

ServisFirst Bancshares, Inc.
Form 10-Q
October 31, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017**

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____**

Commission file number 001-36452

SERVISFIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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Delaware 26-0734029
(State or Other Jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or Organization) Identification No.)

2500 Woodcrest Place, Birmingham, Alabama 35209
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(205) 949-0302

(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 Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T 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, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

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

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

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

Class	Outstanding as of October 27, 2017
Common stock, \$.001 par value	52,979,310

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PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

SERVISFIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2016 (1)
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 79,431	\$ 56,855
Interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions	86,719	566,707
Federal funds sold	182,841	160,435
Cash and cash equivalents	348,991	783,997
Available for sale debt securities, at fair value	435,325	422,375
Held to maturity debt securities (fair value of \$89,329 and \$63,302 at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively)	87,399	62,564
Restricted equity securities	1,038	1,024
Mortgage loans held for sale	4,971	4,675
Loans	5,628,765	4,911,770
Less allowance for loan losses	(58,459)	(51,893)
Loans, net	5,570,306	4,859,877
Premises and equipment, net	55,104	40,314
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	20,334	15,801
Deferred tax assets	26,326	27,132
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	3,888	4,988
Bank owned life insurance contracts	126,722	114,388
Goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets	14,787	14,996
Other assets	16,912	18,317
Total assets	\$ 6,712,103	\$ 6,370,448
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 1,405,965	\$ 1,281,605
Interest-bearing	4,390,936	4,138,706
Total deposits	5,796,901	5,420,311
Federal funds purchased	254,880	355,944
Other borrowings	54,975	55,262
Accrued interest payable	4,353	4,401
Other liabilities	10,781	11,641

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Total liabilities	6,121,890	5,847,559
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, Series A Senior Non-Cumulative Perpetual, par value \$0.001 (liquidation preference \$1,000), net of discount; no shares authorized or outstanding at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016	-	-
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share; 1,000,000 authorized and undesignated at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016	-	-
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 52,970,310 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2017, and 52,636,896 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2016	53	53
Additional paid-in capital	217,483	215,932
Retained earnings	371,127	307,151
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,048	(624)
Total stockholders' equity attributable to ServisFirst Bancshares, Inc.	589,711	522,512
Noncontrolling interest	502	377
Total stockholders' equity	590,213	522,889
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 6,712,103	\$ 6,370,448

(1) Derived from audited financial statements.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SERVISFIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Interest income:				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 63,857	\$ 51,473	\$ 179,325	\$ 147,930
Taxable securities	2,288	1,232	6,649	3,739
Nontaxable securities	729	823	2,246	2,515
Federal funds sold	379	347	1,185	630
Other interest and dividends	388	816	1,291	1,888
Total interest income	67,641	54,691	190,696	156,702
Interest expense:				
Deposits	7,574	5,358	19,877	14,352
Borrowed funds	1,671	1,415	4,804	4,362
Total interest expense	9,245	6,773	24,681	18,714
Net interest income	58,396	47,918	166,015	137,988
Provision for loan losses	4,803	3,464	14,170	9,323
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	53,593	44,454	151,845	128,665
Noninterest income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,467	1,367	4,203	3,980
Mortgage banking	978	1,112	2,941	2,681
Credit card income	1,149	1,114	3,517	2,159
Securities losses	-	-	-	(3)
Increase in cash surrender value life insurance	825	770	2,334	2,049
Other operating income	371	428	1,146	1,207
Total noninterest income	4,790	4,791	14,141	12,073
Noninterest expenses:				
Salaries and employee benefits	12,428	10,958	36,172	32,758
Equipment and occupancy expense	1,947	2,100	6,452	6,108
Professional services	805	1,182	2,384	2,919
FDIC and other regulatory assessments	810	775	2,888	2,328
OREO expense	31	178	163	668
Other operating expenses	5,476	4,969	16,580	14,175
Total noninterest expenses	21,497	20,162	64,639	58,956
Income before income taxes	36,886	29,083	101,347	81,782
Provision for income taxes	11,627	8,174	29,405	22,041
Net income	25,259	20,909	71,942	59,741
Preferred stock dividends	-	-	31	23
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 25,259	\$ 20,909	\$ 71,911	\$ 59,718

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Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.14
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.12

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SERVISFIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income	\$ 25,259	\$ 20,909	\$ 71,942	\$ 59,741
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period from securities available for sale, net of tax of \$165 and \$896 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and \$(415) and \$844 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively	305	(771)	1,672	1,583
Reclassification adjustment for net losses on sale of securities, net of tax of \$1 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016	-	-	-	2
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	305	(771)	1,672	1,585
Comprehensive income	\$ 25,564	\$ 20,138	\$ 73,614	\$ 61,326

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SERVISFIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands, except share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 52	\$ 211,546	\$ 234,124	\$ 3,048	\$ 377	\$ 449,147
Common dividends paid, \$0.08 per share	-	-	(4,194)	-	-	(4,194)
Common dividends declared, \$0.04 per share	-	-	(2,106)	-	-	(2,106)
Preferred dividends paid	-	-	(23)	-	-	(23)
Issue 656,500 shares of common stock upon exercise of stock options	-	2,785	-	-	-	2,785
Stock based compensation expense	-	931	-	-	-	931
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	1,585	-	1,585
Net income	-	-	59,741	-	-	59,741
Balance, September 30, 2016	\$ 52	\$ 215,262	\$ 287,542	\$ 4,633	\$ 377	\$ 507,866
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 53	\$ 215,932	\$ 307,151	\$ (624)	\$ 377	\$ 522,889
Common dividends paid, \$0.10 per share	-	-	(5,286)	-	-	(5,286)
Common dividends declared, \$0.05 per share	-	-	(2,649)	-	-	(2,649)
Preferred dividends paid	-	-	(31)	-	-	(31)
Issue 328,214 shares of common stock upon exercise of stock options	-	635	-	-	-	635
Issue 125 shares of REIT preferred stock	-	-	-	-	125	125
Stock based compensation expense	-	916	-	-	-	916
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	1,672	-	1,672
Net income	-	-	71,942	-	-	71,942
Balance, September 30, 2017	\$ 53	\$ 217,483	\$ 371,127	\$ 1,048	\$ 502	\$ 590,213

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SERVISFIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands) (Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 71,942	\$ 59,741
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by		
Deferred tax	(3,099)	) 350
Provision for loan losses	14,170	9,323
Depreciation	2,281	2,211
Accretion on acquired loans	(374)	) (819)
Amortization of core deposit intangible	209	257
Net amortization of debt securities available for sale	2,874	2,034
Increase in accrued interest and dividends receivable	(4,533)	) (950)
Stock-based compensation expense	916	931
(Decrease) increase in accrued interest payable	(48)	) 1,257
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans held for sale	105,940	97,868
Originations of mortgage loans held for sale	(103,295)	) (92,964)
Loss on sale of debt securities available for sale	-	3
Gain on sale of mortgage loans held for sale	(2,941)	) (2,681)
Net (gain) loss on sale of other real estate owned and repossessed assets	(33)	) 27
Write down of other real estate owned and repossessed assets	5	557
Losses of tax credit partnerships	42	178
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance contracts	(2,334)	) (2,049)
Net change in other assets, liabilities, and other operating activities	(551)	) (4,633)
Net cash provided by operating activities	81,171	70,641
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of debt securities available for sale	(77,567)	) (84,106)
Proceeds from sale of debt securities available for sale	-	6,085
Proceeds from maturities, calls and paydowns of debt securities available for sale	65,734	71,425
Purchase of debt securities held to maturity	(29,782)	) (627)
Proceeds from maturities, calls and paydowns of debt securities held to maturity	4,947	2,200
Purchase of equity securities	(10)	) (708)
Increase in loans	(724,626)	) (443,771)
Purchase of premises and equipment	(17,071)	) (7,809)
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance contracts	(10,000)	) (20,000)
Expenditures to complete construction of other real estate owned	-	(3)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned and repossessed assets	1,529	1,648
Investment in tax credit partnerships	-	) (2,491)
Net cash used in investing activities	(786,846)	) (478,157)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase in non-interest-bearing deposits	124,360	216,259

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Net increase in interest-bearing deposits	252,230		640,981	
Net decrease in federal funds purchased	(101,064)	(7,970)
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(300	)	(300)
Proceeds from sale of preferred stock, net	125		-	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants	635		2,785	
Dividends paid on common stock	(5,286	)	(4,194)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(31	)	(23)
Net cash provided by financing activities	270,669		847,538	
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(435,006	)	440,022	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	783,997		352,235	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 348,991		\$ 792,257	
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE				
Cash paid for:				
Interest	\$ 24,729		\$ 17,457	
Income taxes	30,651		22,666	
Income tax refund	(492	)	(929)
NONCASH TRANSACTIONS				
Other real estate acquired in settlement of loans	\$ 586		\$ 2,033	
Internally financed sales of other real estate owned	185		2,161	
Dividends declared	2,649		2,106	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SERVISFIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2017

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL

The accompanying consolidated financial statements in this report have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Regulation S-X and the instructions for Form 10-Q, and have not been audited. These consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position and the consolidated results of operations for the interim periods have been made. All such adjustments are of a normal nature. The consolidated results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the consolidated results of operations which ServisFirst Bancshares, Inc. (the “Company”) and its consolidated subsidiaries, including ServisFirst Bank (the “Bank”), may achieve for future interim periods or the entire year. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in the Company’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

On December 20, 2016, the Company effected a two-for-one split of its common stock in the form of a stock dividend. Except where specifically indicated otherwise, all reported amounts in this Form 10-Q have been adjusted to give effect to this stock split.

All reported amounts are in thousands except share and per share data.

NOTE 2 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash on hand, cash items in process of collection, amounts due from banks, and federal funds sold are included in cash and cash equivalents.

NOTE 3 - EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share include the dilutive effect of additional potential common shares issuable under stock options and warrants. All reported amounts in this Form 10-Q have been adjusted to give effect to the two-for-one stock split discussed above.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
(In Thousands, Except Shares and Per Share Data)				
Earnings per common share				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	52,950,644	52,554,918	52,854,332	52,557,910
Net income available to common stockholders	\$25,259	\$20,909	\$ 71,911	\$ 59,718
Basic earnings per common share	\$0.48	\$0.40	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.14
Weighted average common shares outstanding	52,950,644	52,554,918	52,854,332	52,557,910
Dilutive effects of assumed conversions and exercise of stock options and warrants	1,149,028	1,324,410	1,256,580	932,008
Weighted average common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding	54,099,672	53,879,328	54,110,912	53,489,918
Net income available to common stockholders	\$25,259	\$20,909	\$ 71,911	\$ 59,718
Diluted earnings per common share	\$0.47	\$0.39	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.12

NOTE 4 - SECURITIES

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Market Value
(In Thousands)				
September 30, 2017				
Securities Available for Sale				
U.S. Treasury and government sponsored agencies	\$56,518	\$ 335	\$ (75)	\$56,778
Mortgage-backed securities	243,465	1,457	(1,179)	243,743
State and municipal securities	133,729	1,201	(126)	134,804
Total	433,712	2,993	(1,380)	435,325
Securities Held to Maturity				
Mortgage-backed securities	31,165	393	(179)	31,379
State and municipal securities	5,726	300	-	6,026
Corporate debt	50,508	1,416	-	51,924
Total	\$87,399	\$ 2,109	\$ (179)	\$89,329
December 31, 2016				
Securities Available for Sale				
U.S. Treasury and government sponsored agencies	\$45,998	\$ 382	\$ (126)	\$46,254
Mortgage-backed securities	228,843	1,515	(3,168)	227,190
State and municipal securities	139,504	1,120	(694)	139,930
Corporate debt	8,985	16	-	9,001

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Total	423,330	3,033	(3,988)	422,375
Securities Held to Maturity				
Mortgage-backed securities	19,164	321	(245)	19,240
State and municipal securities	5,888	315	(12)	6,191
Corporate debt	37,512	374	(15)	37,871
Total	\$62,564	\$ 1,010	\$ (272)	\$63,302

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities as of September 30, 2017 by contractual maturity are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities of mortgage-backed securities since the mortgages underlying the securities may be called or prepaid with or without penalty. Therefore, these securities are not included in the maturity categories along with the other categories of debt securities.

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	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Debt securities available for sale				
Due within one year	\$25,961	\$26,035	\$28,270	\$28,400
Due from one to five years	151,842	153,099	152,347	153,003
Due from five to ten years	12,054	12,058	13,870	13,782
Due after ten years	390	390	-	-
Mortgage-backed securities	243,465	243,743	228,843	227,190
	\$433,712	\$435,325	\$423,330	\$422,375
Debt securities held to maturity				
Due from one to five years	\$3,250	\$3,280	\$250	\$250
Due from five to ten years	48,997	50,450	34,251	34,617
Due after ten years	3,987	4,220	8,899	9,195
Mortgage-backed securities	31,165	31,379	19,164	19,240
	\$87,399	\$89,329	\$62,564	\$63,302

All mortgage-backed securities are with government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) such as Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

The following table identifies, as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company's investment securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and those that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 or more months. At September 30, 2017, 52 of the Company's 807 debt securities had been in an unrealized loss position for 12 or more months. The Company does not intend to sell these securities and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell the securities before recovery of their amortized cost, which may be maturity; accordingly, the Company does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired at September 30, 2017. Further, the Company believes any deterioration in value of its current investment securities is attributable to changes in market interest rates and not credit quality of the issuer.

	Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or More		Total	
	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(In Thousands)					
September 30, 2017						
U.S. Treasury and government sponsored agencies	\$(75)	\$9,670	\$ -	\$ -	\$(75)	\$9,670
Mortgage-backed securities	(596)	77,553	(762)	43,721	(1,358)	121,274
State and municipal securities	(76)	22,069	(50)	7,041	(126)	29,110

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Total	\$(747)	\$ 109,292	\$ (812)	\$ 50,762	\$(1,559)	\$ 160,054
December 31, 2016						
U.S. Treasury and government sponsored agencies	\$(126)	\$ 10,865	\$ -	\$ -	\$(126)	\$ 10,865
Mortgage-backed securities	(3,413)	174,225	-	-	(3,413)	174,225
State and municipal securities	(698)	64,502	(8)	1,021	(706)	65,523
Corporate debt	(15)	3,034	-	-	(15)	3,034
Total	\$(4,252)	\$ 252,626	\$ (8)	\$ 1,021	\$(4,260)	\$ 253,647

NOTE 5 – LOANS

The following table details the Company's loans at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
		(Dollars In Thousands)		
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$2,223,910		\$1,982,267	
Real estate - construction	467,838		335,085	
Real estate - mortgage:				
Owner-occupied commercial	1,323,383		1,171,719	
1-4 family mortgage	593,180		536,805	
Other mortgage	962,690		830,683	
Subtotal: Real estate - mortgage	2,879,253		2,539,207	
Consumer	57,764		55,211	
Total Loans	5,628,765		4,911,770	
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(58,459)		(51,893)	
Net Loans	\$5,570,306		\$4,859,877	
Commercial, financial and agricultural	39.51	%	40.36	%
Real estate - construction	8.31	%	6.82	%
Real estate - mortgage:				
Owner-occupied commercial	23.51	%	23.86	%
1-4 family mortgage	10.54	%	10.93	%
Other mortgage	17.10	%	16.91	%
Subtotal: Real estate - mortgage	51.15	%	51.70	%
Consumer	1.03	%	1.12	%
Total Loans	100.00	%	100.00	%

The credit quality of the loan portfolio is summarized no less frequently than quarterly using categories similar to the standard asset classification system used by the federal banking agencies. The following table presents credit quality indicators for the loan loss portfolio segments and classes. These categories are utilized to develop the associated allowance for loan losses using historical losses adjusted for current economic conditions defined as follows:

Pass – loans which are well protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor (or obligors, if any) or by the fair value, less cost to acquire and sell, of any underlying collateral.

Special Mention – loans with potential weakness that may, if not reversed or corrected, weaken the credit or inadequately protect the Company's position at some future date. These loans are not adversely classified and do not expose an institution to sufficient risk to warrant an adverse classification.

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Substandard – loans that exhibit well-defined weakness or weaknesses that currently jeopardize debt repayment. These loans are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the weaknesses are not corrected.

Doubtful – loans that have all the weaknesses inherent in loans classified substandard, plus the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values highly questionable and improbable.

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Loans by credit quality indicator as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

September 30, 2017	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
	(In Thousands)				
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 2,144,426	\$ 49,079	\$ 30,405	\$ -	\$ 2,223,910
Real estate - construction	457,188	7,367	3,283	-	467,838
Real estate - mortgage:					
Owner-occupied commercial	1,305,408	11,814	6,161	-	1,323,383
1-4 family mortgage	587,451	1,492	4,237	-	593,180
Other mortgage	945,548	14,118	3,024	-	962,690
Total real estate mortgage	2,838,407	27,424	13,422	-	2,879,253
Consumer	57,672	4	88	-	57,764
Total	\$ 5,497,693	\$ 83,874	\$ 47,198	\$ -	\$ 5,628,765

December 31, 2016	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
	(In Thousands)				
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 1,893,664	\$ 61,035	\$ 27,568	\$ -	\$ 1,982,267
Real estate - construction	324,958	5,861	4,266	-	335,085
Real estate - mortgage:					
Owner-occupied commercial	1,158,615	6,037	7,067	-	1,171,719
1-4 family mortgage	531,868	2,065	2,872	-	536,805
Other mortgage	818,724	11,224	735	-	830,683
Total real estate mortgage	2,509,207	19,326	10,674	-	2,539,207
Consumer	55,135	76	-	-	55,211
Total	\$ 4,782,964	\$ 86,298	\$ 42,508	\$ -	\$ 4,911,770

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Loans by performance status as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

September 30, 2017	Performing	Nonperforming	Total
	(In Thousands)		
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$2,216,004	\$ 7,906	\$2,223,910
Real estate - construction	465,553	2,285	467,838
Real estate - mortgage:			
Owner-occupied commercial	1,320,886	2,497	1,323,383
1-4 family mortgage	591,544	1,636	593,180
Other mortgage	962,260	430	962,690
Total real estate mortgage	2,874,690	4,563	2,879,253
Consumer	57,656	108	57,764
Total	\$5,613,903	\$ 14,862	\$5,628,765

December 31, 2016	Performing	Nonperforming	Total
	(In Thousands)		
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$1,974,975	\$ 7,292	\$1,982,267
Real estate - construction	331,817	3,268	335,085
Real estate - mortgage:			
Owner-occupied commercial	1,165,511	6,208	1,171,719
1-4 family mortgage	536,731	74	536,805
Other mortgage	830,683	-	830,683
Total real estate mortgage	2,532,925	6,282	2,539,207
Consumer	55,166	45	55,211
Total	\$4,894,883	\$ 16,887	\$4,911,770

Loans by past due status as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

September 30, 2017	Past Due Status (Accruing Loans)				Non-Accrual	Current	Total Loans
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90+ Days	Total Past Due			
	(In Thousands)						
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$5,317	\$12,081	\$2,108	\$19,506	\$5,798	\$2,198,606	\$2,223,910
Real estate - construction	997	618	-	1,615	2,285	463,938	467,838
Real estate - mortgage:							
Owner-occupied commercial	310	3,354	-	3,664	2,497	1,317,222	1,323,383
1-4 family mortgage	1,132	295	328	1,755	1,308	590,117	593,180
Other mortgage	-	-	-	-	430	962,260	962,690
Total real estate - mortgage	1,442	3,649	328	5,419	4,235	2,869,599	2,879,253
Consumer	102	13	70	185	38	57,541	57,764
Total	\$7,858	\$16,361	\$2,506	\$26,725	\$12,356	\$5,589,684	\$5,628,765

December 31, 2016	Past Due Status (Accruing Loans)				Non-Accrual	Current	Total Loans
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90+ Days	Total Past Due			
	(In Thousands)						
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$710	\$40	\$10	\$760	\$7,282	\$1,974,225	\$1,982,267
Real estate - construction	59	-	-	59	3,268	331,758	335,085
Real estate - mortgage:							
Owner-occupied commercial	-	-	6,208	6,208	-	1,165,511	1,171,719
1-4 family mortgage	160	129	-	289	74	536,442	536,805
Other mortgage	95	811	-	906	-	829,777	830,683
Total real estate - mortgage	255	940	6,208	7,403	74	2,531,730	2,539,207
Consumer	52	17	45	114	-	55,097	55,211
Total	\$1,076	\$997	\$6,263	\$8,336	\$10,624	\$4,892,810	\$4,911,770

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level which, in management's judgment, is adequate to absorb credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The amount of the allowance is based on management's evaluation of the collectability of the loan portfolio, including the nature of the portfolio, credit concentrations, trends in historical loss experience, specific impaired loans, economic conditions and other risks inherent in the portfolio. Allowances for impaired loans are generally determined based on collateral values or the present value of the estimated cash flows. The allowance is increased by a provision for loan losses, which is charged to expense, and reduced by charge-offs, net of recoveries. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the allowance for losses on loans. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

The methodology utilized for the calculation of the allowance for loan losses is divided into four distinct categories. Those categories include allowances for non-impaired loans (ASC 450), impaired loans (ASC 310), external qualitative factors, and internal qualitative factors. A description of each category of the allowance for loan loss methodology is listed below.

Non-Impaired Loans. Non-impaired loans are grouped into homogeneous loan pools by loan type and are the following: commercial and industrial, construction and development, commercial real estate, second lien home equity lines of credit, and all other loans. Each loan pool is stratified by internal risk rating and multiplied by a loss allocation percentage derived from the loan pool historical loss rate. The historical loss rate is based on an age weighted five year history of net charge-offs experienced by pool, with the most recent net charge-off experience given a greater weighting. This results in the expected loss rate per year, adjusted by a qualitative adjustment factor and a years-to-impairment factor, for each pool of loans to derive the total amount of allowance for non-impaired loans.

Impaired Loans. Loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the loan agreement. The collection of all amounts due according to contractual terms means that both the contractual interest and principal payments of a loan will be collected as scheduled in the loan agreement. Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, at the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the underlying collateral. The fair value of collateral, reduced by costs to sell on a discounted basis, is used if a loan is collateral-dependent. Fair value estimates for specifically impaired collateral-dependent loans are derived from appraised values based on the current market value or "as is" value of the property, normally from recently received and reviewed appraisals. Appraisals are obtained from certified and licensed appraisers and are based on certain assumptions, which may include construction or development status and the highest and best use of the property. These appraisals are reviewed by our credit administration department, and values are adjusted downward to reflect anticipated disposition costs. Once this estimated net realizable value has been determined, the value used in the impairment assessment is updated for each impaired loan. As subsequent events dictate and estimated net realizable values decline, required reserves may be established or further adjustments recorded.

External Qualitative Factors. The determination of the portion of the allowance for loan losses relating to external qualitative factors is based on consideration of the following factors: gross domestic product growth rate, changes in prime rate, delinquency trends, peer delinquency trends, year-over-year loan growth and state unemployment rate trends. Data for the three most recent periods is utilized in the calculation for each external qualitative component. The factors have a consistent weighted methodology to calculate the amount of allowance due to external qualitative factors.

Internal Qualitative Factors. The determination of the portion of the allowance for loan losses relating to internal qualitative factors is based on the consideration of criteria which includes the following: number of extensions and deferrals, single pay and interest only loans, current financial information, credit concentrations and risk grade accuracy. A self-assessment for each of the criteria is made with a consistent weighted methodology used to calculate the amount of allowance required for internal qualitative factors.

The following table presents an analysis of the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment and changes in the allowance for loan losses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016. The total allowance for loan losses is disaggregated into those amounts associated with loans individually evaluated and those associated with loans collectively evaluated.

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	Commercial financial and agricultural	Real estate - construction	Real estate - mortgage	Consumer	Total
(In Thousands)					
Three Months Ended September 30, 2017					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$29,127	\$ 5,138	\$20,392	\$ 402	\$55,059
Charge-offs	(924)	(16)	(550)	(65)	(1,555)
Recoveries	67	12	59	14	152
Provision	3,431	197	1,065	110	4,803
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$31,701	\$ 5,331	\$20,966	\$ 461	\$58,459
Three Months Ended September 30, 2016					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$23,655	\$ 5,279	\$17,600	\$ 464	\$46,998
Charge-offs	(1,270)	(79)	(144)	(81)	(1,574)
Recoveries	35	9	1	-	45
Provision	3,560	(394)	282	16	3,464
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$25,980	\$ 4,815	\$17,739	\$ 399	\$48,933
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$28,872	\$ 5,125	\$17,504	\$ 392	\$51,893
Charge-offs	(6,846)	(56)	(922)	(173)	(7,997)
Recoveries	273	42	62	16	393
Provision	9,402	220	4,322	226	14,170
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$31,701	\$ 5,331	\$20,966	\$ 461	\$58,459
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$21,495	\$ 5,432	\$16,061	\$ 431	\$43,419
Charge-offs	(2,732)	(815)	(335)	(130)	(4,012)
Recoveries	39	64	100	-	203
Provision	7,178	134	1,913	98	9,323
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$25,980	\$ 4,815	\$17,739	\$ 399	\$48,933
As of September 30, 2017					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$5,725	\$ 829	\$1,892	\$ 50	\$8,496
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	25,976	4,502	19,074	411	49,963
Loans:					
Ending Balance	\$2,223,910	\$ 467,838	\$2,879,253	\$57,764	\$5,628,765
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	30,405	3,328	15,789	88	49,610
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	2,193,505	464,510	2,863,464	57,676	5,579,155

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As of December 31, 2016

Allowance for loan losses:

Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$6,607	\$ 923	\$622	\$-	\$8,152
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	22,265	4,202	16,882	392	43,741

Loans:

Ending Balance	\$1,982,267	\$ 335,085	\$2,539,207	\$55,211	\$4,911,770
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	27,922	4,314	13,350	3	45,589
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	1,954,345	330,771	2,525,857	55,208	4,866,181

The following table presents details of the Company's impaired loans as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Loans which have been fully charged off do not appear in the tables.

	September 30, 2017			For the three months ended September 30, 2017		For the nine months ended September 30, 2017	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized in Period	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized in Period
(In Thousands)							
With no allowance recorded:							
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$4,671	\$4,671	\$ -	\$ 4,770	\$ 52	\$ 4,998	\$ 164
Real estate - construction	45	48	-	48	1	49	2
Real estate - mortgage:							
Owner-occupied commercial	2,366	2,532	-	2,551	37	2,584	113
1-4 family mortgage	1,752	1,752	-	1,756	22	1,781	67
Other mortgage	732	732	-	732	10	733	32
Total real estate - mortgage	4,850	5,016	-	5,039	69	5,098	212
Consumer	38	40	-	41	1	42	2
Total with no allowance recorded	9,604	9,775	-	9,898	123	10,187	380
With an allowance recorded:							
Commercial, financial and agricultural	25,734	27,719	5,725	26,129	256	27,021	800
Real estate - construction	3,283	3,283	829	3,357	14	3,369	42
Real estate - mortgage:							
Owner-occupied commercial	8,024	8,024	1,512	8,024	75	7,873	217
1-4 family mortgage	2,485	2,485	328	2,485	10	2,506	56
Other mortgage	430	980	52	974	(4)	984	21
Total real estate - mortgage	10,939	11,489	1,892	11,483	81	11,363	294
Consumer	50	50	50	50	1	39	2
Total with allowance recorded	40,006	42,541	8,496	41,019	352	41,792	1,138
Total Impaired Loans:							
Commercial, financial and agricultural	30,405	32,390	5,725	30,899	308	32,019	964
Real estate - construction	3,328	3,331	829	3,405	15	3,418	44
Real estate - mortgage:							
Owner-occupied commercial	10,390	10,556	1,512	10,575	112	10,457	330
1-4 family mortgage	4,237	4,237	328	4,241	32	4,287	123
Other mortgage	1,162	1,712	52	1,706	6	1,717	53
Total real estate - mortgage	15,789	16,505	1,892	16,522	150	16,461	506
Consumer	88	90	50	91	2	81	4

Total impaired loans	\$49,610	\$52,316	\$ 8,496	\$ 50,917	\$ 475	\$ 51,979	\$ 1,518
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	December 31, 2016			For the twelve months ended December 31, 2016	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized in Period
(In Thousands)					
With no allowance recorded:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 1,003	\$ 1,003	\$ -	\$ 992	\$ 64
Real estate - construction	938	1,802	-	1,159	3
Real estate - mortgage:					
Owner-occupied commercial	2,615	2,778	-	2,884	166
1-4 family mortgage	1,899	1,899	-	1,901	102
Other mortgage	940	940	-	965	60
Total real estate - mortgage	5,454	5,617	-	5,750	328
Consumer	3	5	-	6	-
Total with no allowance recorded	7,398	8,427	-	7,907	395
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	26,919	31,728	6,607	26,955	1,162
Real estate - construction	3,376	3,376	923	3,577	68
Real estate - mortgage:					
Owner-occupied commercial	6,924	6,924	348	6,934	362
1-4 family mortgage	972	972	274	313	19
Other mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
Total real estate - mortgage	7,896	7,896	622	7,247	381
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total with allowance recorded	38,191	43,000	8,152	37,779	1,611
Total Impaired Loans:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	27,922	32,731	6,607	27,947	1,226
Real estate - construction	4,314	5,178	923	4,736	71
Real estate - mortgage:					
Owner-occupied commercial	9,539	9,702	348	9,818	528
1-4 family mortgage	2,871	2,871	274	2,214	121
Other mortgage	940	940	-	965	60
Total real estate - mortgage	13,350	13,513	622	12,997	709
Consumer	3	5	-	6	-
Total impaired loans	\$ 45,589	\$ 51,427	\$ 8,152	\$ 45,686	\$ 2,006

Troubled Debt Restructurings (“TDR”) at September 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016 totaled \$16.4 million, \$7.3 million and \$6.7 million, respectively. At September 30, 2017, the Company had a related allowance for loan losses of \$4.0 million allocated to these TDRs, compared to \$2.3 million at December 31, 2016 and \$1.7 million at September 30, 2016. TDR activity by portfolio segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 is presented in the table below.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017		
	Pre-Modification of Outstanding Contracts	Post-Modification of Outstanding Recorded Investment	(In Thousands)	Pre-Modification of Outstanding Contracts	Post-Modification of Outstanding Recorded Investment	(In Thousands)
Troubled Debt Restructurings						
Commercial, financial and agricultural	-	\$ -	\$ -	5	\$ 7,205	\$ 7,205
Real estate - construction	-	-	-	1	997	997
Real estate - mortgage:						
Owner-occupied commercial	-	-	-	2	3,664	3,664
1-4 family mortgage	-	-	-	1	850	850
Other mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total real estate mortgage	-	-	-	3	4,514	4,514
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	\$ -	\$ -	9	\$ 12,716	\$ 12,716

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		
	Pre-Modification of Outstanding Contracts	Post-Modification of Outstanding Recorded Investment	(In Thousands)	Pre-Modification of Outstanding Contracts	Post-Modification of Outstanding Recorded Investment	(In Thousands)
Troubled Debt Restructurings						
Commercial, financial and agricultural	-	\$ -	\$ -	1	\$ 366	\$ 366
Real estate - construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate - mortgage:						
Owner-occupied commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4 family mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other mortgage	-	-	-	1	234	234
Total real estate mortgage	-	-	-	1	234	234
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	\$ -	\$ -	2	\$ 600	\$ 600

There were no TDRs which defaulted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, and which were modified in the previous twelve months (i.e., the twelve months prior to default). For purposes of this disclosure, default is defined as 90 days past due and still accruing or placement on nonaccrual status. As of September 30, 2017, the Company's TDRs have all resulted from term extensions, rather than from interest rate reductions or debt forgiveness.

NOTE 6 - EMPLOYEE AND DIRECTOR BENEFITS

Stock Options

At September 30, 2017, the Company had stock-based compensation plans, as described below. The compensation cost that has been charged to earnings for the plans was approximately \$294,000 and \$916,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and \$291,000 and \$931,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

The Company's 2005 Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan allows for the grant of stock options to purchase up to 6,150,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The Company's 2009 Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan authorizes the grant of up to 5,550,000 shares and allows for the issuance of Stock Appreciation Rights, Restricted Stock, Stock Options, Performance Shares or Performance Units. Both plans allow for the grant of incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options, and option awards are granted with an exercise price equal to the market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. The maximum term of the options granted under the plans is ten years.

The Company estimates the fair value of each stock option award using a Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. These assumptions are highly subjective and changes to them can materially affect the fair value estimate. Expected market price volatility and expected term of options are based on historical data and other factors. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U. S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

	2017	2016
Expected volatility	29.00%	29.00%
Expected dividends	0.44 %	0.64 %
Expected term (in years)	6.25	6.25
Risk-free rate	2.08 %	1.86 %

The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016 was \$11.83 and \$5.95, respectively.

The following table summarizes stock option activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In Thousands)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017:				
Outstanding at January 1, 2017	2,026,334	\$ 9.00	6.2	\$ 57,636
Granted	52,500	37.93	9.4	(35)
Exercised	(359,000)	4.97	4.2	11,590
Forfeited	(32,000)	21.96	8.4	489
Outstanding at September 30, 2017	1,687,834	10.51	5.7	\$ 45,136
Exercisable at September 30, 2017	810,736	\$ 5.22	4.2	\$ 25,971
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016:				
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	2,498,834	\$ 6.66	6.3	\$ 42,743
Granted	234,000	19.98	9.5	1,398
Exercised	(656,500)	4.25	4.2	14,254
Forfeited	(13,000)	19.41	9.0	85
Outstanding at September 30, 2016	2,063,334	8.86	6.5	\$ 35,277
Exercisable at September 30, 2016	594,536	\$ 6.45	6.0	\$ 13,901

As of September 30, 2017, there was approximately \$2.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options. The cost is expected to be recognized on the straight-line method over the next 2.7 years.

Restricted Stock

The Company periodically grants restricted stock awards that vest upon service conditions. Dividend payments are made during the vesting period. The value of restricted stock is determined to be the current value of the Company's stock, and this total value will be recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period. As of September 30, 2017, there was \$543,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted stock. The cost is expected to be recognized evenly over the remaining 1.2 years of the restricted stock's vesting period.

The following table summarizes restricted stock activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017:		
Non-vested at January 1, 2017	118,676	\$ 8.88
Granted	7,000	38.02
Vested	(4,200)	15.74
Forfeited	(800)	15.74
Non-vested at September 30, 2017	120,676	10.29
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016:		
Non-vested at January 1, 2016	294,176	\$ 6.44
Granted	9,000	19.58
Vested	(178,500)	5.59
Forfeited	-	-
Non-vested at September 30, 2016	124,676	8.66

NOTE 7 - DERIVATIVES

The Company has entered into agreements with secondary market investors to deliver loans on a “best efforts delivery” basis. When a rate is committed to a borrower, it is based on the best price that day and locked with the investor for the customer for a 30-day period. In the event the loan is not delivered to the investor, the Company has no risk or exposure with the investor. The interest rate lock commitments related to loans that are originated for later sale are classified as derivatives. The fair values of the Company’s agreements with investors and rate lock commitments to customers as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were not material.

NOTE 8 – RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* (“ASU 2016-09”), which is intended to simplify several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption was permitted. The Company elected to early adopt the provisions of this ASU during the second quarter of 2016, and retrospectively apply the changes in accounting for stock compensation back to the first quarter of 2016. Accordingly,

the Company recognized a reduction in its provision for income taxes during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2017 of \$1.4 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, compared to \$1.2 million and \$3.5 million during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2016-09, such tax benefits were recorded as an increase to additional paid-in capital.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-07, *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323), Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting*. The amendments eliminate the requirement that when an investment qualifies for use of the equity method as a result of an increase in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence, an investor must adjust the investment, results of operations, and retained earnings retroactively on a step-by-step basis as if the equity method had been in effect during all previous periods that the investment had been held. The amendments require that the equity method investor add the cost of acquiring the additional interest in the investee to the current basis of the investor's previously held interest and adopt the equity method of accounting as of the date the investment becomes qualified for equity method accounting. The amendments require that an entity that has an available-for-sale equity security that becomes qualified for the equity method of accounting recognize through earnings the unrealized holding gain or loss in accumulated other comprehensive income at the date the investment becomes qualified for use of the equity method. The amendments became effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016. The amendments should be applied prospectively upon their effective date to increase the level of ownership interest or degree of influence that results in the adoption of the equity method. Adoption of this standard has not affected the consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-03, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (Topic 250) and Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323) – Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Announcements at the September 22, 2016 and November 17, 2016 EITF Meetings*. ASU 2017-03 provides amendments that add paragraph 250-10-S99-6 which includes the text of "SEC Staff Announcement: Disclosure of the Impact That Recently Issued Accounting Standards Will Have on the Financial Statements of a Registrant When Such Standards Are Adopted in a Future Period" (in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) Topic 11.M). Registrants are required to disclose the effect that recently issued accounting standards will have on their financial statements when adopted in a future period. In cases where a registrant cannot reasonably estimate the impact of the adoption, then additional qualitative disclosures should be considered to assist the reader in assessing the significance of the standard's impact on its financial statements. The Company has enhanced its disclosures regarding the impact recently issued accounting standards adopted in a future period will have on its accounting and disclosures.

NOTE 9 - RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue From Contracts With Customers* (Topic 606). These amendments affect any entity that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of nonfinancial assets unless those contracts are within the scope of other standards (e.g., insurance contracts or lease contracts). This ASU will supersede the revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and most industry-specific guidance, and creates a Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised 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. This ASU also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. The ASU allows for either full retrospective or modified retrospective adoption. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, *Revenue From Contracts With Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*. This ASU defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09, *Revenue From Contracts With Customers (Topic 606)*, by one year. The new guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company's revenue has been more significantly weighted towards net interest income on financial assets and liabilities, which is explicitly excluded from the scope of the new standard, and noninterest income has not been as significant. The Company is continuing to assess its revenue streams and reviewing its contracts with customers that are potentially affected by the new guidance including fees on deposits, gains and losses on the sale of other real estate owned, credit and debit card interchange fees, and credit card revenue, to determine the potential impact the new guidance is expected to have on the Company's consolidated financial statements. However, the Company's revenue recognition pattern for these revenue streams is not expected to change materially from current practice. In addition, the Company continues to follow implementation issues specific to financial institutions which are still under discussion by the FASB's Transition Resource Group. The Company is currently planning to adopt the ASU on January 1, 2018 utilizing the modified retrospective approach.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments Overall (Topic 825): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. The amendments in ASU 2016-1: (a) require equity investments (except for those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income; (b) simplify the impairment assessment of equity securities without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment; (c) eliminate the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet; (d) require public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; (e) require an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income, the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments; (f) require separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial assets on the balance sheet or the notes to the financial statements; and (g) clarify that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is evaluating the provisions of this ASU to determine the potential

impact the new standard will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The FASB issued this ASU to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet by lessees for those leases classified as operating leases under current U.S. GAAP and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public business entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early application of this ASU is permitted for all entities. The Company leases many of its banking offices under lease agreements it classifies as operating leases. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the new guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements. Management currently anticipates recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability associated with its long-term operating leases. Additionally, the inclusion of these right-of-use lease assets in our balance sheet will impact our total risk-weighted assets.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which is essentially the final rule on use of the so-called CECL model, or current expected credit losses. Among other things, the amendments in this ASU require the measurement of all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Financial institutions and other organizations will now use forward-looking information to better inform their credit loss estimates. Many of the loss estimation techniques applied today will still be permitted, although the inputs to those techniques will change to reflect the full amount of expected credit losses. In addition, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. For SEC filers, the amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019, with later effective dates for non-SEC registrant public companies and other organizations. Early adoption will be permitted for all organizations for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendments in this ASU on its consolidated financial statements, and is collecting data that will be needed to produce historical inputs into any models created as a result of adopting this ASU.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08, *Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20), Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities*. The amendments shorten the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium. Specifically, the amendments require the premium to be amortized to the earliest call date. The amendments do not require an accounting change for securities held at a discount; the discount continues to be amortized to maturity. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied on a modified retrospective basis, with a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The amendments in this ASU will not impact the Company's financial statements as it has always amortized premiums to the first call date.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Scope of Modification Accounting*. The amendments provide guidance on determining which changes to the terms and conditions of share-based payment awards require an entity to apply modification accounting under Topic 718. The guidance is effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The amendments in this ASU should be applied prospectively to an award modified on or after the adoption date. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendments in the ASU on the its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 10 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Measurement of fair value under U.S. GAAP establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes observable and unobservable inputs used to measure fair value, as of the measurement date, into three broad levels, which are described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for assets or liabilities. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs.

Level 2: Observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets, but corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs are used when little or no market data is available. The fair value hierarchy gives the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

In determining fair value, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible and also considers counterparty credit risk in its assessment of fair value.

Debt Securities. Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the hierarchy. Level 1 securities include highly liquid government securities such as U.S. Treasuries and exchange-traded equity securities. For securities traded in secondary markets for which quoted market prices are not available, the Company generally relies on pricing services provided by independent vendors. Such independent pricing services are to advise the Company on the carrying value of the securities available for sale portfolio. As part of the Company's procedures, the price provided from the service is evaluated for reasonableness given market changes. When a questionable price exists, the Company investigates further to determine if the price is valid. If needed, other market participants may be utilized to determine the correct fair value. The Company has also reviewed and confirmed its determinations in discussions with the pricing source regarding their methods of price discovery. Securities measured with these techniques are classified within Level 2 of the hierarchy and often involve using quoted market prices for similar securities, pricing models or discounted cash flow calculations using inputs observable in the market where available. Examples include U.S. government agency securities, mortgage-backed securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions and certain corporate, asset-backed and other securities. In cases where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, securities are classified in Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Impaired Loans. Impaired loans are measured and reported at fair value when full payment under the loan terms is not probable. Impaired loans are carried at the present value of expected future cash flows using the loan's existing rate in a discounted cash flow calculation, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent. Expected cash flows are based on internal inputs reflecting expected default rates on contractual cash flows. This method of estimating fair value does not incorporate the exit-price concept of fair value described in ASC 820-10 and would generally result in a higher value than the exit-price approach. For loans measured using the estimated fair value of collateral less costs to sell, fair value is generally determined based on appraisals performed by certified and licensed appraisers using inputs such as absorption rates, capitalization rates and market comparables, adjusted for estimated costs to sell. Management modifies the appraised values, if needed, to take into account recent developments in the market or other factors, such as changes in absorption rates or market conditions from the time of valuation, and anticipated sales values considering management's plans for disposition. Such modifications to the appraised values could result in lower valuations of such collateral. Estimated costs to sell are based on current amounts of disposal costs for similar assets. These measurements are classified as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy. Impaired loans are subject to nonrecurring fair value adjustment upon initial recognition or subsequent impairment. A portion of the allowance for loan losses is allocated to impaired loans if the value of such loans is deemed to be less than the unpaid balance. Impaired loans are reviewed and evaluated on at least a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly based on the same factors identified above. The amount recognized as an impairment charge related to impaired loans that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis was \$2,660,000 and \$7,967,000 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and \$3,544,000 and \$6,090,000 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

Other Real Estate Owned. Other real estate assets (“OREO”) acquired through, or in lieu of, foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at the lower of cost or fair value, less selling costs. Any write-downs to fair value at the time of transfer to OREO are charged to the allowance for loan losses subsequent to foreclosure. Values are derived from appraisals of underlying collateral and discounted cash flow analysis. Appraisals are performed by certified and licensed appraisers. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are updated periodically and assets are marked to current fair value, not to exceed the new cost basis. In the determination of fair value subsequent to foreclosure, management also considers other factors or recent developments, such as changes in absorption rates and market conditions from the time of valuation, and anticipated sales values considering management’s plans for disposition, which could result in adjustment to lower the property value estimates indicated in the appraisals. These measurements are classified as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy. A gain on the sale of OREO of \$20,000 and \$56,000 was recognized for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and a loss on the sale and write-downs of \$148,000 and \$584,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. These charges were for write-downs in the value of OREO subsequent to foreclosure and gains or losses on the disposal of OREO. OREO is classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

There were no residential real estate loan foreclosures classified as OREO as of September 30, 2017, compared to \$189,000 as of December 31, 2016.

One residential real estate loan with a balance of \$921,000 was in the process of being foreclosed as of September 30, 2017.

The following table presents the Company’s financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2017, Using				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis:	(In Thousands)				
Available-for-sale securities:					
U.S. Treasury and government sponsored agencies	\$ -	\$ 56,778		\$ -	\$ 56,778
Mortgage-backed securities	-	243,743		-	243,743

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State and municipal securities	-	134,804	-	134,804
Total assets at fair value	\$ -	\$ 435,325	\$ -	\$ 435,325

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2016, Using

Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
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Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis:

(In Thousands)

Available-for-sale securities				
U.S. Treasury and government sponsored agencies	\$ -	\$ 46,254	\$ -	\$ 46,254
Mortgage-backed securities	-	227,190	-	227,190
State and municipal securities	-	139,930	-	139,930
Corporate debt	-	9,001	-	9,001
Total assets at fair value	\$ -	\$ 422,375	\$ -	\$ 422,375

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2017, Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)			Total
	Significant Observable (Level 2)	Other Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Assets Measured on a Nonrecurring Basis:	(In Thousands)			
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,114	\$ 41,114
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	-	-	3,888	3,888
Total assets at fair value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,002	\$ 45,002

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2016, Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)			Total
	Significant Observable (Level 2)	Other Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Assets Measured on a Nonrecurring Basis:	(In Thousands)			
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,437	\$ 37,437
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	-	-	4,988	4,988
Total assets at fair value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,425	\$ 42,425

The fair value of a financial instrument is the current amount that would be exchanged in a sale between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument. Current U.S. GAAP excludes certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial instruments from its

fair value disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented may not necessarily represent the underlying fair value of the Company.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and due from banks: The carrying amounts reported in the statements of financial condition approximate those assets' fair values.

Debt securities: Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the hierarchy. Level 1 securities include highly liquid government securities such as U.S. treasuries and exchange-traded equity securities. For securities traded in secondary markets for which quoted market prices are not available, the Company generally relies on prices obtained from independent vendors. Such independent pricing services are to advise the Company on the carrying value of the securities available for sale portfolio. As part of the Company's procedures, the price provided from the service is evaluated for reasonableness given market changes. When a questionable price exists, the Company investigates further to determine if the price is valid. If needed, other market participants may be utilized to determine the correct fair value. The Company has also reviewed and confirmed its determinations in discussions with the pricing service regarding their methods of price discovery. Securities measured with these techniques are classified within Level 2 of the hierarchy and often involve using quoted market prices for similar securities, pricing models or discounted cash flow calculations using inputs observable in the market where available. Examples include U.S. government agency securities, mortgage-backed securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions, and certain corporate, asset-backed and other securities. In cases where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, securities are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Equity securities: Fair values for other investments are considered to be their cost as they are redeemed at par value.

Federal funds sold: The carrying amounts