

CITY HOLDING CO
Form 10-Q
August 04, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For The Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2017

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For The Transition Period From _____ To _____.

Commission File Number 0-11733

CITY HOLDING COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

West Virginia

55-0619957

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

25 Gatewater Road

Charleston, West Virginia

25313

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(304) 769-1100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has (1) 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.

YesNo

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).

YesNo

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 definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company []

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

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

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

Common stock, \$2.50 Par Value – 15,617,229 shares as of August 3, 2017.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including statements in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information involves risks and uncertainties that could result in the Company's actual results differing materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, (1) the Company may incur additional loan loss provision due to negative credit quality trends in the future that may lead to a deterioration of asset quality; (2) the Company may incur increased charge-offs in the future; (3) the Company could have adverse legal actions of a material nature; (4) the Company may face competitive loss of customers; (5) the Company may be unable to manage its expense levels; (6) the Company may have difficulty retaining key employees; (7) changes in the interest rate environment may have results on the Company's operations materially different from those anticipated by the Company's market risk management functions; (8) changes in general economic conditions and increased competition could adversely affect the Company's operating results; (9) changes in other regulations and government policies affecting bank holding companies and their subsidiaries, including changes in monetary policies, could negatively impact the Company's operating results; (10) the Company may experience difficulties growing loan and deposit balances; (11) the current economic environment poses significant challenges for us and could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations; (12) deterioration in the financial condition of the U.S. banking system may impact the valuations of investments the Company has made in the securities of other financial institutions resulting in either actual losses or other than temporary impairments on such investments; (13) the effects of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and the regulations promulgated and to be promulgated thereunder, which may subject the Company and its subsidiaries to a variety of new and more stringent legal and regulatory requirements which adversely affect their respective businesses; (14) the impact of new minimum capital thresholds established as a part of the implementation of Basel III; and (15) other risk factors relating to the banking industry or the Company as detailed from time to time in the Company's reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including those risk factors included in the disclosures under the heading "Item 1A Risk Factors" of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. Forward-looking statements made herein reflect management's expectations as of the date such statements are made. Such information is provided to assist stockholders and potential investors in understanding current and anticipated financial operations of the Company and is included pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date such statements are made.

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City Holding Company and Subsidiaries

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Part I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1 - Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets

City Holding Company and Subsidiaries

(in thousands)

	(Unaudited)	
	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$54,577	\$ 62,263
Interest-bearing deposits in depository institutions	27,783	25,876
Cash and Cash Equivalents	82,360	88,139
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value	504,660	450,083
Investment securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (approximate fair value at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 - \$71,207 and \$76,445, respectively)	69,798	75,169
Other securities	16,039	14,352
Total Investment Securities	590,497	539,604
Gross loans	3,083,767	3,046,226
Allowance for loan losses	(19,063)	(19,730)
Net Loans	3,064,704	3,026,496
Bank owned life insurance	101,960	100,732
Premises and equipment, net	72,809	75,165
Accrued interest receivable	8,122	8,408
Net deferred tax asset	22,944	28,043
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	78,865	79,135
Other assets	35,138	38,681
Total Assets	\$4,057,399	\$ 3,984,403
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$688,223	\$ 672,286
Interest-bearing:		
Demand deposits	722,440	695,891
Savings deposits	797,552	822,057
Time deposits	1,069,932	1,041,419
Total Deposits	3,278,147	3,231,653
Short term borrowings:		
Federal funds purchased	46,400	64,100
Customer repurchase agreements	177,904	184,205
Long-term debt	16,495	16,495
Other liabilities	45,946	45,512
Total Liabilities	3,564,892	3,541,965

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Shareholders' Equity

Preferred stock, par value \$25 per share: 500,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock, par value \$2.50 per share: 50,000,000 shares authorized; 19,047,548 shares and 18,606,944 shares issued at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2017, less 3,430,319 and 3,478,511 shares in treasury, respectively	47,619	46,518
Capital surplus	139,972	112,873
Retained earnings	433,944	417,017
Cost of common stock in treasury	(124,943) (126,958)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale	575	(2,352)
Underfunded pension liability	(4,660) (4,660)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(4,085) (7,012)
Total Shareholders' Equity	492,507	442,438
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$4,057,399	\$3,984,403

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)
City Holding Company and Subsidiaries
(in thousands, except earnings per share data)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Interest Income				
Interest and fees on loans	\$31,115	\$29,640	\$61,219	\$58,567
Interest and dividends on investment securities:				
Taxable	3,480	2,927	6,924	5,933
Tax-exempt	686	365	1,349	722
Interest on deposits in depository institutions	17	—	20	—
Total Interest Income	35,298	32,932	69,512	65,222
Interest Expense				
Interest on deposits	3,660	3,011	7,088	5,909
Interest on short-term borrowings	187	86	344	193
Interest on long-term debt	189	167	370	331
Total Interest Expense	4,036	3,264	7,802	6,433
Net Interest Income	31,262	29,668	61,710	58,789
Provision for loan losses	510	1,122	1,191	1,661
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	30,752	28,546	60,519	57,128
Non-Interest Income				
Net gains on sale of investment securities	—	845	4,276	845
Service charges	7,074	6,564	13,805	12,867
Bankcard revenue	4,372	4,190	8,512	8,157
Trust and investment management fee income	1,612	1,371	2,998	2,647
Bank owned life insurance	968	768	2,197	1,528
Other income	895	843	1,642	1,664
Total Non-Interest Income	14,921	14,581	33,430	27,708
Non-Interest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	12,945	12,790	26,023	25,463
Occupancy and equipment	2,956	2,708	5,794	5,544
Depreciation	1,510	1,567	3,036	3,134
FDIC insurance expense	328	512	703	977
Advertising	781	778	1,514	1,495
Bankcard expenses	970	1,016	1,913	1,954
Postage, delivery, and statement mailings	504	506	1,059	1,071
Office supplies	345	366	706	719
Legal and professional fees	440	437	889	802
Telecommunications	492	431	976	859
Repossessed asset losses, net of expenses	147	53	482	341
Other expenses	2,755	3,119	5,681	6,064
Total Non-Interest Expense	24,173	24,283	48,776	48,423
Income Before Income Taxes	21,500	18,844	45,173	36,413
Income tax expense	6,812	6,303	14,459	12,169
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders	\$14,688	\$12,541	\$30,714	\$24,244

Total Comprehensive Income	\$16,742	\$15,667	\$33,641	\$30,113
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Average shares outstanding, basic	15,462	14,889	15,344	14,903
Effect of dilutive securities	25	13	25	12
Average shares outstanding, diluted	15,487	14,902	15,369	14,915
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.83	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.61
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.83	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.61
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.86

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)
City Holding Company and Subsidiaries
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Net income	\$14,688	\$12,541	\$30,714	\$24,244
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities arising during the period	3,256	5,800	8,916	10,148
Reclassification adjustment for gains	—	(845)	(4,276)	(845)
Other comprehensive income before income taxes	3,256	4,955	4,640	9,303
Tax effect	(1,202)	(1,829)	(1,713)	(3,434)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	2,054	3,126	2,927	5,869
Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	\$16,742	\$15,667	\$33,641	\$30,113

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)
City Holding Company and Subsidiaries
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
(in thousands)

	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 46,249	\$ 106,269	\$ 390,690	\$(120,104)	\$ (3,832)	\$ 419,272
Net income	—	—	24,244	—	—	24,244
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	5,869	5,869
Cash dividends declared (\$0.86 per share)	—	—	(12,890)	—	—	(12,890)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	1,161	—	—	—	1,161
Restricted awards granted	—	(1,578)	—	1,617	—	39
Exercise of 20,250 stock options	—	(204)	—	886	—	682
Purchase of 231,132 treasury shares	—	—	—	(10,018)	—	(10,018)
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 46,249	\$ 105,648	\$ 402,044	\$(127,619)	\$ 2,037	\$ 428,359

	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 46,518	\$ 112,873	\$ 417,017	\$(126,958)	\$ (7,012)	\$ 442,438
Net income	—	—	30,714	—	—	30,714
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	2,927	2,927
Cash dividends declared (\$0.88 per share)	—	—	(13,787)	—	—	(13,787)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	1,210	—	—	—	1,210
Restricted awards granted	—	(1,317)	—	1,317	—	—
Issuance of 440,604 shares of common stock	1,101	27,307	—	—	—	28,408
Exercise of 16,639 stock options	—	(101)	—	698	—	597
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 47,619	\$ 139,972	\$ 433,944	\$(124,943)	\$ (4,085)	\$ 492,507

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
City Holding Company and Subsidiaries
(in thousands)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net income	\$30,714	\$24,244
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Accretion and amortization	433	146
Provision for loan losses	1,191	1,661
Depreciation of premises and equipment	3,036	3,134
Deferred income tax expense	3,387	2,548
Net periodic employee benefit cost	225	257
Realized investment securities gains	(4,276)	(1,256)
Investment securities impairment losses	—	411
Stock-compensation expense	1,210	1,161
Excess tax benefit from stock-compensation expense	(550)	—
Proceeds from bank-owned life insurance	1,625	—
Increase in value of bank-owned life insurance	(1,228)	(1,527)
Loans originated for sale	(9,384)	(5,913)
Proceeds from the sale of loans originated for sale	11,583	5,801
Gain on sale of loans	(309)	(139)
Change in accrued interest receivable	286	(996)
Change in other assets	2,576	(18,105)
Change in other liabilities	(179)	26,321
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	40,340	37,748
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	5,576	1,256
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities available-for-sale	35,491	34,009
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities held-to-maturity	5,301	5,549
Purchases of securities available-for-sale	(89,517)	(63,458)
Net increase in loans	(40,321)	(40,883)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(3,070)	(1,391)
Disposals of premises and equipment	2,282	376
Net Cash (Used in) Investing Activities	(84,258)	(64,542)
Net increase in non-interest-bearing deposits	15,937	30,794
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits	30,573	27,806
Net (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(24,001)	(1,195)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	28,408	—
Purchases of treasury stock	—	(10,018)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	597	682
Dividends paid	(13,375)	(12,812)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	38,139	35,257
(Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,779)	8,463
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	88,139	70,113
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$82,360	\$78,576

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
June 30, 2017

Note A –Background and Basis of Presentation

City Holding Company ("City Holding"), a West Virginia corporation headquartered in Charleston, West Virginia, is a registered financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act and conducts its principal activities through its wholly-owned subsidiary, City National Bank of West Virginia ("City National"). City National is a retail and consumer-oriented community bank with 85 banking offices in West Virginia (57), Virginia (14), Kentucky (11) and Ohio (3). City National provides credit, deposit, and trust and investment management services to its customers. In addition to its branch network, City National's delivery channels include ATMs, mobile banking, debit cards, interactive voice response systems, and Internet technology. The Company's business activities are currently limited to one reportable business segment, which is community banking.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements, which are unaudited, include all of the accounts of City Holding Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"). All material intercompany transactions have been eliminated. The consolidated financial statements include all adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial condition for each of the periods presented. Such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that can be expected for the year ending December 31, 2017. The Company's accounting and reporting policies conform with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Such policies require management to make estimates and develop assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related footnotes. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016 has been derived from audited financial statements included in the Company's 2016 Annual Report to Shareholders. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles have been omitted. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the 2016 Annual Report of the Company.

Certain amounts in the financial statements have been reclassified. Such reclassifications had no impact on shareholders' equity or net income for any period.

Note B - Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)." This standard clarified the principles for recognizing revenue and developed a common revenue standard. The core principle of the standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps: (i) identify the contracts with a customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. This ASU will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. The Company's revenue is comprised of net interest income on financial assets and financial liabilities, which is explicitly excluded from the scope of ASU 2014-09, and non-interest income. ASU 2014-09 may require the Company to change how it recognizes certain components of non-interest income, but the Company does not believe it will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or disclosures. The Company anticipates adopting this standard with a cumulative effect adjustment to opening retained earnings (the modified retrospective

approach), if such adjustment is deemed to be material.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, "Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." This standard makes several modifications to Subtopic 825-10 including the elimination of the available-for-sale classification of equity investments, and requires equity investments with readily determinable fair values to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. This ASU will become effective for the Company for interim and annual periods on January 1, 2018. The adoption of ASU No. 2016-01 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)." This standard requires organizations to recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclose key information about leasing requirements for leases that were historically classified as operating leases under previous generally accepted accounting principals. This ASU

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will become effective for the Company for interim and annual periods on January 1, 2019. The Company's preliminary evaluation indicates that the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have an immaterial impact on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. However, the Company continues to evaluate the extent of the potential impact the new guidance will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, "Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share Based Accounting." This standard makes several modifications to the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences when awards are exercised or vest, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. This ASU became effective for the Company for interim and annual periods beginning on January 1, 2017. This ASU requires the Company to record all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies in the income statement and treat excess tax benefits as discrete items in the calculation of income tax expense in the period in which they occur. Under this standard, the Company also elected to account for forfeitures of share-based payments as they occur. The adoption of ASU No. 2016-09 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-10, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing." The standard was issued to clarify Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) related to: (i) identifying performance obligations; and (ii) the licensing implementation guidance. The effective date is the same as the effective date of ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)," as discussed above. ASU 2016-10 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, "Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." This standard replaces the incurred loss impairment methodology in current GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. The amendments in this update require a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The new current expected credit losses model (CECL) will apply to the allowance for loan losses, available-for-sale and held to maturity debt securities, purchased financial assets with credit deterioration and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. This ASU will become effective for the Company for interim and annual periods on January 1, 2020. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact of ASU No. 2016-13 on the Company's financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments." This amendment addresses existing diversity in practice regarding how certain receipts and payments are presented in the statement of cash flows. Issues addressed in this amendment include debt prepayment and extinguishment costs, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, proceeds from the settlement of bank-owned life insurance policies, and separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle and their classifications in the statement of cash flows. This ASU will become effective for the Company for interim and annual periods on January 1, 2018. The adoption of ASU No. 2016-15 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory." This amendment improves the accounting for the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. Issues addressed in this amendment include the recognition of income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. This ASU will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. The adoption of ASU No. 2016-16 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-20, "Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers." This amendment provides clarification for multiple aspects of Update 2014-09, "Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Accounting", including the scope of guarantee fees, impairment testing of contract costs and the accrual of advertising costs. This ASU will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. The adoption of ASU No. 2016-20 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, "Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business." This amendment clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. This ASU will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. The adoption of ASU No. 2017-01 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, "Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment." This amendment simplifies the measurement of goodwill by eliminating Step 2 from the goodwill

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impairment test. This ASU will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2020. The adoption of ASU No. 2017-04 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-07, "Compensation-Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost." This amendment requires that an employer disaggregate the service cost component from the other components of net benefit cost and also provides explicit guidance on how to present the service cost component and the other components of net benefit cost in the income statement. This ASU will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. The adoption of ASU No. 2017-07 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-08, "Receivables-Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities." The amendments in this update shorten the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium and require the premium to be amortized to the earliest call date. This ASU will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2019. The adoption of ASU No. 2017-08 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, "Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718)." This amendment provides guidance about which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting in ASU No. 2016-09. This ASU will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. The adoption of ASU No. 2016-09 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Note C –Investments

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of the Company's securities are shown in the following table (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017				December 31, 2016			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Securities available-for-sale:								
U.S. Treasuries and U.S. government agencies	\$2	\$ —	\$ —	\$2	\$3	\$ —	\$ —	\$3
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	96,517	1,927	702	97,742	83,248	594	1,474	82,368
Mortgage-backed securities:								
U.S. government agencies	373,998	1,705	5,206	370,497	335,867	1,507	6,560	330,814
Private label	785	4	—	789	941	1	—	942
Trust preferred securities	4,758	218	—	4,976	6,052	1,164	554	6,662
Corporate securities	23,921	485	149	24,257	23,925	127	478	23,574
Total Debt Securities	499,981	4,339	6,057	498,263	450,036	3,393	9,066	444,363
Marketable equity securities	2,136	2,764	—	4,900	2,136	2,095	—	4,231
Investment funds	1,525	—	28	1,497	1,525	—	36	1,489
Total Securities Available-for-Sale	\$503,642	\$ 7,103	\$ 6,085	\$504,660	\$453,697	\$ 5,488	\$ 9,102	\$450,083

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	June 30, 2017				December 31, 2016			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Securities held-to-maturity:								
Mortgage-backed securities:								
U.S. government agencies	\$65,798	\$ 1,422	\$ 13	\$ 67,207	\$71,169	\$ 1,346	\$ 70	\$ 72,445
Trust preferred securities	4,000	—	—	4,000	4,000	—	—	4,000
Total Securities								
Held-to-Maturity	\$69,798	\$ 1,422	\$ 13	\$ 71,207	\$75,169	\$ 1,346	\$ 70	\$ 76,445
Other investment securities:								
Non-marketable equity securities	\$16,039	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,039	\$14,352	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14,352
Total Other Investment Securities	\$16,039	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,039	\$14,352	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14,352

Marketable equity securities consist of investments made by the Company in equity positions of various regional community banks. Included within this portfolio are ownership positions in the following community bank holding companies: First National Corporation (FXNC) (4%) and Eagle Financial Services, Inc. (EFSI) (1.5%). Securities with limited marketability, such as stock in the Federal Reserve Bank ("Federal Reserve") and the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB"), are carried at cost and are reported as non-marketable equity securities in the table above.

Certain investment securities owned by the Company were in an unrealized loss position (i.e., amortized cost basis exceeded the estimated fair value of the securities). The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's investments aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017				December 31, 2016				
	Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Greater		Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Greater		Total
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	
Securities available-for-sale:									
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$20,643	\$ 683	\$458	\$ 19	\$21,101	\$ 702			
Mortgage-backed securities:									
U.S. Government agencies	183,030	4,803	7,873	403	190,903	5,206			
Corporate securities	—	—	2,265	149	2,265	149			
Investment funds	1,500	28	—	—	1,500	28			
Total	\$205,173	\$ 5,514	\$10,596	\$ 571	\$215,769	\$ 6,085			

	December 31, 2016				December 31, 2016				
	Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Greater		Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Greater		Total
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	
Securities available-for-sale:									
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$35,108	\$ 1,474	\$—	\$ —	\$35,108	\$ 1,474			

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Mortgage-backed securities:						
U.S. Government agencies	225,530	6,099	8,527	461	234,057	6,560
Trust preferred securities	—	—	4,971	554	4,971	554
Corporate securities	14,306	478	—	—	14,306	478
Investment funds	1,500	36	—	—	1,500	36
Total	\$276,444	\$ 8,087	\$ 13,498	\$ 1,015	\$289,942	\$ 9,102

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company had no investment impairment losses. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company had \$0.5 million in investment impairment losses. At June 30, 2017, the cumulative

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amount of credit-related investment impairment losses that have been recognized by the Company on investments that remain in the Company's investment portfolio as of that date was \$3.7 million (\$2.1 million related to the Company's debt securities and \$1.6 million related to the Company's equity securities).

Declines in the fair value of held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities below their cost that are deemed to be other-than-temporary would be reflected in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers, among other things (i) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost; (ii) the financial condition, capital strength, and near-term (within 12 months) prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the issuer such as changes in technology that may impair the earnings potential of the investment or the discontinuance of a segment of the business that may affect the future earnings potential; (iii) the historical volatility in the market value of the investment and/or the liquidity or illiquidity of the investment; (iv) adverse conditions specifically related to the security, an industry, or a geographic area; and (v) the intent to sell the investment security and if it's more likely than not that the Company will not have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis. In addition, management also employs a continuous monitoring process in regards to its marketable equity securities, specifically its portfolio of regional community bank holdings. Although the regional community bank stocks that are owned by the Company are publicly traded, the trading activity for these stocks is minimal, with trading volumes of less than 0.3% of each respective company being traded on a daily basis. As part of management's review process for these securities, management reviews the financial condition of each respective regional community bank for any indications of financial weakness.

Management has the ability and intent to hold the securities classified as held-to-maturity until they mature, at which time the Company expects to receive full value for the securities. Furthermore, as of June 30, 2017, management does not intend to sell an impaired security and it is not more than likely that it will be required to sell the security before the recovery of its amortized cost basis. The unrealized losses on debt securities are primarily the result of interest rate changes, credit spread fluctuations on agency-issued mortgage related securities, general financial market uncertainty and unprecedented market volatility. These conditions should not prohibit the Company from receiving its contractual principal and interest payments on its debt securities. The fair value is expected to recover as the securities approach their maturity date or repricing date. As of June 30, 2017, management believes the unrealized losses detailed in the table above are temporary and no additional impairment loss has been recognized in the Company's consolidated income statement. 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 will be recognized in net income in the period the other-than-temporary impairment is identified, while any noncredit loss will be recognized in other comprehensive income.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities at June 30, 2017, by contractual maturity, are shown in the following table (in thousands). Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because the issuers of the securities may have the right to prepay obligations without prepayment penalties. Mortgage-backed securities have been allocated to their respective maturity groupings based on their contractual maturity.

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Securities Available-for-Sale		
Due in one year or less	\$4,613	\$2,639
Due after one year through five years	14,247	14,423
Due after five years through ten years	80,868	79,803
Due after ten years	400,253	401,398
	\$499,981	\$498,263
Securities Held-to-Maturity		
Due in one year or less	\$—	\$—

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Due after one year through five years	—	—
Due after five years through ten years	—	—
Due after ten years	69,798	71,207
	\$69,798	\$71,207

Gross gains and gross losses realized by the Company from investment security transactions are summarized in the table below (in thousands).

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	Three months ended June 30, 2016	Six months ended June 30, 2017	2016
Gross realized gains	\$1,256	\$4,276	\$1,256
Gross realized losses	—(411)	—	(411)
Net investment security gains	\$845	\$4,276	\$845

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 the Company realized \$4.3 million of investment gains. These gains represented partial recoveries of impairment charges previously recognized on pooled trust preferred securities. As a result of these sales, the Company no longer holds any pooled trust preferred securities in its investment portfolio.

The carrying value of securities pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law approximated \$319 million and \$337 million at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Note D –Loans

The following summarizes the Company's major classifications for loans (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Residential real estate	\$1,455,578	\$1,451,462
Home equity	139,534	141,965
Commercial and industrial	197,429	185,667
Commercial real estate	1,256,736	1,229,516
Consumer	30,860	32,545
DDA overdrafts	3,630	5,071
Gross loans	3,083,767	3,046,226
Allowance for loan losses	(19,063)	(19,730)
Net loans	\$3,064,704	\$3,026,496

Construction loans of \$12.1 million and \$14.2 million are included within residential real estate loans at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Construction loans of \$20.2 million and \$12.8 million are included within commercial real estate loans at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The Company's commercial and residential real estate construction loans are primarily secured by real estate within the Company's principal markets. These loans were originated under the Company's loan policy, which is focused on the risk characteristics of residential and commercial real estate lending, including specific risks related to construction lending. Adequate consideration has been given to these loans in establishing the Company's allowance for loan losses.

Note E – Allowance For Loan Losses

Management systematically monitors the loan portfolio and the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis to provide for probable losses inherent in the portfolio. Management assesses the risk in each loan type based on historical trends, the general economic environment of its local markets, individual loan performance and other relevant factors.

Individual credits are selected throughout the year for detailed loan reviews, which are utilized by management to assess the risk in the portfolio and the adequacy of the allowance. Due to the nature of commercial lending, evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance as it relates to these loan types is often based more upon specific credit reviews, with consideration given to the potential impairment of certain credits and historical loss rates, adjusted for economic conditions and other inherent risk factors.

The following table summarizes the activity in the allowance for loan loss, by portfolio segment, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands). The allocation of a portion of the allowance in one portfolio segment does not preclude its availability to absorb losses in other portfolio segments. The following table also presents the balance in the allowance for loan loss disaggregated on the basis of the Company's impairment measurement method and the related recorded investment in loans, by portfolio segment, as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (in thousands).

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	Commercial & Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Home Equity	DDA		
					Consumer	Overdrafts	Total
Six months ended June 30, 2017							
Allowance for loan loss							
Beginning balance	\$ 4,206	\$ 6,573	\$ 6,680	\$ 1,417	\$ 82	\$ 772	\$ 19,730
Charge-offs	(110)	(282)	(884)	(239)	(29)	(1,271)	(2,815)
Recoveries	55	32	156	—	25	690	958
Provision for acquired loans	—	39	—	—	—	—	39
Provision	(59)	(205)	(695)	176	(5)	(549)	1,151
Ending balance	\$ 4,092	\$ 6,157	\$ 6,647	\$ 1,354	\$ 73	\$ 740	\$ 19,063
Six months ended June 30, 2016							
Allowance for loan loss							
Beginning balance	\$ 3,271	\$ 6,985	\$ 6,778	\$ 1,463	\$ 97	\$ 657	\$ 19,251
Charge-offs	(45)	(1,071)	(742)	(175)	(82)	(639)	(2,754)
Recoveries	4	404	90	—	81	402	981
Provision for acquired loans	—	168	—	—	—	—	168
Provision	861	(213)	(232)	135	(5)	(483)	1,493
Ending balance	\$ 4,091	\$ 6,273	\$ 6,358	\$ 1,423	\$ 91	\$ 903	\$ 19,139
As of June 30, 2017							
Allowance for loan loss							
Evaluated for impairment:							
Individually	\$ —	\$ 679	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 679
Collectively	4,090	5,299	6,619	1,354	71	740	18,173
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	2	179	28	—	2	—	211
Total	\$ 4,092	\$ 6,157	\$ 6,647	\$ 1,354	\$ 73	\$ 740	\$ 19,063
Loans							
Evaluated for impairment:							
Individually	\$ 1,200	\$ 8,924	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,124
Collectively	196,188	1,240,617	1,452,968	139,534	30,744	3,630	3,063,681
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	41	7,195	2,610	—	116	—	9,962
Total	\$ 197,429	\$ 1,256,736	\$ 1,455,578	\$ 139,534	\$ 30,860	\$ 3,630	\$ 3,083,767
As of December 31, 2016							
Allowance for loan loss							
Evaluated for impairment:							
Individually	\$ —	\$ 665	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 665
Collectively	4,200	5,788	6,589	1,417	82	772	18,848
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	6	120	91	—	—	—	217
Total	\$ 4,206	\$ 6,573	\$ 6,680	\$ 1,417	\$ 82	\$ 772	\$ 19,730

Loans

Evaluated for impairment:

Individually	\$ 1,611	\$ 5,970	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 7,581
Collectively	183,741	1,216,050	1,448,830	141,965	32,545	5,071	3,028,202

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Acquired with deteriorated

credit quality	315	7,496	2,632	—	—	—	10,443
Total	\$ 185,667	\$ 1,229,516	\$ 1,451,462	\$ 141,965	\$ 32,545	\$ 5,071	\$ 3,046,226

Credit Quality Indicators

All commercial loans within the portfolio are subject to internal risk grading. All non-commercial loans are evaluated based on payment history. The Company's internal risk ratings for commercial loans are: Pass, Special Mention, Substandard and Doubtful. Each internal risk rating is defined in the loan policy using the following criteria: balance sheet yields; ratios and leverage; cash flow spread and coverage; prior history; capability of management; market position/industry; potential impact of changing economic, legal, regulatory or environmental conditions; purpose; structure; collateral support; and guarantor support. Risk grades are generally assigned by the primary lending officer and are periodically evaluated by the Company's internal loan review process. Based on an individual loan's risk grade, estimated loss percentages are applied to the outstanding balance of the loan to determine the amount of probable loss.

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information regarding the customer's debt service ability, capacity, overall collateral position along with other economic trends, and historical payment performance. The risk grades for each credit are updated when the Company receives current financial information, the loan is reviewed by the Company's internal loan review and credit administration departments, or the loan becomes delinquent or impaired. The risk grades are updated a minimum of annually for loans rated exceptional, good, acceptable, or pass/watch. Loans rated special mention, substandard or doubtful are reviewed at least quarterly. The Company uses the following definitions for its risk ratings:

Risk Rating Description

Pass ratings:

(a) Exceptional	Loans classified as exceptional are secured with liquid collateral conforming to the internal loan policy. Loans rated within this category pose minimal risk of loss to the bank.
(b) Good	Loans classified as good have similar characteristics that include a strong balance sheet, satisfactory debt service coverage ratios, strong management and/or guarantors, and little exposure to economic cycles. Loans in this category generally have a low chance of loss to the bank.
(c) Acceptable	Loans classified as acceptable have acceptable liquidity levels, adequate debt service coverage ratios, experienced management, and have average exposure to economic cycles. Loans within this category generally have a low risk of loss to the bank.
(d) Pass/watch	Loans classified as pass/watch have erratic levels of leverage and/or liquidity, cash flow is volatile and the borrower is subject to moderate economic risk. A borrower in this category poses a low to moderate risk of loss to the bank.
Special mention	Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness(es) that deserves management's close attention. The potential weakness could result in deterioration of the loan repayment or the bank's credit position at some future date. A loan rated in this category poses a moderate loss risk to the bank.
Substandard	Loans classified as substandard reflect a customer with a well defined weakness that jeopardizes the liquidation of the debt. Loans in this category have the possibility that the bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected and the bank's collateral value is weakened by the financial deterioration of the borrower.
Doubtful	Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristics that make collection of the full contract amount highly improbable. Loans rated in this category are most likely to cause the bank to have a loss due to a collateral shortfall or a negative capital position.

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The following table presents the Company's commercial loans by credit quality indicators, by class (in thousands):

	Commercial and industrial	Commercial real estate	Total
June 30, 2017			
Pass	\$ 189,029	\$ 1,214,689	\$ 1,403,718
Special mention	742	9,312	10,054
Substandard	7,658	32,735	40,393
Doubtful	—	—	—
Total	\$ 197,429	\$ 1,256,736	\$ 1,454,165
December 31, 2016			
Pass	\$ 176,823	\$ 1,178,288	\$ 1,355,111
Special mention	2,427	16,031	18,458
Substandard	6,417	35,197	41,614
Doubtful	—	—	—
Total	\$ 185,667	\$ 1,229,516	\$ 1,415,183

The following table presents the Company's non-commercial loans by payment performance, by class (in thousands):

	Performing	Non-Performing	Total
June 30, 2017			
Residential real estate	\$ 1,453,930	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,455,578
Home equity	139,381	153	139,534
Consumer	30,860	—	30,860
DDA overdrafts	3,630	—	3,630
Total	\$ 1,627,801	\$ 1,801	\$ 1,629,602
December 31, 2016			
Residential real estate	\$ 1,447,087	\$ 4,375	\$ 1,451,462
Home equity	141,834	131	141,965
Consumer	32,545	—	32,545
DDA overdrafts	5,071	—	5,071
Total	\$ 1,626,537	\$ 4,506	\$ 1,631,043

Aging Analysis of Accruing and Non-Accruing Loans

Interest income on loans is accrued and credited to operations based upon the principal amount outstanding, using methods that generally result in level rates of return. Loan origination fees, and certain direct costs, are deferred and amortized as an adjustment to the yield over the term of the loan. The accrual of interest generally is discontinued when a loan becomes 90 days past due as to principal or interest for all loan types. However, any loan may be placed on non-accrual if the Company receives information that indicates a borrower is unable to meet the contractual terms of its respective loan agreement. Other indicators considered for placing a loan on non-accrual status include the borrower's involvement in bankruptcies, foreclosures, repossessions, litigation and any other situation resulting in doubt as to whether full collection of contractual principal and interest is attainable. When interest accruals are discontinued, unpaid interest recognized in income in the current year is reversed, and interest accrued in prior years is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Management may elect to continue the accrual of interest when the net realizable value of collateral exceeds the principal balance and related accrued interest, and the loan is in the process

of collection.

Generally for all loan classes, interest income during the period the loan is non-performing is recorded on a cash basis after recovery of principal is reasonably assured. Cash payments received on nonperforming loans are typically applied directly against the outstanding principal balance until the loan is fully repaid. Generally, loans are restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current, the borrower has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time, and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt.

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Generally, all loan types are considered past due when the contractual terms of a loan are not met and the borrower is 30 days or more past due on a payment. Furthermore, residential and home equity loans are generally subject to charge-off when the loan becomes 120 days past due, depending on the estimated fair value of the collateral less cost to dispose, versus the outstanding loan balance. Commercial loans are generally charged off when the loan becomes 120 days past due. Open-end consumer loans are generally charged off when the loan becomes 180 days past due.

The following table presents an aging analysis of the Company's accruing and non-accruing loans, by class (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017						
	Accruing						
	Current	30-59 days	60-89 days	Over 90 days	Purchased-Credit Impaired	Non-accrual	Total
Residential real estate	\$1,448,322	\$5,081	\$527	\$40	\$ —	\$ 1,608	\$1,455,578
Home equity	138,753	408	119	101	—	153	139,534
Commercial and industrial	195,599	253	6	—	—	1,571	197,429
Commercial real estate	1,248,666	672	—	—	148	7,250	1,256,736
Consumer	30,790	60	1	9	—	—	30,860
DDA overdrafts	3,103	521	6	—	—	—	3,630
Total	\$3,065,233	\$6,995	\$659	\$150	\$ 148	\$ 10,582	\$3,083,767

	December 31, 2016						
	Accruing						
	Current	30-59 days	60-89 days	Over 90 days	Purchased-Credit Impaired	Non-accrual	Total
Residential real estate	\$1,441,086	\$5,364	\$637	\$73	\$ —	\$ 4,302	\$1,451,462
Home equity	141,192	423	219	31	—	100	141,965
Commercial and industrial	183,615	94	—	—	—	1,958	185,667
Commercial real estate	1,221,344	553	—	278	—	7,341	1,229,516
Consumer	32,506	38	1	—	—	—	32,545
DDA overdrafts	4,472	595	4	—	—	—	5,071
Total	\$3,024,215	\$7,067	\$861	\$382	\$ —	\$ 13,701	\$3,046,226

The following table presents the Company's impaired loans, by class (in thousands). The difference between the unpaid principal balance and the recorded investment generally reflects amounts that have been previously charged-off. There are no impaired residential, home equity, or consumer loans.

	June 30, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial and industrial	\$1,200	\$3,365	\$ —	\$1,611	\$3,775	\$ —
Commercial real estate	3,091	4,916	—	3,138	4,963	—
Total	\$4,291	\$8,281	\$ —	\$4,749	\$8,738	\$ —

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With an allowance recorded:

Commercial and industrial	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$ —
Commercial real estate	5,833	5,833	679	2,832	2,832	665
Total	\$5,833	\$ 5,833	\$ 679	\$2,832	\$ 2,832	\$ 665

The following table presents information related to the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on the Company's impaired loans, by class (in thousands):

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	Six months ended June 30, 2017		2016	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:				
Commercial and industrial	\$1,282	—	\$2,339	\$ —
Commercial real estate	6,022	63	4,739	9
Total	\$7,304	\$ 63	\$7,078	\$ 9
With an allowance recorded:				
Commercial and industrial	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$ —
Commercial real estate	2,832	38	—	—
Total	\$2,832	\$ 38	\$—	\$ —

Less than \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million of interest income would have been recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, if such loans had been current in accordance with their original terms. There were no commitments to provide additional funds on non-accrual, impaired or other potential problem loans at June 30, 2017.

Loan Modifications

The Company's policy on loan modifications typically does not allow for modifications that would be considered a concession from the Company. However, when there is a modification, the Company evaluates each modification to determine if the modification constitutes a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") in accordance with ASU 2011-2, whereby a modification of a loan would be considered a TDR when both of the following conditions are met: (1) a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and (2) the modification constitutes a concession. When determining whether the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, the Company reviews whether the borrower is currently in payment default on any of its debt or whether it is probable that the borrower would be in payment default in the foreseeable future without the modification. Other indicators of financial difficulty include whether the borrower has declared or is in the process of declaring bankruptcy, the borrower's ability to continue as a going concern, and the borrower's projected cash flow to service its debt (including principal and interest) in accordance with the contractual terms for the foreseeable future, without a modification.

Regulatory guidance requires loans to be accounted for as collateral-dependent loans when borrowers have filed Chapter 7 bankruptcy, the debt has been discharged by the bankruptcy court, and the borrower has not reaffirmed the debt. The filing of bankruptcy is deemed to be evidence that the borrower is in financial difficulty and the discharge of the debt by the bankruptcy court is deemed to be a concession granted to the borrower.

The following tables set forth the Company's TDRs (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Non- Accruing	Accruing	Total	Non- Accruing	Accruing	Total
Commercial and industrial	\$35	\$ —	\$35	\$42	\$ —	\$42
Commercial real estate	8,483	—	8,483	5,525	—	5,525
Residential real estate	20,647	154	20,801	20,424	391	20,815
Home equity	3,146	—	3,146	3,105	30	3,135
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Total \$32,311\$ 154 \$32,465\$29,096\$ 421 \$29,517

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	New TDRs			
	Six months ended June 30, 2017		2016	
	Pre Modification Outstanding	Post Modification Outstanding	Pre Modification Outstanding	Post Modification Outstanding
	Number of Recorded Contracts	Investment	Number of Recorded Contracts	Investment
Commercial and industrial	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
Commercial real estate	—	—	1	2,225
Residential real estate	192,593	2,593	201,857	1,857
Home equity	5	154	3	69
Consumer	—	—	—	—
Total	24	\$ 2,747	24	\$ 4,151

Note F – Long-Term Debt

The components of long-term debt are summarized below (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Junior subordinated debentures owed to City Holding Capital Trust III, due 2038, interest at a rate of 4.75% and 4.35%, respectively	\$ 16,495	\$ 16,495

The Company formed a statutory business trust, City Holding Capital Trust III (“Capital Trust III”), under the laws of Delaware. Capital Trust III was created for the exclusive purpose of (i) issuing trust-preferred capital securities (“Capital Securities”), which represent preferred undivided beneficial interests in the assets of the trust, (ii) using the proceeds from the sale of the Capital Securities to acquire junior subordinated debentures (“Debentures”) issued by the Company, and (iii) engaging in only those activities necessary or incidental thereto. The trust is considered a variable interest entity for which the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, the accounts of the trust are not included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Distributions on the Debentures are cumulative and will be payable quarterly at an interest rate of 3.50% over the three month LIBOR rate, reset quarterly. Interest payments are due in March, June, September and December. The Debentures are redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the Company (i) in whole at any time or in part from time to time, or (ii) in whole, but not in part, at any time within 90 days following the occurrence and during the continuation of certain predefined events.

Payments of distributions on the Capital Securities and payments on redemption of the Capital Securities are guaranteed by the Company. The Company also entered into an agreement as to expenses and liabilities with the trust pursuant to which it agreed, on a subordinated basis, to pay any cost, expenses or liabilities of the trust other than those arising under the Capital Securities. The obligations of the Company under the Debentures, the related indentures, the trust agreement establishing the trust, the guarantees and the agreements as to expenses and liabilities, in the aggregate, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the trust’s obligations under the Capital Securities. The Capital Securities issued by the statutory business trust qualify as Tier 1 capital for the Company under current Federal Reserve Board guidelines.

Note G – Derivative Instruments

The Company enters into derivative transactions principally to protect against the risk of adverse price or interest rate movements on the value of certain assets and liabilities on future cash flows. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has derivative financial instruments not included in hedge relationships. These derivatives consist of interest rate swaps and floors used for interest rate management purposes and derivatives executed with commercial banking customers to facilitate their interest rate management strategies. For the majority of these instruments the Company acts as an intermediary for its customers. Changes in the fair value of the underlying derivative contracts for the most part offset each other and do not significantly impact the Company's results of operations. The Company also has an interest rate swap that serves as a fair value hedge for changes in long term fixed interest rates related to commercial real estate loans. Hedge ineffectiveness is assessed quarterly and any ineffectiveness is recorded as non-interest expense. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, hedge ineffectiveness was less than \$0.1 million for each respective period.

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The following table summarizes the notional and fair value of these derivative instruments (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Non-hedging interest rate derivatives:				
Customer counterparties:				
Loan interest rate swap - assets	\$293,291	\$7,737	\$234,806	\$7,352
Loan interest rate swap - liabilities	217,864	7,064	207,201	8,111
Non-hedging interest rate derivatives:				
Financial institution counterparties:				
Loan interest rate swap - assets	227,711	7,079	207,201	8,111
Loan interest rate swap - liabilities	293,317	7,737	241,995	7,360
Derivatives designated as hedges of fair value:				
Financial institution counterparties:				
Loan interest rate swap - liabilities	4,514	6	4,626	12

The following table summarizes the change in fair value of these derivative instruments (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30, 2017		Six months ended June 30, 2016	
Change in fair value non-hedging interest rate derivatives:				
Other (income) - derivative asset	\$(932)	\$(6,744)	\$(1,418)	\$(18,090)
Other expense - derivative liability	932	6,869	1,418	18,498
Other (income) expense - derivative asset	(22)	—	24	—
Change in fair value hedging interest rate derivatives:				
Hedged item - derivative asset	(17)	43	3	164
Other income (expense) - derivative liability with financial institution counterparties	—	6	—	4
Other income (expense) - derivative asset with financial institution counterparties	5	—	9	—

Certain financial instruments, including derivatives, may be eligible for offset in the consolidated balance sheet and/or subject to master netting arrangements. The Company's derivative transactions with financial institution counterparties are generally executed under International Swaps and Derivative Association ("ISDA") master agreements which include "right of setoff" provisions. In such cases there is generally a legally enforceable right to offset recognized amounts and there may be an intention to settle such amounts on a net basis. Nonetheless, the Company does not generally offset financial instruments for financial reporting purposes. Information about financial instruments that are eligible for offset in the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2017 is presented in the following tables (in thousands):

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Description	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets (a)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position (b)	Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Statement of Financial Position (c)	Netting Adjustment per Applicable Master Netting Agreement (d)	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet	Total of Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position Including Applicable Netting Agreement and Fair Value of Collateral Net Amount (c)-(d) *
Non-hedging derivative assets:						
Interest rate swap agreements - customer counterparties	\$ 7,737	\$	-\$ 7,737	\$ -7,737	\$ 7,737	\$ —
Interest rate swap agreements - financial institution counterparties	\$ 7,079	\$	-\$ 7,079	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,079

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Description	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position	Gross Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Netting Adjustment per Applicable Master Netting Agreements	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet	Total of Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position Including Applicable Netting Agreement	Fair Value and Fair Value of Collateral	Net Amount (c)-(d) *
Non-hedging derivative liabilities:							
Interest rate swap agreements - customer counterparties	\$7,064	\$ —	\$ -7,064	\$ 7,064	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest rate swap agreements - financial institution counterparties	\$7,737	\$ —	\$ -11,437	\$ 11,437	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Hedging derivative liabilities:							
Interest rate swap agreements- financial institution counterparties	\$6	\$ —	\$ -4	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 2

For instances where the fair value of financial collateral meets or exceeds the amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position, no value is displayed to represent full collateralization.

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Note H – Employee Benefit Plans

Pursuant to the terms of the City Holding Company 2003 Incentive Plan and the City Holding Company 2013 Incentive Plan (the "2003 Plan" and "2013 Plan", respectively), the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, or its delegate, may, from time to time, grant stock options, stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), or restricted stock awards to employees, directors and individuals who provide service to the Company (collectively, "Plan Participants"). The 2003 Plan expired in April of 2013 and the 2013 Plan was approved by the Company's shareholders in April 2013. A maximum of 750,000 shares of the Company's common stock may be issued upon the exercise of stock options, SARs and stock awards under the 2013 Plan. These limitations may be adjusted in the event of a change in the number of outstanding shares of common stock by reason of a stock dividend, stock split or other similar event. Specific terms of options and SARs awarded, including vesting periods, exercise prices (stock price at date of grant) and expiration dates are determined at the date of grant and are evidenced by agreements between the Company and the awardee. The exercise price of the option grants equals the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. All incentive stock options and SARs will be exercisable up to 10 years from the date granted and all options and SARs are exercisable for the period specified in the individual agreement. As of June 30, 2017, approximately 561,000 shares were still available to be issued under the 2013 Plan.

Each award from the 2003 Plan and 2013 Plan is evidenced by an award agreement that specifies the option price, the duration of the option, the number of shares to which the option pertains, and such other provisions as the Compensation Committee, or its delegate, determines. The option price for each grant is equal to the fair market value of a share of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant. Options granted expire at such time as the Compensation Committee, or its delegate, determines at the date of the grant and in no event does the exercise period exceed a maximum of ten years. Upon a change-in-control of the Company, as defined in the 2003 Plan and 2013 Plan, all outstanding options and awards shall immediately vest.

Certain stock options and restricted stock awards granted pursuant to the 2013 Plan have performance-based vesting requirements. These shares will vest in three separate annual installments of approximately 33.33% per installment on the third, fourth and fifth anniversaries of the grant date, subject further to performance-based vesting requirements. The performance-based vesting requirements are as follows:

* First Installment – the mean return on average assets of the Company (excluding merger and acquisition expenses and other nonrecurring items as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company) of the three years immediately prior to the vesting date is equal to or exceeds the median return on average assets over the 20 year period immediately preceding the vesting date of all FDIC insured depository institutions.

* Second Installment – the mean return on average assets of the Company (excluding merger and acquisition expenses and other nonrecurring items as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company) of the four years immediately prior to the vesting date is equal to or exceeds the median return on average assets over the 20 year period immediately preceding the vesting date of all FDIC insured depository institutions.

* Third Installment – the mean return on average assets of the Company (excluding merger and acquisition expenses and other nonrecurring items as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company) of the five years immediately prior to the vesting date is equal to or exceeds the median return on average assets over the 20 year period immediately preceding the vesting date of all FDIC insured depository institutions.

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Stock Options

A summary of the Company's stock option activity and related information is presented below:

	Six months ended June 30,		2016	
	2017	Weighted-Average	Options	Weighted-Average
	Options	Exercise Price		Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1	86,613	\$ 41.08	95,015	\$ 38.38
Granted	17,631	66.32	24,348	43.73
Exercised	(16,639)	35.91	(20,250)	33.68
Forfeited	—	—	—	—
Outstanding at June 30	87,605	\$ 47.15	99,113	\$ 40.68
Exercisable at June 30	7,887	\$ 37.37	15,500	\$ 36.23

Information regarding stock option exercises and stock-based compensation expense associated with stock options is provided in the following table (in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30, 2017	2016
Proceeds from stock option exercises	\$597	\$682
Intrinsic value of stock options exercised	481	302
Stock-based compensation expense associated with stock options	\$125	\$120
At period-end:	June 30, 2017	
Unrecognized stock-based compensation expense associated with stock options	\$503	
Weighted average period (in years) in which the above amount is expected to be recognized	2.8	

Shares issued in connection with stock option exercises are issued from available treasury shares. If no treasury shares are available, new shares would be issued from available authorized shares. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, all shares issued in connection with stock option exercises were issued from available treasury stock. For the stock options that have performance-based criteria, management has evaluated those criteria and has determined that, as of June 30, 2017, the criteria were probable of being met.

Additional information regarding stock options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2017, is provided in the following table:

Ranges of Exercise Prices	No. of Options Outstanding	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)	No. of Options Currently Exercisable	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Currently Exercisable	Aggregate Intrinsic Value of Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value of Currently Exercisable (in thousands)

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\$30.00 - \$34.99	500	\$ 30.38	1.4	17	500	\$ 30.38	1.4	\$ 17
35.00 - 39.99	20,854	37.13	5.4	599	5,379	35.39	4.8	164
40.00 - 44.99	35,659	43.95	8.0	782	2,008	44.43	6.7	43
45.00 - 49.99	12,961	46.61	7.7	250	—	—	—	—
50.00 - 70.00	17,631	66.32	9.7	\$ —	—	—	—	\$ —
	87,605			\$ 1,648	7,887			\$ 224

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The fair value of the options is estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following weighted average assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of options granted:

	Six months ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	
Risk-free interest rate	2.12	% 1.43	%
Expected dividend yield	2.60	% 3.86	%
Volatility factor	25.80	% 30.76	%
Expected life of option	7.0 years	7.0 years	

Restricted Shares

The Company records compensation expense with respect to restricted shares in an amount equal to the fair value of the common stock covered by each award on the date of grant. The restricted shares awarded become fully vested after various periods of continued employment from the respective dates of grant. The Company is entitled to an income tax deduction in an amount equal to the taxable income reported by the holders of the restricted shares when the restrictions are released and the shares are issued. Compensation is being charged to expense over the respective vesting periods.

Restricted shares are forfeited if the awardee officer or employee terminates his employment with the Company prior to the lapsing of restrictions. The Company records forfeitures of restricted stock as treasury share repurchases and any compensation cost previously recognized is reversed in the period of forfeiture. Recipients of restricted shares do not pay any cash consideration to the Company for the shares, and have the right to vote all shares subject to such grant and receive all dividends with respect to such shares, whether or not the shares have vested. For restricted shares that have performance-based criteria, management has evaluated those criteria and has determined that, as of June 30, 2017, the criteria were probable of being met.

A summary of the Company's restricted shares activity and related information is presented below:

	Six months ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	Restricted Awards	Average Market Price at Grant	Restricted Awards	Average Market Price at Grant
Outstanding at January 1	182,122	\$ 39.40	172,921	\$ 37.83
Granted	26,539	64.50	27,451	45.99
Forfeited	(1,850)	42.25	—	—
Vested	(36,778)	35.08	(21,700)	33.89
Outstanding at June 30	170,033	\$ 44.22	178,672	\$ 39.13

Information regarding stock-based compensation associated with restricted shares is provided in the following table (in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Stock-based compensation expense associated with restricted shares	\$725	\$661

At period-end:	June 30, 2017
Unrecognized stock-based compensation expense associated with restricted shares	\$3,939
Weighted average period (in years) in which the above amount is expected to be recognized	3.5

Shares issued in connection with restricted stock awards are issued from available treasury shares. If no treasury shares are available, new shares would be issued from available authorized shares. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, all shares issued in connection with restricted stock awards were issued from available treasury stock.

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Benefit Plans

The Company provides retirement benefits to its employees through the City Holding Company 401(k) Plan and Trust (the “401(k) Plan”), which is intended to be compliant with Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) section 404(c). The Company also maintains two frozen defined benefit pension plans (the “Defined Benefit Plans”), which were inherited from the Company's acquisition of the plan sponsors (Horizon Bancorp, Inc. and Community Financial Corporation).

The following table presents details of the Company's activities pursuant to these plans (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30, 2017		Six months ended June 30, 2017	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Components of net periodic cost:				
Interest cost	\$ 193	\$ 205	\$ 386	\$ 410
Expected return on plan assets	(294)	(288)	(589)	(577)
Net amortization and deferral	215	212	425	424
Net Periodic Pension Cost	\$ 114	\$ 129	\$ 222	\$ 257
401(k) Plan expense	\$ 196	\$ 201	\$ 447	\$ 418
Defined Benefit Plan contributions	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—

Note I – Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is a party to certain financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. The Company has entered into agreements with certain customers to extend credit or provide a conditional commitment to provide payment on drafts presented in accordance with the terms of the underlying credit documents. The Company also provides overdraft protection to certain demand deposit customers that represent an unfunded commitment. Overdraft protection commitments, which are included with other commitments below, are uncollateralized and are paid at the Company's discretion. Conditional commitments generally include standby and commercial letters of credit. Standby letters of credit represent an obligation of the Company to a designated third party contingent upon the failure of a customer of the Company to perform under the terms of the underlying contract between the customer and the third party. Commercial letters of credit are issued specifically to facilitate trade or commerce. Under the terms of a commercial letter of credit, drafts will be drawn when the underlying transaction is consummated, as intended, between the customer and a third party. The funded portion of these financial instruments is reflected in the Company's balance sheet, while the unfunded portion of these commitments is not reflected in the balance sheet. The table below presents a summary of the contractual obligations of the Company resulting from significant commitments (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Commitments to extend credit:		
Home equity lines	\$ 194,812	\$ 185,553
Commercial real estate	71,227	98,883
Other commitments	195,868	203,103
Standby letters of credit	5,189	5,014

Commercial letters of credit 1,017 1,859

Loan commitments and standby and commercial letters of credit have credit risks essentially the same as those involved in extending loans to customers and are subject to the Company's standard credit policies. Collateral is obtained based on management's credit assessment of the customer. Management does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these commitments.

The Company is engaged in various legal actions that it deems to be in the ordinary course of business. As these legal actions are resolved, the Company could realize positive and/or negative impact to its financial performance in the period in which these legal actions are ultimately resolved. There can be no assurance that current legal actions will have an immaterial impact on financial results, either positive or negative, or that no material legal actions may be presented in the future.

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Note J – Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The activity in accumulated other comprehensive loss is presented in the tables below (in thousands). All amounts are shown net of tax, which is calculated using a combined federal and state income tax rate approximating 37%.

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Affected line item in the Statements of Income
	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities Available-for-Sale	Total	
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ (4,759)	\$ 927	\$ (3,832)	
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	6,402	6,402	
Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive loss	—	(533)	(533)	
	—	5,869	5,869	
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ (4,759)	\$ 6,796	\$ 2,037	
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ (4,660)	\$ (2,352)	\$ (7,012)	
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	5,625	5,625	
Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive loss	—	(2,698)	(2,698)	
	—	2,927	2,927	
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ (4,660)	\$ 575	\$ (4,085)	
	Amount reclassified from Other Comprehensive Loss			
	Three months ended	Six months ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016		
Securities available-for-sale:				
Net securities gains reclassified into earnings	\$ —	\$ (845)	\$ (4,276)	Security gains (losses)
Related income tax expense	—	312	1,578	Income tax expense
Net effect on accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ —	\$ (533)	\$ (2,698)	\$ (533)

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Note K – Earnings per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share using the two class method (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three months		Six months	
	ended June 30,		ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Distributed earnings allocated to common stock	\$6,797	\$6,375	\$13,594	\$12,751
Undistributed earnings allocated to common stock	7,733	6,016	16,787	11,204
Net earnings allocated to common shareholders	\$14,530	\$12,391	\$30,381	\$23,955
Average shares outstanding	15,462	14,889	15,344	14,903
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Employee stock awards	25	13	25	12
Shares for diluted earnings per share	15,487	14,902	15,369	14,915
Basic earnings per share	\$0.94	\$0.83	\$1.98	\$1.61
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.94	\$0.83	\$1.98	\$1.61

Note L – Fair Value Measurements

Fair value of an asset or liability is the price that would be received to sell that asset or paid to transfer that liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Company has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The Company bases fair value of assets and liabilities on quoted market prices, prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data. If such information is not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments may include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality and the Company's creditworthiness, among other things, as well as unobservable parameters. Any such valuation adjustments are applied consistently over time. The Company's valuation methodologies may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. While management believes the Company's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. Furthermore, the reported fair value amounts have not been

comprehensively revalued since the presentation dates, and therefore, estimates of fair value after the balance sheet date may differ significantly from the amount presented herein. A more detailed description of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate fair value for financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis.

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Securities Available for Sale. Securities available for sale are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 inputs. The fair value of securities available for sale is determined by utilizing a market approach by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (other than forced or distressed transactions) that occur in sufficient volume or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities. If such measurements are unavailable, the security is classified as Level 3. Significant judgment is required to make this determination.

The Company utilizes a third party pricing service provider to value its Level 1 and Level 2 investment securities. Annually, the Company obtains an independent auditor's report from its third party pricing service provider regarding its controls over investment securities. Although no control deficiencies were noted, the report did contain caveats and disclaimers regarding the pricing information, such as the Company should review fair values for reasonableness. On a quarterly basis, the Company selects a sample of its debt securities and reprices those securities with a third party that is independent of the primary pricing service provider to verify the reasonableness of the fair values. In addition, the Company selects a sample of securities and reviews the underlying support from the primary pricing service provider.

The Company has determined that its pooled trust preferred securities should be priced using Level 3 inputs in accordance with ASC Topic 820 and guidance issued by the SEC. The Company has determined that there are few observable transactions and market quotations available for pooled trust preferred securities and they are not reliable for purposes of determining fair value at June 30, 2017. Due to these circumstances, the Company has elected to utilize an income valuation approach produced by a third party pricing source. This third party model utilizes deferral and default probabilities for the underlying issuers, estimated prepayment rates and assumes no future recoveries of any defaults or deferrals. The Company then compares the values provided by the third party model with other external sources. At such time as there are observable transactions or quoted prices that are associated with an orderly and active market for pooled trust preferred securities, the Company will incorporate such market values in its estimate of fair values for these securities.

Derivatives. Derivatives are reported at fair value utilizing Level 2 inputs. The Company utilizes a market approach by obtaining dealer quotations to value its customer interest rate swaps. The Company's derivatives are included within its Other Assets and Other Liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Derivative assets are typically secured through securities with financial counterparties or cross collateralization with a borrowing customer. Derivative liabilities are typically secured through the Company pledging securities to financial counterparties or, in the case of a borrowing customer, by the right of setoff. The Company considers factors such as the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties, right of setoff, and remaining maturities in determining the appropriate fair value adjustments. All derivative counterparties approved by the Company's Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") are regularly reviewed, and appropriate business action is taken to adjust the exposure to certain counterparties, if necessary. Counterparty exposure is evaluated by netting positions that are subject to master netting agreements, as well as considering the amount of marketable collateral securing the position. This approach used to estimate impacted exposures to counterparties is also used by the Company to estimate its own credit risk in derivative liability positions. To date, no material losses have been incurred due to a counterparty's inability to pay any undercollateralized position. There was no significant change in the value of derivative assets and liabilities attributed to credit risk that would have resulted in a derivative credit risk valuation adjustment at June 30, 2017.

The Company may be required, from time to time, to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Financial assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis include impaired loans reported at the fair value of the underlying collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Collateral values are estimated using Level 2 inputs based on observable market data for real estate collateral or Level 3 inputs

for non-real estate collateral. The following table presents assets and liabilities measured at fair value (in thousands):

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	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Gains (Losses)
June 30, 2017					
Recurring fair value measurements					
Financial Assets					
U.S. Government agencies	\$ 2	\$	\$ 2	\$—	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	97,742	—	97,742	—	
Mortgage-backed securities:					
U.S. Government agencies	370,497	—	370,497	—	
Private label	789	—	789	—	
Trust preferred securities	4,976	—	4,716	260	
Corporate securities	24,257	—	24,257	—	
Marketable equity securities	4,900	4,900	—	—	
Investment funds	1,497	1,497	—	—	
Derivative assets	14,816	—	14,816	—	
Financial Liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	14,807	—	14,807	—	
Nonrecurring fair value measurements					
Financial Assets					
Impaired loans	\$ 9,445	\$	\$—	\$ 9,445	\$ (679)
Non-Financial Assets					
Other real estate owned	4,204	—	—	4,204	(258)
Other assets	—	—	—	—	(170)
December 31, 2016					
Recurring fair value measurements					
Financial Assets					
U.S. Government agencies	\$ 3	\$	\$ 3	\$—	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	82,368	—	82,368	—	
Mortgage-backed securities:					
U.S. Government agencies	330,814	—	330,814	—	
Private label	942	—	942	—	
Trust preferred securities	6,662	—	4,127	2,535	
Corporate securities	23,574	—	23,574	—	
Marketable equity securities	4,231	4,231	—	—	
Investment funds	1,489	1,489	—	—	
Derivative assets	15,463	—	15,463	—	
Financial Liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	15,483	—	15,483	—	
Nonrecurring fair value measurements					
Financial Assets					
Impaired loans	\$ 6,916	\$	\$—	\$ 6,916	\$ (665)
Non-Financial Assets					
Other real estate owned	4,588	—	—	4,588	(665)
Other assets	625	—	—	625	(444)

The table below presents a reconciliation of the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), which consist solely of trust preferred securities (in thousands):

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	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Beginning balance	\$2,535	\$2,096
Impairment losses on investment securities	—	(411)
Gains on sale of investment securities	—	1,256
Included in other comprehensive income	(975)	(318)
Dispositions	(1,300)	—
Transfers into Level 3	—	—
Ending balance	\$260	\$2,623

The Company utilizes a third party model to compute the present value of expected cash flows which considers the structure and term of pooled trust preferred securities and the financial condition of the underlying issuers. Specifically, the third party model details interest rates, principal balances of note classes and underlying issuers, the timing and amount of interest and principal payments of the underlying issuers, and the allocation of the payments to the note classes. The current estimate of expected cash flows is based on the most recent trustee reports and any other relevant market information including announcements of interest payment deferrals or defaults of underlying trust preferred securities. For issuing banks that have defaulted, management generally assumes no recovery. For issuing banks that have deferred interest payments, management excludes the collateral balance associated with these banks and assumes no recoveries of such collateral balance in the future. The exclusion of such issuing banks in a current deferral position is based on such bank experiencing a certain level of financial difficulty that raises doubt about its ability to satisfy its contractual debt obligation, and accordingly, the Company excludes the associated collateral balance from its estimate of expected cash flows. Other assumptions used in the estimate of expected cash flows include expected future default rates and prepayments. Specifically, the model assumes annual prepayments of 1.0% with 100% at maturity and assumes 150 basis points of additional annual defaults from banks that are currently not in default or deferral. In addition, the model assumes no recoveries except for one trust preferred security which assumes that one of the banks currently deferring or in default will cure such positions.

The table below presents a reconciliation of the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), which solely relates to impaired loans that were remeasured and reported at fair value through a specific valuation allowance allocation of the allowance for loan losses based upon the fair value of the underlying collateral (in thousands). The fair value of impaired loans is estimated using one of several methods, including collateral value, liquidation value and discounted cash flows. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of collateral for collateral-dependent impaired loans primarily relate to discounts applied to the customers' reported amount of collateral. The amount of collateral discount depends upon the marketability of the underlying collateral. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, collateral discounts ranged from 20% to 30%. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company had no Level 2 financial assets and liabilities that were measured on a nonrecurring basis.

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Beginning balance	\$ 6,916	\$ 8,482
Loans classified as impaired during the period	3,006	—
Specific valuation allowance allocations	—	—

Loans classified as impaired during the period, net of specific valuation allowances	3,006		—	
(Additional) reduction in specific valuation allowance allocations	(69)	—	
Paydowns, payoffs, other activity	(408)	(1,530)
Ending balance	\$	9,445	\$	6,952

Non-Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company has no non-financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Certain non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include other real estate owned (“OREO”), which is measured at the lower

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of cost or fair value, and goodwill and other intangible assets, which are measured at fair value for impairment assessments. The table below presents OREO that was remeasured and reported at fair value based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) (in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Beginning balance	\$4,588	\$6,518
OREO remeasured at initial recognition:		
Carrying value of foreclosed assets prior to remeasurement	1,996	1,995
Charge-offs recognized in the allowance for loan losses	(743)	—
Fair value	1,253	1,995
OREO remeasured subsequent to initial recognition:		
Carrying value of foreclosed assets prior to remeasurement	1,464	1,228
Fair value	1,206	916
Write-downs included in other non-interest expense	(258)	(312)
Disposed	(1,379)	(2,622)
Ending balance	\$4,204	\$5,579

ASC Topic 825 “Financial Instruments”, as amended, requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including discount rate and estimate of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instrument. ASC Topic 825 excludes certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company. The following methods and assumptions were used in estimating fair value for financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents: Due to their short-term nature, the carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximate fair value.

Securities: The fair value of securities, both available-for-sale and held-to-maturity, are generally based on quoted market prices or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities’ relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.

Net loans: The fair value of the loan portfolio is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers for the same remaining maturities. Loans were first segregated by type such as commercial, real estate and consumer, and were then further segmented into fixed, adjustable and variable rate categories. Expected future cash flows were projected based on contractual cash flows, adjusted for estimated prepayments.

Deposits: The fair values of demand deposits (i.e., interest and noninterest-bearing deposits, regular savings and other money market demand accounts) are, by definition, equal to their carrying values. The fair values of time deposits were estimated using discounted cash flow analyses. The discount rates used were based on rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities. The fair values of the time deposit liabilities do not take into consideration the value of the Company's long-term relationships with depositors, which may have significant value.

Short-term debt: Securities sold under agreements to repurchase represent borrowings with original maturities of less than 90 days. The carrying amount of borrowings under purchase agreements approximate their fair value.

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Long-term debt: The fair value of long-term borrowings is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements and market conditions of similar debt instruments.

Commitments and letters of credit: The fair values of commitments are estimated based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into consideration the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. The fair value of letters of credit is based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date. The amounts of fees currently charged on commitments and letters of credit are deemed insignificant, and therefore, the estimated fair values and carrying values have not been reflected in the table below.

The following table represents the estimates of fair value of financial instruments (in thousands). This table excludes financial instruments for which the carrying amount approximates fair value. For short-term financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the relatively short time between the origination of the instrument and its expected realization. For financial liabilities such as noninterest-bearing demand, interest-bearing demand and savings deposits, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to these products having no stated maturity.

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
June 30, 2017					
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 82,360	\$ 82,360	\$ 82,360	\$ —	—
Securities available-for-sale	504,660	504,660	6,397	498,003	260
Securities held-to-maturity	69,798	71,207	—	71,207	—
Other securities	16,039	16,039	—	16,039	—
Net loans	3,064,704	3,007,916	—	—	3,007,916
Accrued interest receivable	8,122	8,122	8,122	—	—
Derivative assets	14,816	14,816	—	14,816	—
Liabilities:					
Deposits	3,278,147	3,278,306	2,208,215	1,070,091	—
Short-term debt	224,304	221,473	—	221,473	—
Long-term debt	16,495	16,453	—	16,453	—
Derivative liabilities	14,807	14,807	—	14,807	—
December 31, 2016					
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	88,139	88,139	88,139	—	—
Securities available-for-sale	450,083	450,083	5,720	441,828	2,535
Securities held-to-maturity	75,169	76,445	—	76,445	—
Other securities	14,352	14,352	—	14,352	—
Net loans	3,026,496	3,014,425	—	—	3,014,425
Accrued interest receivable	8,408	8,408	8,408	—	—
Derivative assets	15,463	15,463	—	15,463	—
Liabilities:					
Deposits	3,231,653	3,232,970	2,190,234	1,042,736	—
Short-term debt	248,305	248,305	—	248,305	—

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Long-term debt	16,495	16,455	—	16,455	—
Derivative liabilities	15,483	15,483	—	15,483	—

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

Critical Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Company conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and require management to make estimates and develop assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related footnotes. These estimates and assumptions are based on information available to management as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ significantly from management's estimates. As this information changes, management's estimates and assumptions used to prepare the Company's financial statements and related disclosures may also change. The most significant accounting policies followed by the Company are presented in Note One to the audited financial statements included in the Company's 2016 Annual Report to Shareholders. The information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the 2016 Annual Report of the Company. Based on the valuation techniques used and the sensitivity of financial statement amounts to the methods, assumptions, and estimates underlying those amounts, management has identified the determination of the allowance for loan losses and income taxes to be the accounting areas that require the most subjective or complex judgments and, as such, could be most subject to revision as new information becomes available.

The section Allowance and Provision for Loan Losses provides management's analysis of the Company's allowance for loan losses and related provision. The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level that represents management's best estimate of probable losses in the loan portfolio. Management's determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based upon an evaluation of individual credits in the loan portfolio, historical loan loss experience, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. This determination is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change. The allowance for loan losses related to loans considered to be impaired is generally evaluated based on the discounted cash flows using the impaired loan's initial effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral for certain collateral dependent loans.

The Company is subject to federal and state income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it conducts business. In computing the provision for income taxes, management must make judgments regarding interpretation of laws in those jurisdictions. Because the application of tax laws and regulations for many types of transactions is susceptible to varying interpretations, amounts reported in the financial statements could be changed at a later date upon final determinations by taxing authorities. On a quarterly basis, the Company estimates its annual effective tax rate for the year and uses that rate to provide for income taxes on a year-to-date basis. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits could change over the next twelve months as a result of various factors. However, management cannot currently estimate the range of possible change. The Company is currently open to audit under the statute of limitations by the Internal Revenue Service for the years ended December 31, 2013 through 2015 and various state taxing authorities.

Financial Summary

Six months ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016

The Company's financial performance is summarized in the following table:

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Six months ended
June 30,
2017 2016

Net income available to common shareholders (in thousands)	\$30,714	\$24,244		
Earnings per common share, basic	\$1.98	\$1.61		
Earnings per common share, diluted	\$1.98	\$1.61		
ROA*	1.51	% 1.28	%	
ROE*	12.8	% 11.5	%	
ROATCE*	15.3	% 14.1	%	

*ROA (Return on Average Assets) is a measure of the effectiveness of asset utilization. ROE (Return on Average Equity) is a measure of the return on shareholders' investment. ROATCE (Return on Average Tangible Common Equity) is a measure of the return on shareholders' equity, less intangible assets.

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The Company's net interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$2.9 million compared to the six months ended June 30, 2016 (see Net Interest Income). The Company recorded a provision for loan losses of \$1.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to \$1.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 (see Allowance and Provision for Loan Losses). As further discussed under the caption Non-Interest Income and Non-Interest Expense, non-interest income increased \$5.7 million and non-interest expense increased \$0.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 from the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Three months ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016

The Company's financial performance for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is summarized in the following table:

	Three months ended		
	June 30,		
	2017	2016	
Net income available to common shareholders (in thousands)	\$ 14,688	\$ 12,541	
Earnings per common share, basic	\$0.94	\$0.83	
Earnings per common share, diluted	\$0.94	\$0.83	
ROA	1.43	% 1.31	%
ROE	11.9	% 11.8	%
ROATCE	14.2	% 14.5	%

The Company's net interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$1.6 million compared to the three months ended June 30, 2016 (see Net Interest Income). The Company recorded a provision for loan losses of \$0.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to \$1.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 (see Allowance and Provision for Loan Losses). As further discussed under the caption Non-Interest Income and Non-Interest Expense, non-interest income increased \$0.3 million and non-interest expense decreased \$0.1 million from the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Balance Sheet Analysis

Selected balance sheet fluctuations from the year ended December 31, 2016 are summarized in the following table (in millions):

	June	December	\$	%	
	30,	31,			
	2017	2016	Change	Change	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 82.4	\$ 88.1	\$ (5.7)	(6.5)	%
Investment securities	590.5	539.6	50.9	9.4	%
Gross loans	3,083.8	3,046.2	37.6	1.2	%
Total deposits	3,278.1	3,231.7	46.4	1.4	%
Federal Funds purchased	46.4	64.1	(17.7)	(27.6)	%

Shareholder's Equity 492.5 442.4 50.1 11.3 %

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$5.7 million from December 31, 2016 to \$82.4 million at June 30, 2017 primarily due to a decrease in cash on-hand.

Investment securities increased \$50.9 million from December 31, 2016 to \$590.5 million at June 30, 2017 primarily due to additional investment purchases made during the six months ended June 30, 2017.

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Gross loans increased \$37.6 million (1.2%) from December 31, 2016 to \$3.08 billion at June 30, 2017. Commercial real estate loans increased \$27.2 million (2.2%), commercial and industrial loans increased \$11.8 million (6.3%), and residential real estate loans increased \$4.1 million (0.28%). These increases were partially offset by decreases in home equity loans of \$2.4 million and consumer loans of \$1.7 million.

Total deposits increased \$46.4 million from December 31, 2016 to \$3.28 billion at June 30, 2017 due to growth in time deposits of \$28.5 million, interest-bearing demand deposits of \$26.5 million, and non-interest bearing demand deposits of \$15.9 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in savings deposits of \$24.5 million.

Federal Funds purchased decreased \$17.7 million from December 31, 2016, as the Company's deposit growth was sufficient to fund the Company's loan and securities growth.

Shareholder's equity increased \$50.1 million primarily due to net income of \$30.7 million and the fact that the Company sold approximately 441,000 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of \$64.48 per share, net of broker fees during the six months ended June 30, 2017. These increases were partially offset by cash dividends declared of \$13.8 million.

Net Interest Income

Six months ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016

The Company's tax equivalent net interest income increased \$3.3 million, or 5.5%, from \$59.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 to \$62.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase was primarily due to higher average balances on commercial loans which increased income by \$2.2 million, and residential real estate loans which increased income \$1.3 million as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2016. In addition, higher average investment balances increased investment income by \$2.0 million. These increases were partially offset by increased interest expense on interest bearing accounts (\$1.1 million) and lower accretion from fair value adjustments on recent acquisitions (\$0.8 million). The Company's reported net interest margin decreased from 3.55% for the six months ended June 30, 2016 to 3.46% for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Excluding the favorable impact of accretion, the net interest margin for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 would have been 3.40% and 3.44%, respectively.

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Table One
Average Balance Sheets and Net Interest Income
(in thousands)

Assets	Six months ended June 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate
Loan portfolio ⁽¹⁾ :						
Residential real estate ⁽²⁾	\$1,590,528	\$31,211	3.96%	\$1,538,095	\$29,957	3.92%
Commercial, financial, and agriculture ⁽²⁾	1,438,764	28,071	3.93	1,301,380	26,228	4.05
Installment loans to individuals ^{(2),(3)}	35,374	1,205	6.87	38,644	1,530	7.96
Previously securitized loans ⁽⁴⁾	***	732	***	***	852	***
Total loans	3,064,666	61,219	4.03	2,878,119	58,567	4.09
Securities:						
Taxable	468,292	6,924	2.98	423,369	5,933	2.82
Tax-exempt ⁽⁵⁾	87,065	2,075	4.81	42,768	1,110	5.22
Total securities	555,357	8,999	3.27	466,137	7,043	3.04
Deposits in depository institutions	22,927	20	0.18	9,858	—	—
Total interest-earning assets	3,642,950	70,238	3.89	3,354,114	65,610	3.93
Cash and due from banks	107,120			112,915		
Bank premises and equipment	74,159			76,372		
Other assets	251,033			258,800		
Less: allowance for loan losses	(19,979)			(20,138)		
Total assets	\$4,055,283			\$3,782,063		
Liabilities						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$709,267	\$317	0.09%	\$682,126	\$321	0.09%
Savings deposits	855,774	676	0.16	766,985	465	0.12
Time deposits ⁽²⁾	1,059,171	6,095	1.16	1,024,881	5,123	1.01
Short-term borrowings	197,435	344	0.35	158,046	193	0.25
Long-term debt	16,495	370	4.52	16,495	331	4.04
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,838,142	7,802	0.55	2,648,533	6,433	0.49
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	696,787			669,013		
Other liabilities	40,628			41,820		
Stockholders' equity	479,726			422,697		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$4,055,283			\$3,782,063		
Net interest income		\$62,436			\$59,177	
Net yield on earning assets			3.46%			3.55%

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For purposes of this table, non-accruing loans have
 (1) been included in average balances and loan fees,
 which are immaterial, have been included in interest
 income.

Included in the above table are the following
 amounts for the accretion of the fair value
 (2) adjustments related to the acquisitions of Virginia
 Savings Bancorp, Inc., Community Financial
 Corporation and American Founders Bank, Inc.:

	Six months ended June 30, 2017 2016	
Residential real estate	\$282	\$371
Commercial, financial and agriculture	640	1,050
Installment loans to individuals	14	82
Time deposits	16	296
	\$952	\$1,799

- (3) Includes the Company's consumer and DDA
 overdrafts loan categories.
 Effective January 1, 2012, the carrying value of the
 (4) Company's previously securitized loans were
 reduced to \$0.
 (5) Computed on a fully federal tax-equivalent basis
 assuming a tax rate of approximately 35%.

Table Two

Rate/Volume Analysis of Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expense
 (in thousands)

	Six months ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016 Increase (Decrease) Due to Change In:		
	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest-earning assets:			
Loan portfolio			
Residential real estate	\$1,018	\$236	\$1,254
Commercial, financial, and agriculture	2,761	(918)	1,843
Installment loans to individuals	(129)	(196)	(325)
Previously securitized loans	—	(120)	(120)
Total loans	3,650	(998)	2,652
Securities:			
Taxable	628	363	991
Tax-exempt ⁽¹⁾	1,146	(181)	965
Total securities	1,774	182	1,956
Deposits in depository institutions	—	20	20
Total interest-earning assets	\$5,424	\$(796)	\$4,628

Interest-bearing liabilities:

Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$13	\$(17)	\$(4)
Savings deposits	54	157	211
Time deposits	171	801	972
Short-term borrowings	48	103	151
Long-term debt	—	39	39
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$286	\$1,083	\$1,369
Net Interest Income	\$5,138	\$(1,879)	\$3,259

(1) Fully federal taxable equivalent using a tax rate of approximately 35%.

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Three months ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016

The Company's tax equivalent net interest income increased \$1.8 million or 5.9%, from \$29.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 to \$31.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. The increase was primarily due to higher average balances on commercial loans which increased income by \$1.4 million and residential real estate loans increased income by \$0.7 million as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2016. In addition, higher average investment balances increased investment income by \$1.0 million. These increases were partially offset by increased interest expense on interest bearing accounts (\$0.6 million) and lower accretion from fair value adjustments (\$0.4 million). The Company's reported net interest margin decreased from 3.56% for the three months ended June 30, 2016 to 3.46% for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Excluding the favorable impact of accretion, the net interest margin for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 would have been 3.39% and 3.44%, respectively.

Table Three
Average Balance Sheets and Net Interest Income
(in thousands)

Assets	Three months ended June 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate
Loan portfolio ⁽¹⁾ :						
Residential real estate ⁽²⁾	\$1,589,748	\$15,732	3.97%	\$1,545,550	\$15,038	3.91%
Commercial, financial, and agriculture ⁽²⁾	1,448,535	14,473	4.01	1,306,931	13,310	4.10
Installment loans to individuals ^{(2),(3)}	34,972	624	7.16	38,811	809	8.38
Previously securitized loans ⁽⁴⁾	***	285	***	***	483	***
Total loans	3,073,255	31,114	4.06	2,891,292	29,640	4.12
Securities:						
Taxable	478,179	3,480	2.92	425,450	2,927	2.77
Tax-exempt ⁽⁵⁾	89,320	1,056	4.74	43,637	561	5.17
Total securities	567,499	4,536	3.21	469,087	3,488	2.99
Deposits in depository institutions	28,961	17	0.24	9,186	—	—
Total interest-earning assets	3,669,715	35,667	3.90	3,369,565	33,128	3.95
Cash and due from banks	132,331			144,260		
Bank premises and equipment	73,555			75,798		
Other assets	248,716			261,271		
Less: allowance for loan losses	(19,809)			(19,686)		
Total assets	\$4,104,508			\$3,831,208		
Liabilities						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$710,091	\$160	0.09%	\$686,403	\$176	0.10%
Savings deposits	879,643	352	0.16	766,708	238	0.12
Time deposits ⁽²⁾	1,066,047	3,147	1.18	1,030,346	2,598	1.01
Short-term borrowings	199,224	187	0.38	154,047	86	0.22
Long-term debt	16,495	189	4.60	16,495	167	4.07
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,871,500	4,035	0.56	2,653,999	3,265	0.49
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	703,259			707,501		
Other liabilities	37,633			43,435		
Stockholders' equity	492,116			426,273		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$4,104,508			\$3,831,208		

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Net interest income	\$31,632	\$29,863
Net yield on earning assets	3.46%	3.56%

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For purposes of this table, non-accruing loans have
 (1) been included in average balances and loan fees,
 which are immaterial, have been included in interest
 income.

Included in the above table are the following
 amounts for the accretion of the fair value
 (2) adjustments related to the acquisitions of Virginia
 Savings Bancorp, Inc., Community Financial
 Corporation and American Founders Bank, Inc.:

	Three months ended June 30, 2017 2016	
Residential real estate	\$145	\$190
Commercial, financial and agriculture	464	656
Installment loans to individuals	5	29
Time deposits	—	148
	\$614	\$1,023

- (3) Includes the Company's consumer and DDA
 overdrafts loan categories.
 Effective January 1, 2012, the carrying value of the
 (4) Company's previously securitized loans were
 reduced to \$0.
 (5) Computed on a fully federal tax-equivalent basis
 assuming a tax rate of approximately 35%.

Table Four

Rate/Volume Analysis of Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expense
 (in thousands)

	Three months ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016 Increase (Decrease)		
Interest-earning assets:	Due to Change In:		
	Volume	Rate	Net
Loan portfolio			
Residential real estate	\$431	\$263	\$694
Commercial, financial, and agriculture	1,446	(283)	1,163
Installment loans to individuals	(80)	(105)	(185)
Previously securitized loans	—	(198)	(198)
Total loans	1,797	(323)	1,474
Securities:			
Taxable	364	189	553
Tax-exempt ⁽¹⁾	589	(94)	495
Total securities	953	95	1,048

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Deposits in depository institutions	—	17	17
Total interest-earning assets	\$2,750	\$(211)	\$2,539
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$6	\$(22)	\$(16)
Savings deposits	35	79	114
Time deposits	90	459	549
Short-term borrowings	25	76	101
Long-term debt	—	22	22
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$156	\$614	\$770
Net Interest Income	\$2,594	\$(825)	\$1,769

(1) Fully federal taxable equivalent using a tax rate of approximately 35%.

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Table Five

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Management of the Company uses measures in its analysis of the Company's performance other than those in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals in the United States of America ("GAAP"). These measures are useful when evaluating the underlying performance of the Company's operations. The Company's management believes that these non-GAAP measures enhance comparability of results with prior periods and demonstrate the effects of significant gains and charges in the current period. The Company's management believes that investors may use these non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate the Company's financial performance without the impact of those items that may obscure trends in the Company's performance. These disclosures should not be viewed as a substitute for financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP, nor are they comparable to non-GAAP financial measures that may be presented by other companies. The following table reconciles fully taxable equivalent net interest income and fully taxable equivalent net interest income excluding accretion with net interest income as derived from the Company's financial statements (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net interest income ("GAAP")	\$31,262	\$29,668	\$61,710	\$58,789
Taxable equivalent adjustment	370	195	726	388
Net interest income, fully taxable equivalent	\$31,632	\$29,863	\$62,436	\$59,177
Average interest earning assets	\$3,669,715	\$3,369,565	\$3,642,950	\$3,354,114
Net interest margin	3.46	% 3.56	% 3.46	% 3.55
Net interest income ("GAAP")	\$31,262	\$29,668	\$61,710	\$58,789
Taxable equivalent adjustment	370	195	726	388
Accretion related to fair value adjustments	(614) (1,023) (952) (1,799
Net interest income, fully taxable equivalent, excluding accretion	\$31,018	\$28,840	\$61,484	\$57,378
Average interest earning assets	\$3,669,715	\$3,369,565	\$3,642,950	\$3,354,114
Net interest margin (excluding accretion)	3.39	% 3.44	% 3.40	% 3.44

Loans

Table Six

Loan Portfolio

The composition of the Company's loan portfolio as of the dates indicated follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
Residential real estate	\$1,455,578	\$1,451,462	\$1,417,137
Home equity	139,534	141,965	142,827
Commercial and industrial	197,429	185,667	171,362
Commercial real estate	1,256,736	1,229,516	1,135,493

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Consumer	30,860	32,545	33,799
DDA overdrafts	3,630	5,071	2,780
Total loans	\$3,083,767	\$3,046,226	\$2,903,398

Loan balances increased \$37.5 million from December 31, 2016 to June 30, 2017.

Residential real estate loans increased \$4.1 million from December 31, 2016 to June 30, 2017. Residential real estate loans represent loans to consumers that are secured by a first lien on residential property. Residential real estate loans provide for the purchase or refinance of a residence and first-lien home equity loans allow consumers to borrow against the equity in their

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home. These loans primarily consist of single family 3 and 5 year adjustable rate mortgages with terms that amortize up to 30 years. The Company also offers fixed-rate residential real estate loans that are sold in the secondary market that are not included on the Company's balance sheet; the Company does not retain the servicing rights to these loans. Residential mortgage loans are generally underwritten to comply with Fannie Mae guidelines, while the home equity loans are underwritten with typically less documentation, but with lower loan-to-value ratios and shorter maturities. At June 30, 2017, \$12.1 million of the residential real estate loans were for properties under construction.

Home equity loans decreased \$2.4 million during the first six months of 2017. The Company's home equity loans represent loans to consumers that are secured by a second (or junior) lien on a residential property. Home equity loans allow consumers to borrow against the equity in their home without paying off an existing first lien. These loans consist of home equity lines of credit ("HELOC") and amortized home equity loans that require monthly installment payments. Home equity loans are underwritten with less documentation, lower loan-to-value ratios and for shorter terms. The amount of credit extended is directly related to the value of the real estate at the time the loan is made.

The commercial and industrial ("C&I") loan portfolio consists of loans to corporate borrowers that are primarily in small to mid-size industrial and commercial companies. Collateral securing these loans includes equipment, machinery, inventory, receivables and vehicles. C&I loans are considered to contain a higher level of risk than other loan types, although care is taken to minimize these risks. Numerous risk factors impact this portfolio, including industry specific risks such as the economy, new technology, labor rates and cyclicity, as well as customer specific factors, such as cash flow, financial structure, operating controls and asset quality. C&I loans increased \$11.8 million from December 31, 2016 to June 30, 2017.

Commercial real estate loans consist of commercial mortgages, which generally are secured by nonresidential and multi-family residential properties, including hotel/motel and apartment lending. Commercial real estate loans are to many of the same customers and carry similar industry risks as C&I loans. Commercial real estate loans increased \$27.2 million from December 31, 2016 to June 30, 2017. At June 30, 2017, \$20.2 million of the commercial real estate loans were for commercial properties under construction.

Consumer loans may be secured by automobiles, boats, recreational vehicles and other personal property. The Company monitors the risk associated with these types of loans by monitoring such factors as portfolio growth, lending policies and economic conditions. Underwriting standards are continually evaluated and modified based upon these factors. Consumer loans decreased \$1.7 million during the first six months of 2017.

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Allowance and Provision for Loan Losses

Management systematically monitors the loan portfolio and the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses (“ALLL”) on a quarterly basis to provide for probable losses incurred in the portfolio. Management assesses the risk in each loan type based on historical delinquency and loss trends, the general economic environment of its local markets, individual loan performance, and other relevant factors. Individual credits in excess of \$1 million are selected at least annually for detailed loan reviews, which are utilized by management to assess the risk in the portfolio and the appropriateness of the allowance. Due to the nature of commercial lending, evaluation of the appropriateness of the allowance as it relates to these loan types is often based more upon specific credit review, with consideration given to the potential impairment of certain credits and historical loss rates, adjusted for general economic conditions and other inherent risk factors. Conversely, due to the homogeneous nature of the real estate and installment portfolios, the portions of the allowance allocated to those portfolios are primarily based on prior loss history of each portfolio, adjusted for general economic conditions and other inherent risk factors. Risk factors considered by the Company in completing this analysis include: (i) unemployment and economic trends in the Company’s markets; (ii) concentrations of credit, if any, among any industries; (iii) trends in loan growth, loan mix, delinquencies, losses or credit impairment; and (iv) adherence to lending policies and others. Each risk factor is designated as low, moderate/increasing, or high based on the Company’s assessment of the risk to loss associated with each factor. Each risk factor is then weighted to consider probability of occurrence.

The allowance not specifically allocated to individual credits is generally determined by analyzing potential exposure and other qualitative factors that could negatively impact the adequacy of the allowance. Loans not individually evaluated for impairment are grouped by pools with similar risk characteristics and the related historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current inherent risk factors, such as unemployment, overall economic conditions, concentrations of credit, loan growth, classified and impaired loan trends, staffing, adherence to lending policies, and loss trends.

Determination of the ALLL is subjective in nature and requires management to periodically reassess the validity of its assumptions. Differences between actual losses and estimated losses are assessed such that management can timely modify its evaluation model to ensure that adequate provision has been made for risk in the total loan portfolio.

As a result of the Company’s quarterly analysis of the adequacy of the ALLL, the Company recorded a provision for loan losses of \$1.2 million in the first six months of 2017 as compared to \$1.7 million in the first six months of 2016. The provision for loan losses recorded in the first six months of 2017 reflects the growth in the loan portfolio, changes in the quality of the portfolio, and general improvement in the Company’s historical loss rates used to compute the allowance not specifically allocated to individual credits. Changes in the amount of the provision and related allowance are based on the Company’s detailed systematic methodology and are directionally consistent with changes in the composition and quality of the Company’s loan portfolio. The Company believes its methodology for determining the adequacy of its ALLL adequately provides for probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio and produces a provision and allowance for loan losses that is directionally consistent with changes in asset quality and loss experience.

The Company had net charge-offs of \$1.9 million for the first six months of 2017 and \$1.8 million for the first six months of 2016. Net charge-offs in the first six months of 2017 consisted primarily of net charge-offs on residential real estate loans (\$0.7 million) and DDA overdrafts (\$0.6 million).

Based on the Company’s analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and in consideration of the known factors utilized in computing the allowance, management believes that the allowance for loan losses as of June 30, 2017 is adequate to provide for probable losses inherent in the Company’s loan portfolio. Future provisions for loan losses will be dependent upon trends in loan balances including the composition of the loan portfolio, changes in loan quality and loss experience trends, and recoveries of previously charged-off loans, among other factors.

Table Seven

Analysis of the Allowance for Loan Losses

An analysis of changes in the Company's allowance for loan losses follows (dollars in thousands):

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	Six months ended		Year	
	June 30,		ended	
	2017	2016	31,	December
			2016	2016
Balance at beginning of period	\$19,730	\$19,251	\$19,251	
Charge-offs:				
Commercial and industrial	(110)	(45)	(148)	
Commercial real estate	(282)	(1,071)	(1,676)	
Residential real estate	(884)	(742)	(1,734)	
Home equity	(239)	(175)	(390)	
Consumer	(29)	(82)	(126)	
DDA overdrafts	(1,271)	(639)	(1,412)	
Total charge-offs	(2,815)	(2,754)	(5,486)	
Recoveries:				
Commercial and industrial	55	4	14	
Commercial real estate	32	404	487	
Residential real estate	156	90	187	
Home equity	—	—	—	
Consumer	25	81	118	
DDA overdrafts	690	402	764	
Total recoveries	958	981	1,570	
Net charge-offs	(1,857)	(1,773)	(3,916)	
Provision for purchased credit impaired loans	39	168	163	
Provision for loan losses	1,151	1,493	4,232	
Balance at end of period	\$19,063	\$19,139	\$19,730	
As a Percent of Average Total Loans:				
Net charge-offs (annualized)	0.12	%0.12	%0.13	%
Provision for loan losses (annualized)	0.07	%0.12	%0.15	%
As a Percent of Non-Performing Loans:				
Allowance for loan losses	177.63	%124.00	%140.10	%
As a Percent of Total Loans:				
Allowance for loan losses	0.62	%0.66	%0.65	%

Table Eight

Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses

The allocation of the allowance for loan losses is shown in the table below (in thousands). The allocation of a portion of the allowance in one portfolio segment does not preclude its availability to absorb losses in other portfolio segments.

	As of June 30,		As of
	2017	2016	December
			31,
			2016
Commercial and industrial	\$4,092	\$4,091	\$ 4,206
Commercial real estate	6,157	6,273	6,573
Residential real estate	6,647	6,358	6,680
Home equity	1,354	1,423	1,417

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Consumer	73	91	82
DDA overdrafts	740	903	772
Allowance for Loan Losses	\$19,063	\$19,139	\$19,730

The ALLL decreased from \$19.7 million at December 31, 2016 to \$19.1 million at June 30, 2017. Below is a summary of the changes in the components of the ALLL from December 31, 2016 to June 30, 2017.

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The allowance related to the commercial and industrial loan portfolio decreased slightly from \$4.2 million at December 31, 2016 to \$4.1 million at June 30, 2017.

The allowance allocated to the commercial real estate portfolio decreased \$0.4 million from \$6.6 million at December 31, 2016 to \$6.2 million at June 30, 2017, primarily due to an improvement in the historical loss rate of the portfolio which was partially offset by growth in the loan portfolio.

The allowance allocated to the residential real estate portfolio decreased slightly from at \$6.7 million at December 31, 2016 to \$6.6 million at June 30, 2017.

The allowance allocated to the home equity loan portfolio remained flat at \$1.4 million at December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2017.

The allowance allocated to the consumer loan portfolio remained flat at \$0.1 million at December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2017.

The allowance allocated to overdraft deposit accounts decreased slightly from \$0.8 million at December 31, 2016 to \$0.7 million at June 30, 2017.

Table Nine

Non-Accrual and Past-Due Loans

The Company's nonperforming assets and past-due loans are shown below (dollars in thousands):

	As of June 30,		December
	2017	2016	31, 2016
Non-accrual loans	\$10,582	\$15,199	\$13,701
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	150	241	382
Total non-performing loans	10,732	15,440	14,083
Other real estate owned ("OREO")	4,204	5,868	4,588
Total non-performing assets	\$14,936	\$21,308	\$18,671

As a Percent of Loans and Other Real Estate Owned:

Non-performing loans	0.48	%0.73	%0.61	%
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Past-due loans	\$7,951	\$8,575	\$8,594
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As a Percentage of Total Loans

Past-due loans	0.26	%0.30	%0.28	%
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The Company's ratio of non-performing assets to total loans and other real estate owned improved from 0.61% at December 31, 2016 to 0.48% at June 30, 2017. Excluded from this ratio are purchased credit-impaired loans in which the Company estimated cash flows and estimated a credit mark. These loans are considered performing loans provided that the loan is performing in accordance with the estimated expectations. Such loans would be considered non-performing loans if the loan's performance deteriorates below the initial expectations. Total past due loans decreased from \$8.6 million, or 0.28% of total loans outstanding, at December 31, 2016 to \$8.0 million, or 0.26% of total loans outstanding, at June 30, 2017.

Interest on loans is accrued and credited to operations based upon the principal amount outstanding. The accrual of interest income is generally discontinued when a loan becomes 90 days past due as to principal or interest, unless the loan is well collateralized and in the process of collection. When interest accruals are discontinued, interest credited to income in the current year that is unpaid and deemed uncollectible is charged to operations. Prior-year interest accruals that are unpaid and deemed uncollectible are charged to the allowance for loan losses, provided that such amounts were specifically reserved.

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Impaired Loans

Information pertaining to the Company's impaired loans is included in the following table (in thousands):

	As of		
	As of June 30,	December	
	2017	2016	2016
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance	\$5,833	\$—	\$ 2,832
Impaired loans with no valuation allowance	4,291	6,952	4,749
Total impaired loans	\$10,124	\$6,952	\$ 7,581
Allowance for loan losses allocated to impaired loans	\$679	\$—	\$ 665

The average recorded investment in impaired loans during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 was \$10.1 million and \$7.1 million, respectively. There were no commitments to provide additional funds on non-accrual, impaired, or other potential problem loans at June 30, 2017.

The Company recognized less than \$0.2 million of interest income received in cash on non-accrual and impaired loans for both the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016. Less than \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million of interest income would have been recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, if such loans had been current in accordance with their original terms.

Table Eleven
Troubled Debt Restructurings ("TDRs")

The following table sets forth the Company's troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") (in thousands):

	As of June 30,		December
	2017	2016	31,
	2017	2016	2016
Accruing:			
Residential real estate	\$20,647	\$19,685	\$20,424
Home equity	3,146	2,873	3,105
Commercial and industrial	35	50	42
Commercial real estate	8,483	2,743	5,525
Total accruing TDRs	32,311	25,351	29,096
Non-Accruing:			
Residential real estate	154	390	391
Home equity	—	44	30
Total non-accruing TDRs	154	434	421
Total TDRs	\$32,465	\$25,785	\$29,517

Regulatory guidance requires that loans be accounted for as collateral-dependent loans when borrowers have filed Chapter 7 bankruptcy, the debt has been discharged by the bankruptcy court and the borrower has not reaffirmed the debt. The filing of bankruptcy is deemed to be evidence that the borrower is in financial difficulty and the discharge of debt by the bankruptcy court is deemed to be a concession granted to the borrower.

The Company's troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") related to its borrowers who had filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy protection make up 69% of the Company's total TDRs as of June 30, 2017. The average age of these TDRs was 11.9 years; the average current balance as a percentage of the original balance was 67.4%; and the average loan-to-value ratio was 64.6% as of June 30, 2017. Of the total 464 Chapter 7 related TDRs, 31 had an estimated loss exposure based on the current balance and

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appraised value at June 30, 2017. The increase in commercial real estate TDRs from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017 primarily resulted from an addition of 2 loans with a total balance of \$5.8 million.

Non-Interest Income and Non-Interest Expense

Six months ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016
(in millions)

	Six months ended June 30,		\$	%
	2017	2016	Change	Change
Gains on sale of investment securities	\$4.3	\$0.8	\$ 3.5	437.5 %
Non-interest income (excluding above gains)	29.2	26.9	2.3	8.6 %
Non-interest expense	48.8	48.4	0.4	0.8 %

Non-Interest Income: The Company realized \$4.3 million and \$0.8 million of investment gains during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and three months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. These gains represented partial recoveries of impairment charges previously recognized on pools of trust preferred securities. As a result of the sale of these securities, the Company no longer holds any pooled trust preferred securities in its investment portfolio. Exclusive of these gains, non-interest income increased from \$26.9 million for the first six months of 2016 to \$29.2 million for the first six months of 2017. This increase was mainly due to an increase of \$0.9 million (7.3%) in service charges, an increase of \$0.7 million (43.8%) in bank owned life insurance revenues due to death benefit proceeds, an increase of \$0.4 million (4.4%) in bankcard revenues, and an increase of \$0.4 million (13.3%) in trust and investment management fee income.

Non-Interest Expense: Non-interest expenses increased \$0.4 million, from \$48.4 million in the first six months of 2016 to \$48.8 million in the first six months of 2017. This increase was largely due to an increase in salaries and employee benefits of \$0.6 million due primarily to salary increases and in increase in occupancy and equipment of \$0.3 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in other expenses of \$0.4 million and FDIC insurance expense of \$0.3 million.

Income Tax Expense: The Company's effective income tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was 32.0% compared to 33.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Three months ended June 30, 2017 vs. 2016
(in millions)

	Three months ended June 30,		\$	%
	2017	2016	Change	Change

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Gains on sale of investment securities	\$—	\$0.8	\$ (0.8)	(100.0)%
Non-interest income (excluding investment gains)	\$14.9	\$13.7	\$ 1.2	8.8 %

Non-interest expense	24.2	24.3	\$ (0.1)	(0.4)%
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Non-Interest Income: The Company realized \$0.8 million of realized investment gains during the second quarter of 2016. These gains represented partial recoveries of impairment charges previously recognized on pools of trust preferred securities. Exclusive of these gains, non-interest income increased from \$13.7 million for the second quarter of 2016 to \$14.9 million for the second quarter of 2017. This increase was mainly due to an increase in service charge revenues of \$0.5 million (7.8%), an increase in trust and investment management fee income of \$0.2 million (17.6%), an increase in bank owned life insurance proceeds of \$0.2 million (26.0%), and an increase in bankcard revenue of \$0.2 million (4.3%).

Non-Interest Expense: Non-interest expenses decreased \$0.1 million, from \$24.3 million in the second quarter of 2016 to \$24.2 million in the second quarter of 2017. This was due to a decrease from the second quarter of 2016 in other expenses of \$0.4 million (11.7%) and FDIC insurance expense of \$0.2 million (35.9%). These decreases were partially offset by increases in occupancy and equipment expenses of \$0.2 million (9.2%) and salary expense of \$0.2 million (1.2%).

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Income Tax Expense: The Company's effective income tax rate for the second quarter of 2017 was 31.7% compared to 32.5% for the year ended December 31, 2016, and 33.4% for the quarter ended June 30, 2016. The effective income tax rate is based upon the Company's expected tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Risk Management

Market risk is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in current and future cash flows, fair values, earnings or capital due to adverse movements in interest rates and other factors, including foreign exchange rates, underlying credit risk and commodity prices. Because the Company has no significant foreign exchange activities and holds no commodities, interest rate risk represents the primary risk factor affecting the Company's balance sheet and net interest margin. Significant changes in interest rates by the Federal Reserve could result in similar changes in LIBOR interest rates, prime rates, and other benchmark interest rates that could affect the estimated fair value of the Company's investment securities portfolio, interest paid on the Company's short-term and long-term borrowings, interest earned on the Company's loan portfolio and interest paid on its deposit accounts.

The Company's Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") has been delegated the responsibility of managing the Company's interest-sensitive balance sheet accounts to maximize earnings while managing interest rate risk. ALCO, comprised of various members of executive and senior management, is also responsible for establishing policies to monitor and limit the Company's exposure to interest rate risk and to manage the Company's liquidity position. ALCO satisfies its responsibilities through quarterly meetings during which product pricing issues, liquidity measures, and interest sensitivity positions are monitored.

In order to measure and manage its interest rate risk, the Company uses an asset/liability management and simulation software model to periodically update the interest sensitivity position of the Company's balance sheet. The model is also used to perform analyses that measure the impact on net interest income and capital as a result of various changes in the interest rate environment. Such analyses quantify the effects of various interest rate scenarios on projected net interest income.

The Company's policy objective is to avoid negative fluctuations in net income or the economic value of equity of more than 15% within a 12-month period, assuming an immediate parallel increase or decrease of 400 basis points. The Company measures the long-term risk associated with sustained increases and decreases in rates through analysis of the impact to changes in rates on the economic value of equity.

The following table summarizes the sensitivity of the Company's net income to various interest rate scenarios. The results of the sensitivity analyses presented below differ from the results used internally by ALCO in that, in the analyses below, interest rates are assumed to have an immediate and sustained parallel shock. The Company recognizes that rates are volatile, but rarely move with immediate and parallel effects. Internally, the Company considers a variety of interest rate scenarios that are deemed to be possible while considering the level of risk it is willing to assume in "worst-case" scenarios such as shown by the following:

Implied	Estimated
Immediate	Federal
Basis	Funds Rate
Point	Associated
Change	with
in	Change in
Interest	Interest
Rates	Rates
	Increase
	(Decrease)
	in Net
	Income
	Over 12
	Months

June
30,

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2017
+4005.25 % +11.0 %
+3004.25 +11.5
+2003.25 +10.1
+1002.25 +6.7
-50 0.75 -6.3
-100 (0.25) -13.0

December
31,
2016
+4004.75 % +8.0 %
+3003.75 +9.9
+2002.75 +9.7
+1001.75 +6.2
-50 0.25 -6.1
-100 (0.25) -9.5

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These estimates are highly dependent upon assumptions made by management, including, but not limited to, assumptions regarding the manner in which interest-bearing demand deposit and saving deposit accounts reprice in different interest rate scenarios, changes in the composition of deposit balances, pricing behavior of competitors, prepayments of loans and deposits under alternative rate environments, and new business volumes and pricing. As a result, there can be no assurance that the estimates above will be achieved in the event that interest rates increase during 2017 and beyond. The estimates above do not necessarily imply that the Company will experience increases in net income if market interest rates rise. The table above indicates how the Company's net income behaves relative to an increase or decrease in rates compared to what would otherwise occur if rates remain stable.

Based upon the estimates above, the Company believes that its net income is positively correlated with increasing rates as compared to the level of net income the Company would expect if interest rates remain flat.

Liquidity

The Company evaluates the adequacy of liquidity at both the City Holding Company ("City Holding") level and at the banking subsidiary level. At the City Holding level, the principal source of cash is dividends from its banking subsidiary, City National Bank ("City National"). Dividends paid by City National to City Holding are subject to certain legal and regulatory limitations. Generally, any dividends in amounts that exceed the earnings retained by City National in the current year plus retained net profits for the preceding two years must be approved by regulatory authorities. At June 30, 2017, City National could pay dividends up to \$81.4 million plus net profits for the remainder of 2017, as defined by statute, up to the dividend declaration date without prior regulatory permission.

On December 19, 2016, the Company announced that it had filed a prospectus supplement to its existing shelf registration statement on Form S-3 for the sale of its common stock having an aggregate value of up to \$55 million through an "at-the-market" equity offering program. The Company intends to use the net proceeds from the offering to support loan growth, bolster regulatory capital, and provide cash for possible future acquisitions. Pending this use, the proceeds will be invested by the Company in various investment securities. During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Company sold approximately 441,000 common shares at a weighted average price of \$64.48, net of broker fees. Through August 3, 2017, the Company has sold approximately 548,000 common shares at a weighted average price of \$64.82, net of broker fees. The Company has sold no shares since the first quarter of 2017.

City Holding used cash obtained from the dividends received from its banking subsidiary primarily to: (i) pay common dividends to shareholders, (ii) remit interest payments on the Company's junior subordinated debentures and (iii) fund repurchases of the Company's common shares.

Over the next 12 months, City Holding has an obligation to remit interest payments approximating \$0.7 million on the debentures held by City Holding Capital Trust III. Interest payments on the debentures can be deferred for up to five years under certain circumstances and dividends to shareholders can, if necessary, be suspended. City Holding anticipates continuing the payment of dividends on its common stock, which are expected to approximate \$27.5 million on an annualized basis over the next 12 months based on common shareholders outstanding at June 30, 2017. In addition to these anticipated cash needs, City Holding has operating expenses and other contractual obligations, which are estimated to require \$1.6 million of additional cash over the next 12 months. As of June 30, 2017, City Holding reported a cash balance of \$43.1 million and management believes that City Holding's available cash balance, together with cash dividends from City National, will be adequate to satisfy its funding and cash needs over the next 12 months.

Excluding the interest and dividend payments discussed above, City Holding has no significant commitments or obligations in years after 2017 other than the repayment of its \$16.5 million obligation under the debentures held by

City Holding Capital Trust III. However, this obligation does not mature until June 2038, or earlier at the option of City Holding. It is expected that City Holding will be able to obtain the necessary cash, either through dividends obtained from City National or the issuance of other debt, to fully repay the debentures at their maturity.

City National manages its liquidity position in an effort to effectively and economically satisfy the funding needs of its customers and to accommodate the scheduled repayment of borrowings. Funds are available to City National from a number of sources, including depository relationships, sales and maturities within the investment securities portfolio, and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") and other financial institutions. As of June 30, 2017, City National's assets are significantly funded by deposits and capital. Additionally, City National maintains borrowing facilities with the FHLB and other financial institutions that are accessed as necessary to fund operations and to provide contingency funding mechanisms. As of June 30,

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2017, City National has the capacity to borrow an additional \$1.7 billion from the FHLB and other financial institutions under existing borrowing facilities. City National maintains a contingency funding plan, incorporating these borrowing facilities, to address liquidity needs in the event of an institution-specific or systemic financial industry crisis. Also, although it has no current intention to do so, City National could liquidate its unpledged securities, if necessary, to provide an additional funding source. City National also segregates certain mortgage loans, mortgage-backed securities, and other investment securities in a separate subsidiary so that it can separately monitor the asset quality of these primarily mortgage-related assets, which could be used to raise cash through securitization transactions or obtain additional equity or debt financing if necessary.

The Company manages its asset and liability mix to balance its desire to maximize net interest income against its desire to minimize risks associated with capitalization, interest rate volatility, and liquidity. With respect to liquidity, the Company has chosen a conservative posture and believes that its liquidity position is strong. The Company's net loan to asset ratio is 75.5% as of June 30, 2017 and deposit balances fund 80.8% of total assets. The Company has obligations to extend credit, but these obligations are primarily associated with existing home equity loans that have predictable borrowing patterns across the portfolio. The Company has investment security balances with carrying values that totaled \$590.5 million at June 30, 2017, and that greatly exceeded the Company's non-deposit sources of borrowing, which totaled \$240.8 million. Further, the Company's deposit mix has a very high proportion of transaction and savings accounts that fund 54.4% of the Company's total assets.

As illustrated in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the Company generated \$40.3 million of cash from operating activities during the first six months of 2017, primarily from interest income received on loans and investments, net of interest expense paid on deposits and borrowings. The Company used \$84.3 million of cash in investing activities during the first six months of 2017, primarily due an increase in loans and net purchases of investment securities. The Company generated \$38.1 million of cash in financing activities during the first six months of 2017, principally as a result of an increase in interest-bearing deposits of \$30.6 million, proceeds from the issuance of common stock of \$28.4 million, and an increase in noninterest-bearing deposits of \$15.9 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in other short-term borrowings of \$24.0 million and dividends paid of \$13.4 million to the Company's common stockholders.

Capital Resources

During the first six months of 2017, shareholders' equity increased \$50.1 million, or 11.3%, from \$442.4 million at December 31, 2016 to \$492.5 million at June 30, 2017. This increase was primarily due to net income of \$30.7 million and the issuance of common stock of \$28.4 million, that were partially offset by dividends declared of \$13.8 million.

In July 2013, the Federal Reserve published the final rules that established a new comprehensive capital framework for banking organizations, commonly referred to as Basel III. These final rules substantially revised the risk-based capital requirements applicable to bank holding companies and depository institutions. The final rule became effective January 1, 2015 for smaller, non-complex banking organizations, with full implementation by January 1, 2019.

Regulatory guidelines require the Company to maintain a minimum common equity tier I ("CET1") capital ratio of 5.75% and a total capital to risk-adjusted assets ratio of 9.25%, with at least one-half of capital consisting of tangible common stockholders' equity and a minimum Tier I leverage ratio of 7.25%. Similarly, City National is also required to maintain minimum capital levels as set forth by various regulatory agencies. Under capital adequacy guidelines, City National is required to maintain minimum CET1, total capital, Tier I capital, and leverage ratios of 5.75%, 9.25%, 7.25%, and 4.0%, respectively. To be classified as "well capitalized," City National must maintain CET1, total capital, Tier I capital, and leverage ratios of 6.5%, 10.0%, 8.0%, and 5.0%, respectively.

When fully phased in on January 1, 2019, the Basel III Capital Rules will require City Holding and City National to maintain (i) a minimum ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets of at least 4.5%, plus a 2.5% "capital conservation buffer" (which is added to the 4.5% CET1 ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets of at least 7.0% upon full implementation), (ii) a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 6.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 6.0% Tier 1 capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5% upon full implementation), (iii) a minimum ratio of total capital (that is, Tier 1 plus Tier 2) to risk-weighted assets of at least 8.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer (which is added to the 8.0% total capital ratio as that buffer is phased in, effectively resulting in a minimum total capital ratio of 10.5% upon full implementation) and (iv) a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0%, calculated as the ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets (as compared to a current minimum leverage ratio of 3.0% for banking organizations that either have the highest supervisory rating or have implemented the appropriate federal regulatory authority's risk-adjusted measure for market risk).

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The implementation of the capital conservation buffer began on January 1, 2016 at the 0.625% level and will be phased in over a four-year period (increasing by that amount on each subsequent January 1, until it reaches 2.5% on January 1, 2019). The Basel III Capital Rules also provide for a “countercyclical capital buffer” that is applicable to only certain covered institutions and does not have any current applicability to City Holding Company or City National Bank.

The aforementioned capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a ratio of CET1 capital to risk-weighted assets above the minimum but below the conservation buffer (or below the combined capital conservation buffer and countercyclical capital buffer, when the latter is applied) will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and compensation based on the amount of the shortfall.

The Company’s regulatory capital ratios for both City Holding and City National are illustrated in the following tables (dollars in thousands):

June 30, 2017	Actual		Minimum Required - Basel III Phase-In Schedule		Minimum Required - Basel III Fully Phased-In (*)		Required to be Considered Well Capitalized	
	Capital Amount	Ratio	Capital Amount	Ratio	Capital Amount	Ratio	Capital Amount	Ratio
CET I Capital								
City Holding Company	\$418,449	14.9%	\$161,715	5.750%	\$196,871	7.0%	\$182,809	6.5%
City National Bank	342,202	12.3	160,376	5.750	195,241	7.0	181,295	6.5
Tier I Capital								
City Holding Company	434,449	15.5	203,902	7.250	239,058	8.5	224,995	8.0
City National Bank	342,202	12.3	202,214	7.250	237,078	8.5	223,132	8.0
Total Capital								
City Holding Company	454,832	16.2	260,151	9.250	295,306	10.5	281,244	10.0
City National Bank	361,354	13.0	257,997	9.250	292,861	10.5	278,915	10.0
Tier I Leverage Ratio								
City Holding Company	434,449	10.9	159,083	4.0	159,083	4.0	198,854	5.0
City National Bank	342,202	8.6	158,776	4.0	158,776	4.0	198,469	5.0

(*) Represents the minimum required capital levels as of January 1, 2019 when Basel III Capital Rules have been fully phased in.

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December 31, 2016	Actual		Minimum Required - Basel III Phase-In Schedule		Minimum Required - Basel III Fully Phased-In (*)		Required to be Considered Well Capitalized	
	Capital Amount	Ratio	Capital Amount	Ratio	Capital Amount	Ratio	Capital Amount	Ratio
CET I Capital								
City Holding Company	\$371,677	13.3%	\$142,845	5.125%	\$195,105	7.0%	\$181,169	6.5%
City National Bank	310,912	11.2	141,860	5.125	193,761	7.0	179,921	6.5
Tier I Capital								
City Holding Company	387,677	13.9	184,653	6.625	236,913	8.5	222,977	8.0
City National Bank	318,872	11.5	183,381	6.625	235,281	8.5	221,441	8.0
Total Capital								
City Holding Company	408,406	14.7	240,397	8.625	292,658	10.5	278,722	10.0
City National Bank	338,675	12.2	238,741	8.625	290,641	10.5	276,801	10.0
Tier I Leverage Ratio								
City Holding Company	387,677	10.1	153,864	4.000	153,864	4.0	192,330	5.0
City National Bank	318,872	8.3	153,088	4.000	153,088	4.0	191,359	5.0

(*) Represents the minimum required capital levels as of January 1, 2019 when Basel III Capital Rules have been fully phased in.

As of June 30, 2017, management believes that City Holding Company, and its banking subsidiary, City National, were “well capitalized.” City Holding is subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by the Federal Reserve, while City National is subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”). Regulatory agencies can initiate certain mandatory actions if either City Holding or City National fails to meet the minimum capital requirements, as shown above. As of June 30, 2017, management believes that City Holding and City National has met all capital adequacy requirements.

Item 3 - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The information called for by this item is provided under the caption “Risk Management” under Item 2 - Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Item 4 - Controls and Procedures

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company carried out an evaluation, with the participation of the Company’s management, including the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company required to be included in the Company’s periodic SEC filings. There has been no change in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2017 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Part II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is engaged in various legal actions that it deems to be in the ordinary course of business. As these legal actions are resolved, the Company could realize positive and/or negative impact to its financial performance in the period in which these legal actions are ultimately resolved. There can be no assurance that current actions will have immaterial results, either positive or negative, or that no material actions may be presented in the future.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the factors disclosed in Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

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

At-The-Market Common Stock Offering

On December 19, 2016, the Company announced that it had filed a prospectus supplement to its existing shelf registration statement on Form S-3 for the sale of its common stock having an aggregate value of up to \$55 million through an "at-the-market" equity offering program.

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Period	Total Number of Shares Issued	Average Price per Share*	Total Number of Shares Issued as Part of Publicly Received Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Issued Under the Plans or Programs**
January 1 - January 31, 2017	153,744	\$ 64.93	153,744	548,000
February 1 - February 29, 2017	286,860	\$ 64.23	286,860	262,000
March 1 - March 31, 2017	—	\$ —	—	262,000
April 1 - April 30, 2017	—	\$ —	—	262,000
May 1 - May 31, 2017	—	\$ —	—	262,000
June 1 - June 30, 2017	—	\$ —	—	262,000
	440,604	\$ 64.48	440,604	262,000

* The common share issue price is presented net of commissions and excludes one time offering costs of approximately \$265,000.

** Estimate based on average price per share received to date, before broker fees.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits

The exhibits required to be filed or furnished with this Form 10-Q are attached hereto or incorporated herein by reference. For a list of such exhibits, see "Exhibit Index."

SIGNATURES

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

City Holding Company
(Registrant)

/s/ Charles R. Hageboeck
Charles R. Hageboeck
President and Chief
Executive Officer
(Principal Executive
Officer)

/s/ David L. Bumgarner
David L. Bumgarner
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer
and Principal Accounting
Officer
(Principal Financial
Officer)

Date: August 4, 2017

Exhibit Index

The following exhibits are filed herewith or are incorporated herein by reference.

- 2(a) Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated November 14, 2011, by and among Virginia Savings Bancorp, Inc., Virginia Savings Bank, F.S.B., City Holding Company and City National Bank of West Virginia (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Form 8-K dated November 14, 2011, and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2011).
- 2(b) Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated August 2, 2012, by and among Community Financial Corporation, Community Bank, City Holding Company and City National Bank of West Virginia (attached to, and incorporated by reference from City Holding Company's Form 8-K dated August 7, 2012, and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2012).
- 3(a) Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, Amendment No. 1 to City Holding Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 2-86250, filed November 4, 1983 with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 3(b) Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company, dated March 6, 1984 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Form 8-K Report dated March 7,

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1984, and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 1984).

Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company, dated March 4, 1986

3(c) (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Form 10-K Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1986, filed March 31, 1987 with the Securities and Exchange Commission).

Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company, dated September 29, 1987

3(d) (attached to and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 33-23295, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 3, 1988).

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- 3(e) Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company, dated May 6, 1991 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Form 10-K Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1991, filed March 17, 1992 with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 3(f) Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company, dated May 7, 1991 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Form 10-K Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1991, filed March 17, 1992 with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 3(g) Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company, dated August 1, 1994 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Form 10-Q Quarterly Report for the quarter ended September 30, 1994, filed November 14, 1994 with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 3(h) Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company, dated December 9, 1998 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Form 10-K Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1998, filed March 31, 1999 with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 3(i) Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company, dated June 13, 2001 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A, filed June 22, 2001 with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 3(j) Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company, dated May 10, 2006 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Form 10-Q, Quarterly Report for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, filed August 9, 2006 with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 3(k) Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of City Holding Company, dated April 19, 2017 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Form 10-Q Quarterly Report for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, filed May 5, 2017 with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 3(l) Amended and Restated Bylaws of City Holding Company, revised February 24, 2010 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from, City Holding Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 1, 2010 with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 4(a) Rights Agreement dated as of June 13, 2001 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from City Holding Company's Form 8-A, filed June 22, 2001, with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 4(b) Amendment No. 1 to the Rights Agreement dated as of November 30, 2005 (attached to, and incorporated by reference from City Holding Company's Amendment No. 1 on Form 8-A, filed December 21, 2005, with the Securities and Exchange Commission).
- 31(a) Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for Charles R. Hageboeck
- 31(b) Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for David L. Bumgarner
- 32(a) Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for Charles R. Hageboeck
- 32(b) Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for David L. Bumgarner
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document*
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema*
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase*
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase*
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase*
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase*

* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability.