CONSUMERS BANCORP INC /OH/
Form 10-K
September 22, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016

OR

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from to

Commission File No. 033-79130

CONSUMERS BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

OHIO	34-1771400
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

614 East Lincoln Way,

P.O. Box 256, Minerva, Ohio 44657

(330) 868-7701

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Securities registered pursuant Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Shares, no par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

(Do not check if small reporting company)

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

Based on the closing sales price on December 31, 2015, the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately $34,089,755.

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock, without par value was 2,727,322 at September 14, 2016.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain specifically designated portions of Consumers Bancorp, Inc.'s definitive Proxy Statement dated September 22, 2016 for its 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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PART I

ITEM 1—BUSINESS

Business

Consumers Bancorp, Inc. (Corporation), is a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended and is a registered bank holding company, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1994. In February 1995, the Corporation acquired all the issued and outstanding capital stock of Consumers National Bank (Bank), a bank chartered under the laws of the United States of America. The Corporation's activities have been limited primarily to holding the common stock of the Bank.

Since 1965, the Bank's main office has been serving the Minerva, Ohio area from its location at 614 East Lincoln Way, Minerva, Ohio. The Bank's business involves attracting deposits from businesses and individual customers and using such deposits to originate commercial, mortgage and consumer loans in its market area, consisting primarily of Carroll, Columbiana, Stark, Summit, Wayne and contiguous counties in Ohio. The Bank currently has twelve branch locations and two loan production offices. The Bank also invests in securities consisting primarily of obligations of U.S. government sponsored entities, municipal obligations and mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae.

Supervision and Regulation

The Corporation and the Bank are subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and other federal and state regulators. The regulatory framework is intended primarily for the protection of depositors, federal deposit insurance funds and the banking system as a whole and not for the protection of shareholders and creditors. Earnings and dividends of the Corporation are affected by state and federal laws and regulations and by policies of various regulatory authorities. Changes in applicable law or in the policies of various regulatory authorities could affect materially the business and prospects of the Corporation and the Bank. The following describes selected federal and state statutory and regulatory provisions that have, or could have, a material impact on the Corporation. The following discussion of supervision and regulation is qualified in its entirety by reference to the statutory and regulatory provisions discussed.

Regulation of the Corporation:

The Bank Holding Company Act: As a bank holding company, the Corporation is subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHCA) and the examination and reporting requirements of the Federal Reserve Board. Under the BHCA, the Corporation is subject to periodic examination by the Federal Reserve Board and required to file periodic reports regarding its operations and any additional information that the Federal Reserve Board may require.

The BHCA generally limits the activities of a bank holding company to banking, managing or controlling banks, furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiaries and engaging in any other activities that the Federal Reserve Board has determined to be so closely related to banking or to managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident to those activities. In addition, the BHCA requires every bank holding company to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve Board prior to acquiring substantially all the assets of any bank, acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of a bank or merging or consolidating with another bank holding company.

Under Federal Reserve Board policy, a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial strength to each subsidiary bank and to commit resources to support those subsidiary banks. Under this policy, the Federal Reserve Board may require a bank holding company to contribute additional capital to an undercapitalized subsidiary bank and may disapprove of the payment of dividends to shareholders if the Federal Reserve Board believes the payment of such dividends would be an unsafe or unsound practice. The Federal Reserve Board has extensive enforcement authority over bank holding companies for violations of laws and regulations and unsafe or unsound practices.

Privacy Provisions of Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act: The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 contains extensive provisions on a customer’s right to privacy of non-public personal information. Under these provisions, a financial institution must provide to its customers the institution’s policies and procedures regarding the handling of customers’ non-public personal information. Except in certain cases, an institution may not provide personal information to unaffiliated third parties unless the institution discloses that such information may be disclosed and the customer is given the opportunity to opt out of such disclosure. The Corporation and the Bank are also subject to certain state laws that deal with the use and distribution of non-public personal information.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act: The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 contains important requirements for public companies in the area of financial disclosure and corporate governance. In accordance with section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, written certifications by the Corporation’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are required. These certifications attest that the Corporation’s quarterly and annual reports filed with the SEC do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact.

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Regulation of the Bank:

As a national bank, Consumers National Bank is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the OCC and by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). These examinations are designed primarily for the protection of the depositors of the Bank.

Dividend Restrictions: Dividends from the Bank are the primary source of funds for payment of dividends to our shareholders. However, there are statutory limits on the amount of dividends the Bank can pay without regulatory approval. Under regulations promulgated by the OCC, the Bank may not declare a dividend in excess of its undivided profits. Additionally, the Bank may not declare a dividend if the total amount of all dividends, including the proposed dividend, declared by the Bank in any calendar year exceeds the total of its retained net income of that year to date, combined with its retained net income of the two preceding years, unless the dividend is approved by the OCC. The Bank may not declare or pay any dividend if, after making the dividend, the Bank would be “undercapitalized,” as defined in the federal regulations.

FDIC: The FDIC is an independent federal agency, which insures the deposits of federally insured banks and savings associations up to certain prescribed limits and safeguards the safety and soundness of financial institutions. The deposits of the Bank are subject to the deposit insurance assessments of the Bank Insurance Fund of the FDIC. Under the FDIC’s deposit insurance assessment system, the assessment rate for any insured institution varies according to regulatory capital levels of the institution and other factors such as supervisory evaluations.

The FDIC is authorized to prohibit any insured institution from engaging in any activity that poses a serious threat to the insurance fund and may initiate enforcement actions against banks, after first giving the institution’s primary regulatory authority an opportunity to take such action. The FDIC may also terminate the deposit insurance of any institution that has engaged in or is engaging in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, order or condition imposed by the FDIC.

FHLB: The Bank is also a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati (FHLB), which is a privately capitalized, government sponsored enterprise that expands housing and economic development opportunities throughout the nation by providing loans and other banking services to community-based financial institutions.

Risk-Based Capital Requirements: The Federal Reserve Board and the OCC employ similar risk-based capital guidelines in their examination and regulation of bank holding companies and national banks. The Corporation meets the definition of a Small Bank Holding Company and, therefore, is exempt from consolidated risk-based and coverage capital adequacy guidelines for bank holding companies. The guidelines involve a process of assigning various risk weights to different classes of assets, then evaluating the sum of the risk-weighted balance sheet structure against the capital base. If capital falls below the minimum levels established by the guidelines, the bank holding company or bank may be denied approval to acquire or establish additional banks or non-bank businesses or to open new facilities. In addition, failure to satisfy capital guidelines could subject a banking institution to a variety of enforcement actions by federal bank regulatory authorities, including the termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC and a prohibition on the acceptance of “brokered deposits.”

Prior to January 1, 2015, the minimum requirement for the total risk-based capital ratio was 8% and the minimum requirement for the Tier I risk-based capital ratio and Tier I leverage ratio was 4%. On January 1, 2015, new Basel III capital requirements for U.S. banking organizations became effective. Under Basel III, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6%, a total capital ratio of 8%, and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%. Basel III also established a “capital conservation buffer” of 2.5% above the new regulatory minimum capital requirements, which must consist entirely of common equity Tier 1 capital and will be phased in beginning in January 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and increase by that amount each year until fully implemented in January 2019. The capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a common equity Tier 1 ratio to risk-weighted assets above the minimum but below the conservation buffer will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and compensation based on the amount of the shortfall.

The OCC and the FDIC may take various corrective actions against any undercapitalized bank and any bank that fails to submit an acceptable capital restoration plan or fails to implement a plan accepted by the OCC or the FDIC. These powers include, but are not limited to, requiring the institution to be recapitalized, prohibiting asset growth, restricting interest rates paid, requiring prior approval of capital distributions by any bank holding company that controls the institution, requiring divestiture by the institution of its subsidiaries or by the holding company of the institution itself, requiring new election of directors, and requiring the dismissal of directors and officers. The OCC’s final supervisory judgment concerning an institution’s capital adequacy could differ significantly from the conclusions that might be derived from the absolute level of an institution’s risk-based capital ratios. Therefore, institutions generally are expected to maintain risk-based capital ratios that exceed the minimum ratios. At June 30, 2016, the Bank exceeded minimum regulatory capital requirements to be considered well-capitalized.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act: The Dodd-Frank Act created many new restrictions and an expanded framework of regulatory oversight for financial institutions, including depository institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act centralized responsibility for consumer financial protection by creating a new agency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), and giving it responsibility for implementing, examining and enforcing compliance with federal consumer protection laws. The CFPB has examination and enforcement authority over all banks with more than $10 billion in assets, as well as their affiliates. Although the CFPB does not have direct supervisory authority over banks with less than $10 billion in assets, the CFPB has broad rulemaking authority for a wide range of consumer financial laws that apply to all banks, including, among other things, the authority to prohibit “unfair, deceptive or abusive” acts and practices. Abusive acts or practices are defined as those that materially interfere with a consumer’s ability to understand a term or condition of a consumer financial product or service or take unreasonable advantage of a consumer’s (i) lack of financial savvy, (ii) inability to protect himself in the selection or use of consumer financial products or services, or (iii) reasonable reliance on a covered entity to act in the consumer’s interests. The Corporation is closely monitoring all relevant sections of the Dodd-Frank Act to ensure continued compliance with these regulatory requirements and assess their potential impact on our business.

Interstate Banking and Branching: The Interstate Banking and Branch Efficiency Act of 1995 has eased restrictions on interstate expansion and consolidation of banking operations by, among other things: (i) permitting interstate bank acquisitions regardless of host state laws, (ii) permitting interstate merger of banks unless specific states have opted out of this provision, and (iii) permitting banks to establish new branches outside the state provided the law of the host state specifically allows interstate bank branching.

Community Reinvestment Act: The Community Reinvestment Act requires depository institutions to assist in meeting the credit needs of their market areas, including low and moderate-income areas, consistent with safe and sound banking practices. Under this Act, each institution is required to adopt a statement for each of its market areas describing the depository institution’s efforts to assist in its community’s credit needs. Depository institutions are periodically examined for compliance and assigned ratings. Banking regulators consider these ratings when considering approval of a proposed transaction by an institution.

USA Patriot Act: In 2001, Congress enacted the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA Patriot Act) Act of 2001 (Patriot Act). The Patriot Act is designed to deny terrorists and criminals the ability to obtain access to the United States’ financial system and has significant implications for depository institutions, brokers, dealers, and other businesses involved in the transfer of money. The Patriot Act mandates financial services companies to implement additional policies and procedures with respect to additional measures designed to address any or all of the following matters: money laundering, terrorist financing, identifying and reporting suspicious activities and currency transactions, and currency crimes.

Employees

As of June 30, 2016, the Bank employed 110 full-time and 18 part-time employees. None of the employees are represented by a collective bargaining group. Management considers its relations with employees to be good.

Statistical Disclosure

The following statistical information is included on the indicated pages of this Report:

Available Information

The Corporation files annual, quarterly, and current reports, proxy statements, and other information with the SEC. These filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov. Shareholders may also read and copy any document that the Corporation files at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Shareholders may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room.

Shareholders may request a copy of any of the Corporation's filings at no cost by writing or e-mailing the Corporation at the following address or e-mail address: Consumers Bancorp, Inc., Attn: Theresa J. Linder, 614 East Lincoln Way, Minerva, Ohio 44657 or e-mail to *shareholderrelations@consumersbank.com*.

The Corporation's Code of Ethics Policy, which is applicable to all directors, officers and employees of the Corporation, and its Code of Ethics for Principal Financial Officers, which is applicable to the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer, are each available on the Investor Relations section under Corporate Governance of the Corporation's website (www.consumersbank.com). Copies of either of the Code of Ethics Policies are also available in print to shareholders upon request, addressed to the Corporate Secretary at Consumers Bancorp, Inc., 614 East Lincoln Way, Minerva, Ohio 44657. The Corporation intends to post amendments to or waivers from its Code of Ethics on its website.

ITEM 1A—RISK FACTORS

Not applicable for Smaller Reporting Companies.

ITEM 1B—UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2—PROPERTIES

The Bank operates twelve full service banking facilities and two loan production offices (LPO) as noted below:

Location	Address	Owned	Leased
Minerva	614 E. Lincoln Way, P.O. Box 256, Minerva, Ohio, 44657	X	
Salem	141 S. Ellsworth Avenue, P.O. Box 798, Salem, Ohio, 44460	X	
Waynesburg	8607 Waynesburg Drive SE, P.O. Box 746, Waynesburg, Ohio, 44688	X	
Hanoverton	30034 Canal Street, P.O. Box 178, Hanoverton, Ohio, 44423	X	
Carrollton	1017 Canton Road NW, Carrollton, Ohio, 44615		X
Alliance	610 West State Street, Alliance, Ohio, 44601		X
Lisbon	7985 Dickey Drive, Lisbon, Ohio 44432	X	
Louisville	1111 N. Chapel Street, Louisville, Ohio 44641	X	
East Canton	440 W. Noble, East Canton, Ohio, 44730	X	
Malvern	4070 Alliance Road, Malvern, Ohio 44644		X
Hartville	1215 W. Maple Street, Hartville, OH 44632	X	
Jackson-Belden	4026 Dressler Road NW, Canton, Ohio 44718	X	
Stow LPO	3885 Darrow Road, Stow, Ohio 44224		X
Wooster LPO	146 East Liberty Street, Wooster, Ohio 44691		X

The Bank considers its physical properties to be in good operating condition and suitable for the purposes for which they are being used. In management’s opinion, all properties owned and operated by the Bank are adequately insured.

ITEM 3—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Corporation is not a party to any pending material legal or administrative proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business of the Corporation. Further, there are no material legal proceedings in which any director, executive officer, principal shareholder or affiliate of the Corporation is a party or has a material interest that is adverse to the Corporation. No routine litigation in which the Corporation is involved is expected to have a material adverse impact on the financial position or results of operations of the Corporation.

ITEM 4—MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

PART II

ITEM 5—MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Corporation had 2,727,322 common shares outstanding on June 30, 2016 with 756 shareholders of record and an estimated 341 additional beneficial holders whose stock was held in nominee name. Attention is directed to Item 12 in this Form 10-K for information regarding the Corporation's equity incentive plans, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

The common shares of Consumers Bancorp, Inc. are traded on the over-the-counter bulletin board. The following quoted market prices reflect inter-dealer prices, without adjustments for retail markups, markdowns, or commissions and may not represent actual transactions. The market prices represent highs and lows reported during the quarterly period.

Quarter Ended	**September 30, 2015**	**December 31, 2015**	**March 31, 2016**	**June 30, 2016**
High	$ 18.25	$ 18.50	$18.45	$17.25
Low	17.15	17.27	16.10	15.67
Cash dividends paid per share	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

Quarter Ended	**September 30, 2014**	**December 31, 2014**	**March 31, 2015**	**June 30, 2015**
High	$ 19.75	$ 19.00	$18.74	$18.75
Low	18.25	17.45	17.41	17.51
Cash dividends paid per share	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

Management does not have knowledge of the prices paid in all transactions and has not verified the accuracy of those prices that have been reported. Because of the lack of an established market for the Corporation's common shares, these prices may not reflect the prices at which the common shares would trade in an active market.

The Corporation’s management is currently committed to continuing to pay regular cash dividends; however, there can be no assurance as to future dividends because they are dependent on the Corporation’s future earnings, capital requirements and financial condition. The Corporation’s principal source of funds for dividend payment is dividends received from the Bank. Banking regulations limit the amount of dividends that may be paid without prior approval of regulatory agencies. Under these regulations, the amount of dividends that may be paid in any calendar year is limited to the current year’s net profits, combined with the retained net profits of the preceding two years, subject to the capital requirements described above. See Note 1 and Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation for dividend restrictions.

There were no repurchases of the Corporation’s securities during the 2016 fiscal year.

ITEM 6—SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable for Smaller Reporting Companies.

ITEM 7—MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

General

The following is management's analysis of the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations as of and for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. This discussion is designed to provide a more comprehensive review of the operating results and financial position than could be obtained from an examination of the financial statements alone. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related footnotes and the selected financial data included elsewhere in this report.

Overview

Consumers Bancorp, Inc., a bank holding company incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, owns all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Consumers National Bank, a bank chartered under the laws of the United States of America. The Corporation's activities have been limited primarily to holding the common stock of the Bank. The Bank's business involves attracting deposits from businesses and individual customers and using such deposits to originate commercial, mortgage and consumer loans in its market area, consisting primarily of Carroll, Columbiana, Stark, Summit, Wayne and contiguous counties in Ohio. The Bank also invests in securities consisting primarily of U.S. government sponsored entities, municipal obligations, mortgage-backed and collateralized mortgage obligations issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae.

Comparison of Results of Operations for the Years Ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015

Net Income. Net income was $2,147 for fiscal year 2016 compared with $2,958 for fiscal year 2015. The following key factors summarize our results of operations for the year ended June 30, 2016:

loan loss provision expense in fiscal year 2016 totaled $1,498 compared with $430 in 2015, primarily as a result of recording a specific valuation allowance of $750 related to one commercial real estate credit;

net interest income increased by $297, or 2.2%, in fiscal year 2016 from the same prior year period;

total other income increased by $14, or 0.5% in fiscal year 2016; and

total other expenses increased by $493, or 4.0% in fiscal year 2016, primarily as a result of an increase in occupancy and equipment expenses and salary and employee benefits.

Return on average equity and return on average assets were 5.00% and 0.51%, respectively, for the 2016 fiscal year-to-date period compared with 7.15% and 0.75%, respectively, for the same period last year.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income, the difference between interest income earned on interest-earning assets and interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities, is the largest component of the Corporation's earnings. Net interest income is affected by changes in the volumes, rates and composition of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest margin is calculated by dividing net interest income on a fully tax equivalent basis (FTE) by total interest-earning assets. FTE income includes tax-exempt income, restated to a pre-tax equivalent, based on the statutory federal income tax rate. All average balances are daily average balances. Non-accruing loans are included in average loan balances.

Net Interest Income Year ended June 30,	**2016**	**2015**
Net interest income	$13,705	$13,408
Taxable equivalent adjustments to net interest	738	719
Net interest income, fully taxable equivalent	$14,443	$14,127
Net interest margin	3.49 %	3.59 %
Taxable equivalent adjustment	0.20	0.22
Net interest margin, fully taxable equivalent	3.69 %	3.81 %

FTE net interest income for the 2016 fiscal year was $14,443, an increase of $316, or 2.2%, from $14,127 in the 2015 fiscal year. The Corporation's tax equivalent net interest margin for the year ended June 30, 2016 was 3.69%, a decrease of 12 basis points from 2015. FTE interest income for the 2016 fiscal year was $15,345, an increase of $269, or 1.8%, from $15,076 in the 2015 fiscal year. An increase of $19,812, or 5.3%, in average interest-earning assets more than offset the impact the low interest rate environment has had on the yield of average interest-earning assets. Interest expense for the 2016 fiscal year was $902, a decrease of $47, or 5.0%, from $949 in the 2015 fiscal year. This decrease was mainly the result of an increase in lower costing interest bearing demand and savings deposit products as depositors shifted funds from time deposits. The Corporation offers an interest bearing demand checking account product that pays a higher rate of interest to customers who meet certain qualifications, with one of the main qualifications being the frequent use of a debit card. As a result, the average rate paid on the interest bearing demand checking account product was 0.14% and 0.15% for the 2016 and 2015 periods, respectively.

Average Balance Sheet and Net Interest Margin

	2016 Average Balance	2016 Interest	2016 Yield/ Rate		2015 Average Balance	2015 Interest	2015 Yield/ Rate	
Interest earning assets:								
Taxable securities	$85,456	$1,880	2.23	%	$85,654	$1,887	2.24	%
Nontaxable Securities (1)	55,656	2,106	3.86		49,456	2,042	4.21	
Loans receivable (1)	240,630	11,242	4.67		228,004	11,074	4.86	
Interest bearing deposits and federal funds sold	11,507	117	1.02		10,323	73	0.71	
Total interest earning assets	393,249	15,345	3.93	%	373,437	15,076	4.06	%
Non-interest earning assets	26,943				22,225			
Total assets	$420,192				$395,662			
Interest bearing liabilities:								
Interest bearing demand	$47,643	$69	0.14	%	$46,003	$71	0.15	%
Savings	136,442	122	0.09		130,152	110	0.08	
Time deposits	65,225	488	0.75		68,537	555	0.81	
Short-term borrowings	21,196	39	0.18		18,281	31	0.17	
FHLB advances	7,818	184	2.35		7,141	182	2.55	
Total interest bearing liabilities	278,324	902	0.32	%	270,114	949	0.35	%
Non-interest bearing liabilities	98,913				84,155			
Total liabilities	377,237				354,269			
Shareholders’ equity	42,955				41,393			
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	$420,192				$395,662			
Net interest income, interest rate spread (1)		$14,443	3.61	%		$14,127	3.71	%
Net interest margin (net interest as a percent of average interest earning assets) (1)			3.69	%			3.81	%
Federal tax exemption on non-taxable securities and loans included in interest income		$738				$719		
Average interest earning assets to interest bearing liabilities			141.29	%			138.25	%

(1) Calculated on a fully taxable equivalent basis

The following table presents the changes in the Corporation’s interest income and interest expense resulting from changes in interest rates and changes in the volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Changes attributable to both rate and volume that cannot be segregated have been allocated in proportion to the changes due to rate and volume.

INTEREST RATES AND INTEREST DIFFERENTIAL

	2016 Compared to 2015 Increase / (Decrease)			**2015 Compared to 2014 Increase / (Decrease)**		
	Total Change	**Change due to Volume**	**Change due to Rate**	**Total Change**	**Change due to Volume**	**Change due to Rate**
	(In thousands)					
Interest earning assets:						
Taxable securities	$(7)	$ (2)	$ (5)	$281	$ 194	$ 87
Nontaxable securities (1)	64	242	(178)	10	164	(154)
Loans receivable (2)	168	599	(431)	387	509	(122)
Federal funds sold	44	9	35	26	7	19
Total interest income	269	848	(579)	704	874	(170)
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Interest bearing demand	(2)	2	(4)	(11)	11	(22)
Savings deposits	12	5	7	18	10	8
Time deposits	(67)	(26)	(41)	(54)	(49)	(5)
Short-term borrowings	8	5	3	5	4	1
FHLB advances	2	17	(15)	(4)	19	(23)
Total interest expense	(47)	3	(50)	(46)	(5)	(41)
Net interest income	$316	$ 845	$ (529)	$750	$ 879	$ (129)

(1) Nontaxable income is adjusted to a fully tax equivalent basis utilizing a 34% tax rate.
(2) Non-accrual loan balances are included for purposes of computing the rate and volume effects although interest on these balances has been excluded.

Provision for Loan Losses. The provision for loan losses represents the charge to income necessary to adjust the allowance for loan losses to an amount that represents management’s assessment of the estimated probable credit losses in the Corporation’s loan portfolio that have been incurred at each balance sheet date. The provision for loan losses was $1,498 in fiscal year 2016 compared to $430 in fiscal year 2015. The provision for loan losses increased compared to the prior year primarily as a result of recording a specific valuation allowance of $750 related to one commercial real estate credit. The collateral securing the $1,950 commercial real estate credit is in the process of being liquidated and the bid indications that have been received were below the recorded investment in this credit. The Bank is currently pursuing all legal avenues against the borrowers and expects it may result in a recovery of a portion of the loss in future periods.

For the 2016 fiscal year, net charge-offs were $364, or 0.14% of average total loans compared with $403, or 0.18% of average total loans, for the same period last year. Net charge-offs for the 2016 fiscal year were primarily isolated to one credit within the 1-4 family non-owner occupied residential real estate portfolio. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans was 1.39% at June 30, 2016 and 1.06% at June 30, 2015.

Non-performing loans were $6,034 as of June 30, 2016 and represented 2.35% of total loans. This compared with $2,269, or 0.99% of total loans, at June 30, 2015. Non-performing loans as of June 30, 2016 includes two commercial credits with a total recorded investment of $4,466. One of the commercial credits had a recorded investment of $2,516 and is well secured and the borrower is in the process of restructuring which is expected to result in the Bank receiving payment. The other credit had a recorded investment of $1,950 and is secured by two owner-occupied commercial real estate properties and a residential real estate property. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the collateral securing this credit is in the process of being liquidated which is expected to result in the Bank receiving payment in the amount recorded investment less the specific valuation allowance. Non-performing loans have been considered in management’s analysis of the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses. Management and the Board of Directors closely monitor these loans and believe the prospect for recovery of principal, less identified specific reserves, are favorable.

Other Income. Total other income was $2,988 for the 2016 fiscal year, compared to $2,974 for the same period last year.

Service charges on deposit accounts increased by $40, or 3.3%, in 2016 to $1,269 from $1,229 in the previous fiscal year. This change was primarily the result of an increase in overdraft fee income and an increase in business checking account service charges.

Debit card interchange income increased by $32, or 3.5% in 2016 to $948 from $916 in the previous fiscal year primarily as a result of an increase in volume from debit card usage by our customers.

Gain on sale of mortgage loans decreased by $45 from the same period last year primarily as a result of staff turnover.

Other non-interest income declined by $37 during the 2016 fiscal year primarily as a result of a reduction in securities brokerage income since moving to an outsourced environment. A partnership with a third-party provider of investment products and services has resulted in a decline in non-interest expenses that has more than off-set this decline in revenue.

Other Expenses. Total other expenses were $12,769 for the year ended June 30, 2016; an increase of $493, or 4.0%, from $12,276 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Salaries and employee benefit expenses increased $102, or 1.5%, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 mainly due to normal merit increases that went into effect on October 1, 2015 and the addition of lending staff in the new Stow and Wooster, Ohio loan production offices. These increases were partially offset by higher deferral of direct loan costs due to the increase in loan volume.

Occupancy and equipment expenses increased by $156, or 10.7%, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 primarily as a result of expenses associated with the new main branch office and corporate facility in Minerva, Ohio that was completed during the third fiscal quarter of 2016 and additional lease expense associated with the new Stow and Wooster, Ohio loan production offices.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments increased by $42, to $268 during the 2016 fiscal year from the same period last year primarily as a result of an increase in the risk-based assessment rate combined with an increase in the assessment base due to the growth within the Bank.

Marketing and advertising expenses increased by $54, to $302 during the 2016 fiscal year from the same period last year primarily as a result of additional advertising associated with lending.

Loan and collection expenses increased by $72, to $197 during the 2016 fiscal year from the same period last year primarily as a result of an increase in repo and collection expenses.

Income Tax Expense. The provision for income taxes totaled $279 and $718 for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The effective tax rates were 11.5% and 19.5%, respectively. The effective tax rate differed from the federal statutory rate principally as a result of tax-exempt income from obligations of states and political subdivisions, loans and earnings on bank owned life insurance.

Financial Condition

Total assets at June 30, 2016 were $430,390 compared to $403,967 at June 30, 2015, an increase of $26,423, or 6.5%. The growth in total assets was mainly attributed to an increase of $27,759, or 12.1%, in total loans. This growth was primarily funded by an increase of $13,652, or 4.1%, in total deposits.

Securities. Total securities declined by $3,936 to $136,863 at June 30, 2016 since some securities were sold to fund the growth in the loan portfolio. As of June 30, 2016, there were $133,369 securities classified as available-for-sale and there were $3,494 securities classified as held-to-maturity. The securities portfolio is mainly comprised of residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae, state and political subdivisions and obligations of government-sponsored enterprises.

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale securities at June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss:

Available-for-sale	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**
June 30, 2016				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	$ 9,682	$ 362	$ —	$ 10,044
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	53,952	2,010	(8)	55,954
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	58,702	920	(26)	59,596
Mortgage-backed securities - commercial	1,485	41	—	1,526
Collateralized mortgage obligations	5,774	49	(3)	5,820
Pooled trust preferred security	153	276	—	429
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 129,748	$ 3,658	$ (37)	$ 133,369

Available-for-sale	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**
June 30, 2015				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	$ 16,411	$ 178	$ (31)	$ 16,558
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	48,557	811	(405)	48,963
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	64,441	699	(226)	64,914
Mortgage-backed securities - commercial	1,485	1	—	1,486
Collateralized mortgage obligations	4,703	14	(34)	4,683
Pooled trust preferred security	184	356	—	540
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 135,781	$ 2,059	$ (696)	$ 137,144

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of held-to-maturity securities at June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the corresponding gross unrecognized gains and losses:

Held-to-maturity	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrecognized Gains**	**Gross Unrecognized Losses**	**Fair Value**
June 30, 2016				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 3,494	$ 125	$ —	$ 3,619
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 3,494	$ 125	$ —	$ 3,619

Held-to-maturity	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrecognized**	**Gross Unrecognized**	**Fair Value**

		Gains	Losses	
June 30, 2015				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 3,655	$ 67	$ —	$3,722
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 3,655	$ 67	$ —	$3,722

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The following tables summarize the amounts and distribution of the Corporation's securities held and the weighted average yields as of June 30, 2016:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Average Yield / Cost	
Available-for-sale				
Obligations of government sponsored entities:				
3 months or less	$ 1,245	$ 1,320	3.16	%
Over 3 months through 1 year	1,500	1,518	2.00	
Over 1 year through 5 years	5,419	5,665	2.22	
Over 5 years through 10 years	1,518	1,541	2.48	
Total obligations of government sponsored entities	9,682	10,044	2.35	
Obligations of state and political subdivisions:				
3 months or less	592	593	3.54	
Over 3 months through 1 year	2,569	2,609	4.59	
Over 1 year through 5 years	9,183	9,529	3.81	
Over 5 years through 10 years	23,758	24,715	3.73	
Over 10 years	17,850	18,508	3.81	
Total obligations of state and political subdivisions	53,952	55,954	3.81	
Mortgage-backed securities - residential:				
Over 3 months through 1 year	82	83	2.62	
Over 1 year through 5 years	54,028	54,794	2.16	
Over 5 years through 10 years	4,488	4,603	2.60	
Over 10 years	104	116	5.64	
Total mortgage-backed securities - residential	58,702	59,596	2.20	
Mortgage-backed securities - commercial:				
Over 1 year through 5 years	1,485	1,526	1.97	
Total mortgage-backed securities – commercial	1,485	1,526	1.97	
Collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Over 3 months through 1 year	216	217	1.45	
Over 1 year through 5 years	5,558	5,603	1.74	
Total collateralized mortgage obligations	5,774	5,820	1.73	
Pooled trust preferred security	153	429	30.98	
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 129,748	$ 133,369	2.89	%

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Average Yield / Cost
Held-to-maturity			

Obligations of state and political subdivisions:				
Over 5 years through 10 years	$ 2,820	$2,914	3.10	%
Over 10 years	674	705	3.46	
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 3,494	$3,619	3.17	%

The weighted average interest rates are based on coupon rates for securities purchased at par value and on effective yields considering amortization or accretion if the securities were purchased at a premium or discount. The weighted average yield on tax-exempt obligations has been calculated on a tax equivalent basis. Average yields are based on amortized cost balances. The effective yield on the pooled trust preferred security was 30.98% due to the other-than-temporary impairment charges taken in prior years along with principal and interest payments being received during the 2016 fiscal year.

At June 30, 2016, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government and its agencies and corporations, with an aggregate book value which exceeds 10% of shareholders' equity.

Loans. Loan receivables increased by $27,759 to $256,278 at June 30, 2016 compared to $228,519 at June 30, 2015. Loan demand increased, particularly in the commercial and commercial real estate segments, principally as a result of increased calling efforts within and around the surrounding markets of the Bank's branch locations and the loan production offices.

Major classifications of loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs, were as follows as of June 30:

	2016	**2015**
Commercial	$43,156	$32,127
Commercial real estate:		
Construction	7,755	1,267
Other	152,766	143,375
1-4 Family residential real estate:		
Owner occupied	31,091	30,050
Non-owner occupied	14,438	14,518
Construction	1,269	234
Consumer loans	5,803	6,948
Total loans	$256,278	$228,519

The following is a schedule of contractual maturities and repayments of 1-4 family residential real estate construction, commercial and commercial real estate loans, as of June 30, 2016:

Due in one year or less	$10,835
Due after one year but within five years	24,135
Due after five years	169,976
Total	$204,946

The following is a schedule of fixed and variable rate 1-4 family residential real estate construction, commercial and commercial real estate loans due after one year (variable rate loans are those loans with floating or adjustable interest rates) as of June 30, 2016:

Fixed Interest	**Variable Interest**

	Rates	Rates
Total 1-4 family residential real estate construction, commercial and commercial real estate loans due after one year	$71,693	$122,418

Foreign Outstandings—there were no foreign outstandings during the periods presented. There are no concentrations of loans greater than 10% of total loans, which are not otherwise disclosed as a category of loans.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses balance and the provision charged to expense are judgmentally determined by management based upon a periodic review of the loan portfolio, an analysis of impaired loans, past loan loss experience, current economic conditions, collateral value assumptions for collateral-dependent loans and various other circumstances which are subject to change over time. Probable incurred losses are estimated by stratifying the total loan portfolio into pools of homogenous loans by ownership, collateral type and loan purpose and applying the Bank's three year historical loss ratio, increased for more recent trends in loss experience, to each loan pool. Also, the local unemployment rate is monitored and additional reserves are applied to all loans that are not assigned a specific reserve if there is an increase in the local unemployment rate. Specific reserves are determined by management's review of delinquent loans, impaired loans, non-accrual loans, loans classified as substandard, watch list loans, loans to industries experiencing economic difficulties and other selected large loans. The collectability of these loans is evaluated after considering the current financial position of the borrower, the estimated market value of the collateral, guarantees and the Corporation's collateral position versus other creditors. Judgments, which are necessarily subjective, as to the probability of loss and the amount of such loss, are formed on these loans, as well as other loans in the aggregate.

Failure to receive principal and interest payments when due on any loan results in efforts to restore such loan to a current status. Loans are classified as non-accrual when, in the opinion of management, full collection of principal and accrued interest is not expected. The loans must be brought and kept current for six sustained payments before being considered for removal from non-accrual status. Commercial and commercial real estate loans are classified as impaired if management determines that full collection of principal and interest, in accordance with the terms of the loan documents, is not probable. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected from the collateral. Loans are evaluated for impairment when payments are delayed, typically 90 days or more, or when it is probable that not all principal and interest amounts will be collected according to the original terms of the loan. As of June 30, 2016, impaired loans totaled $6,892, of which $6,034 are included in non-accrual loans. Continued unsuccessful collection efforts generally lead to initiation of foreclosure or other legal proceedings.

The following schedule summarizes non-accrual, past due, impaired and restructured loans for the years ended June 30:

	2016	**2015**
Non-accrual loans	$6,034	$2,269
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	—	—
Total non-performing loans	$6,034	$2,269
Other real estate owned	—	—
Total non-performing assets	$6,034	$2,269
Impaired loans	$6,892	$3,401
Accruing restructured loans	$817	$1,335

The non-performing loans are either in the process of foreclosure or efforts are being made to work with the borrower to bring the loan current. Properties acquired by the Corporation as a result of foreclosure, or by deed in lieu of foreclosure, are classified as "other real estate owned" until such time as they are sold or otherwise disposed. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no properties classified as other real estate owned.

Potential Problem Loans. There were no loans, not otherwise identified above, included on management's watch or troubled loan lists that management has serious doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with the loan repayment terms. Management's watch and troubled loan lists includes loans which management has some doubt as to the borrowers' ability to comply with the present repayment terms, loans which management is actively monitoring due to changes in the borrowers financial condition and other loans which management wants to more closely monitor due to special circumstances. These loans and their potential loss exposure have been considered in management's analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's loan loss experience, and provides a breakdown of the charge-off, recovery and other activity for the years ended June 30:

	2016	2015
Allowance for loan losses at beginning of year	$2,432	$2,405
Loans charged off:		
Commercial	—	17
Commercial real estate	4	313
1-4 Family residential real estate	311	43
Consumer loans	80	78
Total charge offs	395	451
Recoveries:		
Commercial real estate	—	1
1-4 Family residential real estate	10	2
Consumer loans	21	45
Total recoveries	31	48
Net charge offs	364	403
Provision for loan losses charged to operations	1,498	430
Allowance for loan losses at end of year	$3,566	$2,432

The following schedule is a breakdown of the allowance for loan losses allocated by type of loan and related ratios:

	Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses			
	Allowance Amount	% of Loan Type to Total Loans	Allowance Amount	% of Loan Type to Total Loans
	June 30, 2016		June 30, 2015	
Commercial	$505	16.8 %	$316	14.0 %
Commercial real estate loans	2,518	62.6	1,660	63.3
1-4 Family residential real estate	402	18.3	289	19.6
Consumer loans	141	2.3	167	3.1
Total	$3,566	100.0 %	$2,432	100.0 %

While management's periodic analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan loss may allocate portions of the allowance for specific problem loan situations, the entire allowance is available for any loan charge-off that may occur.

Premises and Equipment. Net premises and equipment increased to $13,585 at June 30, 2016 compared with $11,605 at June 30, 2015 principally as a result of funds disbursed for the new facility that was constructed at the Minerva, Ohio location to replace the existing branch and corporate headquarters. The new facility was completed during the third quarter of the 2016 fiscal year.

Funding Sources. Total deposits increased by $13,652, or 4.1%, from $332,996 at June 30, 2015 to $346,648 at June 30, 2016. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, non-interest bearing demand deposits increased by $11,573, or 13.4%, and interest bearing demand deposits increased by $3,490, or 7.7% from the same prior year period. The increases in non-interest and interest bearing demand deposits is primarily from business and public fund customer relationships as a result of the continued focus on attracting low cost core deposit account relationships.

The following is a schedule of average deposit amounts and average rates paid on each category for the periods included:

Years Ended June 30,	
2016	2015

	Amount		Rate		Amount		Rate	
Non-interest bearing demand deposit	$	95,469	—		$	80,971	—	
Interest bearing demand deposit		47,643	0.14	%		46,003	0.15	%
Savings		136,442	0.09			130,152	0.08	
Certificates and other time deposits		65,225	0.75			68,537	0.81	
Total	$	344,779	0.20	%	$	325,663	0.23	%

The following table summarizes time deposits issued in amounts of $100 thousand or more as of June 30, 2016 by time remaining until maturity:

Maturing in:	
Under 3 months	$3,147
Over 3 to 6 months	7,321
Over 6 to 12 months	5,914
Over 12 months	10,497
Total	$26,879

See Note 6—Short-Term Borrowings to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for information concerning short-term borrowings.

Capital Resources

Total shareholders' equity increased by $2,327 from $41,466 at June 30, 2015 to $43,793 at June 30, 2016. The increase was primarily the result of net income of $2,147 for the current fiscal year and an after-tax increase of $1,490 in the unrealized gains on the mark-to-market of available-for-sale securities. These increases were partially offset by cash dividends paid of $1,310.

At June 30, 2016, management believes the Bank complied with all regulatory capital requirements. Based on the Bank's computed regulatory capital ratios, the OCC has determined the Bank to be well capitalized under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act as of its latest exam date. The Bank's actual and required capital amounts are disclosed in Note 10 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Management is not aware of any matters occurring subsequent to that exam that would cause the Bank's capital category to change.

Liquidity

Management considers the asset position of the Bank to be sufficiently liquid to meet normal operating needs and conditions. The Bank's earning assets are divided primarily between loans and available-for-sale securities, with any excess funds placed in federal funds sold or interest-bearing deposit accounts with other financial institutions on a daily basis.

Net cash inflow from operating activities for the 2016 fiscal year were $3,851 and net cash inflows from financing activities were $22,674. Net cash outflows from investing activities were $26,888. The major sources of cash were a $13,652 net increase in deposits, a $11,041 net increase in FHLB advances and a $34,881 net increase from sales, maturities or principal pay downs on available-for-sale securities. The major uses of cash were the $29,739 purchase of available-for-sale securities and a $28,161 net increase in loans. Total cash and cash equivalents were $10,181 as of June 30, 2016 compared to $10,544 at June 30, 2015.

The Bank groups its loan portfolio into four major categories: commercial loans; commercial real estate loans; 1-4 family residential real estate loans; and consumer loans. The Bank's 1-4 family residential real estate loan portfolio consists of three basic segments: variable rate mortgage loans and fixed rate mortgage loans for terms generally not longer than fifteen years, variable rate home equity line of credit loans, and fixed rate term loans having maturity or renewal dates that are less than the scheduled amortization period. Commercial and commercial real estate loans are comprised of both variable rate notes subject to interest rate changes based on the prime rate or Treasury index, and fixed rate notes having maturities of generally not greater than ten years. Consumer loans offered by the Bank are generally written for periods of up to seven years, based on the nature of the collateral. These may be either installment loans having regular monthly payments or demand type loans for short periods of time.

Funds not allocated to the Bank's loan portfolio are invested in various securities having diverse maturity schedules. The majority of the Bank's securities are held in obligations of U.S. Government sponsored entities, mortgage-backed securities, and investments in tax free municipal bonds.

The Bank offers several forms of deposit products to its customers. The rates offered by the Bank and the fees charged for them are competitive with others available currently in the market area. While the Bank continues to be under competitive pressures in the Bank's market area as financial institutions attempt to attract and keep new deposits, we believe many commercial and retail customers have been continuing to turn to community banks. Time deposit interest rates continued to remain low during the 2016 fiscal year. Compared to our peers, the Corporation's core deposits consist of a larger percentage of non-interest bearing demand deposits resulting in the cost of funds remaining at a low level of 0.32%.

Jumbo time deposits (those with balances of $250 thousand and over) were $14,176 and $14,719 at June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These deposits are monitored closely by the Bank and typically priced on an individual basis. When these deposits are from a municipality, certain bank-owned securities are pledged to guarantee the safety of these public fund deposits as required by Ohio law. The Corporation has the option to use a fee paid broker to obtain deposits from outside its normal service area as an additional source of funding. However, these deposits are not relied upon as a primary source of funding. The Bank had no brokered deposits at June 30, 2016.

Dividends from the Bank are the primary source of funds for payment of dividends to our shareholders. However, there are statutory limits on the amount of dividends the Bank can pay without regulatory approval. Under these regulations, the amount of dividends that may be paid in any calendar year is limited to the current year's net profits, combined with the retained net profits of the preceding two years, subject to the capital requirements described above. Additionally, the Bank may not declare or pay any dividend if, after making the dividend, the Bank would be "undercapitalized," as defined in the federal regulations. As of June 30, 2016 the Bank could, without prior approval, declare a dividend of approximately $3,515.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The financial statements and related data presented herein have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require the measurement of financial position and results of operations primarily in terms of historical dollars without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation are monetary in nature. Therefore, as a financial institution, interest rates have a more significant impact on the Corporation's performance than the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or in the same magnitude as the prices of goods and services. The liquidity, maturity structure and quality of the Corporation's assets and liabilities are critical to the maintenance of acceptable performance levels.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Significant Estimates

The financial condition and results of operations for the Corporation presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements, accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and management's discussion and analysis are, to a large degree, dependent upon the Corporation's accounting policies. The selection and application of these accounting policies involve judgments, estimates and uncertainties that are susceptible to change.

Presented below is a discussion of the accounting policies that management believes is the most important to the portrayal and understanding of the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations. These policies require management's most difficult, subjective and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. In the event that different assumptions or conditions were to prevail, and depending upon the severity of such changes, the possibility of materially different financial condition or results of operations is a reasonable likelihood. Also, see Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to significant accounting policies.

Allowance for Loan Losses. Management periodically reviews the loan portfolio in order to establish an estimated allowance for loan losses (allowance) that are probable as of the respective reporting date. Additions to the allowance are charged against earnings for the period as a provision for loan losses. Actual loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the collection of principal will not occur. Unpaid interest for loans placed on non-accrual status is reversed against current interest income.

The allowance is regularly reviewed by management to determine whether or not the amount is considered adequate to absorb probable incurred losses. If not, an additional provision is made to increase the allowance. This evaluation includes specific loss estimates on certain individually reviewed loans, loss estimates for loan groups or pools based on historical loss experience and general loss estimates based upon the size, quality, and concentration characteristics of the various loan portfolios, adverse situations that may affect a borrower's ability to repay, and current economic and industry conditions, among other things. The allowance is also subject to periodic examination by regulators whose review includes a determination as to its adequacy to absorb probable incurred losses.

Those judgments and assumptions that are most critical to the application of this accounting policy are the initial and on-going credit-worthiness of the borrower, the amount and timing of future cash flows of the borrower that are available for repayment of the loan, the sufficiency of underlying collateral, the enforceability of third-party guarantees, the frequency and subjectivity of loan reviews and risk grading, emerging or changing trends that might not be fully captured in the historical loss experience, and charges against the allowance for actual losses that are greater than previously estimated. These judgments and assumptions are dependent upon or can be influenced by a variety of factors including the breadth and depth of experience of lending officers, credit administration and the loan review staff that periodically review the status of the loan, changing economic and industry conditions, changes in the financial condition of the borrower, and changes in the value and availability of the underlying collateral and guarantees.

While we strive to reflect all known risk factors in our evaluations, judgment errors may occur. If different assumptions or conditions were to prevail, the amount and timing of interest income and loan losses could be materially different. These factors are most pronounced during economic downturns. Since, as described above, so many factors can affect the amount and timing of losses on loans it is difficult to predict, with any degree of certainty, the affect on income if different conditions or assumptions were to prevail.

Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The following table presents, as of June 30, 2016, the Corporation's significant fixed and determinable contractual obligations by payment date. The payment amounts represent those amounts contractually due to the recipient and do not include any unamortized premiums or discounts. Further discussion of the nature of each obligation is included in the referenced note to the consolidated financial statements.

	Note Reference	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	Total
Certificates of deposit	5	$34,735	$14,547	$7,266	$4,517	$2,989	$ 954	$65,008
Short-term borrowings	6	19,129	—	—	—	—	—	19,129
Federal Home Loan advances	7	9,667	5,564	2,050	—	—	—	17,281
Salary continuation plan	8	123	117	142	147	147	1,344	2,020
Operating leases	4	113	84	40	40	18	—	295
Deposits without maturity		—	—	—	—	—	—	281,640

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Note 11- Commitments with Off-balance Sheet Risk to the Consolidated Financial Statements discusses in greater detail other commitments and contingencies and the various obligations that exist under those agreements. These commitments and contingencies consist primarily of commitments to extend credit to borrowers under lines of credit.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At June 30, 2016, the Corporation had no unconsolidated, related special purpose entities, nor did the Corporation engage in derivatives and hedging contracts, such as interest rate swaps, which may expose the Corporation to liabilities greater than the amounts recorded on the consolidated balance sheet. The Corporation's investment policy prohibits engaging in derivative contracts for speculative trading purposes; however, in the future, the Corporation may pursue certain contracts, such as interest rate swaps, in an effort to execute a sound and defensive interest rate risk management policy.

Forward-Looking Statements

All statements set forth in this discussion or future filings by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or other public or shareholder communications, or in oral statements made with the approval of an authorized executive officer, that are not historical in nature, including words or phrases such as "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "is anticipated," "estimate," "project," "believe" or similar expressions are intended to identify "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. These forward-looking statements may involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict, may be beyond our control, and could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in such statements. Any such forward-looking statements are made only as of the date of this report or the respective dates of the relevant incorporated documents, as the case may be, and, except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances. Factors that could cause actual results for future periods to differ materially from those anticipated or projected include, but are not limited to:

- material unforeseen changes in the financial condition or results of Consumers National Bank's customers;
- the economic impact from the oil and gas activity in the region could be less than expected or the timeline for development could be longer than anticipated;
- regional and national economic conditions becoming less favorable than expected, resulting in, among other things, a deterioration in credit quality of assets and the underlying value of collateral could prove to be less valuable than otherwise assumed or debtors being unable to meet their obligations;
- an extended period in which market levels of interest rates remain at historical low levels which could reduce, or put pressure on our ability to maintain, anticipated or actual margins;
- competitive pressures on product pricing and services;
- pricing and liquidity pressures that may result in a rising market rate environment; and

the nature, extent, and timing of government and regulatory actions.

The risks and uncertainties identified above are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial also may adversely affect us. Should any known or unknown risks and uncertainties develop into actual events, those developments could have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 7A—QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable for Smaller Reporting Companies.

ITEM 8—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

Consumers Bancorp, Inc.

Minerva, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Consumers Bancorp, Inc. as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Corporation is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Consumers Bancorp, Inc. as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Crowe Horwath LLP

Crowe Horwath LLP
Cleveland, Ohio

September 22, 2016

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of June 30, 2016 and 2015

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	2016	2015
ASSETS:		
Cash on hand and noninterest-bearing deposits in financial institutions	$8,164	$8,028
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions	2,017	2,516
Total cash and cash equivalents	10,181	10,544
Certificate of deposits in financial institutions	5,906	4,470
Securities, available-for-sale	133,369	137,144
Securities, held-to-maturity (fair value 2016 $3,619 and 2015 $3,722)	3,494	3,655
Federal bank and other restricted stocks, at cost	1,396	1,396
Loans held for sale	1,048	462
Total loans	256,278	228,519
Less allowance for loan losses	(3,566)	(2,432)
Net loans	252,712	226,087
Cash surrender value of life insurance	6,819	6,626
Premises and equipment, net	13,585	11,605
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	1,880	1,978
Total assets	$430,390	$403,967
LIABILITIES:		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing demand	$98,224	$86,651
Interest bearing demand	48,810	45,320
Savings	134,606	134,664
Time	65,008	66,361
Total deposits	346,648	332,996
Short-term borrowings	19,129	19,838
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	17,281	6,240
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	3,539	3,427
Total liabilities	386,597	362,501
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 11)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, no par value; 350,000 shares authorized	—	—
Common shares, no par value; 3,500,000 shares authorized; 2,854,133 shares issued as of June 30, 2016 and 2015	14,630	14,630
Retained earnings	28,432	27,589
Treasury stock, at cost (130,375 and 130,064 common shares at June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively)	(1,658)	(1,652)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,389	899
Total shareholders' equity	43,793	41,466

Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	$430,390	$403,967

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	2016	2015
Interest income:		
Loans, including fees	$11,211	$11,034
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions	117	73
Securities, taxable	1,880	1,887
Securities, tax-exempt	1,399	1,363
Total interest and dividend income	14,607	14,357
Interest expense:		
Deposits	679	736
Short-term borrowings	39	31
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	184	182
Total interest expense	902	949
Net interest income	13,705	13,408
Provision for loan losses	1,498	430
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	12,207	12,978
Other income:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,269	1,229
Debit card interchange income	948	916
Bank owned life insurance income	193	183
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	186	231
Securities gains, net	202	160
Gain on disposition of other real estate owned	2	30
Other	188	225
Total other income	2,988	2,974
Other expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	6,933	6,831
Occupancy and equipment	1,612	1,456
Data processing expenses	578	573
Professional and director fees	447	438
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments	268	226
Franchise taxes	334	315
Marketing and advertising	302	248
Loan and collection expenses	197	125
Telephone and communications	321	288
Debit card processing expenses	463	462
Other	1,314	1,314
Total other expenses	12,769	12,276
Income before income taxes	2,426	3,676

Income tax expense	279	718
Net income	$2,147	$2,958
Basic earnings per share	$0.79	$1.09
Diluted earnings per share	$0.79	$1.08

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	2016	**2015**
Net income	$2,147	$2,958
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Net change in unrealized gains (losses):		
Unrealized gains (loss) arising during the period	2,460	(421)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in income	(202)	(160)
Net unrealized gain (loss)	2,258	(581)
Income tax effect	(768)	197
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1,490	(384)
Total comprehensive income	$3,637	$2,574

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Common Shares	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, June 30, 2014	$ 14,630	$ 25,940	$ (1,650)	$ 1,283	$ 40,203
Net income		2,958			2,958
Other comprehensive loss				(384)	(384)
189 Dividend reinvestment plan shares associated with expired and forfeited restricted stock awards retired to treasury		2	(2)		—
Cash dividends declared ($0.48 per share)		(1,311)			(1,311)
Balance, June 30, 2015	14,630	27,589	(1,652)	899	41,466
Net income		2,147			2,147
Other comprehensive income				1,490	1,490
311 Dividend reinvestment plan shares associated with expired and forfeited restricted stock awards retired to treasury		6	(6)		—
Cash dividends declared ($0.48 per share)		(1,310)			(1,310)
Balance, June 30, 2016	$ 14,630	$ 28,432	$ (1,658)	$ 2,389	$ 43,793

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$2,147	$2,958
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation	647	575
Securities amortization and accretion, net	1,092	1,009
Provision for loan losses	1,498	430
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	7	—
Gain on disposition of other real estate owned	(2)	(30)
Net gain on sale of loans	(186)	(231)
Deferred income tax benefit	(142)	(22)
Gain on sale of securities	(202)	(160)
Origination of loans held for sale	(13,495)	(16,590)
Proceeds from loans held for sale	13,095	16,918
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(193)	(183)
Change in other assets and other liabilities	(415)	932
Net cash flows from operating activities	3,851	5,606
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Securities available-for-sale:		
Purchases	(29,739)	(55,352)
Maturities, calls and principal pay downs	24,285	27,047
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	10,596	16,124
Securities held-to-maturity:		
Purchases	—	(780)
Principal pay downs	161	125
Net increase in certificates of deposit with other financial institutions	(1,436)	(1,767)
Net increase in loans	(28,161)	(3,956)
Purchase of Bank owned life insurance	—	(476)
Acquisition of premises and equipment	(2,634)	(5,467)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	40	234
Net cash flows from investing activities	(26,888)	(24,268)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in deposit accounts	13,652	19,099
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan advances	16,300	8,500
Repayments of FHLB advances	(5,259)	(8,556)
Change in short-term borrowings	(709)	349
Dividends paid	(1,310)	(1,311)
Net cash flows from financing activities	22,674	18,081

Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(363)	(581)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	10,544	11,125
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$10,181	$10,544
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$903	$952
Federal income taxes paid	725	735
Noncash transactions:		
Transfer from loans to repossessed assets	38	—
Expired and forfeited dividend reinvestment plan shares associated with restricted stock awards that were retired to treasury stock	6	2

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Consumers Bancorp, Inc. (Corporation) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Consumers National Bank (Bank), together referred to as the Corporation. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Nature of Operations: Consumers Bancorp, Inc. is a bank holding company headquartered in Minerva, Ohio that provides, through its banking subsidiary, a broad array of products and services throughout its primary market area of Carroll, Columbiana, Stark, Summit, Wayne and contiguous counties in Ohio. The Bank's business involves attracting deposits from businesses and individual customers and using such deposits to originate commercial, mortgage and consumer loans in its primary market area.

Business Segment Information: The Corporation is engaged in the business of commercial and retail banking, which accounts for substantially all of its revenues, operating income, and assets. Accordingly, all of its operations are reported in one segment, banking.

Use of Estimates: To prepare financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, management makes estimates and assumptions based on available information. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the disclosures provided, and actual results could differ.

Cash Flows: Cash and cash equivalents include cash, deposits with other financial institutions with original maturities of less than 90 days and federal funds sold. Net cash flows are reported for customer loan and deposit transactions, interest bearing deposits in other financial institutions and short-term borrowings.

Interest–Bearing Deposits in Other Financial Institutions: Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions mature within one year and are carried at cost.

Certificates of Deposit in Financial Institutions: Certificates of deposit in other financial institutions are carried at cost.

Cash Reserves: The Bank is required to maintain cash on hand and non-interest bearing balances on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank to meet regulatory reserve and clearing requirements. The required reserve balance at June 30, 2016 and 2015 was $5,652 and $4,613, respectively.

Securities: Securities are generally classified into either held-to-maturity or available-for-sale categories. Held-to-maturity securities are carried at amortized cost and are those that the Corporation has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Available-for-sale securities are those that the Corporation may decide to sell before maturity if needed for liquidity, asset-liability management, or other reasons. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses included in other comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of equity, net of tax.

Interest income includes amortization of purchase premiums and accretion of discounts. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized on the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage-backed securities where prepayments are anticipated. Gains and losses on sales are recorded on the trade date and determined using the specific identification method.

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) at least on a quarterly basis and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. For securities in an unrealized loss position, management considers the extent and duration of the unrealized loss, and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. Management also assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, a security in an unrealized loss position before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized as impairment through earnings. For debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment is split into two components as follows: 1) OTTI related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the income statement and 2) OTTI related to other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. The credit loss is defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis. For equity securities, the entire amount of impairment is recognized through earnings.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Federal Bank and Other Restricted Stocks: The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock, included with Federal bank and other restricted stocks on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Federal Reserve Bank stock is also carried at cost. Since these stocks are viewed as a long-term investment, impairment is based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Loans Held for Sale: Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or fair value, as determined by outstanding commitments from investors. Mortgage loans held for sale are generally sold with servicing rights released. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recorded as a valuation allowance and charged to earnings. Gains and losses on sales of mortgage loans are based on the difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the related loan sold.

Loans: Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at the principal balance outstanding, net of deferred loan fees and costs, and an allowance for loan losses. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized in interest income using the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments. The recorded investment in loans includes accrued interest receivable.

Interest income on commercial, commercial real estate and 1-4 family residential loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the loan is well-secured and in the process of collection. Consumer loans are typically charged off no later than 120 days past due. Past due status is determined by the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on non-accrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not received on loans placed on non-accrual is reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when the customer has exhibited the ability to repay and demonstrated this ability over at least a consecutive six month period and future payments are reasonably assured.

Loan Commitments and Related Financial Instruments: Financial instruments include off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as commitments to make loans and commercial letters of credit, issued to meet customer financing needs. The face amount for these items represents the exposure to loss, before considering customer collateral or ability to repay. Such financial instruments are recorded when funded.

Concentrations of Credit Risk: The Bank grants consumer, real estate and commercial loans primarily to borrowers in Carroll, Columbiana, Stark, Summit and Wayne counties. Therefore, the Corporation's exposure to credit risk is significantly affected by changes in the economy in these counties. Automobiles and other consumer assets, business assets and residential and commercial real estate secure most loans.

Allowance for Loan Losses: The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Management estimates the allowance balance required based on past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions and other factors. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged-off.

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Corporation will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Loans, for which the terms have been modified resulting in a concession, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, are considered troubled debt restructurings and classified as impaired. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impairment is evaluated collectively for smaller-balance loans of similar nature such as residential mortgage, consumer loans and on an individual loan basis for other loans. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan’s existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected from the collateral. Loans are evaluated for impairment when payments are delayed, typically 90 days or more, or when it is probable that not all principal and interest amounts will be collected according to the original terms of the loan. Troubled debt restructurings are separately identified for impairment disclosures and are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan’s effective interest rate at inception. If a troubled debt restructuring is considered to be a collateral dependent loan, the loan is reported, net, at the fair value of the collateral. For troubled debt restructurings that subsequently default, the Corporation determines the amount of reserve in accordance with the accounting policy for the allowance for loan losses.

The general component covers non-impaired loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Corporation over the most recent three year period. This actual loss experience is supplemented with other economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These economic factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in volume and terms of loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures and practices; experience, ability and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; national and local economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations. The following portfolio segments have been identified:

Commercial: Commercial loans are made for a wide variety of general business purposes, including financing for equipment, inventories and accounts receivable. The term of each commercial loan varies by its purpose. Commercial loans are underwritten after evaluating and understanding the borrower’s ability to operate profitably and prudently expand its business. Current and projected cash flows are evaluated to determine the ability of the borrower to repay their obligations as agreed. Commercial loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. The cash flows of borrowers, however, may not be as expected and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Most commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets such as accounts receivable or inventory and usually incorporate a personal guarantee; however, some short-term loans may be made on an unsecured basis. In the case of loans secured by accounts receivable, the availability of funds for the repayment of these loans may be substantially dependent on the ability of the borrower to collect amounts due from its customers. The commercial loan portfolio includes loans to a wide variety of corporations and businesses across many industrial classifications in the areas where the Bank operates.

Commercial Real Estate: Commercial real estate loans include mortgage loans to farmers, multi-family investment properties, developers and owners of commercial real estate. Commercial real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts and the repayment of these loans is generally largely dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Commercial real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy. The properties securing the Corporation's commercial real estate portfolio are diverse in terms of type and geographic location. This diversity helps reduce the Corporation's exposure to adverse economic events that affect any single market or industry. Management monitors and evaluates commercial real estate loans based on collateral, geography and risk grade criteria. In addition, management tracks the level of owner-occupied commercial real estate loans versus non-owner occupied loans.

1-4 Family Residential Real Estate: Residential real estate loans are secured by one to four family residential properties and include both owner occupied, non-owner occupied and home equity loans. Credit approval for residential real estate loans requires demonstration of sufficient income to repay the principal and interest and the real estate taxes and insurance, stability of employment, an established credit record and an appropriately appraised value of the real estate securing the loan that generally requires that the residential real estate loan amount be no more than 80% of the purchase price or the appraised value of the real estate securing the loan unless the borrower provides private mortgage insurance. Underwriting standards for home equity loans are heavily influenced by statutory requirements, which include, but are not limited to, a maximum loan-to-value percentage of 80%, collection remedies, the number of such loans a borrower can have at one time and documentation requirements.

Consumer: The Corporation originates direct and indirect consumer loans, primarily automobile loans, personal lines of credit, and unsecured consumer loans in its primary market areas. Credit approval for consumer loans requires income sufficient to repay principal and interest due, stability of employment, an established credit record and sufficient collateral for secured loans. Consumer loans typically have shorter terms and lower balances with higher yields as compared to real estate mortgage loans, but generally carry higher risks of default. Consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be affected by adverse personal circumstances.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other Real Estate Owned: Real estate properties acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell at the date of acquisition, establishing a new cost basis. Any reduction to fair value from the carrying value of the related loan at the time of acquisition is accounted for as a loan loss. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. If the fair value declines after acquisition, a valuation allowance is recorded as a charge to income. Operating costs after acquisition are expensed. Gains and losses on disposition are reported as a charge to income.

Transfers of Financial Assets: Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been relinquished. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when the assets have been isolated from the Corporation, the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and the Corporation does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Premises and Equipment: Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed primarily using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the owned asset and, for leasehold improvements, generally over the lesser of the remaining term of the lease facility or the estimated economic life of the improvement. Useful lives range from three years for software to thirty-nine and one-half years for buildings.

Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance: The Bank has purchased single-premium life insurance policies to insure the lives of current and former participants in the salary continuation plan. As of June 30, 2016, the Bank had policies with total death benefits of $14,106 and total cash surrender values of $6,819. As of June 30, 2015, the Bank had policies with total death benefits of $14,081 and total cash surrender values of $6,626. Bank owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other changes or other amounts due that are probable at settlement. Tax-exempt income is recognized from the periodic increases in cash surrender value of these policies.

Long-term Assets: Premises, equipment and other long-term assets are reviewed for impairment when events indicate their carrying amount may not be recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows. If impaired, the assets are recorded at fair value.

Repurchase Agreements: Substantially all repurchase agreement liabilities, which are classified as short-term borrowings, represent amounts advanced by various customers. Securities are pledged to cover these liabilities, which are not covered by federal deposit insurance.

Retirement Plan: The Bank maintains a 401(k) savings and retirement plan covering all eligible employees. Matching contributions are made and expensed annually.

Income Taxes: The Corporation files a consolidated federal income tax return. Income tax expense is the sum of the current-year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax basis of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The Corporation applies a more likely than not recognition threshold for all tax uncertainties in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is more likely than not the position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. The Corporation recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Earnings per Common Share: Basic earnings per common share is net income divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share includes the dilutive effect of additional potential common shares issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock awards.

Stock-Based Compensation: Compensation cost is recognized for restricted stock awards issued to employees over the required service period, generally defined as the vesting period. The fair value of restricted stock awards is estimated by using the market price of the Corporation’s common stock at the date of grant. For awards with graded vesting, compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Comprehensive Income: Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale, which are also recognized as a separate component of equity, net of tax.

Loss Contingencies: Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there are such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: Fair value of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in a separate note. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, discounted cash flows, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

Dividend Restrictions: Banking regulations require maintaining certain capital levels and may limit the dividends paid by the Bank to the holding company or by the holding company to shareholders.

Reclassifications: Certain reclassifications have been made to the June 30, 2015 financial statements to be comparable to the June 30, 2016 presentation. The reclassifications had no impact on prior year net income or shareholders' equity.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Effective: In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.* ASU 2016-1, among other things, (i) requires equity investments, with certain exceptions, to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income, (ii) simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment, (iii) eliminates the requirement for public business entities to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet, (iv) requires public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes, (v) requires an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments, (vi) requires separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements and (viii) clarifies that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale. The ASU will take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 - *Leases (Topic 842)*. The ASU will require all organizations that lease assets to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Additional qualitative and quantitative disclosures will be required so that users can understand more about the nature of an entity's leasing activities. The amendments in this Update create Topic 842 *Leases*, and supersede the leases requirements in Topic 840 *Leases*. Topic 842 specifies the accounting for leases. The objective of Topic 842 is to establish the principles that lessees and lessors shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from a lease. This ASU is the final version of Proposed Accounting Standards Update (Revised) 2013-270—Leases (Topic 842), which has been deleted. The new guidance is effective for annual reporting periods and interim reporting periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2018. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, FASB Issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.* This ASU adds a new Topic 326 to the Codification and removes the thresholds that companies apply to measure credit losses on financial instruments measured at amortized cost, such as loans, receivables, and held-to-maturity debt securities. Under current U.S. GAAP, companies generally recognize credit losses when it is probable that the loss has been incurred. The revised guidance will remove all current loss recognition thresholds and will require companies to recognize an allowance for credit losses for the difference between the amortized cost basis of a financial instrument and the amount of amortized cost that the corporation expects to collect over the instrument's contractual life. ASU 2016-13 also amends the credit loss measurement guidance for available-for-sale debt securities and beneficial interests in securitized financial assets. The guidance in ASU 2016-13 is effective for "public business entities," as defined, that are SEC filers for fiscal years and for interim periods with those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption of the guidance is permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this guidance on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2—SECURITIES

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of securities available-for-sale and securities held-to-maturity at June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and gross unrecognized gains and losses:

Available-for-sale	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**
June 30, 2016				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	$ 9,682	$ 362	$ —	$ 10,044
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	53,952	2,010	(8)	55,954
U.S. Government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities - residential	58,702	920	(26)	59,596
U.S. Government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities - commercial	1,485	41	—	1,526
U.S. Government-sponsored collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	5,774	49	(3)	5,820
Pooled trust preferred security	153	276	—	429
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 129,748	$ 3,658	$ (37)	$ 133,369

Held-to-maturity	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrecognized Gains**	**Gross Unrecognized Losses**	**Fair Value**
June 30, 2016				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 3,494	$ 125	$ —	$ 3,619
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 3,494	$ 125	$ —	$ 3,619

Available-for-sale	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**
June 30, 2015				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	$ 16,411	$ 178	$ (31)	$ 16,558
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	48,557	811	(405)	48,963
U.S. Government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities - residential	64,441	699	(226)	64,914
	1,485	1	—	1,486

U.S. Government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities - commercial				
U.S. Government-sponsored collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	4,703	14	(34)	4,683
Pooled trust preferred security	184	356	—	540
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 135,781	$ 2,059	$ (696)	$ 137,144

Held-to-maturity	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrecognized Gains**	**Gross Unrecognized Losses**	**Fair Value**
June 30, 2015				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 3,655	$ 67	$ —	$ 3,722
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 3,655	$ 67	$ —	$ 3,722

Proceeds from sales and calls of available-for-sale securities during fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2015 were as follows:

	2016	**2015**
Proceeds from sales	$ 10,596	$ 16,124
Gross realized gains	202	283
Gross realized losses	—	123

The income tax provision applicable to realized gains amounted to $69 in fiscal year 2016 and $96 in fiscal year 2015. There was no tax benefit recognized from gross realized losses in 2016 and the income tax benefit applicable to the net realized losses was $42 for June 30, 2015.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The amortized cost and fair values of debt securities at June 30, 2016 by expected maturity are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Securities not due at a single maturity date, primarily mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and the pooled trust preferred security are shown separately.

Available-for-sale	**Amortized Cost**	**Fair Value**
Due in one year or less	$ 5,906	$ 6,040
Due after one year through five years	14,602	15,194
Due after five years through ten years	25,276	26,256
Due after ten years	17,850	18,508
Total	63,634	65,998
U.S. Government-sponsored mortgage-backed and related securities	65,961	66,942
Pooled trust preferred security	153	429
Total	$ 129,748	$ 133,369

Held-to-maturity	**Amortized Cost**	**Fair Value**
Due after five years through ten years	$ 2,820	$ 2,914
Due after ten years	674	705
Total	$ 3,494	$ 3,619

Securities with a carrying value of approximately $55,140 and $59,805 were pledged at June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, to secure public deposits and commitments as required or permitted by law. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government and its agencies, with an aggregate book value greater than 10% of shareholders' equity.

The following table summarizes the securities with unrealized and unrecognized losses at June 30, 2016 and 2015, aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less than 12 Months		**12 Months or more**		**Total**	
Available-for-sale	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**

June 30, 2016						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	572	(6)	641	(2)	1,213	(8)
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	4,899	(12)	4,836	(14)	9,735	(26)
Collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	—	—	1,212	(3)	1,212	(3)
Total available-for-sale	$5,471	$ (18)	$6,689	$ (19)	$12,160	$ (37)

Available-for-sale	**Less than 12 Months**		**12 Months or more**		**Total**	
	Fair Value	**Unrealized Loss**	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**
June 30, 2015						
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	$3,719	$ (31)	$—	$ —	$3,719	$ (31)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	18,796	(352)	2,145	(53)	20,941	(405)
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	24,322	(200)	2,031	(26)	26,353	(226)
Collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	3,321	(34)	—	—	3,321	(34)
Total available-for-sale	$50,158	$ (617)	$4,176	$ (79)	$54,334	$ (696)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. The securities portfolio is evaluated for OTTI by segregating the portfolio into two general segments and applying the appropriate OTTI model. Investment securities are generally evaluated for OTTI under FASB ASC Topic 320, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*.

In determining OTTI under the ASC Topic 320 model, management considers many factors, including: (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, (3) whether the market decline was affected by macroeconomic conditions, and (4) whether the entity has the intent to sell the debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. The assessment of whether an other-than-temporary decline exists involves a high degree of subjectivity and judgment and is based on the information available to management at a point in time.

As of June 30, 2016, the Corporation’s securities portfolio consisted of 245 available-for-sale securities. There were 16 securities in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2016, nine of which were in a continuous loss position for twelve or more months. The unrealized losses of the obligations of states and political subdivisions were mainly attributable to the spreads for these types of securities being wider at June 30, 2016 than when these securities were purchased. Management monitors the financial data of the individual municipalities to ensure they meet minimum credit standards. At June 30, 2016, all of the mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations held by the Corporation were issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies, primarily Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae, institutions which the government has affirmed its commitment to support. The decline in fair value of these securities is attributable to higher than projected prepayment speeds increasing the premium amortization. Since the Corporation does not intend to sell these securities and it is not likely the Corporation will be required to sell these securities at an unrealized loss position prior to any anticipated recovery in fair value, which may be maturity, management does not believe there is any other-than-temporary impairment related to these securities at June 30, 2016. Also, there was no other-than-temporary impairment recognized at June 30, 2015.

NOTE 3—LOANS

Major classifications of loans were as follows as of June 30:

	2016	**2015**
Commercial	$43,207	$32,155
Commercial real estate:		

Construction	7,783	1,295
Other	153,097	143,680
1 – 4 Family residential real estate:		
Owner occupied	31,012	30,027
Non-owner occupied	14,471	14,555
Construction	1,256	234
Consumer	5,812	6,965
Subtotal	256,638	228,911
Less: Deferred loan fees and costs	(360)	(392)
Allowance for loan losses	(3,566)	(2,432)
Net loans	$252,712	$226,087

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the year ending June 30, 2016:

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	1-4 Family Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning balance	$ 316	$ 1,660	$ 289	$ 167	$2,432
Provision for loan losses	189	862	414	33	1,498
Loans charged-off	—	(4)	(311)	(80)	(395)
Recoveries	—	—	10	21	31
Total ending allowance balance	$ 505	$ 2,518	$ 402	$ 141	$3,566

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the year ending June 30, 2015:

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	1-4 Family Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning balance	$ 307	$ 1,440	$ 294	$ 364	$2,405
Provision for loan losses	26	532	36	(164)	430
Loans charged-off	(17)	(313)	(43)	(78)	(451)
Recoveries	—	1	2	45	48
Total ending allowance balance	$ 316	$ 1,660	$ 289	$ 167	$2,432

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method as of June 30, 2016. Included in the recorded investment in loans is $549 of accrued interest receivable net of deferred loans fees and costs of $360.

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	1-4 Family Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:					
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ —	$ 868	$ 6	$ —	$874
Collectively evaluated for impairment	505	1,650	396	141	2,692
Total ending allowance balance	$ 505	$ 2,518	$ 402	$ 141	$3,566
Recorded investment in loans:					
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1,029	$ 5,105	$ 758	$ —	$6,892
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	42,219	155,734	46,166	5,816	249,935
Total ending loans balance	$ 43,248	$ 160,839	$ 46,924	$ 5,816	$256,827

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method as of June 30, 2015. Included in the recorded investment in loans is $501 of accrued interest receivable net of deferred loans fees and costs of $392.

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	1-4 Family Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:					
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ —	$ 58	$ 12	$ —	$70
Collectively evaluated for impairment	316	1,602	277	167	2,362
Total ending allowance balance	$ 316	$ 1,660	$ 289	$ 167	$2,432
Recorded investment in loans:					
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ —	$ 2,786	$ 615	$ —	$3,401
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	32,210	142,139	44,304	6,966	225,619

Total ending loans balance	$ 32,210	$ 144,925	$ 44,919	$ 6,966	$229,020

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents information related to loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016:

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Interest Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial	$ 1,033	$ 1,029	$ —	$ 95	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate:						
Construction	386	384	—	52	—	—
Other	2,121	2,106	—	2,344	—	—
1-4 Family residential real estate:						
Owner occupied	175	174	—	357	2	2
Non-owner occupied	722	407	—	435	—	—
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Other	2,802	2,615	868	1,103	8	8
1-4 Family residential real estate:						
Owner occupied	177	177	6	149	—	—
Non-owner occupied	—	—	—	115	—	—
Total	$ 7,416	$ 6,892	$ 874	$ 4,650	$ 10	$ 10

The following table presents information related to loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015:

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Interest Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Other	$ 2,432	$ 2,082	$ —	$ 1,844	$ 145	$ 145
1-4 Family residential real estate:						
Owner occupied	58	35	—	187	34	34

Non-owner occupied	—	—	—	48	15	15
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Other	740	704	58	761	36	36
1-4 Family residential real estate:						
Owner occupied	122	123	4	125	7	7
Non-owner occupied	512	457	8	483		