

MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP
Form 10-Q
November 14, 2016

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, 2016

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, 2016: 2,250,707

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MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP.

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MIDDLEFIELD BANC CORP.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share data)

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 21,976	\$ 22,421
Federal funds sold	1,300	1,329
Cash and cash equivalents	23,276	23,750
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value	123,054	146,520
Loans held for sale	880	1,107
Loans	586,329	533,710
Less allowance for loan and lease losses	6,334	6,385
Net loans	579,995	527,325
Premises and equipment, net	9,921	9,772
Goodwill	4,559	4,559
Core deposit intangibles	46	76
Bank-owned life insurance	13,438	13,141
Other real estate owned	1,205	1,412
Accrued interest and other assets	5,884	7,477
TOTAL ASSETS	762,258	735,139
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 136,320	\$ 116,498
Interest-bearing demand	67,061	57,219
Money market	77,774	78,856
Savings	173,272	180,653
Time	184,915	191,221
Total deposits	639,342	624,447
Short-term borrowings	32,803	35,825
Other borrowings	9,713	9,939
Accrued interest and other liabilities	2,208	2,624
TOTAL LIABILITIES	684,066	672,835
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, no par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized, 2,636,830 and 2,263,403 shares issued; 2,250,665 and 1,877,238 shares outstanding	47,812	36,191

Retained earnings	40,282	37,236
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,616	2,395
Treasury stock, at cost; 386,165 shares	(13,518)	(13,518)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	78,192	62,304
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 762,258	\$ 735,139

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, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME				
Interest and fees on loans	\$6,459	\$5,971	\$18,949	\$17,656
Interest-bearing deposits in other institutions	15	6	42	26
Federal funds sold	7	4	16	12
Investment securities:				
Taxable interest	235	341	865	1,115
Tax-exempt interest	687	809	2,227	2,373
Dividends on stock	17	20	74	70
Total interest and dividend income	7,420	7,151	22,173	21,252
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposits	921	876	2,665	2,581
Short-term borrowings	49	30	288	100
Other borrowings	14	20	47	66
Trust preferred securities	42	33	117	85
Total interest expense	1,026	959	3,117	2,832
NET INTEREST INCOME	6,394	6,192	19,056	18,420
Provision for loan losses	105	105	315	210
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	6,289	6,087	18,741	18,210
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Service charges on deposit accounts	505	471	1,443	1,382
Investment securities gains, net	-	211	303	257
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	101	101	297	262
Gain on sale of loans	129	113	322	286
Other income	242	212	694	679
Total noninterest income	977	1,108	3,059	2,866
NONINTEREST EXPENSE				
Salaries and employee benefits	2,677	2,285	7,740	7,205

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Occupancy expense	306	305	933	945
Equipment expense	221	249	700	706
Data processing costs	334	287	928	798
Ohio state franchise tax	186	75	448	225
Federal deposit insurance expense	132	120	396	352
Professional fees	547	229	1,057	825
Loss (gain) on other real estate owned	(49)	24	(52)	72
Advertising expense	206	195	604	586
Other real estate expense	97	116	299	449
Directors fees	102	98	330	343
Core deposit intangible amortization	10	10	30	30
Appraiser fees	114	97	334	327
ATM fees	102	89	296	295
Other expense	677	490	1,872	1,539
Total noninterest expense	5,662	4,669	15,915	14,697
Income before income taxes	1,604	2,526	5,885	6,379
Income taxes	261	544	1,129	1,264
NET INCOME	\$1,343	\$1,982	\$4,756	\$5,115
EARNINGS PER SHARE				
Basic	\$0.60	\$0.96	\$2.31	\$2.49
Diluted	0.60	0.96	2.30	2.47
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER SHARE	\$0.27	\$0.27	\$0.81	\$0.80

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, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		
	2015	2016	2015	2016	
Net income		\$1,343	\$1,982	\$4,756	\$5,115
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Net unrealized holding gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities		(400)	1,416	2,153	(699)
Tax effect		137	(481)	(732)	238
Reclassification adjustment for investment securities gains included in net income		-	(211)	(303)	(257)
Tax effect		-	71	103	87
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		(263)	795	1,221	(631)
Comprehensive income		\$1,080	\$2,777	\$5,977	\$4,484

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, 2015	\$ 36,191	\$ 37,236	\$ 2,395	\$(13,518)	\$ 62,304
Net income		4,756			4,756
Other comprehensive income			1,221		1,221
Common stock issuance, net of offering cost (360,815 shares)	11,239				11,239
Dividend reinvestment and purchase plan (11,712 shares)	382				382
Cash dividends (\$0.81 per share)		(1,710)			(1,710)
Balance, September 30, 2016	\$ 47,812	\$ 40,282	\$ 3,616	\$(13,518)	\$ 78,192

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,	
	2016	2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$4,756	\$5,115
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	315	210
Investment securities gain, net	(303)	(257)
Depreciation and amortization	774	763
Amortization of premium and discount on investment securities	352	553
Accretion of deferred loan fees, net	(150)	(468)
Origination of loans held for sale	(15,497)	(14,740)
Proceeds from sale of loans	16,046	14,844
Gain on sale of loans	(322)	(286)
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(297)	(262)
Deferred income tax	224	397
Loss (gain) on sale of other real estate owned	(52)	72
Other real estate owned writedowns	73	56
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(139)	(481)
(Decrease) increase in accrued interest payable	(4)	58
Other, net	253	(158)
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,029	5,416
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment securities available for sale:		
Proceeds from repayments and maturities	17,896	7,530
Proceeds from sale of securities	9,115	15,284
Purchases	(1,744)	(14,876)
Increase in loans, net	(53,430)	(40,554)
Proceeds from the sale of other real estate owned	781	1,094
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance	-	(4,000)
Purchase of premises and equipment	(679)	(454)
Net cash used for investing activities	(28,061)	(35,976)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase in deposits	14,895	40,436
Decrease in short-term borrowings, net	(3,022)	(10,761)
Repayment of other borrowings	(226)	(324)

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Common stock issued	11,239	-
Stock options exercised	-	6
Proceeds from dividend reinvestment and purchase plan	382	504
Cash dividends	(1,710)	(1,645)
Net cash provided by financing activities	21,558	28,216
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(474)	(2,344)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	23,750	25,639
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$23,276	\$23,295
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest on deposits and borrowings	\$3,121	\$2,774
Income taxes	475	350
Noncash investing transactions:		
Transfers from loans to other real estate owned	\$595	\$638

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, 2015, 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, 2015. 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 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 currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the standard will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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, or the Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the standard will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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 January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. This Update applies to all entities that hold financial assets or owe financial liabilities and is intended to provide more useful information on the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. Among other things, this Update (a) requires equity investments (except 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) simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment; (c) eliminates the requirement to disclose the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost for entities that are not public business entities; (d) eliminates the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) 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; (e) requires public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; (f) requires 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; (g) requires separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (that is, securities or loans and receivables) on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements; and (h) clarifies 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. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, including not-for-profit entities and employee benefit plans within the scope of Topics 960 through 965 on plan accounting, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. All entities that are not public business entities may adopt the amendments in this Update earlier as of the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the standard will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The standard requires lessees to recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from leases on the balance sheet. A lessee should recognize in the statement of financial position a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. A short-term lease is defined as one in which (a) the lease term is 12 months or less and (b) there is not an option to purchase the underlying asset that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise. For short-term leases, lessees may elect to recognize lease payments over the lease term on a straight-line basis. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those years. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The amendments should be applied at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-04, *Liabilities – Extinguishments of Liabilities (Subtopic 405-20)*. The standard provides that liabilities related to the sale of prepaid stored-value products within the scope of this Update are financial liabilities. The amendments in the Update provide a narrow-scope exception to the guidance in Subtopic

405-20 to require that breakage for those liabilities be accounted for consistent with the breakage guidance in Topic 606. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities, certain not-for-profit entities, and certain employee benefit plans for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-05, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)*. The amendments in this Update apply to all reporting entities for which there is a change in the counterparty to a derivative instrument that has been designated as a hedging instrument under Topic 815. The standards in this Update clarify that a change in the counterparty to a derivative instrument that has been designated as the hedging instrument under Topic 815 does not, in and of itself, require designation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedge accounting criteria continue to be met. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, 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, 2017, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. An entity has an option to apply the amendments in this Update on either a prospective basis or a modified retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-06, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)*. The amendments apply to all entities that are issuers of or investors in debt instruments (or hybrid financial instruments that are determined to have a debt host) with embedded call (put) options. The amendments in this Update clarify the requirements for assessing whether contingent call (put) options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt host. An entity performing the assessment under the amendments in this Update is required to assess the embedded call (put) options solely in accordance with the four-step decision sequence. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For entities other than public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-07, *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323)*. The Update affects all entities that have an investment that becomes qualified for the equity method of accounting as a result of an increase in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence. The amendments in this Update 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. Therefore, upon qualifying for the equity method of accounting, no retroactive adjustment of the investment is required. The amendments in this Update 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 in this Update are 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 increases in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence that result in the adoption of the equity method. Earlier application is permitted. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. The amendments in this Update affect entities with transactions included within the scope of Topic 606, which includes entities that enter into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services (that are an output of the entity's ordinary activities) in exchange for consideration. The amendments in this Update do not change the core principle of the guidance in Topic 606; they simply clarify the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. The amendments in this Update are intended to improve the operability and understandability of the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. The amendments in this Update affect the guidance in ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, which is not yet effective. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments in this Update are the same as the effective date and transition requirements of Update 2014-09. ASU No. 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*, defers the effective date of Update 2014-09 by one year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the standard will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*. The amendments in this Update affect all entities that issue share-based payment awards to their employees. The standards in this Update provide simplification for several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as with equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. Some of the areas for simplification apply only to nonpublic entities. In addition to those simplifications, the amendments eliminate the guidance in Topic 718 that was indefinitely deferred shortly after the issuance of FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*. This should not result in a change in practice because the guidance that is being superseded was never effective. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for any entity in any interim or annual period. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. The amendments in this Update affect entities with transactions included within the scope of Topic 606, which includes entities that enter into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services in exchange for consideration. The amendments in this Update do not change the core principle for revenue recognition in Topic 606. Instead, the amendments provide (1) more detailed guidance in a few areas and (2) additional implementation guidance and examples based on feedback the FASB received from its stakeholders. The amendments are expected to reduce the degree of judgment necessary to comply with Topic 606, which the FASB expects will reduce the potential for diversity arising in practice and reduce the cost and complexity of applying the guidance. The amendments in this Update affect the guidance in ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, which is not yet effective. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments in this Update are the same as the effective date and transition requirements in Topic 606 (and any other Topic amended by Update 2014-09). ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*, defers the effective date of Update 2014-09 by one year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the standard will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-11, *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605) and Derivative and Hedging (Topic 815)*, which rescinds SEC paragraphs pursuant to two SEC Staff Announcements at the March 3, 2016, Emerging Issues Task Force meeting. This Update did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, which among other things clarifies the objective of the collectability criterion in Topic 606, as well as certain narrow aspects of Topic 606. The amendments in this Update affect the guidance in ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, which is not yet effective. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments in this Update are the same as the effective date and transition requirements for Topic 606 (and any other Topic amended by Update 2014-09). ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*, defers the effective date of Update 2014-09 by one year. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments ("ASU 2016-13")*, which changes the impairment model for most financial assets. This Update is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments held by financial institutions and other organizations. The underlying premise of the Update is that financial assets measured at amortized cost should be presented at the net amount expected to be collected, through an allowance for credit losses that is deducted from the amortized cost basis. The allowance for credit losses should reflect management's current estimate of credit losses that are expected to occur over the remaining life of a financial asset. The income statement will be effected for the measurement of credit losses for newly recognized financial assets, as well as the expected increases or decreases of expected credit losses that have taken place during the period. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. With certain exceptions, transition to the new requirements will be through a cumulative effect adjustment to opening retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is adopted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the standard will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (“ASU 2016-15”), which addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing diversity in practice. Among these include recognizing cash payments for debt prepayment or debt extinguishment as cash outflows for financing activities; cash proceeds received from the settlement of insurance claims should be classified on the basis of the related insurance coverage; and cash proceeds received from the settlement of bank-owned life insurance policies should be classified as cash inflows from investing activities while the cash payments for premiums on bank-owned policies may be classified as cash outflows for investing activities, operating activities, or a combination of investing and operating activities. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all of the amendments in the same period. The amendments in this Update should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. If it is impracticable to apply the amendments retrospectively for some of the issues, the amendments for those issues would be applied prospectively as of the earliest date practicable. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the standard will have on the Company’s statement of cash flows.

NOTE 2 - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company had no unvested stock options outstanding or unrecognized stock-based compensation costs outstanding as of September 30, 2016 and 2015.

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

	2016	Weighted- average Exercise Price	2015	Weighted- average Exercise Price
Outstanding, January 1	31,949	\$ 25.03	46,451	\$ 27.90
Expired	-	-	(3,639)	37.33
Exercised	-	-	(1,025)	20.21
Outstanding, September 30	31,949	\$ 25.03	41,787	\$ 27.27
Exercisable, September 30	31,949	\$ 25.03	41,787	\$ 27.27

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,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	2,633,752	2,253,584	2,445,821	2,248,468
Average treasury stock shares	(386,165)	(189,530)	(386,165)	(189,530)
Weighted-average common shares and common stock equivalents used to calculate basic earnings per share	2,247,587	2,064,054	2,059,656	2,058,938
Additional common stock equivalents (stock options) used to calculate diluted earnings per share	8,643	8,585	8,876	9,254
Weighted-average common shares and common stock equivalents used to calculate diluted earnings per share	2,256,230	2,072,639	2,068,532	2,068,192

Options to purchase 31,949 shares of common stock, at prices ranging from \$17.55 to \$40.24, were outstanding during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016. Of those options, 24,700 were considered dilutive for the three and nine month periods based on the market price exceeding the strike price.

Options to purchase 41,787 shares of common stock, at prices ranging from \$17.55 to \$37.48, were outstanding during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. Of those options, 27,000 were considered dilutive for the three month period based on the market price exceeding the strike price. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, 27,250 options were considered dilutive.

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.

Level II: 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, 2016			Total
	Level I	Level II	Level III	
Assets measured on a recurring basis:				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ -	\$ 10,863	\$ -	\$ 10,863
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	-	87,525	-	87,525
Mortgage-backed securities in government- sponsored entities	-	21,380	-	21,380
Private-label mortgage-backed securities	-	2,068	-	2,068
Total debt securities	-	121,836	-	121,836
Equity securities in financial institutions	5	1,213	-	1,218
Total	\$ 5	\$ 123,049	\$ -	\$ 123,054

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	December 31, 2015			Total
	Level I	Level II	Level III	
Assets measured on a recurring basis:				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ -	\$ 21,629	\$ -	\$ 21,629
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	-	97,290	-	97,290
Mortgage-backed securities in government- sponsored entities	-	24,524	-	24,524
Private-label mortgage-backed securities	-	2,263	-	2,263
Total debt securities	-	145,706	-	145,706
Equity securities in financial institutions	5	809	-	814
Total	\$ 5	\$ 146,515	\$ -	\$ 146,520

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, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

The Company uses prices compiled by third party vendors.

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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, 2016			Total
	Level I	Level II	Level III	
Assets measured on a nonrecurring basis:				
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$-	\$11,102	\$11,102
Other real estate owned	-	-	1,205	1,205

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	December 31, 2015			Total
	Level I	Level II	Level III	
Assets measured on a nonrecurring basis:				
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$-	\$12,848	\$12,848
Other real estate owned	-	-	1,412	1,412

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:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Quantitative Information about Level III Fair Value Measurements			
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
September 30, 2016				
Impaired loans	\$7,743	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	3.1% to 7.0% (5.0%)
	3,359	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	0.0% to 55.7% (34.6%)

Other real estate owned \$1,205 Appraisal of collateral (1) Appraisal adjustments (2) 0.0% to 10.0% (7.3%)

Quantitative Information about Level III Fair Value Measurements

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
December 31, 2015				
Impaired loans	\$6,867	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	3.1% to 7.9% (5.0%)
	5,981	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	0.0% to 87.1% (23.3%)
Other real estate owned	\$1,412	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	0% to 10.0% (7.3%)

(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 (2) 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, 2016				Total Fair Value
	Carrying Value	Level I	Level II	Level III	
	(Dollar amounts in thousands)				
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$23,276	\$23,276	\$-	\$-	\$23,276
Investment securities					
Available for sale	123,054	5	123,049	-	123,054
Loans held for sale	880	-	880	-	880
Net loans	579,995	-	-	586,739	586,739
Bank-owned life insurance	13,438	13,438	-	-	13,438
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,887	1,887	-	-	1,887
Accrued interest receivable	2,526	2,526	-	-	2,526
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	\$639,342	\$454,427	\$-	\$188,668	\$643,095
Short-term borrowings	32,803	32,803	-	-	32,803
Other borrowings	9,713	-	-	10,003	10,003
Accrued interest payable	391	391	-	-	391
	December 31, 2015				
	Carrying Value	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total Fair Value
	(Dollar amounts in thousands)				
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$23,750	\$23,750	\$-	\$-	\$23,750
Investment securities					
Available for sale	146,520	5	146,515	-	146,520
Loans held for sale	1,107	-	1,107	-	1,107
Net loans	527,325	-	-	534,021	534,021
Bank-owned life insurance	13,141	13,141	-	-	13,141
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,887	1,887	-	-	1,887
Accrued interest receivable	2,387	2,387	-	-	2,387
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	\$624,447	\$433,226	\$-	\$191,747	\$624,973

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Short-term borrowings	35,825	35,825	-	-	35,825
Other borrowings	9,939	-	-	10,063	10,063
Accrued interest payable	395	395	-	-	395

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 fair 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, 2016 and 2015, respectively:

	Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities
(Dollars in thousands)	
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$ 2,395
Other comprehensive income before reclassification	1,421
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(200)
Period change	1,221
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 3,616
Balance as of June 30, 2016	\$ 3,879
Other comprehensive income before reclassification	(263)
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	-
Period change	(263)
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 3,616
	Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities
(Dollars in thousands)	
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 as of 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

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, 2016 and 2015, respectively:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (a) For the Three Months Ended		Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
Details about other comprehensive income	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	\$ -	\$ 211	Investment securities gains, net
	-	(71))Income taxes
	\$ -	\$ 140	Net of tax

(Dollars in thousands)	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (a) For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
Details about other comprehensive income			
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	\$ 303	\$ 257	Investment securities gains, net
	(103)	(87)	Income taxes
	\$ 200	\$ 170	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, 2016			
	Gross Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. government agency securities	\$10,516	\$ 359	\$ (12)	\$10,863
Obligations of states and political subdivisions:				
Taxable	1,616	186	-	1,802
Tax-exempt	81,829	3,899	(5)	85,723
Mortgage-backed securities in government-sponsored entities	20,939	485	(44)	21,380

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Private-label mortgage-backed securities	1,927	141	-	2,068
Total debt securities	116,827	5,070	(61)	121,836
Equity securities in financial institutions	750	468	-	1,218
Total	\$117,577	\$ 5,538	\$ (61)	\$123,054

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	December 31, 2015			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
U.S. government agency securities	\$21,655	\$ 245	\$ (271)) \$21,629
Obligations of states and political subdivisions:				
Taxable	1,989	134	-) 2,123
Tax-exempt	91,940	3,402	(175)) 95,167
Mortgage-backed securities in government-sponsored entities	24,480	316	(272)) 24,524
Private-label mortgage-backed securities	2,079	184	-) 2,263
Total debt securities	142,143	4,281	(718)) 145,706
Equity securities in financial institutions	750	64	-) 814
Total	\$142,893	\$ 4,345	\$ (718)) \$146,520

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities at September 30, 2016, 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.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$2,842	\$2,879
Due after one year through five years	9,132	9,500
Due after five years through ten years	12,916	13,510
Due after ten years	91,937	95,947
Total	\$116,827	\$121,836

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

For the	For the Nine
Three	Months

	Months	Ended September		
		30,		
	Ended			
	September			
	30,			
	2016	2016	2015	
	2015			
Proceeds from sales	\$-	\$11,973	\$9,115	\$15,284
Gross realized gains	-	233	306	373
Gross realized losses	-	(22)	(3)	(116)

Investment securities with an approximate carrying value of \$64.7 million and \$68.8 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, were pledged to secure deposits and other purposes as required by law.

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.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	September 30, 2016					
	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	\$2,000	\$ -	\$1,465	\$ (12)	\$3,465	\$ (12)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions						
Tax-exempt Mortgage-backed securities in government-sponsored entities	608	-	-	(5)	608	(5)
Private-label mortgage-backed securities	-	-	4,709	(44)	4,709	(44)
Total	\$2,683	\$ -	\$6,174	\$ (61)	\$8,857	\$ (61)

	December 31, 2015					
	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	\$3,818	\$ (57)	\$10,872	\$ (214)	\$14,690	\$ (271)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions						
Tax-exempt Mortgage-backed securities in government-sponsored entities	1,268	(9)	9,394	(166)	10,662	(175)
Total	8,725	(86)	6,685	(186)	15,410	(272)
Total	\$13,811	\$ (152)	\$26,951	\$ (566)	\$40,762	\$ (718)

There were 9 securities considered temporarily impaired at September 30, 2016.

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 97% of the total available-for-sale portfolio as of September 30, 2016 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, 2016 and 2015, 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, 2016 or December 31, 2015 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, 2016	December 31, 2015
Commercial and industrial	\$ 59,376	\$ 42,536
Real estate - construction	17,633	22,137
Real estate - mortgage:		
Residential	258,952	232,478
Commercial	245,636	231,701
Consumer installment	4,732	4,858
	586,329	533,710
Less: Allowance for loan and lease losses	6,334	6,385
Net loans	\$ 579,995	\$ 527,325

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, Sunbury 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.

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

September 30, 2016	Commercial and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real Estate- Mortgage		Consumer installment	Total
			Residential	Commercial		
Loans:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 844	\$ 1,093	\$3,238	\$ 6,466	\$ 5	\$11,646
Collectively evaluated for impairment	58,532	16,540	255,714	239,170	4,727	574,683
Total loans	\$ 59,376	\$ 17,633	\$258,952	\$ 245,636	\$ 4,732	\$586,329

December 31, 2015	Commercial and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real estate- Mortgage		Consumer installment	Total
			Residential	Commercial		
Loans:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,808	\$ 1,787	\$3,881	\$ 6,199	\$ 6	\$13,681
Collectively evaluated for impairment	40,728	20,350	228,597	225,502	4,852	520,029
Total loans	\$ 42,536	\$ 22,137	\$232,478	\$ 231,701	\$ 4,858	\$533,710

September 30, 2016	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	\$ 184	\$ 17	\$104	\$ 239	\$ -	\$544
Collectively evaluated for impairment	329	121	2,657	2,656	27	5,790
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 513	\$ 138	\$2,761	\$ 2,895	\$ 27	\$6,334

December 31, 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	\$ 388	\$ 130	\$276	\$ 39	\$ -	\$833
Collectively evaluated for impairment	479	146	2,863	2,039	25	5,552
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 867	\$ 276	\$3,139	\$ 2,078	\$ 25	\$6,385

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 ("CRE"), 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. The decrease in the allowance for loan loss for C&I and Residential real estate loan portfolios were offset by increase in the allowance for the CRE loan portfolio.

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, 2016

Impaired Loans

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 569	\$569	\$ -
Real estate - construction	1,076	1,076	-
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	2,774	2,771	-
Commercial	1,378	1,375	-
Consumer installment	5	5	-
Total	\$ 5,797	\$5,791	\$ -
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 275	\$275	\$ 184
Real estate - construction	17	17	17
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	464	462	104
Commercial	5,088	5,078	239
Consumer installment	-	-	-
Total	\$ 5,849	\$5,837	\$ 544
Total:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 844	\$844	\$ 184
Real estate - construction	1,093	1,093	17
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	3,238	3,233	104
Commercial	6,466	6,453	239
Consumer installment	5	5	-

Total	\$ 11,646	\$11,628	\$ 544
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December 31, 2015

Impaired Loans

	Recorded Investment	Balance Principal Balance	Related Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 1,027	\$1,025	\$ -
Real estate - construction	1,657	1,651	-
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	2,445	2,443	-
Commercial	2,337	2,335	-
Consumer installment	6	6	-
Total	\$ 7,466	\$7,454	\$ -
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 781	\$781	\$ 388
Real estate - construction	130	130	130
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	1,436	1,436	276
Commercial	3,862	3,846	39
Consumer installment	-	-	-
Total	\$ 6,215	\$6,199	\$ 833
Total:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 1,808	\$1,806	\$ 388
Real estate - construction	1,787	1,781	130
Real estate - mortgage:			
Residential	3,881	3,879	276
Commercial	6,199	6,181	39
Consumer installment	6	6	-
Total	\$ 13,681	\$13,653	\$ 833

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

	For the Three Months Ended	For the Nine Months Ended
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2016

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	Average Interest Recorded Income InvestmenRecognized	Average Interest Recorded Income InvestmenRecognized
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Total:

Commercial and industrial	\$864	\$ 4	\$1,218	\$ 9
Real estate - construction	1,105	3	1,404	22
Real estate - mortgage:				
Residential	3,389	-	3,660	36
Commercial	7,939	8	7,449	115
Consumer installment	5	-	6	-
	\$13,302	\$ 15	\$13,737	\$ 182

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	For the Three Months Ended		For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2015		September 30, 2015	
	Average Interest Recorded Income Investment Recognized		Average Interest Recorded Income Investment Recognized	
Total:				
Commercial and industrial	\$1,480	\$ 21	\$1,354	\$ 73
Real estate - construction	2,347	28	2,614	94
Real estate - mortgage:				
Residential	4,195	43	4,514	128
Commercial	5,476	71	4,871	200
Consumer installment	6	-	6	-
	\$13,504	\$ 163	\$13,359	\$ 495

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, 2016					
Commercial and industrial	\$57,954	\$ 445	\$ 977	\$ -	\$59,376
Real estate - construction	17,448	144	24	17	17,633
Real estate - mortgage:					
Residential	252,783	433	5,376	-	258,952
Commercial	237,916	3,141	4,579	-	245,636
Consumer installment	4,723	-	9	-	4,732
Total	\$540,188	\$ 4,163	\$ 11,325	\$ 17	\$586,329

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total Loans
December 31, 2015					
Commercial and industrial	\$40,560	\$ 242	\$ 1,734	\$ -	\$42,536
Real estate - construction	22,007	-	-	130	22,137
Real estate - mortgage:					
Residential	225,945	728	5,805	-	232,478
Commercial	219,331	4,327	8,043	-	231,701
Consumer installment	4,854	-	4	-	4,858
Total	\$512,697	\$ 5,297	\$ 15,586	\$ 130	\$533,710

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 the principal balance.

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, 2016						
Commercial and industrial	\$58,889	\$59	\$92	\$336	\$487	\$59,376
Real estate - construction	17,633	-	-	-	-	17,633
Real estate - mortgage:						
Residential	257,068	1,052	547	285	1,884	258,952
Commercial	244,771	121	-	744	865	245,636
Consumer installment	4,656	76	-	-	76	4,732
Total	\$583,017	\$1,308	\$639	\$1,365	\$3,312	\$586,329

	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days+ Past Due	Total Past Due	Total Loans
December 31, 2015						
Commercial and industrial	\$41,544	\$225	\$26	\$741	\$992	\$42,536
Real estate - construction	22,137	-	-	-	-	22,137
Real estate - mortgage:						
Residential	229,725	1,482	92	1,179	2,753	232,478
Commercial	230,903	189	-	609	798	231,701
Consumer installment	4,837	16	3	2	21	4,858
Total	\$529,146	\$1,912	\$121	\$2,531	\$4,564	\$533,710

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

	September 30, 2016 Nonaccrual	90+ Days Past Due and Accruing
Commercial and industrial	\$ 920	\$ -
Real estate - construction	17	-
Real estate - mortgage:		
Residential	3,822	-
Commercial	1,730	-
Consumer installment	-	-
Total	\$ 6,490	\$ -

	December 31, 2015 Nonaccrual	90+ Days Past Due and Accruing
Commercial and industrial	\$ 1,450	\$ -
Real estate - construction	130	-
Real estate - mortgage:		
Residential	4,122	-
Commercial	1,842	-
Consumer installment	1	2

Total \$ 7,545 \$ 2

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, 2015	\$ 867	\$ 276	\$ 3,139	\$ 2,078	\$ 25	\$6,385
Charge-offs	(197)	-	(394)	(70)	(18)	(679)
Recoveries	51	-	113	140	9	313
Provision	(208)	(138)	(97)	747	11	315
ALLL balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 513	\$ 138	\$ 2,761	\$ 2,895	\$ 27	\$6,334
	Commercial				Consumer	Total

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	and industrial	Real estate- construction	Real estate- residential	Real estate- commercial mortgage	installment	
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 June 30, 2016	\$ 484	\$ 159	\$ 2,788	\$ 2,909	\$ 26	\$6,366
Charge-offs	(74)	-	(149)	-	(3)	(226)
Recoveries	4	-	82	-	3	89
Provision	99	(21)	40	(14)	1	105
ALLL balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 513	\$ 138	\$ 2,761	\$ 2,895	\$ 27	\$6,334

	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

For the three months ended September 30, 2016 there were no troubled debt restructurings. The following tables summarize troubled debt restructurings (in thousands):

Troubled Debt Restructurings	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016				
	Number of Contracts			Pre-Modification	Post-Modification
	Term			Outstanding Recorded	Outstanding Recorded
	Modification	Other	Total	Investment	Investment
Commercial and industrial	2	-	2	\$ 169	\$ 169
Residential real estate	1	-	1	58	58
Commercial real estate	1	-	1	311	311
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-

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

Troubled Debt Restructurings	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015				
	Number of Contracts			Pre-Modification	Post-Modification
	Term			Outstanding Recorded	Outstanding Recorded
	Modification	Other	Total	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

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

For the
Three
Months

Ended
September
30, 2016
Number
of
Troubled Debt Restructurings subsequently defaulted
Contracts