

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANCORP INC

Form 10-K

March 02, 2011

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**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549  
FORM 10-K**

**Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010**

or

**Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
Commission File Number 0-14492  
FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANCORP, INC.**

OHIO

34-1469491

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer  
Identification No.)

307 North Defiance Street  
Archbold, Ohio

43502

(Address of principal  
Executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (419) 446-2501  
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class  
None

Name of each exchange on  
which registered  
None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:  
Common shares without par value

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.  
Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes  No

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 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 Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. 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 definitions 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

Smaller reporting  
company

(Do not check if a smaller  
reporting company)

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

As of June 30, 2010, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$86,373,431.65

As of February 25, 2011, the Registrant had 5,200,000 shares of common stock issued of which 4,693,969 shares are outstanding.

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Part III of Form 10-K Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Farmers & Merchants Bancorp, Inc.

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Statements contained in this portion of the Company's annual report may be forward-looking statements, as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of such words as intend, believe, expect, anticipate, should, planned, estimated, and potential. Such forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, but may differ materially from

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those currently anticipated due to a number of factors, which include, but are not limited to, factors discussed in documents filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time. Other factors which could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries which include, but are not limited to, changes in interest rates, general economic conditions, legislative and regulatory changes, monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Government, including policies of the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, the quality and composition of the loan or investment portfolios, demand for loan products, deposit flows, competition, demand for financial services in the Bank's market area, changes in relevant accounting principles and guidelines and other factors over which management has no control. The forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this report, and the Company assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking statements or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

**PART 1.**

**ITEM 1. BUSINESS**

**General**

Farmers & Merchants Bancorp, Inc. (Company) is a bank holding company incorporated under the laws of Ohio in 1985. Our primary subsidiary, The Farmers & Merchants State Bank (Bank) is a community bank operating in Northwest Ohio since 1897. We report our financial condition and net income on a consolidated basis and we report only one segment.

Our executive offices are located at 307 North Defiance Street, Archbold, Ohio 43502, and our telephone number is (419) 446-2501.

For a discussion of the general development of the Company's business throughout 2010, please see the portion of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations captioned 2010 in Review .

**Nature Of Activities**

The Bank's primary service area, Ohio, continued to experience high but declining unemployment. After reaching a high of 11% unemployment in March, 2010, the unemployment rate decreased in each of the ensuing months and closed the year at 9.6%. The agricultural industry continued its strong performance in 2010. Steel and trucking showed renewed strength early in the year and provided a portent of an improving economy. 1-4 family residential and construction remain weak. The Consumer Confidence increased from an average of 45% in 2009 to 53% in 2010 and January, 2011 topped 60%.

The Farmers & Merchants State Bank engages in general commercial banking business. Their activities include commercial, agricultural and residential mortgage, consumer and credit card lending activities. Because the Bank's offices are located in Northwest Ohio and Northeast Indiana, a substantial amount of the loan portfolio is comprised of loans made to customers in the farming industry for such things as farm land, farm equipment, livestock and operating loans for seed, fertilizer, and feed. Other types of lending activities include loans for home improvements, and loans for such items as autos, trucks, recreational vehicles, motorcycles, etc.

The Bank also provides checking account services, as well as savings and time deposit services such as certificates of deposits. In addition ATM's (automated teller machines) are provided at most branch locations along with other independent locations such as major employers and hospitals in the market area. The Bank has custodial services for IRA's (Individual Retirement Accounts) and HSA's (Health Savings Accounts). The Bank provides on-line banking access for consumer and business customers. For consumers, this includes bill-pay and on-line statement opportunities. For business customers, it provides the option of electronic transaction origination such as wire and ACH file transmittal. In addition the Bank offers remote deposit capture or electronic deposit processing.

The Bank's underwriting policies, exercised through established procedures, facilitate operating in a safe and sound manner in accordance with supervisory and regulatory guidance. Within this sphere of safety and soundness, the Bank's practice has been not to promote innovative, unproven credit products which may not be in the best

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interest of the Bank or its customers. The Bank does offer a hybrid loan. Hybrid loans are loans that start as a fixed rate mortgage but after a set number of years automatically adjust to an adjustable rate mortgage. The Bank offers a three year fixed rate mortgage after which the interest rate will adjust annually. The majority of the Bank's adjustable rate mortgages are of this type. In order to offer longer term fixed rate mortgages, the Bank does participate in the Freddie Mac, Farmer Mac and Small Business Lending programs. The Bank also retains the servicing on these partially or 100% sold loans. In order for the customer to participate in these programs they must meet the requirements established by these agencies.

The Bank does not fund sub-prime loans. Sub-prime loans are characterized as a lending program or strategy that target borrowers who pose a significantly higher risk of default than traditional retail banking customers.

Following are the characteristics and underwriting criteria for each major type of loan the Bank offers:

**Commercial Real Estate:** Construction, purchase, and refinance of business purpose real estate. Risks include loan amount in relation to construction delays and overruns, vacancies, collateral value subject to market value fluctuations, interest rate, market demands, borrower's ability to repay in orderly fashion, and others. The Bank does employ stress testing on higher balance loans to mitigate risk by ensuring the customer's ability to repay in a changing rate environment before granting loan approval.

**Agricultural Real Estate:** Purchase of farm real estate or for permanent improvements to the farm real estate. Cash flow from the farm operation is the primary repayment source and is therefore subject to the financial success of the farm operation.

**Consumer Real Estate:** Purchase, refinance, or equity financing of one to four family owner occupied dwelling. Success in repayment is subject to borrower's income, debt level, character in fulfilling payment obligations, employment, and other factors.

**Commercial/Industrial:** Loans to proprietorships, partnerships, or corporations to provide temporary working capital and seasonal loans as well as long term loans for capital asset acquisition. Risks include adequacy of cash flow, reasonableness of profit projections, financial leverage, economic trends, management ability, and others. The Bank does employ stress testing on higher balance loans to mitigate risk by ensuring the customer's ability to repay in a changing rate environment before granting loan approval.

**Agricultural:** Loans for the production and housing of crops, fruits, vegetables, and livestock or to fund the purchase or re-finance of capital assets such as machinery and equipment, and livestock. The production of crops and livestock is especially vulnerable to commodity prices and weather. The vulnerability to commodity prices is offset by the farmer's ability to hedge their position by using future contracts. The risk related to weather is often mitigated by requiring federal crop insurance.

**Consumer:** Funding for individual and family purposes. Success in repayment is subject to borrower's income, debt level, character in fulfilling payment obligations, employment, and others.

**Industrial Development Bonds:** Funds for public improvements in the Bank's service area. Repayment ability is based on the continuance of the taxation revenue as the source of repayment.

All loan requests are reviewed as to credit worthiness and are subject to the Bank's underwriting guidelines as to secured versus unsecured credit. Secured loans are in turn subject to loan to value (LTV) requirements based on collateral types as set forth in the Bank's Loan Policy. In addition, credit scores of principal borrowers are reviewed and an approved exception from an additional officer is required should a credit score not meet the Bank's Loan Policy guidelines.

**Consumer Loans:**

Maximum loan to value (LTV) for cars, trucks and light trucks vary from 90% to 110% depending on whether direct or indirect. Loans above 100% are generally due to additional charges for extended warranties and/or insurance coverage periods of lost wages or death.

Boats, campers, motorcycles, RV's and Motor Coaches range from 80%-90% based on age of vehicle. 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> mortgages on 1-4 family homes range from 75%-90% with in-house first real estate mortgages requiring private mortgage insurance on those exceeding 80% LTV.

Raw land LTV maximum ranges from 65%-75% depending on whether or not the property has been improved.





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Commercial/Agriculture:

Real Estate:

Maximum LTVs range from 70%-80% depending on type.

Accounts Receivable:

Up 80% LTV

Inventory:

Agriculture:

Livestock and grain up to 80% LTV, crops (insured) up to 75% and Warehouse Receipts up to 87%

Commercial:

Maximum LTV of 50% on raw and finished goods

Used vehicles, new recreational vehicles and manufactured homes not to exceed (NTE) 80% LTV

Equipment:

New not to exceed 80% of invoice, used NTE 50% of listed book or 75% of appraised value

Restaurant equipment up to 35% of market value

Heavy trucks, titled trailers and NTE 75% LTV and aircraft up to 75% of appraised value

We also provide checking account services, as well as savings and time deposit services such as certificates of deposits. In addition, ATM's (automated teller machines) are also provided at our Ohio offices in Archbold, Wauseon, Stryker, West Unity, Bryan, Delta, Napoleon, Montpelier, Swanton, Defiance, and Perrysburg, along with ones at our Auburn and Angola, Indiana offices. Two ATM's are located at Sauder Woodworking Co., Inc., a major employer in Archbold. Additional locations in Ohio are at Northwest State Community College, Archbold; Community Hospitals of Williams County, Bryan; Fairlawn Haven Wyse Commons, Archbold; R&H Restaurant, Fayette; Delta Eagles, Bryan Eagles; Sauder Village, Archbold; Fulton County Health Center, Wauseon; downtown Defiance; and a mobile trailer ATM. In Indiana, four additional ATM's are located at St. Joe; at Kaiser's Supermarket and Therma-Tru in Butler; and at DeKalb Memorial Hospital in Auburn.

F&M Investment Services, the brokerage department of the Bank, opened for business in April, 1999. Securities are offered through Raymond James Financial Services, Inc.

The Company is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. Our subsidiary bank is in turn regulated and examined by the Ohio Division of Financial Institutions, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The activities of our bank subsidiary are also subject to other federal and state laws and regulations.

The Bank's primary market includes communities located in the Ohio counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Williams, and Wood. The commercial banking business in this market is highly competitive, with approximately 17 other depository institutions currently doing business in the Bank's primary market. In our banking activities, we compete directly with other commercial banks, credit unions, farm credit services, and savings and loan institutions in each of our operating localities. In a number of our locations, we compete against entities which are much larger than us. The primary factors in competing for loans and deposits are the rates charged as well as location and quality of the services provided. On December 31, 2007, the Bank acquired the Knisely Bank of Indiana, expanding its market with the addition of offices in Butler and Auburn, Indiana, both located in DeKalb County. An additional office was opened in the summer of 2008 in Angola, Indiana, located in Steuben County. On July 9, 2010 the Bank purchased a branch office in Hicksville, Ohio shortening the distance between our Ohio and Indiana office.

At December 31, 2010, we had 248 full time equivalent employees. The employees are not represented by a collective bargaining unit. We provide our employees with a comprehensive benefit program, some of which are contributory. We consider our employee relations to be excellent.

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**Supervision and Regulation**

**General**

The Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio. The business in which the Company and its subsidiary are engaged is subject to extensive supervision, regulation and examination by various bank regulatory authorities. The supervision, regulation and examination to which the Company and its subsidiary are subject are intended primarily for the protection of depositors and the deposit insurance funds that insure the deposits of banks, rather than for the protection of shareholders.

Several of the more significant regulatory provisions applicable to banks and bank holding companies to which the Company and its subsidiary are subject are discussed below, along with certain regulatory matters concerning the Company and its subsidiary. To the extent that the following information describes statutory or regulatory provisions, it is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statutory provisions. Any change in applicable law or regulation may have a material effect on the business and prospects of the Company and its subsidiary.

**Regulatory Agencies**

The Company is a registered bank holding company and is subject to inspection, examination and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve Board) pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.

The Bank is an Ohio chartered commercial bank. It is subject to regulation and examination by both the Ohio Division of Financial Institutions (ODFI) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

**Holding Company Activities**

As a bank holding company incorporated and doing business within the State of Ohio, the Company is subject to regulation and supervision under the Bank Holding Act of 1956, as amended (the Act). The Company is required to file with the Federal Reserve Board on quarterly basis information pursuant to the Act. The Federal Reserve Board may conduct examinations or inspections of the Company and its subsidiary.

The Company is required to obtain prior approval from the Federal Reserve Board for the acquisition of more than five percent of the voting shares or substantially all of the assets of any bank or bank holding company. In addition, the Company is generally prohibited by the Act from acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than five percent of the voting shares of any company which is not a bank or bank holding company and from engaging directly or indirectly in activities other than those of banking, managing or controlling banks or furnishing services to its subsidiaries. The Company may, however, subject to the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board, engage in, or acquire shares of companies engaged in activities which are deemed by the Federal Reserve Board by order or by regulation to be so closely related to banking or managing and controlling a bank as to be a proper activity.

On November 12, 1999, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the GLB Act) was enacted into law. The GLB Act made sweeping changes with respect to the permissible financial services which various types of financial institutions may now provide. The Glass-Steagall Act, which had generally prevented banks from affiliation with securities and insurance firms, was repealed. Pursuant to the GLB Act, bank holding companies may elect to become a financial holding company, provided that all of the depository institution subsidiaries of the bank holding company are well capitalized and well managed under applicable regulatory standards.

Under the GLB Act, a bank holding company that has elected to become a financial holding company may affiliate with securities firms and insurance companies and engage in other activities that are financial in nature. Activities that are financial in nature include securities underwriting, dealing and market-making, sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies, insurance underwriting and agency, merchant banking, and activities that the Federal Reserve Board has determined to be closely related to banking. No Federal Reserve Board approval is required for the Company to acquire a company, other than a bank holding company, bank or savings association, engaged in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to activities that are financial in nature, as determined by the Federal Reserve

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Board. Prior Federal Reserve Board approval is required before the Company may acquire the beneficial ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares, or substantially all of the assets, of a bank holding company, bank or savings association. If any subsidiary bank of the Company ceases to be well capitalized or well managed under applicable regulatory standards, the Federal Reserve Board may, among other actions, order the Company to divest the subsidiary bank. Alternatively, the Company may elect to conform its activities to those permissible for a bank holding company that is not also a financial holding company. If any subsidiary bank of the Company receives a rating under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 of less than satisfactory, the Company will be prohibited from engaging in new activities or acquiring companies other than bank holding companies, banks or savings associations. The Company has not elected to become a financial holding company and has no current intention of making such an election.

### **Affiliate Transactions**

Various governmental requirements, including Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act, limit borrowings by holding companies and non-bank subsidiaries from affiliated insured depository institutions, and also limit various other transactions between holding companies and their non-bank subsidiaries, on the one hand, and their affiliated insured depository institutions on the other. Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act also generally requires that an insured depository institution's loan to its non-bank affiliates be secured, and Section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act generally requires that an insured depository institution's transactions with its non-bank affiliates be on arms-length terms.

### **Interstate Banking and Branching**

Under the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act ( Riegle-Neal ), subject to certain concentration limits and other requirements, adequately capitalized bank holding companies such as the Company are permitted to acquire banks and bank holding companies located in any state. Any bank that is a subsidiary of a bank holding company is permitted to receive deposits, renew time deposits, close loans, service loans and receive loan payments as an agent for any other bank subsidiary of that bank holding company. Banks are permitted to acquire branch offices outside their home states by merging with out-of-state banks, purchasing branches in other states and establishing de novo branch offices in other states. The ability of banks to acquire branch offices is contingent, however, on the host state having adopted legislation opting in to those provisions of Riegle-Neal. In addition, the ability of a bank to merge with a bank located in another state is contingent on the host state not having adopted legislation opting out of that provision of Riegle-Neal. The Company could from time to time use Riegle-Neal to acquire banks in additional states.

### **Control Acquisitions**

The Change in Bank Control Act prohibits a person or group of persons from acquiring control of a bank holding company, unless the Federal Reserve Board has been notified and has not objected to the transaction. Under the rebuttable presumption established by the Federal Reserve Board, the acquisition of 10% or more of a class of voting stock of a bank holding company with a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act, such as the Company, would, under the circumstances set forth in the presumption, constitute acquisition of control of the bank holding company. In addition, a company is required to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve Board under the Bank Holding Company Act before acquiring 25% (5% in the case of an acquirer that is a bank holding company) or more of any class of outstanding voting stock of a bank holding company, or otherwise obtaining control or a controlling influence over that bank holding company.

### **Liability for Banking Subsidiaries**

Under the current Federal Reserve Board policy, a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to each of its subsidiary banks and to maintain resources adequate to support each subsidiary bank. This support may be required at times when the bank holding company may not have the resources to provide it. In the event of a bank holding company's bankruptcy, any commitment by the bank holding company to a U.S. federal bank regulatory agency to maintain the capital of a subsidiary bank would be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to priority of payment. Any depository institution insured by the FDIC can be held liable for any

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loss incurred, or reasonably expected to be incurred, by the FDIC in connection with (1) the default of a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution; or (2) any assistance provided by the FDIC to both a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution in danger of default. The Company's subsidiary bank is an FDIC-insured depository institution. If a default occurred with respect to the Bank, any capital loans to the Bank from its parent holding company would be subordinate in right of payment to payment of the Bank's depositors and certain of its other obligations.

### **Regulatory Capital Requirements**

The Company is required by the various regulatory authorities to maintain certain capital levels. Bank holding companies are required to maintain minimum levels of capital in accordance with Federal Reserve Board capital adequacy guidelines. If capital falls below minimum guideline levels, a bank holding company, among other things, may be denied approval to acquire or establish additional banks or non-bank businesses. The required capital levels and the Company's capital position at December 31, 2010 are summarized in the table included in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

### **FDICIA**

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 ( FDICIA ), and the regulations promulgated under FDICIA, among other things, established five capital categories for insured depository institutions—well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized—and requires U.S. federal bank regulatory agencies to implement systems for prompt corrective action for insured depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements based on these categories. Unless a bank is well capitalized, it is subject to restrictions on its ability to offer brokered deposits and on certain other aspects of its operations. An undercapitalized bank must develop a capital restoration plan and its parent bank holding company must guarantee the bank's compliance with the plan up to the lesser of 5% of the bank's or thrift's assets at the time it became undercapitalized and the amount needed to comply with the plan. As of December 31, 2010, the Company's banking subsidiary was well capitalized pursuant to these prompt corrective action guidelines.

### **Dividend Restrictions**

The ability of the Company to obtain funds for the payment of dividends and for other cash requirements will be largely dependent on the amount of dividends which may be declared by its banking subsidiary. Various U.S. federal statutory provisions limit the amount of dividends the Company's banking subsidiary can pay to the Company without regulatory approval. Dividend payments by the Bank are limited to its retained earnings during the current year and its prior two years. See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for the actual amount.

### **Deposit Insurance Assessments**

The deposits of the Company's banking subsidiary are insured up to regulatory limits set by the FDIC, and, accordingly in 2010, were subject to deposit insurance assessments based on the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005, as adopted and effective on April 21, 2006. The FDIC maintains the Deposit Insurance Fund ( DIF ) by assessing depository institutions an insurance premium (assessment). The amount assessed to each institution is based on statutory factors that include the balance of insured deposits as well as the degree of risk the institution poses to the DIF. The FDIC assesses higher rates to those institutions that pose greater risks to the insurance fund.

In order to recapitalize and restore the DIF, the FDIC initially established a Restoration Plan in October 2008 to return the DIF to the statutorily mandated minimum reserve ratio of 1.15 percent within five years. Since 2008 and due to the extraordinary circumstances facing the banking industry, the FDIC imposed an emergency special assessment in 2009 and has continued to make further amendments to its Restoration Plan by extending the restoration period for the DIF, increasing the premium assessments, and changing how regular deposit insurance premiums are assessed. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 ( Dodd-Frank Act ) revised the statutory authorities governing the FDIC's management of the DIF. Key requirements from the Dodd-Frank Act have resulted in the FDIC's adoption of the following proposed amendments: (1) redefined the assessment base used to calculate deposit insurance assessments to average consolidated total assets minus average

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tangible equity ; (2) raised the DIF's minimum reserve ratio to 1.35 percent and removed the upper limit on the reserve ratio; (3) revised adjustments to the assessment rates by eliminating one adjustment and adding another; and (4) revised the deposit insurance assessment rate schedules due to changes to the assessment base. Revised rate schedules and other revisions to the deposit insurance assessment rules would become effective April 1, 2011 and would be used to calculate the June 30, 2011 assessments which are due September 30, 2011. Though deposit insurance assessments maintain a risk-based approach, the FDIC's proposed changes effective April 1, 2011, impose a more extensive risk-based assessment system on large insured depository institutions with at least \$10 billion in total assets since they are more complex in nature and could pose greater risk. Due to the changes to the assessment base and assessment rates, as well as the DIF restoration time frame, the impact on the Company's future deposit insurance assessments will likely result in increased premiums in future years.

The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 provided a temporary increase in deposit insurance coverage from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor. This legislation was effective immediately upon the President's signature on October 3, 2008. The basic deposit insurance limit was set to return to \$100,000 on January 1, 2010; however, on May 20, 2009 the temporary increase was extended through December 31, 2013.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) permanently raised the standard maximum deposit insurance coverage amount to \$250,000 and made the increase retroactive to January 1, 2008. This was effective immediately upon the President's signature on July 21, 2010. The FDIC deposit insurance coverage limit applies per depositor, per insured depository institution for each account ownership category.

The FDIC Board of Directors issued a final rule on November 9, 2010 implementing a provision of the Dodd-Frank Act which temporarily provided for separate deposit insurance coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts. Funds held in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts are fully insured, without limit, and the temporary unlimited coverage is separate from, and in addition to, the deposit insurance coverage provided to depositors with respect to other accounts held at an insured depository institution. This temporary deposit insurance coverage became effective on December 31, 2010 and will terminate on December 31, 2012. A noninterest-bearing transaction account is a deposit account in which (1) interest is neither accrued nor paid, (2) depositors are permitted to make an unlimited number of transfers and withdrawals, and (3) the insured depository institution does not reserve the right to require advance notice of an intended withdrawal. As of January 1, 2013, noninterest-bearing transaction accounts will then be insured under the FDIC's general deposit insurance coverage rules. The Dodd-Frank Act provision did not include low-interest NOW (Negotiable Order of Withdrawal) Accounts or Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTAs) within the definition of noninterest-bearing transaction accounts. On December 29, 2010, the FDIC Board of Directors issued a final rule amending the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) to include IOLTAs within the definition of a noninterest-bearing transaction account thereby providing such accounts with temporary, unlimited deposit insurance coverage.

### Depositor Preference Statute

In the liquidation or other resolution of an institution by any receiver, U.S. federal legislation provides that deposits and certain claims for administrative expenses and employee compensation against the insured depository institution would be afforded a priority over general unsecured claims against that institution, including federal funds and letters of credit.

### Government Monetary Policy

The earnings of the Company are affected primarily by general economic conditions and to a lesser extent by the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve. Its policies influence, to some degree, the volume of bank loans and deposits, and interest rates charged and paid thereon, and thus have an effect on the earnings of the Company's subsidiary Bank.

### Capital Purchase Program

In response to the financial crisis affecting the banking system and financial markets, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the EESA) was signed into law on October 3, 2008 creating the Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP). As part of TARP, the U.S. Treasury established the Capital Purchase Program to provide up to

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\$700 billion of funding to eligible financial institutions through the purchase of capital stock and other financial institutions for the purpose of stabilizing and providing liquidity to the United States financial markets. The Company did not participate in the TARP Capital Purchase Program. In connection with the EESA, there have been numerous actions by the Federal Reserve Board, the United States Congress, the U.S. Treasury, the FDIC, the SEC and others to further the economic and banking industry stabilization efforts under the EESA. It remains unclear at this time what further legislative and regulatory measures will be implemented under the EESA that affect the Company.

### **Additional Regulation**

The Bank is also subject to federal regulation as to such matters as required reserves, limitation as to the nature and amount of its loans and investments, regulatory approval of any merger or consolidation, issuance or retirement of their own securities, limitations upon the payment of dividends and other aspects of banking operations. In addition, the activities and operations of the Bank are subject to a number of additional detailed, complex and sometimes overlapping laws and regulations. These include state usury and consumer credit laws, state laws relating to fiduciaries, the federal Truth-in-Lending Act and Regulation Z, the federal Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Regulation B, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and Regulation C, the federal Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E, the federal Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z, the federal Truth in Savings Act and Regulation DD, the Bank Secrecy Act, the federal Community Reinvestment Act, HUD's Real Estate Settlement Act (RESPA) regulations, anti-discrimination laws and legislation, and antitrust laws.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) signed by the President on July 21, 2010 posed a significant impact on financial regulations. Certain provisions such as the permanent increase in deposit insurance coverage had an immediate effective date. Provisions regarding rules for interchanges fees on electronic debit transactions must be effective by July 21, 2011. Other provisions which, though intended to provide regulatory relief to community banks, may require time and further analysis to evaluate the actual consequences. Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act provisions, which are conservatively estimated at more than 5,000 pages of new or expanded regulations for banks, will result in new rulemaking by the federal regulatory agencies over the next several years. Fully implementing the new and expanded regulation will involve ensuring compliance with extensive new disclosure and reporting requirements. The Dodd-Frank Act created an independent regulatory body, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau), with authority and responsibility to set rules and regulations for most consumer protection laws applicable to all banks large and small adds another regulator to scrutinize and police financial activities. Transfer to the Bureau of all consumer financial protection functions for designated laws by the other federal agencies must be completed no later than July 21, 2011. The Bureau has responsibility for mortgage reform and enforcement, as well as broad new powers over consumer financial activities which could impact what consumer financial services would be available and how they are provided. The following consumer protection laws are the designated laws that will fall under the Bureau's rulemaking authority: the Alternative Mortgage Transactions Parity Act of 1928, the Consumer Leasing Act of 1976, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act subject to certain exclusions, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Home Owners Protection Act, certain privacy provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA), the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA), the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008 (SAFE Act), and the Truth in Lending Act. Review and revision of current financial regulations in conjunction with added new financial service regulations will heighten the regulatory compliance burden and increase litigation risk for the banking industry.

### **Future Legislation**

Changes to the laws and regulations, both at the federal and state levels, can affect the operating environment of the Company and its subsidiary in substantial and unpredictable ways. The Company cannot accurately predict whether those changes in laws and regulations will occur, and, if those changes occur, the ultimate effect they would have upon the financial condition or results of operations of the Company or its subsidiary.

### **\*\*\*\*Available Information:**

The Company maintains an Internet web site at the following internet address: [www.fm-bank.com](http://www.fm-bank.com). The Company files reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Copies of all filings made with the SEC may be

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copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room, 450 Fifth Street, Washington, DC, 20549. You may obtain information about the SEC's Public Reference Room by calling (800/SEC-0330). Because the Company makes its filing with the SEC electronically, you may access such reports at the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. The Company makes available, free of charge through its internet address, copies of its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to these reports as soon as reasonable practicable after such materials have been filed with or furnished to the SEC. Copies of these documents may also be obtained, either in electronic or paper form, by contacting Barbara J. Britenriker, Chief Financial Officer of the Company at (419) 446-2501.

Please see the Consolidated Financial Statements provided under Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K for information regarding the Company's revenues from external customers, profits, and total assets for and as of, respectively, the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

**ITEM 1a. RISK FACTORS**

**Significant Competition from an Array of Financial Service Providers**

Our ability to achieve strong financial performance and a satisfactory return on investment to shareholders will depend in part on our ability to expand our available financial services. In addition to the challenge of attracting and retaining customers for traditional banking services, our competitors now include securities dealers, brokers, mortgage bankers, investment advisors and finance and insurance companies who seek to offer one-stop financial services to their customers that may include services that banks have not been able or allowed to offer to their customers in the past. The increasingly competitive environment is a result primarily of changes in regulation, changes in technology and product delivery systems and the accelerating pace of consolidation among financial services providers. If we fail to adequately address each of the competitive pressures in the banking industry, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

**Credit Risk**

The risk of nonpayment of loans is inherent in commercial banking. Such nonpayment could have an adverse effect on the Company's earnings and our overall financial condition as well as the value of our common stock. Management attempts to reduce the Bank's credit exposure by carefully monitoring the concentration of its loans within specific industries and through the loan approval process. However, there can be no assurance that such monitoring and procedures will totally mitigate the risks. Credit losses can cause insolvency and failure of a financial institution and, in such event, its shareholders could lose their entire investment. For more information on the exposure of the Company and the Bank to credit risk, see the section under Part II, Item 7 of this Form 10-K captioned "Loan Portfolio."

**Susceptibility to Changes in Regulation**

Any changes to state and federal banking laws and regulations may negatively impact our ability to expand services and to increase the value of our business. We are subject to extensive state and federal regulation, supervision, and legislation that govern almost all aspects of our operations. These laws may change from time to time and are primarily intended for the protection of consumers, depositors and the deposit insurance funds. In addition, the Company's earnings are affected by the monetary policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. These policies, which include regulating the national supply of bank reserves and bank credit, can have a major effect upon the source and cost of funds and the rates of return earned on loans and investments. The Federal Reserve influences the size and distribution of bank reserves through its open market operations and changes in cash reserve requirements against member bank deposits. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act regarding financial modernization that became effective in November, 1999 removed many of the barriers to the integration of the banking, securities and insurance industries and is likely to increase the competitive pressures upon the Bank. We cannot predict what effect such Act and any presently contemplated or future changes in the laws or regulations or their interpretations would have on us, but such changes could be materially adverse to our financial performance. For more information on this subject, see the section under Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-K captioned "Supervision and Regulation."



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### **Interest Rate Risk**

Changes in interest rates affect our operating performance and financial condition in diverse ways. Our profitability depends in substantial part on our net interest spread, which is the difference between the rates we receive on loans and investments and the rates we pay for deposits and other sources of funds. Our net interest spread will depend on many factors that are partly or entirely outside our control, including competition, federal economic, monetary and fiscal policies, and economic conditions generally. Historically, net interest spreads for other financial institutions have widened and narrowed in response to these and other factors, which are often collectively referred to as interest rate risk. Over the last few years, the Bank, along with most other financial institutions, has experienced a margin squeeze as drastic interest rate fluctuations have made it difficult to maintain a more favorable net interest spread. During 2010, the Bank's margin and spread tightened slightly as the rate environment remained low and flat. Maturities of higher rate deposits aided the decrease in cost of funds.

The Bank manages interest rate risk within an overall asset/liability framework. The principal objectives of asset/liability management are to manage sensitivity of net interest spreads and net income to potential changes in interest rates. Funding positions are kept within predetermined limits designed to ensure that risk-taking is not excessive and that liquidity is properly managed. In the event that our asset/liabilities management strategies are unsuccessful, our profitability may be adversely affected. For more information regarding the Company's exposure to interest rate risk, see Part II, Item 7A of this Form 10-K.

### **Attraction and Retention of Key Personnel**

Our success depends upon the continued service of our senior management team and upon our ability to attract and retain qualified financial services personnel. Competition for qualified employees is intense. In our experience, it can take a significant period of time to identify and hire personnel with the combination of skills and attributes required in carrying out our strategy. If we lose the services of our key personnel, or are unable to attract additional qualified personnel, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

A key component of employee retention is providing a fair compensation base combined with the opportunity for additional compensation for above average performance. In this regard, the Company and the Bank use two incentive programs. The Company uses a stock award program to recognize and incent officers of the Bank. Under the long-term incentive compensation plan, restricted stock awards may be granted to officers. The amount of shares to be granted each year is determined by the Board Compensation Committee and may vary each year in its amount of shares and the number of recipients. The Compensation Committee determines the number of shares to be awarded overall and to the Chief Executive Officer ( CEO ). The CEO then makes recommendations to the committee as to the recipients of the remaining shares. The full Board of Directors approves the action of the Committee. Since the plan's inception in 2005, all granted stock awards have utilized a three year cliff vesting feature. This is viewed as a retention aid as the awards may be forfeited should an officer leave employment during the vesting period.

A second incentive program of the Bank is based on cash compensation of which almost all employees participate (excluding commission based employees and other employees paid for specific higher paid positions, such as peak time.) A discussion of executive officer pay is incorporated within the proxy and as such, this discussion will pertain to all other employees. Non-officer employees are paid a cash incentive based on the projected overall performance of the Bank in terms of Return of Average Assets ( ROA ). The Compensation Committee determines the target performance levels on which the percentage of pay will be based. The Committee takes into account the five and ten year trend of ROA along with budget forecasted for the next year and the Bank's past year performance. The Committee also considers the predicted banking environment under which the Bank will be operating. Non-officers receive incentive pay in December of the same year based on the year-to-date base compensation through the last pay received in November.

Officers, other than executive, receive incentive pay based on additional criterion. The officers are rewarded based on overall ROA of the Bank along with individual pre-established goals. Officers, therefore, have incentive pay at risk for individual performance. The individualized goals are recommended by each officer's supervisor and are approved by an incentive committee of the Bank. The goals are designed to improve the performance of the Bank while also



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limiting the risk of a short-term performance focus. For example, a lending officer may be given two goals of which one is to grow loans within specific targets and another is tied to a specific level of past dues and charge-offs. The second goal limits the ability to be rewarded for growth at all costs along with the specific target levels within the growth goal itself. Officers in a support department may be given goals which create efficiencies, ensure compliance with procedures, or generate new fee or product opportunities. An average of four goals were given to each officer in 2010. Officers are paid cash incentives based on the year end ROA of the Bank and receive it within the first quarter of the following year. Should the ROA be forecasted to be positive but below the base target set by the Board, the officers are paid an incentive under the same basis and timing as non-officers disclosed above.

The percentages of base pay on which the incentive is calculated graduates higher as does the responsibility level of the employee and their ability to impact the financial performance of the Bank. These percentages are recommended by management to the Compensation Committee and Board for approval. The cash incentive plan along with its targets and goals are subject to modification at the Compensation Committee and Board's discretion throughout each year.

**Dividend Payout Restrictions**

We currently pay a quarterly dividend on our common shares. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to pay dividends in the future. Dividends are subject to determination and declaration by our board of directors, which takes into account many factors. The declaration of dividends by us on our common stock is subject to the discretion of our board and to applicable state and federal regulatory limitations. The Company's ability to pay dividends on its common stock depends on its receipt of dividends from the Bank. The Bank is subject to restrictions and limitations in the amount and timing of the dividends it may pay to the Company.

**Anti-Takeover Provisions**

Provisions of our Articles of Incorporation and Ohio law could have the effect of discouraging takeover attempts which certain stockholders might deem to be in their interest. These anti-takeover provisions may make us a less attractive target for a takeover bid or merger, potentially depriving shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares of common stock at a premium over prevailing market prices as a result of a takeover bid or merger.

**Operational Risks**

We are subject to certain operational risks, including, but not limited to, data processing system failures and errors, customer or employee fraud and catastrophic failures resulting from terrorist acts or natural disasters. We maintain a system of internal controls to mitigate against such occurrences and maintain insurance coverage for such risks that are insurable, but should such an event occur that is not prevented or detected by our internal controls, uninsured or in excess of applicable insurance limits, it could have a significant adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

**Limited Trading Market**

Our common stock is not listed on any exchange or The NASDAQ Stock Market. Our stock is currently quoted in the over-the-counter markets.

**ITEM 1b. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS**

None.

**ITEM 2. PROPERTIES**

Our principal office is located in Archbold, Ohio.

The Bank operates from the facilities at 307 North Defiance Street. In addition, the Bank owns the property from 200 to 208 Ditto Street, Archbold, Ohio, which it uses for Bank parking and a community mini-park area. The Bank owns

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real estate at two locations, 207 Ditto Street and 209 Ditto Street in Archbold, Ohio upon which the bank built a commercial building to be used for storage, and a parking lot for company vehicles and employee parking. The Bank also owns real estate across from the main facilities to provide for parking.

The Bank occupies an Operations Center at 622 Clydes Way in Archbold, Ohio to accommodate our growth over the years. The bank owns a parking lot in downtown Montpelier which had been provided for customer use. The bank owns a property at 204 Washington Street, St Joe, Indiana at which an ATM is located.

The Bank owns all of its office locations, with the exception of Angola, Indiana. The Angola office location is leased. Current locations of retail banking services are:

<b>Office</b>	<b>Location</b>
Archbold, Ohio	1313 S Defiance Street
Wauseon, Ohio	1130 N Shoop Avenue 119 N Fulton Street
Stryker, Ohio	300 S Defiance Street
West Unity, Ohio	200 W Jackson Street
Bryan, Ohio	929 E High Street 1000 S Main Street
Delta, Ohio	101 Main Street
Montpelier, Ohio	1150 E Main Street
Napoleon, Ohio	2255 Scott Street
Swanton, Ohio	7 Turtle Creek Circle
Defiance, Ohio	1175 Hotel Drive
Perrysburg, Ohio	7001 Lighthouse Way
Butler, Indiana	200 S Broadway
Auburn, Indiana	403 Erie Pass
Angola, Indiana	2310 N Wayne Street
Hicksville, Ohio	100 N. Main Street

All but one of the above locations have drive-up service facilities and an ATM.

**ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

There are no material pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine proceedings incidental to the business of the Bank or the Company, to which we are a party or of which any of our properties are the subject.

**ITEM 4. No longer applicable.****PART II.****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**

Our common stock is not listed on the NASDAQ stock market or any other stock exchange. While there is no established public trading market for our common stock, our shares are currently dually-quoted by various market

makers on the Pink Sheets and the Over the Counter Bulletin Board, which are both over-the-counter quotation services for participant broker-dealers.

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There are market makers that set a price for our stock; however, private sales continue to occur. The high and low sale prices were from sales of which we have been made aware by researching daily on Bloomberg.com. The high and low sale prices known to our management are as follows:

<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Stock Prices 2010</b>	
	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
1st	\$ 16.00	\$ 19.00
2nd	17.00	20.00
3rd	17.95	19.45
4th	16.95	18.75

<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Stock Prices 2009</b>	
	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
1st	\$ 17.60	\$ 20.00
2nd	17.55	20.50
3rd	19.25	20.99
4th	15.20	19.00

The Company utilizes Registrar and Transfer Company as its transfer agent.

As of February 7, 2011 there were 2,052 record holders of our common stock.

Below is a line-graph presentation comparing the cumulative total shareholder returns for the Corporation, an index for NASDAQ Stock Market (U.S. Companies) comprised of all domestic common shares traded on the NASDAQ National Market System and the NASDAQ Bank Index for the five-year period ended December 31, 2010. The chart compares the value of \$100 invested in the Corporation and each of the indices and assumes investment on December 31, 2005 with all dividends reinvested.

The Board of Directors recognizes that the market price of stock is influenced by many factors, only one of which is performance. The stock price performance shown on the graph is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

**I. Year 2005 as the Base**

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
FMSB	100.00	102.11	95.40	97.31	84.16	94.87
NASDAQ COMPOSITE	100.00	110.33	121.98	74.11	106.34	124.87
NASDAQ-BANK INDEX	100.00	113.65	91.88	73.53	62.73	70.25

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Dividends are declared and paid quarterly. Per share dividends declared for the years ended 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	<b>1st Quarter</b>	<b>2nd Quarter</b>	<b>3rd Quarter</b>	<b>4th Quarter</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.73
2009	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.72

The ability of the Company to pay dividends is limited by the dividend that the Company receives from the Bank. The Bank may pay as dividends to the Company its retained earnings during the current year and its prior two years.

Currently, such limitation on the payment of dividends from the Bank to the Company does not materially restrict the Company's ability to pay dividends to its shareholders.

Dividends declared during 2010 were \$0.73 per share totaling \$3.44 million, 1.39% higher than 2009 declared dividends of \$0.72 per share. During 2010, the Company purchased 48,130 shares and awarded 10,150 shares to 53 employees and 1,575 shares were forfeited under its long term incentive plan. At year end, 2010, the Company held 477,106 shares in Treasury stock and 28,925 in unearned stock awards.

Dividends declared during 2009 were \$0.72 per share totaling \$3.41 million, 5.88% higher than 2008 declared dividends of \$0.68 per share. During 2009, the Company purchased 28,907 shares and awarded 10,000 restricted shares to 49 employees under its long term incentive plan. 350 shares were forfeited during 2009. At year end 2009, the Company held 437,551 shares in Treasury stock and 27,775 in unearned stock awards.

The Company continues to have a strong capital base and to maintain regulatory capital ratios that are significantly above the defined regulatory capital ratios. On January 21, 2011, the Company announced the authorization by its Board of Directors for the Company's repurchase, either on the open market, or in privately negotiated transactions, of up to 200,000 shares of its outstanding common stock commencing January 1, 2011 and ending December 31, 2011.

**ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total Number of Shares Purchased</b>	<b>Average Price Paid per Share</b>	<b>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs</b>	<b>Remaining Share Repurchase Authorization</b>
10/1/2010 to 10/31/2010				172,275
11/1/2010 to 11/30/2010	5,000	\$ 18.00	5,000	167,275
12/1/2010 to 12/31/2010	15,405	\$ 17.61	15,405	151,870
Total (I)	20,405	\$ 17.70	20,405	151,870

- (1) The Company purchased shares in the market pursuant to stock repurchase program publicly announced on December 18, 2009. On that date, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of 200,000 common shares between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010. 20,405 shares were repurchased in the fourth quarter. In total for 2010, 48,130 shares were repurchased.

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Certain amounts in the 2009 and 2008 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the 2010 presentation.

**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA****SUMMARY OF SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA****Summary of Consolidated Statement of Income UNAUDITED**

	(In Thousands, except share data)				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Summary of Income:					
Interest income	\$ 39,893	\$ 41,114	\$ 43,824	\$ 45,424	\$ 42,269
Interest expense	10,863	13,220	18,101	21,722	18,535
Net Interest Income	29,030	27,894	25,723	23,702	23,734
Provision for loan loss	5,325	3,558	1,787	871	525
Net interest income after provision for loan loss	23,705	24,336	23,936	22,831	23,209
Other income (expense), net	(14,342)	(15,256)	(14,763)	(12,269)	(11,966)
Net income before income taxes	9,363	9,080	9,173	10,562	11,243
Income taxes	2,382	2,475	2,450	2,828	3,107
Net income	\$ 6,981	\$ 6,605	\$ 6,723	\$ 7,734	\$ 8,136
Per Share of Common Stock:					
Earnings per common share outstanding *					
Net income	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.57
Dividends	\$ 0.730	\$ 0.720	\$ 0.680	\$ 0.640	