1,298	\$(632)	\$666

LIQUIDITY

Management's objective in managing liquidity is maintaining the ability to continue meeting the cash flow needs of banking customers, such as borrowings or deposit withdrawals, as well as the Company's own financial commitments. The principal sources of liquidity are net income, loan payments, maturing and principal reductions on securities and sales of securities available for sale, federal funds sold and cash and deposits with banks. Along with its liquid assets, the Company has additional sources of liquidity available to ensure that adequate funds are available as needed. These include, but are not limited to, the purchase of federal funds, and the ability to borrow funds under line of credit agreements with correspondent banks and a borrowing agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio and the adjustment of interest rates to obtain depositors. Management believes the Company has the capital adequacy, profitability and reputation to meet the current and projected needs of its customers.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities consisted mainly of depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment, the provision for loan losses, net amortization of securities and net changes in other assets and liabilities. For a more detailed illustration of sources and uses of cash, refer to the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

INFLATION

Substantially all of the Company's assets and liabilities relate to banking activities and are monetary in nature. The consolidated financial statements and related financial data are presented in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). GAAP currently requires the Company to measure the financial position and results of operations in terms of historical dollars, with the exception of securities available for sale, impaired loans and other real estate loans that are measured at fair value. Changes in the value of money due to rising inflation can cause purchasing power loss.

Management's opinion is that movements in interest rates affect the financial condition and results of operations to a greater degree than changes in the rate of inflation. It should be noted that interest rates and inflation do affect each other, but do not always move in correlation with each other. The Company's ability to match the interest sensitivity of its financial assets to the interest sensitivity of its liabilities in its asset/liability management may tend to minimize the effect of changes in interest rates on the Company's performance.

REGULATORY MATTERS

The Company is subject to the regulatory requirements of the Federal Reserve System as a bank holding company. The bank subsidiary is subject to regulations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and the State of Ohio, Division of Financial Institutions.

The Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC have extensive authority to prevent and to remedy unsafe and unsound practices and violations of applicable laws and regulations by institutions and holding companies. The agencies may assess civil money penalties, issue cease-and-desist or removal orders, seek injunctions, and publicly disclose those actions. In addition, the Ohio Division of Financial Institutions possesses enforcement powers to address violations of Ohio banking law by Ohio-chartered banks.

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Financial institution regulators have established guidelines for minimum capital ratios for banks, thrifts and bank holding companies. The net unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale securities is generally not included in computing regulatory capital. During the first quarter of 2015, the Company adopted the new Basel III regulatory capital framework as approved by the federal banking agencies. The adoption of this new framework modified the calculation of the various capital ratios, added a new ratio, common equity tier 1, and revised the adequately and well-capitalized thresholds. Additionally, under the new rule, in order to avoid limitations on capital distributions, including dividend payments, the Bank must hold a capital conservation buffer above the adequately capitalized risk-based capital ratios. The capital conservation buffer is being phased in from 0.0% for 2015 to 2.50% by 2019. The amounts shown below as the adequately capitalized ratio plus capital conservation buffer includes the fully phased-in 2.50% buffer.

The Bank met each of the well-capitalized ratio guidelines at September 30, 2015. The following table indicates the capital ratios for the Bank and Company at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

	As of September 30, 2015				
	Leverage	Tier 1	Common	Total	
		Risk	Equity	Risk	
		Based	Tier 1	Based	
The Middlefield Banking Company	9.18 %	12.30 %	12.30	%	13.49 %
Middlefield Banc Corp.	9.66 %	12.93 %	12.93	%	14.00 %
Adequately capitalized ratio	4.00 %	6.00 %	4.50	%	8.00 %
Adequately capitalized ratio plus capital conservation buffer	4.00 %	8.50 %	7.00	%	10.50 %
Well-capitalized ratio (Bank only)	5.00 %	8.00 %	6.50	%	10.00 %

	As of December 31, 2014				
	Leverage	Tier 1	Common	Total	
		Risk	Equity	Risk	
		Based	Tier 1	Based	
The Middlefield Banking Company	9.25 %	12.95 %	N/A	14.19 %	
Middlefield Banc Corp.	9.60 %	13.38 %	N/A	14.64 %	
Adequately capitalized ratio	4.00 %	4.00 %	N/A	8.00 %	
Well-capitalized ratio (Bank only)	5.00 %	6.00 %	N/A	10.00 %	

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's asset and liability management function is to maximize the Company's net interest income while simultaneously maintaining an acceptable level of interest rate risk given the Company's operating environment, capital and liquidity requirements, performance objectives and overall business focus. The principal determinant of the exposure of the Company's earnings to interest rate risk is the timing difference between the re-pricing or maturity of interest-earning assets and the re-pricing or maturity of its interest-bearing liabilities. The Company's asset and liability management policies are designed to decrease interest rate sensitivity primarily by shortening the maturities of interest-earning assets while at the same time extending the maturities of interest-bearing liabilities. The Board of Directors of the Company continues to believe in a strong asset/liability management process in order to insulate the Company from material and prolonged increases in interest rates. Mortgage-backed securities generally increase the quality of the Company's assets by virtue of the insurance or guarantees that back them, are more liquid than individual mortgage loans and may be used to collateralize borrowings or other obligations of the Company.

The Company's Board of Directors has established an Asset and Liability Management Committee consisting of outside directors and senior management. This committee, which meets quarterly, generally monitors various asset and liability management policies and strategies.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Simulation Analysis

The Company utilizes income simulation modeling in measuring its interest rate risk and managing its interest rate sensitivity. The Asset and Liability Management Committee of the Company believes the various rate scenarios of the simulation modeling enables the Company to more accurately evaluate and manage the exposure of interest rate fluctuations on net interest income, the yield curve, various loan and mortgage-backed security prepayments, and deposit decay assumptions.

Earnings simulation modeling and assumptions about the timing and volatility of cash flows are critical in net portfolio equity valuation analysis. Particularly important are the assumptions driving mortgage prepayments and expected attrition of the core deposit portfolios. These assumptions are based on the Company's historical experience and industry standards and are applied consistently across all rate risk measures.

The Company has established the following guidelines for assessing interest rate risk:

Net interest income simulation- Projected net interest income over the next twelve months will not be reduced by more than 10% given a gradual shift (i.e., over 12-months) in interest rates of up to 200 basis points (+ or -) and assuming no balance sheet growth.

Portfolio equity simulation- Portfolio equity is the net present value of the Company's existing assets and liabilities. Given a 200 basis point immediate and permanent increase in market interest rates, portfolio equity may not correspondingly decrease or increase by more than 20% of stockholders' equity. Given a 100 basis point immediate and permanent decrease in market interest rates, portfolio equity may not correspondingly decrease or increase by more than 10% of stockholders' equity.

The following table presents the simulated impact of a 200 basis point upward or 100 basis point downward shift of market interest rates on net interest income, and the change in portfolio equity. This analysis was done assuming the interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability levels at September 30, 2015 remained constant. The impact of the market rate movements was developed by simulating the effects of rates changing gradually over a one-year period from the September 30, 2015 levels for net interest income, and portfolio equity. The impact of market rate

movements was developed by simulating the effects of an immediate and permanent change in rates at September 30, 2015 for portfolio equity:

	Increase 200 Basis Points	Decrease 100 Basis Points
Net interest income - increase (decrease)	(2.91)%	(1.34)%
Portfolio equity - increase (decrease)	1.90 %	(17.80)%

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Controls and Procedures Disclosure

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Corporation's reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based on their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are, to the best of their knowledge, effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. Subsequent to the date of their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that there were no significant changes in internal control or in other factors that could significantly affect the Company's internal controls, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency (as defined in Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard No. 2), or a combination of significant deficiencies, that results in there being more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) that occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None

Item 1a. There are no material changes to the risk factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors," of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. Please refer to that section for disclosures regarding the risks and uncertainties related to the Company's business.

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

None

Item 3. Defaults by the Company on its Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

N/A

Item 5. Other information

None

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

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Exhibit list for Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 10-Q Quarterly Report for the Period Ended September 30, 2015

3.1	Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Middlefield Banc Corp., as amended	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005, filed on March 29, 2006
3.2	Regulations of Middlefield Banc Corp.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s registration statement on Form 10 filed on April 17, 2001
4.0	Specimen stock certificate	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s registration statement on Form 10 filed on April 17, 2001
4.1	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2006, between Middlefield Banc Corp., as Depositor, Wilmington Trust Company, as Property trustee, Wilmington Trust Company, as Delaware Trustee, and Administrative Trustees	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on December 27, 2006
4.2	Junior Subordinated Indenture, dated as of December 21, 2006, between Middlefield Banc Corp. and Wilmington Trust Company	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on December 27, 2006
4.3	Guarantee Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2006, between Middlefield Banc Corp. and Wilmington Trust Company	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on December 27, 2006
10.1.0*	1999 Stock Option Plan of Middlefield Banc Corp.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s registration statement on Form 10 filed on April 17, 2001
10.1.1*	2007 Omnibus Equity Plan	Incorporated by reference to Middlefield Banc Corp.'s definitive proxy statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, Appendix A, filed on April 7, 2008
10.2*	Severance Agreement between Middlefield Banc Corp. and Thomas G. Caldwell, dated January 7, 2008	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on January 9, 2008
10.3*	Severance Agreement between Middlefield Banc Corp. and James R. Heslop, II, dated January 7, 2008	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on January 9, 2008

10.4.0*	Severance Agreement between Middlefield Banc Corp. and Jay P. Giles, dated January 7, 2008	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on January 9, 2008
10.4.1*	Severance Agreement between Middlefield Banc Corp. and Teresa M. Hetrick, dated January 7, 2008	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.1 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on January 9, 2008
10.4.2	[reserved]	
10.4.3*	Severance Agreement between Middlefield Banc Corp. and Donald L. Stacy, dated January 7, 2008	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.3 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on January 9, 2008
10.4.4*	Severance Agreement between Middlefield Banc Corp. and Alfred F. Thompson Jr., dated January 7, 2008	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.4 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on January 9, 2008
10.5	Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati Agreement for Advances and Security Agreement dated September 14, 2000	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s registration statement on Form 10 filed on April 17, 2001

10.6*	Amended Director Retirement Agreement with Richard T. Coyne	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on January 9, 2008
10.7*	Amended Director Retirement Agreement with Frances H. Frank	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on January 9, 2008
10.8*	Amended Director Retirement Agreement with Thomas C. Halstead	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on January 9, 2008
10.9*	Director Retirement Agreement with George F. Hasman	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2001, filed on March 28, 2002
10.10*	Director Retirement Agreement with Donald D. Hunter	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2001, filed on March 28, 2002
10.11*	Director Retirement Agreement with Martin S. Paul	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2001, filed on March 28, 2002
10.12*	Amended Director Retirement Agreement with Donald E. Villers	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on January 9, 2008
10.13*	Executive Survivor Income Agreement (aka DBO agreement [death benefit only]) with Donald L. Stacy	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 30, 2004
10.14*	DBO Agreement with Jay P. Giles	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 30, 2004
10.15*	DBO Agreement with Alfred F. Thompson Jr.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 30, 2004
10.16	[reserved]	
10.17*	DBO Agreement with Teresa M. Hetrick	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 30, 2004
10.18*	Executive Deferred Compensation Agreement with Jay P. Giles	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2011, filed on March 20, 2012
10.19*	DBO Agreement with James R. Heslop, II	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended

December 31, 2003, filed on March 30, 2004

10.20* DBO Agreement with Thomas G. Caldwell Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of Middlefield Banc
Corp.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended
December 31, 2003, filed on March 30, 2004

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10.21*	Form of Indemnification Agreement with directors of Middlefield Banc Corp. and with executive officers of Middlefield Banc Corp. and The Middlefield Banking Company	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s registration statement on Form 10, Amendment No. 1, filed on June 14, 2001
10.22*	Annual Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on June 12, 2012
10.22.1*	Annual Incentive Plan 2014 Award Summary	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22.1 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on June 18, 2015
10.23*	Amended Executive Deferred Compensation Agreement with Thomas G. Caldwell	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on May 9, 2008
10.24*	Amended Executive Deferred Compensation Agreement with James R. Heslop, II	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on May 9, 2008
10.25*	Amended Executive Deferred Compensation Agreement with Donald L. Stacy	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on May 9, 2008
10.26	[reserved]	
10.27	[reserved]	
10.28	[reserved]	
10.29*	Form of conditional stock award	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 of Middlefield Banc Corp.'s Form 8-K Current Report filed on June 24, 2015
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) certification of Chief Executive Officer	filed herewith
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) certification of Chief Financial Officer	filed herewith
32	Rule 13a-14(b) certification	filed herewith
101.INS**	XBRL Instance	furnished herewith
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema	furnished herewith
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation	furnished herewith
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition	furnished herewith

101.LAB** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels furnished herewith

101.PRE** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation furnished herewith

* management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

** XBRL information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

SIGNATURES

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

MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP.

Date: November 10, 2015

By: /s/ Thomas G. Caldwell
Thomas G. Caldwell
President and Chief Executive
Officer

Date: November 10, 2015

By: /s/ Donald L. Stacy

Donald L. Stacy
Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer