

FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC.  
Form 10-Q  
November 10, 2016  
UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q  
(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016

or

o 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.: 000-25805

Fauquier Bankshares, Inc.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

10 Courthouse Square, Warrenton, Virginia 20186  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(540) 347-2700  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the 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

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

The registrant had 3,753,486 shares of common stock outstanding as of November 3, 2016.

FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC.  
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## Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015 (Audited)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)		
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 4,653	\$ 5,235
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	70,808	47,971
Federal funds sold	7	9
Securities available for sale	46,177	55,224
Restricted investments	1,782	1,286
Loans	457,291	446,862
Allowance for loan losses	(4,417 )	(4,193 )
Net loans	452,874	442,669
Bank premises and equipment, net	19,662	20,461
Accrued interest receivable	1,499	1,462
Other real estate owned, net of allowance	1,356	1,356
Bank-owned life insurance	12,782	12,511
Other assets	12,277	13,216
Total assets	\$ 623,877	\$ 601,400
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 113,877	\$ 97,015
Interest-bearing:		
Checking	227,258	223,154
Savings and money market accounts	136,819	140,173
Time deposits	67,448	63,952
Total interest-bearing	431,525	427,279
Total deposits	545,402	524,294
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	12,954	13,007
Junior subordinated debt	4,124	4,124
Other liabilities	7,139	7,342
Total liabilities	569,619	548,767
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, par value, \$3.13; authorized 8,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 2016: 3,753,486 shares including 17,612 non-vested shares; 2015: 3,744,562 shares including 33,267 non-vested shares	11,693	11,616
Retained earnings	43,073	41,477
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss), net	(508 )	(460 )
Total shareholders' equity	54,258	52,633
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 623,877	\$ 601,400

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Income  
(Unaudited)  
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands, except per share data)	2016	2015
Interest Income		
Interest and fees on loans	\$5,020	\$5,075
Interest and dividends on securities available for sale:		
Taxable interest income	225	275
Interest income exempt from federal income taxes	53	53
Dividends	30	31
Interest on deposits in other banks	95	26
Total interest income	5,423	5,460
Interest Expense		
Interest on deposits	326	309
Interest on federal funds purchased	-	7
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank advances	81	82
Junior subordinated debt	51	50
Total interest expense	458	448
Net interest income	4,965	5,012
Provision for loan losses	425	100
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,540	4,912
Other Income		
Trust and estate income	352	482
Brokerage income	30	42
Service charges on deposit accounts	533	598
Other service charges, commissions and income	375	759
Gain on sale and call of securities	1	3
Total other income	1,291	1,884
Other Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	2,622	2,750
Occupancy expense of premises	560	567
Furniture and equipment	274	280
Marketing expense	119	172
Legal, audit and consulting expense	299	290
Data processing expense	301	293
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation expense	129	101
(Gain) loss on sale, impairment and expense of other real estate owned, net	5	(26 )
Other operating expenses	708	785
Total other expenses	5,017	5,212
Income before income taxes	814	1,584

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Income tax expense	116	238
Net Income	\$698	\$1,346
Earnings per Share, basic	\$0.19	\$0.36
Earnings per Share, assuming dilution	\$0.19	\$0.36
Dividends per Share	\$0.12	\$0.12

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
 Consolidated Statements of Income  
 (Unaudited)

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015  
 (In thousands, except per share data)

	2016	2015
Interest Income		
Interest and fees on loans	\$14,813	\$15,071
Interest and dividends on securities available for sale:		
Taxable interest income	721	855
Interest income exempt from federal income taxes	158	166
Dividends	78	67
Interest on deposits in other banks	235	99
Total interest income	16,005	16,258
Interest Expense		
Interest on deposits	961	1,125
Interest on federal funds purchased	-	7
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank advances	243	243
Junior subordinated debt	150	149
Total interest expense	1,354	1,524
Net interest income	14,651	14,734
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	(508 )	200
Net interest income after provision for (recovery of) loan losses	15,159	14,534
Other Income		
Trust and estate income	1,052	1,435
Brokerage income	141	187
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,583	1,728
Other service charges, commissions and income	1,237	1,502
Gain on sale of securities	1	3
Total other income	4,014	4,855
Other Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	7,879	8,012
Occupancy expense of premises	1,752	1,744
Furniture and equipment	973	919
Marketing expense	408	456
Legal, audit and consulting expense	898	852
Data processing expense	928	944
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation expense	424	294
(Gain) loss on sale or impairment and expense of other real estate owned, net	16	(12 )
Other operating expenses	2,290	2,368
Total other expenses	15,568	15,577
Income before income taxes	3,605	3,812
Income tax expense	739	674



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Net Income	\$2,866	\$3,138
Earnings per Share, basic	\$0.76	\$0.84
Earnings per Share, assuming dilution	\$0.76	\$0.84
Dividends per Share	\$0.36	\$0.36

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income  
 (Unaudited)  
 For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands)	2016	2015
Net Income	\$698	\$1,346
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Interest rate swap, net of tax effect of \$(8) in 2016 and \$24 in 2015	15	(47 )
Change in fair value of securities available for sale, net of tax effect of \$(32) in 2016 and \$(58) in 2015	63	113
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax effect of \$(40) in 2016 and \$(34) in 2015	78	66
Comprehensive Income	\$776	\$1,412

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands)	2016	2015
Net Income	\$2,866	\$3,138
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Interest rate swap, net of tax effect of \$45 in 2016 and \$20 in 2015	(87 )	(39 )
Change in fair value of securities available for sale, net of tax effect of \$(20) in 2016 and \$3 in 2015	39	(6 )
Total other comprehensive (loss), net of tax effect of \$25 in 2016 and \$23 in 2015	(48 )	(45 )
Comprehensive Income	\$2,818	\$3,093

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity  
(Unaudited)  
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands)	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 11,568	\$ 43,690	\$ (101 )	\$ 55,157
Net income		3,138		3,138
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of tax effect of \$23			(45 )	(45 )
Cash dividends (\$0.36 per share)		(1,349 )		(1,349 )
Amortization of unearned compensation, restricted stock awards		122		122
Issuance of common stock - non-vested shares (11,925 shares)	37	(37 )		-
Issuance of common stock - vested shares (3,458 shares)	11	49		60
Balance, September 30, 2015	\$ 11,616	\$ 45,613	\$ (146 )	\$ 57,083
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 11,616	\$ 41,477	\$ (460 )	\$ 52,633
Net income		2,866		2,866
Other comprehensive income net of tax effect of \$25			(48 )	(48 )
Cash dividends (\$0.36 per share)		(1,352 )		(1,352 )
Amortization of unearned compensation, restricted stock awards		146		146
Issuance of common stock - non-vested shares (23,704 shares)	74	(74 )		-
Issuance of common stock - vested shares (4,536 shares)	14	54		68
Repurchase of common stock (3,661 shares)	(11 )	(44 )		(55 )
Balance, September 30, 2016	\$ 11,693	\$ 43,073	\$ (508 )	\$ 54,258

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(Unaudited)  
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands)	2016	2015
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$2,866	\$3,138
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,088	1,068
Loss on disposal of obsolete assets	-	23
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	(508 )	200
(Gain) on sale of other real estate owned	-	(34 )
(Gain) loss on interest rate swaps	10	(20 )
(Gain) on sale and call of securities	(1 )	(3 )
Amortization of security premiums, net	61	40
Amortization of unearned compensation, net of forfeiture	171	170
Issuance of vested restricted stock	68	60
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in other assets	654	597
(Decrease) in other liabilities	(561 )	(39 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,848	5,200
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from maturities, calls and principal payments of securities available for sale	12,107	9,256
Purchase of securities available for sale	(3,062 )	(7,399 )
Purchase of premises and equipment	(289 )	(649 )
(Issuance) redemptions of restricted securities, net	(496 )	8
Net (increase) in loans	(9,503 )	(26,274)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	-	499
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(1,243 )	(24,559)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net increase in demand deposits, NOW accounts and savings accounts	17,612	6,741
Net increase (decrease) in certificates of deposit	3,496	(20,875)
(Decrease) in FHLB advances	(53 )	(50 )
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(1,352 )	(1,349 )
Repurchase of common stock	(55 )	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	19,648	(15,533)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22,253	(34,892)
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Beginning	53,215	64,376
Ending	\$75,468	\$29,484
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Cash payments for:		
Interest	\$1,353	\$1,600

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Income taxes	\$-	\$260
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Supplemental Disclosures of Noncash Investing Activities

Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale, net of tax effect	\$39	\$(6 )
Unrealized (loss) on interest rate swap, net of taxes	\$(87 )	\$(39 )
Loans transferred to other real estate owned	\$-	\$583

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. General

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. ("the Company") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Fauquier Bank ("the Bank"), and the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Fauquier Bank Services, Inc., Specialty Properties Acquisitions, LLC and Specialty Properties Acquisitions - VA, LLC. Specialty Properties Acquisitions, LLC and Specialty Properties Acquisitions - VA, LLC were formed with the sole purpose of holding foreclosed properties. The consolidated financial statements do not include the accounts of Fauquier Statutory Trust II, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. In consolidation, significant intercompany financial balances and transactions have been eliminated. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial positions as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015. The notes included herein should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company's 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year or any other interim period.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern." This update is intended to provide guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. Management is required under the new guidance to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued when preparing financial statements for each interim and annual reporting period. If conditions or events are identified, the ASU specifies the process that must be followed by management and also clarifies the timing and content of going concern footnote disclosures in order to reduce diversity in practice. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2014-15 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, "Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." The amendments in ASU 2016-01, among other things: (1) Require equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting, or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income; (2) Require public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; (3) Require separate presentation of financial assets and liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (i.e., securities or loans and receivables); and (4) Eliminate the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently assessing the impact that ASU 2016-01 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)." Among other things, in the amendments in ASU 2016-02, lessees will be required to recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases) at the commencement date: (1) A lease liability, which is a lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis; and (2) A right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. Under the new guidance, lessor accounting is largely unchanged. Certain targeted improvements were made to align, where necessary, lessor accounting with the lessee accounting model and Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted upon issuance. Lessees (for capital and operating leases) and lessors (for sales-type, direct financing, and operating leases) must apply a modified retrospective transition approach for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. The modified retrospective approach would not require any transition accounting for leases that expired before the earliest comparative period presented. Lessees and lessors may not apply a full retrospective transition approach. The Company is currently assessing the impact that ASU 2016-02 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

During March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-05, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Effect of Derivative Contract Novations on Existing Hedge Accounting Relationships." The amendments in this ASU clarify that a change in the counterparty to a derivative instrument that has been designated as the hedging instrument does not, in and of itself, require dedesignation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedge accounting criteria remain intact. The amendments are effective for public business entities for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-05 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-07, "Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting." The amendments in this ASU eliminate the requirement that when an investment qualifies for use of the equity method as a result of an increase in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence, an investor must adjust the investment, results of operations, and retained earnings retroactively on a step-by-step basis as if the equity method had been in effect during all previous periods that the investment had been held. The amendments require that the equity method investor add the cost of acquiring the additional interest in the investee to the current basis of the investor's previously held interest and adopt the equity method of accounting as of the date the investment becomes qualified for equity method accounting. Therefore, upon qualifying for the equity method of accounting, no retroactive adjustment of the investment is required. In addition, the amendments in this ASU require that an entity that has an available-for-sale equity security that becomes qualified for the equity method of accounting recognize through earnings the unrealized holding gain or loss in accumulated other comprehensive income at the date the investment becomes qualified for use of the equity method. The amendments are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016. The amendments should be applied prospectively upon their effective date to increases in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence that result in the adoption of the equity method. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-07 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

During March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, "Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Shares-Based Payment Accounting." The amendments in this ASU simplify several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions including: (1) income tax consequences; (2) classification of awards as either equity or liabilities; and (3) classification on the statement of cash flows. The amendments are effective for public companies for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company is currently assessing the impact that ASU 2016-09 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

During June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The amendments in this ASU, among other things, require the measurement of all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Financial institutions and other organizations will now use forward-looking information to better inform their credit loss estimates. Many of the loss estimation techniques applied today will still be permitted, although the inputs to those techniques will change to reflect the full amount of expected credit losses. In addition, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. The amendments in this ASU are effective for SEC filers for years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. For public companies that are not SEC filers, the amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2020. The Company is currently assessing the impact that ASU 2016-13 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

During August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments", to address diversity in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The amendments are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. If retrospective application is impractical for some of the issues addressed by the update, the amendments for those issues would be applied prospectively as of the earliest date practicable. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-15 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

## Note 2. Securities

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale, with unrealized gains and losses follows:

	September 30, 2016			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
(In thousands)				
Obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$36,444	\$ 699	\$ (14 )	\$37,129
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	5,920	185	-	6,105
Corporate bonds	3,725	-	(1,165 )	2,560
Mutual funds	375	8	-	383
	\$46,464	\$ 892	\$ (1,179 )	\$46,177
	December 31, 2015			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
(In thousands)				
Obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$45,605	\$ 352	\$ (165 )	\$45,792
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	5,924	276	-	6,200
Corporate bonds	3,671	-	(811 )	2,860



Mutual funds	370	2	-	372
	\$55,570	\$ 630	\$ (976	) \$55,224

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations without penalties.

(In thousands)	September 30, 2016	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$4,941	\$5,002
Due after one year through five years	5,142	5,248
Due after five years through ten years	4,416	4,589
Due after ten years	31,590	30,955
Equity securities	375	383
	\$46,464	\$46,177

There were no impairment losses on securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, no securities were sold and four securities totaling \$4.5 million were called. Over the same period, two securities totaling \$3.1 million were purchased. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, no securities were sold, three securities totaling \$4.6 million were called and seven securities totaling \$7.4 million were purchased.

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The following table shows the Company securities with gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

(In thousands)	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)
September 30, 2016						
Obligations of U.S. Government, corporations and agencies	\$-	\$ -	\$1,674	\$ (14 )	\$1,674	\$ (14 )
Corporate bonds	440	(193 )	2,120	(972 )	2,560	(1,165 )
Total temporary impaired securities	\$440	\$ (193 )	\$3,794	\$ (986 )	\$4,234	\$ (1,179 )

(In thousands)	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value	Unrealized (Losses)
December 31, 2015						
Obligations of U.S. Government, corporations and agencies	\$14,357	\$ (76 )	\$3,645	\$ (89 )	\$18,002	\$ (165 )
Corporate bonds	560	(58 )	2,531	(753 )	3,091	(811 )
Total temporary impaired securities	\$14,917	\$ (134 )	\$6,176	\$ (842 )	\$21,093	\$ (976 )

At September 30, 2016 there were three obligations of U.S. Government, corporations, and agencies that were in a loss position due to market conditions, primarily interest rates, and not due to credit concerns.

The nature of securities which were temporarily impaired at September 30, 2016 consisted of three corporate bonds with a cost basis net of other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") totaling \$3.7 million and a temporary loss of approximately \$1.2 million. The value of these corporate bonds is based on quoted market prices for similar assets. They are the "Class B" or subordinated "mezzanine" tranche of pooled trust preferred securities. The trust preferred securities are collateralized by the interest and principal payments made on trust preferred capital offerings by a geographically diversified pool of approximately 56 different financial institutions per bond. They have an estimated maturity of 18 years. These bonds could have been called at par on the five year anniversary date of issuance, which has already passed for all the bonds. The bonds reprice every three months at a fixed rate index above the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). These bonds have sufficient collateralization and cash flow projections to satisfy their valuation based on the cash flow portion of the OTTI test under authoritative accounting guidance as of September 30, 2016. The bonds, totaling \$2.6 million at fair value, are projected to repay the full outstanding interest and principal and are now classified as performing corporate bond investments. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, \$84,000 of interest income was recorded.

Additional information regarding each of the pooled trust preferred securities as of September 30, 2016 follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Cost, net of OTTI loss	Fair Value(1)	Percent of Underlying Collateral Performing	Percent of Underlying Collateral in Deferral	Percent of Underlying Collateral in Default	Cumulative Amount of OTTI Loss	Cumulative Other Comprehensive Loss (Income), net of tax benefit
\$1,668	\$ 1,020	83.5 %	0.0 %	16.5 %	\$ 289	\$ 428

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1,424	1,100	86.6	%	4.0	%	9.4	%	576	214
633	440	90.0	%	2.5	%	7.5	%	367	127
\$3,725	\$ 2,560							\$ 1,232	\$ 769

(1)Current Moody's Ratings range from B2 to Caa3.

The Company monitors these pooled trust preferred securities in its portfolio as to collateral, issuer defaults and deferrals, which as a general rule, indicate that additional impairment may have occurred. Due to the continued stress on banks in general, and the issuer banks in particular, as a result of overall economic conditions, the Company acknowledges that it may have to recognize additional impairment in future periods; however the extent, timing, and probability of any additional impairment cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

The following roll forward reflects the amount related to credit losses recognized in earnings (in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 320-10-35-34D):

(In thousands)

Beginning balance as of December 31, 2015	\$1,286
Add: Amount related to the credit loss for which an other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	-
Add: Increases to the amount related to the credit loss for which an other-than temporary impairment was previously recognized	-
Less: Realized losses for securities sold	-
Less: Securities for which the amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income was recognized in earnings because the Company intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis	-
Less: Increases in cash flows expected to be collected that are recognized over the remaining life of the security (See FASB ASC 320-10-35-35)	(54 )
Ending balance as of September 30, 2016	\$1,232

The carrying value of securities pledged to secure deposits and for other purposes amounted to \$40.2 million and \$44.5 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

## Note 3. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

## Allowance for Loan Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans Receivable

As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016

(In thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Construction and Land	Consumer Student	Residential Real Estate	Home Equity Line of Credit	Unallocated	Total	
Allowance for Loan Losses Beginning balance at 12/31/2015	\$526	\$ 1,162	\$ 924	\$ 13	\$ 117	\$ 886	\$ 356	\$ 209	\$4,193
Charge-offs	(184 )	(380 )	-	(35 )	(31 )	(36 )	-	-	(666 )
Recoveries	1,386	-	-	9	-	-	3	-	1,398
Provision (recovery)	(1,140 )	727	-	34	(7 )	118	(31 )	(209 )	(508 )
Ending balance at 9/30/2016	\$588	\$ 1,509	\$ 924	\$ 21	\$ 79	\$ 968	\$ 328	\$ -	\$4,417
Ending balances individually evaluated for impairment	\$102	\$ -	\$ 293	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$395
Ending balances collectively evaluated for impairment	\$486	\$ 1,509	\$ 631	\$ 21	\$ 79	\$ 968	\$ 328	\$ -	\$4,022
Loans Receivable Individually evaluated for impairment	\$193	\$ 4,080	\$ 3,468	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 412	\$ 70		\$8,223
Collectively evaluated for impairment	24,903	155,942	44,535	3,196	13,286	163,138	44,068		449,068
Ending balance at 9/30/2016	\$25,096	\$ 160,022	\$ 48,003	\$ 3,196	\$ 13,286	\$ 163,550	\$ 44,138		\$457,291

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As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2015

(In thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Construction and Land	Consumer	Student	Residential Real Estate	Home Equity Line of Credit	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses Beginning balance at 12/31/2014	\$516	\$1,943	\$699	\$37	\$72	\$1,424	\$296	\$404	\$5,391
Charge-offs	(8,525)	(568)	(17)	(10)	(50)	(167)	(50)	-	(9,387)
Recoveries	102	-	-	14	-	52	21	-	189
Provision	8,433	(213)	242	(28)	95	(423)	89	(195)	8,000
Ending balance at 12/31/2015	\$526	\$1,162	\$924	\$13	\$117	\$886	\$356	\$209	\$4,193
Ending balances individually evaluated for impairment	\$111	\$-	\$296	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$407
Ending balances collectively evaluated for impairment	\$415	\$1,162	\$628	\$13	\$117	\$886	\$356	\$209	\$3,786
Loans Receivable Individually evaluated for impairment	\$217	\$2,896	\$3,515	\$-	\$-	\$419	\$70		\$7,117
Collectively evaluated for impairment	23,488	157,140	46,340	3,160	15,518	150,156	43,943		439,745
Ending balance at 12/31/2015	\$23,705	\$160,036	\$49,855	\$3,160	\$15,518	\$150,575	\$44,013		\$446,862

The Company's allowance for loan losses at September 30, 2016 has two basic components: the specific allowance and the general allowance. The specific allowance is used to individually allocate an allowance for larger balance, non-homogeneous loans identified as impaired. The general allowance is used for estimating the loss on pools of smaller-balance, homogeneous loans; including 1-4 family mortgage loans, installment loans and other consumer loans. Also, the general allowance is used for the remaining pool of larger balance, non-homogeneous loans which were not identified as impaired.

Credit Quality Indicators

As of September 30, 2016

(In thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Construction and Land	Consumer	Student	Residential Real Estate	Home Equity	Total
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							Line of Credit	
Grade:								
Pass	\$22,231	\$ 145,713	\$ 36,139	\$ 3,193	\$13,286	\$ 154,831	\$40,529	\$415,922
Special mention	1,134	5,906	7,403	3	-	1,908	891	17,245
Substandard	1,731	8,403	4,461	-	-	6,811	2,718	24,124
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$25,096	\$ 160,022	\$ 48,003	\$ 3,196	\$13,286	\$ 163,550	\$44,138	\$457,291

As of December 31, 2015

(In thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Construction and Land	Consumer	Student	Residential Real Estate	Home Equity Line of Credit	Total
Grade:								
Pass	\$20,657	\$ 148,409	\$ 38,105	\$ 3,157	\$15,518	\$ 141,428	\$40,351	\$407,625
Special mention	1,120	6,678	7,542	3	-	2,318	854	18,515
Substandard	1,928	4,949	4,208	-	-	6,773	2,808	20,666
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	56
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$23,705	\$ 160,036	\$ 49,855	\$ 3,160	\$15,518	\$ 150,575	\$44,013	\$446,862

## Age Analysis of Past Due Loans Receivable

	As of September 30, 2016				Current	Total Financing Receivables	Carrying Amount > 90 Days and Accruing	Nonaccruals
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due				
(In thousands)								
Commercial and industrial	\$430	\$53	\$49	\$532	\$24,564	\$ 25,096	\$ -	\$ 148
Commercial real estate	970	655	1,278	2,903	157,119	160,022	-	1,278
Construction and land	512	2,983	1,448	4,943	43,060	48,003	-	1,448
Consumer	30	5	-	35	3,161	3,196	-	-
Student (U.S. Government guaranteed)	796	583	1,893	3,272	10,014	13,286	1,893	-
Residential real estate	378	190	345	913	162,637	163,550	-	345
Home equity line of credit	406	600	-	1,006	43,132	44,138	-	-
Total	\$3,522	\$5,069	\$5,013	\$13,604	\$443,687	\$457,291	\$ 1,893	\$ 3,219

	As of December 31, 2015				Current	Total Financing Receivables	Carrying Amount > 90 Days and Accruing	Nonaccruals
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due				
(In thousands)								
Commercial and industrial	\$235	\$-	\$-	\$235	\$23,470	\$ 23,705	\$ -	\$ 110
Commercial real estate	-	296	-	296	159,740	160,036	-	-
Construction and land	599	-	1,462	2,061	47,794	49,855	-	1,512
Consumer	-	26	-	26	3,134	3,160	-	-
Student (U.S. Government guaranteed)	1,331	987	2,814	5,132	10,386	15,518	2,814	-
Residential real estate	887	90	228	1,205	149,370	150,575	-	227
Home equity line of credit	291	-	-	291	43,722	44,013	-	-
Total	\$3,343	\$1,399	\$4,504	\$9,246	\$437,616	\$446,862	\$ 2,814	\$ 1,849

The Company began purchasing rehabilitated student loans under the Federal Rehabilitated Student Loan Program during the quarter ended December 31, 2012. The repayment of both principal and accrued interest are 98% guaranteed by the U.S. Department of Education. At September 30, 2016, \$1.9 million of the student loans were 90 days or more past due and still accruing.

## Impaired Loans Receivable

	September 30, 2016		Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	Unpaid Recorded Investment	Principal Balance Related Allowance		
(In thousands)				
With no specific allowance recorded:				
Commercial and industrial	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial real estate	4,080	4,460	4,333	142

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Construction and land	1,639	1,645	-	1,649	28
Student (U.S. Government guaranteed)	-	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate	412	412	-	416	12
Home equity line of credit	70	70	-	70	3
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 193	\$ 212	\$ 102	\$ 205	\$ 3
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and land	1,829	1,833	293	1,842	46
Student (U.S. Government guaranteed)	-	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity line of credit	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 193	\$ 212	\$ 102	\$ 205	\$ 3
Commercial real estate	4,080	4,460	-	4,333	142
Construction and land	3,468	3,478	293	3,491	74
Student (U.S. Government guaranteed)	-	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate	412	412	-	416	12
Home equity line of credit	70	70	-	70	3
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 8,223	\$ 8,632	\$ 395	\$ 8,515	\$ 234

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(In thousands)	December 31, 2015			Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance		
With no specific allowance recorded:					
Commercial and industrial	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial real estate	2,896	2,896	-	3,205	49
Construction and land	2,988	2,988	-	3,027	88
Student (U.S. Government guaranteed)	-	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate	419	419	-	428	18
Home equity line of credit	70	70	-	70	3
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial and industrial	\$217	\$ 230	\$ 111	\$ 234	\$ 5
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and land	527	527	296	531	13
Student (U.S. Government guaranteed)	-	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity line of credit	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total:					
Commercial and industrial	\$217	\$ 230	\$ 111	\$ 234	\$ 5
Commercial real estate	2,896	2,896	-	3,205	49
Construction and land	3,515	3,515	296	3,558	101
Student (U.S. Government guaranteed)	-	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate	419	419	-	428	18
Home equity line of credit	70	70	-	70	3
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$7,117	\$ 7,130	\$ 407	\$ 7,495	\$ 176

Authoritative accounting guidance requires that the impairment of loans that have been separately identified for evaluation is to be measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows or, alternatively, the observable market price of the loans or the fair value of the collateral. However, for those loans that are collateral dependent (that is, if repayment of those loans is expected to be provided solely by the underlying collateral) and for which management has determined foreclosure is probable, the measure of impairment is to be based on the net realizable value of the collateral. Authoritative accounting guidance also requires certain disclosures about investments in impaired loans and the allowance for loan losses and interest income recognized on loans.

A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all principal and interest amounts according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors involved in determining impairment include, but are not limited to, expected future cash flows, financial condition of the borrower, and the current economic conditions. A performing loan may be considered impaired if the factors above indicate a need for impairment. A loan on non-accrual status may not be impaired if it is in the process of collection or if the shortfall in payment is insignificant. A delay of less than 30 days or a shortfall of less than 5% of the required principal and interest payments generally is considered "insignificant" and would not indicate an impairment situation, if in management's judgment the loan will be paid in full. Loans that meet the regulatory definitions of doubtful or loss generally qualify as impaired loans under authoritative accounting guidance. As is the case for all loans, charge-offs for impaired loans occur when the loan or portion of the loan is determined to be uncollectible.

At September 30, 2016, there were \$6.1 million of commercial loans classified as substandard which were deemed not to be impaired because the Bank believes all principal and interest are likely to be collected according to the original loan agreements and are substandard based on their industry or changes in their cash flow. Impaired loans totaled \$8.2 million at September 30, 2016 and \$7.1 million December 31, 2015. Approximately \$8.0 million of loans classified as impaired at September 30, 2016 were collateralized by commercial buildings, residential real estate, or land.

No additional funds are committed to be advanced in connection with impaired loans.

The following tables represent loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring ("TDRs") during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	Pre-Modification Number of Outstanding Recorded Contracts	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Pre-Modification Number of Outstanding Recorded Contracts	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
(Dollars in thousands)				
Commercial and industrial	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Commercial real estate	-	-	1	340
Construction and land	-	-	1	1,342
Consumer	-	-	-	-
Student	-	-	-	-
Residential real estate	-	-	-	-
Home equity line of credit	-	-	-	-

There were no loans modified as TDRs and defaults on TDRs occurring within 12 months of modification during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015. At September 30, 2016, 12 TDRs, totaling \$6.9 million, remain in the portfolio. Eight of the loans, totaling \$5.4 million, were on accrual status and performing in accordance with the modified terms. The remaining four loans, totaling \$1.5 million, remained in nonaccrual status due to irregular payments. Appropriate specific reserves have been established. Restructured loans are included in the specific reserve calculation in the allowance for loan losses and are included in impaired loans.

At September 30, 2016, there were two residential real estate properties with a total carrying value of \$224,000 that were in the process of foreclosure.

#### Non-performing Assets, Restructured Loans Still Accruing, and Loans Contractually Past Due

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015			
Non-accrual loans	\$ 3,219	\$ 1,849	\$ 2,305			
Other real estate owned	1,356	1,356	1,524			
Total non-performing assets	4,575	3,205	3,829			
Restructured loans still accruing	5,349	5,495	5,220			
Student loans (U.S. Government guaranteed) past due 90 days or more and still accruing	1,893	2,814	2,907			
Total non-performing and other risk assets	\$ 11,817	\$ 11,514	\$ 11,956			
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	0.97	% 0.94	% 1.03	%		
Non-accrual loans to total loans	0.70	% 0.41	% 0.50	%		
Allowance for loan losses to non-accrual loans	137.22	% 226.77	% 207.20	%		
Total non-accrual loans and restructured loans still accruing to total loans	1.87	% 1.64	% 1.62	%		
Allowance for loan losses to non-accrual loans and restructured loans still accruing	51.55	% 57.09	% 63.47	%		
Total non-performing assets to total assets	0.73	% 0.53	% 0.64	%		

Restructured loans on non-accrual status are included with non-accrual loans and not with restructured loans in the above table.

#### Note 4. Junior Subordinated Debt

On September 21, 2006, the Company's wholly-owned Connecticut statutory business trust privately issued \$4.0 million face amount of the trust's Floating Rate Capital Securities in a pooled capital securities offering ("Trust II"). Simultaneously, the trust used the proceeds of that sale to purchase \$4.0 million principal amount of the Company's Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due 2036. The interest rate on the capital security resets every three months at 1.70% above the then current three month LIBOR. Interest is paid quarterly. Total capital securities at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were \$4.1 million. The Trust II issuance of capital securities and the respective subordinated debentures are callable at any time after five years from the issue date. The subordinated debentures are an unsecured obligation of the Company and are junior in right of payment to all present and future senior indebtedness of the Company. The capital securities are guaranteed by the Company on a subordinated basis.

#### Note 5. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires that all derivatives be recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements at their fair values. On the date that the derivative contract is entered into, the Company designates the derivative as a hedge of variable cash flows to be paid or received in conjunction with

recognized assets or liabilities, as a cash flow or fair value hedge. For a derivative treated as a cash flow hedge, the ineffective portion of changes in fair value is reported in current period earnings. The effective portion of the cash flow hedge is recorded as an adjustment to the hedged item through other comprehensive income. For a derivative treated as a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in current earnings in interest income. The Company uses interest rate swaps to reduce interest rate risk and to manage net interest income.

The Company formally assesses, both at the hedges' inception, and on an on-going basis, whether derivatives used in hedging transactions have been highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of hedged items and whether those derivatives are expected to remain highly effective in subsequent periods. The Company discontinues hedge accounting when (a) it determines that a derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of a hedged item; (b) the derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; (c) probability exists that the forecasted transaction will no longer occur; or (d) management determines that designating the derivative as a hedging instrument is no longer appropriate. In all cases in which hedge accounting is discontinued and a derivative remains outstanding, the Company will carry the derivative at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements, recognizing changes in fair value in current period income in the consolidated statement of income.

The Company follows GAAP, FASB ASU 815-10-50 "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", which includes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Interest differentials paid or received under the swap agreements are reflected as adjustments to interest income. These interest rate swap agreements include both cash flow and fair value hedge derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting. The notional amounts of the interest rate swaps are not exchanged and do not represent exposure to credit loss. In the event of default by a counter party, the risk in these transactions is the cost of replacing the agreements at current market rates.

The Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement on July 1, 2010 to manage the interest rate exposure on its Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due 2036. By entering into this agreement, the Company converted floating rate liability into a fixed rate liability through 2020. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company receives interest quarterly at the rate equivalent to three-month LIBOR plus 1.70%, repricing every three months on the same date as the Company's Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due 2036, and pays interest expense monthly at the fixed rate of 4.91%. The interest expense on the interest rate swap was \$26,000 and \$30,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively and \$79,000 and \$89,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. In addition, on June 24, 2016, the Company entered into a forward interest rate swap agreement to convert the floating rate liability on the same Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Debentures to fixed from 2020 to 2031. There was no interest expense recognized on the forward interest rate swap in the three or nine month period ended September 30, 2016, and there will be no exchange of payments until 2020. Both of these swaps are designated as cash flow hedges and changes in the fair value are recorded as an adjustment through other comprehensive income.

The Company entered into two swap agreements to manage the interest rate risk related to two commercial loans. The agreements allow the Company to convert fixed rate assets to floating rate assets through 2022 and 2025. The Company receives interest monthly at the rate equivalent to one-month LIBOR, plus a spread repricing on the same date as the loans, and pays interest at fixed rates. The interest expense on the interest rate swaps was \$21,000 and \$48,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and is recorded in loan interest income. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the interest expense was \$70,000 and \$129,000, respectively. These swaps are designated as fair value hedges and changes in fair value are recorded in current earnings.

Cash collateral held at other banks for these swaps was \$1.2 million at September 30, 2016. Collateral posted and received is dependent on the market valuation of the underlying hedges.

The effects of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Financial Statements for September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2016		
	Notional/ Contract Amount	Fair Value Fair Value	Expiration Dates From Expiration Dates To
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		Balance Sheet Location	
Interest rate swap-cash flow	\$4,000	\$(331) Other Liabilities	9/15/2020
Interest rate forward swap-cash flow	4,000	(91) Other Liabilities	6/15/2031
Interest rate swaps-fair value	5,887	(247) Other Liabilities	9/26/2022 4/9/2025

Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships	September 30, 2016		
	Amount of Gain (Loss) (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative net of tax	Location of Gain or Loss) Recognized on Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)

Interest rate swaps (Effective Portion) Not \$ (87) applicable \$ -

(In thousands)

September 30, 2016

Derivatives in fair value hedging relationships Interest rate swaps  
 Classification Swaps  
 Interest income \$ (10 )

(In thousands)

December 31, 2015

	Notional/ Contract Fair Amount	Fair Value Balance Sheet Value	Expiration Location	Date From Expiration Dates To
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate swap-cash flow	\$4,000	\$ (289 )	Other Liabilities	9/15/2020
Interest rate swaps-fair value	973	2	Other Assets	9/26/2022
Interest rate swap-fair value	5,996	(46 )	Other Liabilities	2/14/2022 4/9/2025

December 31, 2015

Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivatives, net of tax (Effective Portion) Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)

Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships Interest rate swaps \$10 Not applicable \$ -

(In thousands)

December 31, 2015

Derivatives in fair value hedging relationships Interest rate swaps  
 Classification Swaps  
 Interest Income \$ (112 )

## Note 6. Earnings Per Share

The following table shows the weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share and the effect on weighted average number of shares of dilutive potential common stock for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	Shares	Per Share Amount	Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic earnings per share	3,754,304	\$ 0.19	3,744,562	\$ 0.36
Effect of dilutive securities, stock-based awards	10,340		19,854	
Diluted earnings per share	3,764,644	\$ 0.19	3,764,416	\$ 0.36

  

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	Shares	Per Share Amount	Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic earnings per share	3,753,777	\$ 0.76	3,742,106	\$ 0.84
Effect of dilutive securities, stock-based awards	10,461		16,983	
Diluted earnings per share	3,764,238	\$ 0.76	3,759,089	\$ 0.84

Non-vested restricted shares have voting rights and receive non-forfeitable dividends during the vesting period; therefore, they are included in calculating basic earnings per share. The portion of non-vested performance-based stock awards that are expected to vest, but have not yet been awarded, are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

## Note 7. Stock Based Compensation

## Stock Incentive Plan

On May 19, 2009, the shareholders of the Company approved the Company's Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), which superseded and replaced the Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long Term Incentive Plan.

Under the Plan, stock options, stock appreciation rights, non-vested and/or restricted shares, and long-term performance unit awards may be granted to directors and certain employees for purchase of the Company's common stock. The effective date of the Plan is March 19, 2009, the date the Company's Board approved the Plan, and it has a termination date of December 31, 2019. The Company's Board may terminate, suspend or modify the Plan within certain restrictions. The Plan authorizes for issuance 350,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The Plan requires that options be granted at an exercise price equal to at least 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the grant. Such options are generally not exercisable until three years from the date of issuance and generally require continuous employment during the period prior to exercise. The options will expire in no more than ten years after the date of grant. The stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted shares, and long-term performance unit awards for certain employees are generally subject to vesting requirements and are subject to forfeiture if vesting and other contractual provision requirements are not met. The Company did not grant stock options during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and there were no options outstanding at September 30, 2016.

## Restricted Shares

The restricted shares are accounted for using the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date the restricted shares were awarded. The restricted shares issued to certain officers are subject to a vesting period, whereby, the restrictions on the shares lapse on the third year anniversary of the date the restricted shares were awarded. Compensation expense for these shares is recognized over the three-year period. The restricted shares issued to non-employee directors are not subject to a vesting period and compensation expense is recognized at the date the shares are granted.

The Company has granted awards of non-vested shares to certain officers and vested shares to non-employee directors under the Plan: 14,240 shares and 10,227 shares of non-vested restricted stock to executive officers, and 4,536 shares and 3,458 shares of vested restricted stock to non-employee directors in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The compensation expense for these non-vested shares is recognized over a period of three years, and was \$63,000 and \$41,000, net of forfeiture, for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 and \$146,000 and \$122,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of September 30, 2016, there was \$158,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to these non-vested shares, which will be recorded in conjunction with the vesting periods over the remaining 27 months. Compensation expense for the non-employee director shares is recognized at the date the shares are granted and during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, no expense was recognized. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, \$68,000 and \$60,000 of compensation expense for non-employee director shares was recognized, respectively.

A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested restricted shares granted under the Plan is presented below:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	
	Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2016	33,267	\$ 14.74
Granted	18,776	15.09
Vested	(28,240)	14.11
Forfeited	(6,191 )	15.92
Non-vested at September 30, 2016	17,612	\$ 15.03



The Company granted performance-based stock rights relating to 13,949 and 10,227 shares to certain officers in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, under the Plan. The performance-based stock rights are accounted for using the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date awarded, and adjusted as the market value of the stock changes. The performance-based stock rights issued to executive officers are subject to a vesting period, whereby the restrictions on the shares lapse on the third year anniversary of the date the shares were awarded. Until vesting, the shares are not issued and not included in shares outstanding. The awards are subject to the Company reaching a predetermined three-year performance average on the return on average equity ratio, also as compared to a predetermined peer group of banks. The compensation expense for performance-based stock rights totaled \$11,000 and \$6,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, compensation expense for performance-based stock rights was \$27,000 and \$59,000, respectively. As of September 30, 2016, there was \$101,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Plan.

A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested performance-based stock rights is presented below:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	
	Performance-Based Stock Rights (Shares)	Average Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2016	33,443	\$ 14.74
Granted	13,949	15.15
Vested	-	
Forfeited	(25,088 )	14.05
Non-vested at September 30, 2016	22,304	\$ 15.76

#### Note 8. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has a defined contribution retirement plan under Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ("Code") Section 401(k) covering all employees who are at least 18 years of age. Under the plan, a participant may contribute an amount up to 100% of their covered compensation for the year, not to exceed the dollar limit set by law (Code Section 402(g)). The Company will make an annual matching contribution equal to 100% on the first 1% of compensation deferred and 50% on the next 5% of compensation deferred, for a maximum match of 3.5% of compensation. Beginning in 2010, the Company began making an additional safe harbor contribution equal to 6% of compensation to all eligible participants. The Company's 401(k) expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were \$186,000 and \$183,000, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, 401(k) expenses were \$557,000 and \$529,000, respectively.

The Company also maintains a Director Deferred Compensation Plan ("Deferred Compensation Plan"). This plan provides that any non-employee director of the Company or the Bank may elect to defer receipt of all or any portion of his or her compensation as a director. A participating director may elect to have amounts deferred under the Deferred Compensation Plan held in a deferred cash account, which is credited on a quarterly basis with interest equal to the highest rate offered by the Bank at the end of the preceding quarter. Alternatively, a participant may elect to have a deferred stock account in which deferred amounts are treated as if invested in the Company's common stock at the fair market value on the date of deferral. The value of a stock account will increase and decrease based upon the fair market value of an equivalent number of shares of common stock. In addition, the deferred amounts deemed invested in common stock will be credited with dividends on an equivalent number of shares. Amounts considered invested in the Company's common stock are paid, at the election of the director, either in cash or in whole shares of

the common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares. Directors may elect to receive amounts contributed to their respective accounts in one or up to five installments. There are no directors currently participating in the Deferred Compensation Plan.

The Company has a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for a former key employee's retirement, in which the contribution expense is solely funded by the Company. The retirement benefit to be provided is variable based upon the performance of underlying life insurance policy assets. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, there was no deferred compensation expense and for the three months ended September 30, 2015, deferred compensation expense was \$12,000. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, compensation expense was \$16,000 and \$34,000, respectively.

Concurrent with the establishment of the deferred compensation plan for the former employee, the Company purchased life insurance policies on this employee with the Company named as owner and beneficiary. These life insurance policies are intended to be utilized as a source of funding the plan. Income on these life insurance policies amounted to \$6,000 and \$8,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, income on these life insurance policies amounted to \$20,000 and \$24,000, respectively. The Company has recorded \$1.3 million in cash surrender value of these policies at both September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, which is included in the Bank Owned Life Insurance line item of our consolidated balance sheet.

#### Note 9. Fair Value Measurement

The Company follows ASC 820 "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures" to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. ASC 820 clarifies that fair value of certain assets and liabilities is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants.

ASC 820 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 based on these two types of inputs are as follows:

Level 1 –Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 –Valuation is based on observable inputs including quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in less active markets, and model-based valuation techniques for which significant assumptions can be derived primarily from or corroborated by observable data in the market.

Level 3 –Valuation is based on model-based techniques that use one or more significant inputs or assumptions that are unobservable in the market.

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The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure certain financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in the financial statements:

**Securities available for sale:** Securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted market prices, when available (Level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are measured utilizing independent valuation techniques of identical or similar securities for which significant assumptions are derived primarily from or corroborated by observable market data (Level 2). If the inputs used to provide the evaluation for certain securities are unobservable and/or there is little, if any, market activity then the security would fall to the lowest level of the hierarchy (Level 3). The Company's investment portfolio is primarily valued using fair value measurements that are considered to be Level 2. The Company has contracted with a third party portfolio accounting service vendor for valuation of its securities. The vendor's primary source for security valuation is Interactive Data Corporation ("IDC"), which evaluates securities based on market data. IDC utilizes evaluated pricing models that vary by asset class and include available trade, bid, and other market information. Generally, the methodology includes broker quotes, proprietary modes, vast descriptive terms and conditions databases, as well as extensive quality control programs.

**Interest rate swaps:** Interest rate swaps are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company utilizes interest rate swap agreements as part of the management of interest rate risk to modify the repricing characteristics of certain portions of the Company's interest-bearing assets and liabilities. The Company has contracted with a third party to provide valuations for interest rate swaps using standard valuation techniques and therefore classifies such valuation as Level 2. The Company has considered counterparty credit risk in the valuation of its interest rate swap assets and has considered its own credit risk in the valuation of its interest rate swap liabilities.

The following table presents the balances of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 by levels within the valuation hierarchy:

(In thousands)	Balance	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets at September 30, 2016:				
Available for sale securities:				
Obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$37,129	\$ -	\$ 37,129	\$ -
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	6,105	-	6,105	-
Corporate bonds	2,560	-	-	2,560
Mutual funds	383	383	-	-
Total available for sale securities	46,177	383	43,234	2,560
Total assets at fair value	\$46,177	\$ 383	\$ 43,234	\$ 2,560
Liabilities at September 30, 2016:				
Interest rate swaps	\$669	\$ -	\$ 669	\$ -
Total liabilities at fair value	\$669	\$ -	\$ 669	\$ -

Assets at December 31, 2015:

Available for sale securities:

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Obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$45,792	\$ -	\$ 45,792	\$ -
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	6,200	-	6,200	-
Corporate bonds	2,860	-	2,860	-
Mutual funds	372	372	-	-
Total available for sale securities	55,224	372	54,852	-
Interest rate swaps	2	-	2	-
Total assets at fair value	\$55,226	\$ 372	\$ 54,854	\$ -
Liabilities at December 31, 2015:				
Interest rate swaps	\$335	\$ -	\$ 335	\$ -
Total liabilities at fair value	\$335	\$ -	\$ 335	\$ -

Change in Level 3 Fair Value

There were \$2.6 million of Level 3 assets measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2016. There were no Level 3 assets measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2015.

	Total Gains (Losses) Realized/Unrealized			
	Balance	Included in	Transfers	Balance
(In thousands)	January 1, 2016	Other Comprehensive Income	in and/or out of Level 3 and 2	September 30, 2016
Corporate securities available for sale	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,560	\$ 2,560

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. Adjustments to the fair value of these assets usually result from the application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

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The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure certain financial assets recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in the financial statements:

**Impaired Loans:** A loan is designated as impaired when, in the judgment of management based on current information and events, it is probable that all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement will not be collected. The measurement of loss associated with an impaired loan can be based on either the observable market price of the loan or the fair value of the collateral securing the loan. Collateral may be in the form of real estate or business assets including equipment, inventory, and accounts receivable. The vast majority of the Company's collateral is real estate. The value of real estate collateral is determined utilizing an income or market valuation approach based on an appraisal, of one year or less, conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser outside of the Company using observable market data (Level 2). However, if the collateral is a house or building in the process of construction or if an appraisal of the real estate property is more than one year old and not solely based on observable market comparables or management determines the fair value of the collateral is further impaired below the appraised value, then the fair value is considered Level 3. The value of business equipment is based upon an outside appraisal, of one year or less, if deemed significant, or the net book value on the applicable business' financial statements if not considered significant using observable market data. Likewise, values for inventory and accounts receivable collateral are based on financial statement balances or aging reports (Level 3). Impaired loans allocated to the Allowance for Loan Losses are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Any fair value adjustments are recorded in the period incurred as provision for loan losses on the Consolidated Statements of Income. At September 30, 2016, the Company's Level 3 loans for which a reserve has been established, consisted of two loans totaling \$148,000 secured by business assets and inventory with a reserve of \$99,000, and one loan totaling \$312,000 secured by real estate with a reserve of \$273,000.

**Other Real Estate Owned ("OREO"):** Foreclosed assets are adjusted to fair value upon transfer of the loans to OREO. Subsequently, OREO is carried at the lower of carrying value or fair market value less selling costs. Fair value is based upon independent market prices, appraised values of the collateral, or management's estimation of the value of the collateral. The Company considers the OREO as nonrecurring Level 3. Total valuation of OREO property was \$1.4 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets that were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

	Carrying Value at September 30, 2016			
	Balance as of September 30, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(In thousands)				
Assets:				
Impaired loans, net	\$1,627	\$ -	\$ 1,539	\$ 88
Other real estate owned, net	1,356	-	-	1,356

  

	Carrying Value at December 31, 2015			
	Balance as of December 31, 2015	Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(In thousands)				

for  
Identical  
Assets  
(Level 1)

Assets:

Impaired loans, net	\$ 337	\$ -	\$ 293	\$ 44
Other real estate owned, net	1,356	-	1,356	-

The following table displays quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2016

(In thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Weighted Average Discount
Corporate securities available for sale	2,560	Market values	None	0 %
Impaired loans	\$88	Market values	Liquidation discount	81 %
Other real estate owned, net	1,356	Appraised values	Age of appraisal, current market conditions and selling costs.	18 %
Total	\$4,004			

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2015

(In thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Weighted Average Discount
Impaired loans	\$44	Market values	Liquidation discount	90 %
Total	\$44			

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The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2016					
	Carrying	Quoted	Significant	Significant	Fair
	Value as	Prices in	Other	Unobservable	Value as
	of	Active	Observable	Inputs	of
(In thousands)	September	Markets	Inputs	(Level 3)	September
	30, 2016	for	(Level 2)		30, 2016
		Identical	(Level 1)		
		Assets			
		(Level 1)			
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and short-term investments	\$75,468	\$75,489	\$ -	\$ -	\$75,489
Securities available for sale	46,177	383	43,234	2,560	46,177
Restricted investments	1,782	-	1,782	-	1,782
Net loans	452,874	-	453,885	88	453,973
Accrued interest receivable	1,499	-	1,499	-	1,499
BOLI	12,782	-	12,782	-	12,782
Total financial assets	\$590,582	\$75,872	\$513,182	\$2,648	\$591,702
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits	\$545,402	\$ -	\$545,649	\$ -	\$545,649
Borrowings	12,954	-	13,174	-	13,174
Junior subordinated debt	4,124	-	4,385	-	4,385
Accrued interest payable	109	-	109	-	109
Interest rate swaps	669	-	669	-	669
Total financial liabilities	\$563,258	\$ -	\$563,986	\$ -	\$563,986

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2015					
	Carrying	Quoted	Significant	Significant	Fair
	Value as	Prices in	Other	Unobservable	Value as
	of	Active	Observable	Inputs	of
(In thousands)	December	Markets	Inputs	(Level 3)	December
	31, 2015	for	(Level 2)		31, 2015
		Identical	(Level 1)		
		Assets			
		(Level 1)			
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and short-term investments	\$53,215	\$53,031	\$ -	\$ -	\$53,031
Securities available for sale	55,224	372	54,852	-	55,224
Restricted investments	1,286	-	1,286	-	1,286
Net loans	442,669	-	443,724	44	443,768
Accrued interest receivable	1,462	-	1,462	-	1,462
Interest rate swaps	2	-	2	-	2
BOLI	12,511	-	12,511	-	12,511
Total financial assets	\$566,369	\$53,403	\$513,837	\$44	\$567,284
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits	\$524,294	\$ -	\$524,094	\$ -	\$524,094
Borrowings	13,007	-	13,081	-	13,081
Junior subordinated debt	4,124	-	4,185	-	4,185

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Accrued interest payable	108	-	108	-	108
Interest rate swaps	335	-	335	-	335
Total financial liabilities	\$541,868	\$-	\$ 541,803	\$ -	\$541,803

The fair value of a financial instrument is the current amount that would be exchanged between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instruments. ASC 820 excludes certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented may not necessarily represent the underlying fair value of the Company.



The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

**Cash and cash equivalents:** The carrying amounts of cash and short-term instruments with a maturity of three months or less approximate fair value. Instruments with maturities of greater than three months are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on similar instruments.

**Securities:** For securities and marketable equity securities held for investment purposes, fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. For other securities held as investments, fair value equals quoted market price, if available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices for similar securities. Restricted securities are carried at cost based on redemption provisions of the issuers. See Note 2 "Securities" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on determining fair value for pooled trust preferred securities.

**Loans Receivable:** For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. Fair values for certain mortgage loans (e.g., one-to-four family residential), credit card loans, and other consumer loans are based on quoted market prices of similar loans sold in conjunction with securitization transactions, adjusted for differences in loan characteristics. Fair values for other loans (i.e., commercial real estate and investment property mortgage loans, commercial and industrial loans) are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Fair values for nonperforming loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses or underlying collateral values, where applicable.

**Accrued Interest:** The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value.

**Life Insurance:** The carrying amount of life insurance contracts is assumed to be a reasonable fair value. Life insurance contracts are carried on the balance sheet at their redemption value. This redemption value is based on existing market conditions and therefore represents the fair value of the contract.

**Interest Rate Swaps:** The fair values are based on quoted market prices or mathematical models using current and historical data.

**Deposit Liabilities:** The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (i.e., interest and non-interest bearing checking, statement savings and money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts). Fair values of fixed rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

**Borrowed Funds:** The fair values of the Company's advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta and other borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

**Off-Balance-Sheet Financial Instruments:** The fair value of commitments to extend credit is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates.

The fair values of standby letters of credit are based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the fair values of loan commitments and standby letters of credit were deemed immaterial.

The Company assumes interest rate risk (the risk that general interest rate levels will change) as a result of its normal operations. As a result, the fair values of the Company's financial instruments will change when interest rate levels change and that change may be either favorable or unfavorable to the Company. Management attempts to match maturities of assets and liabilities to the extent believed necessary to minimize interest rate risk. However, borrowers with fixed rate obligations are less likely to prepay in a rising rate environment. Conversely, depositors who are receiving fixed rates are more likely to withdraw funds before maturity in a rising rate environment and less likely to do so in a falling rate environment. Management monitors rates and maturities of assets and liabilities and attempts to minimize interest rate risk by adjusting terms of new loans and deposits and by investing in securities with terms that mitigate the Company's overall interest rate risk.

#### Note 10. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

##### Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component (1)

(In thousands)	Gains and Losses on Cash Flow Hedges	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available for Sale Securities	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans	Total
Balance December 31, 2015	\$ (190 )	\$ (229 )	\$ (41 )	\$ (460)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(87 )	39	-	(48 )
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(87 )	39	-	(48 )
Balance September 30, 2016	\$ (277 )	\$ (190 )	\$ (41 )	\$ (508)
Balance December 31, 2014	\$ (200 )	\$ 160	\$ (61 )	\$ (101)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(39 )	(6 )	-	(45 )
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(39 )	(6 )	-	(45 )
Balance September 30, 2015	\$ (239 )	\$ 154	\$ (61 )	\$ (146)

(1) All amounts are net of tax. Amounts in parentheses indicate debits.

Note 11. Investment in Affordable Housing Projects

The Company has investments in certain affordable housing projects located in the Commonwealth of Virginia through six limited liability partnerships of the Bank. These partnerships exist to develop and preserve affordable housing for low income families through residential rental property projects. The Company exerts no control over the operating or financial policies of the partnerships. Return on these investments is through receipt of tax credits and other tax benefits which are subject to recapture by taxing authorities based on compliance features at the project level. The investments are due to expire by 2032. The Company accounts for the affordable housing investments using the equity method and has recorded \$4.1 million in other assets at September 30, 2016. The Company has also recorded \$2.0 million in other liabilities related to capital calls through 2019. The related federal tax credits and other tax benefits for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were \$369,000 and \$424,000, respectively, and were included in income tax expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income. There were \$70,000 and \$155,000 in flow-through losses recognized during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which are reflected in the other service charges, commissions, and income line on the consolidated statements of income.

Note 12. Subsequent Event

Subsequent to September 30, 2016, the Company sold Specialty Properties Acquisitions, LLC and received \$40,000 in a recovery on a previously charged off commercial loan. It will be recorded in the allowance for loan losses in the quarter ended December 31, 2016 and may impact provisions to the allowance in future quarters.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to the historical information contained herein, this report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and describe future plans, strategies, and expectations of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc. ("the Company"), and are generally identifiable by use of the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "project" "may," "will" or similar expressions. Although we believe our plans, intentions and expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these plans, intentions, or expectations will be achieved. Our ability to predict results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain, and actual results could differ materially from those contemplated. Factors that could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects include, but are not limited to, changes in: interest rates, general economic conditions, the legislative/regulatory climate, monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Government, including policies of the U.S. Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the quality or composition of the Bank's loan or investment portfolios, demand for loan products, deposit flows, competition, demand for financial services in our market area, our plans to expand our branch network and increase our market share, and accounting principles, policies and guidelines. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements in this report and you should not place undue reliance on such statements, which reflect our position as of the date of this report.

## GENERAL

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia on January 13, 1984. The Company is a registered bank holding company and owns all of the voting shares of The Fauquier Bank ("the Bank"). The Company engages in its business through the Bank, a Virginia state-chartered bank that commenced operations in 1902. The Company has no significant operations other than owning the stock of the Bank. The Company had issued and outstanding 3,753,486 shares of common stock, par value \$3.13 per share, held by approximately 333 holders of record at the close of business on September 30, 2016. The Bank has 11 full service branch offices located in the Virginia communities of Old Town-Warrenton, Warrenton, Catlett, The Plains, Sudley Road-Manassas, New Baltimore, Bealeton, Bristow, Haymarket, Gainesville, and Centreville Road-Manassas. The executive offices of the Company and the main office of the Bank are located at 10 Courthouse Square, Warrenton, Virginia 20186.

The Bank's general market area principally includes Fauquier County and Prince William County and is located approximately 50 miles southwest of Washington, D.C.

The Bank provides a range of consumer and commercial banking services to individuals, businesses and industries. The deposits of the Bank are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). The basic services offered by the Bank include: interest bearing and non-interest-bearing demand deposit accounts, money market deposit accounts, NOW accounts, time deposits, safe deposit services, ATM, debit and credit cards, cash management, direct deposits, notary services, night depository, prepaid debit cards, cashier's checks, domestic and international collections, savings bonds, automated teller services, drive-in tellers, mobile and internet banking, telephone banking, and banking by mail. In addition, the Bank makes secured and unsecured commercial and real estate loans, issues stand-by letters of credit and grants available credit for installment, unsecured and secured personal loans, residential mortgages and home equity loans, as well as, automobile and other types of consumer financing. The Bank provides automated teller machine ("ATM") cards, as a part of the Maestro, Accel and Plus ATM networks, thereby permitting customers to utilize the convenience of larger ATM networks. The Bank also is a member of the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service ("CDARS") and Insured Cash Sweep Service ("ICS") to provide customers multi-million dollar FDIC insurance on certificates of deposit investments and deposit sweeps through the transfer and/or exchange with other FDIC insured institutions. CDARS and ICS are registered service marks of Promontory Interfinancial Network, LLC.

The Bank operates a Wealth Management Services ("WMS" or "Wealth Management") division that began with the granting of trust powers to the Bank in 1919. The WMS division provides personalized services that include investment management, trust, estate settlement, retirement, insurance, and brokerage services.

The Bank, through its subsidiary Fauquier Bank Services, Inc., has equity ownership interests in Bankers Insurance, LLC, a Virginia independent insurance company, Bankers Title Shenandoah, LLC, a title insurance company, and Infinex Investments, Inc., a full service broker/dealer. Bankers Insurance and Bankers Title Shenandoah are owned by a consortium of Virginia community banks, and Infinex is owned by banks and banking associations in various states.

The revenues of the Bank are primarily derived from interest on, and fees received in connection with, real estate and other loans, and from interest and dividends from investment and mortgage-backed securities, and short-term investments. The principal sources of funds for the Bank's lending activities are its deposits, repayment of loans, the sale and maturity of investment securities, and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta ("FHLB"). Additional revenues are derived from fees for deposit-related and WMS-related services. The Bank's principal expenses are the interest paid on deposits and operating and general administrative expenses.

As is the case with banking institutions generally, the Bank's operations are materially and significantly influenced by general economic conditions and by related monetary and fiscal policies of financial institution regulatory agencies, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve"). As a Virginia-chartered bank and a member of the Federal Reserve, the Bank is supervised and examined by the Federal Reserve and the Virginia

State Corporation Commission. Interest rates on competing investments and general market rates of interest influence deposit flows and costs of funds. Lending activities are affected by the demand for financing of real estate and other types of loans, which in turn is affected by the interest rates at which such financing may be offered and other factors affecting local demand and availability of funds. The Bank faces strong competition in the attraction of deposits (its primary source of lendable funds) and in the origination of loans.

As of September 30, 2016, the Company had total consolidated assets of \$623.9 million, total loans net of allowance for loan losses of \$452.9 million, total consolidated deposits of \$545.4 million, and total consolidated shareholders' equity of \$54.3 million.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**GENERAL.** The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). The financial information contained within our statements is, to a significant extent, based on measures of the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained either when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset or relieving a liability. We use historical loss factors as one factor in determining the inherent loss that may be present in our loan portfolio. Actual losses could differ significantly from the historical factors that we use in our estimates. In addition, GAAP itself may change from one previously acceptable accounting method to another method. Although the economics of the Company's transactions would be the same, the timing of events that would impact the Company's transactions could change.

**ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES.** The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of the losses that may be sustained in our loan portfolio. The allowance is based on three basic principles of accounting: (i) Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 450 "Contingencies" which requires that losses be accrued when they are probable of occurring and estimable, (ii) ASC 310 "Receivables" which requires that losses be accrued based on the differences between the value of collateral, present value of future cash flows or values that are observable in the secondary market and the loan balance and (iii) Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 102, "Selected Loan Loss Allowance Methodology and Documentation Issues," which requires adequate documentation to support the allowance for loan losses estimate.

The Company's allowance for loan losses has three basic components: the specific allowance, the general allowance and the unallocated component. Each of these components is determined based upon estimates that can and do change when the actual events occur. The specific allowance is used to individually allocate an allowance for larger balance, non-homogeneous loans identified as impaired. The specific allowance uses various techniques to arrive at an estimate of loss. All troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs"), regardless of loan type or amount, are evaluated individually for impairment. Analysis of the borrower's overall financial condition, resources and payment record, the prospects for support from financial guarantors, and the fair market value of collateral are used to estimate the probability and severity of inherent losses. The general allowance is used for estimating the loss on pools of smaller-balance, homogeneous loans; including 1-4 family mortgage loans, installment loans, other consumer loans, and outstanding loan commitments. Also, the general allowance is used for the remaining pool of larger balance, non-homogeneous loans which were not identified as impaired. The general allowance begins with estimates of probable losses inherent in the homogeneous portfolio based upon various statistical analyses. These include analysis of historical delinquency and credit loss experience, together with analyses that reflect current trends and conditions. The Company also considers trends and changes in the volume and term of loans, changes in the credit process and/or lending policies and procedures, and an evaluation of overall credit quality. The general allowance uses a historical loss view as an indicator of future losses. As a result, even though this history is regularly updated with the most recent loss information, it could differ from the loss incurred in the future. The general allowance also captures losses that are attributable to various economic events, industry or geographic sectors whose impact on the portfolio have occurred but have yet to be recognized. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

Specifically, the Company uses both external and internal qualitative factors when determining the non-loan-specific allowances. The external factors utilized include: unemployment in the Company's defined market area of Fauquier County, Prince William County, and the City of Manassas ("market area"), as well as, state and national unemployment trends; new residential construction permits for the market area; bankruptcy statistics for the Virginia Eastern District and trends for the United States; and foreclosure statistics for the market area and the state. Quarterly, these external qualitative factors as well as, relevant anecdotal information are evaluated from data compiled from local periodicals such as The Washington Post, The Fauquier Times, and The Bull Run Observer, which cover the Company's market area. Additionally, data is gathered from the Federal Reserve Beige Book for the Richmond Federal Reserve District, Global Insight's monthly economic review, the George Mason School of Public Policy Center for Regional Analysis, and daily economic updates from various other sources. Internal Bank data utilized includes: loans past due aging statistics, nonperforming loan trends, trends in collateral values, loan concentrations, loan review status downgrade trends, and lender turnover and experience trends. Both external and internal data is analyzed on a rolling eight quarter basis to determine risk profiles for each qualitative factor. Ratings are assigned through a defined matrix to calculate the allowance consistent with authoritative accounting literature. A narrative summary of the reserve allowance is produced quarterly and reported directly to the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's application of these qualitative factors to the allowance for loan losses has been consistent over the reporting period.

The Company employs an independent outsourced loan review function, which annually substantiates and/or adjusts internally generated risk ratings. This independent review is reported directly to the Company's Board of Directors' audit committee, and the results of this review are factored into the calculation of the allowance for loan losses.

## EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

This discussion is intended to focus on certain financial information regarding the Company and the Bank and may not contain all the information that is important to the reader. The purpose of this discussion is to provide the reader with a more thorough understanding of our financial statements. As such, this discussion should be read carefully in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes contained elsewhere in this report.

The Bank is the primary independent community bank in its immediate market area as measured by deposit market share. It seeks to be the primary financial service provider for its market area by providing the right mix of consistently high quality customer service, efficient technological support, value-added products, and a strong commitment to the community. The Company and the Bank's primary operating businesses are in commercial and retail lending, deposit accounts and core deposits, and assets under WMS management.

Net income of \$698,000 for the third quarter of 2016 was a 48.1% decrease from the net income of \$1.35 million for the third quarter of 2015. Loans, net of reserve, totaling \$452.9 million at September 30, 2016, increased 2.3% when compared with December 31, 2015, and decreased 1.7% when compared with September 30, 2015. Deposits, totaling \$545.4 million at September 30, 2016, increased 4.0% when compared with December 31, 2015, and increased 6.7% when compared with September 30, 2015. Assets under WMS management, totaling \$375.2 million in market value at September 30, 2016, increased 7.3% from December 31, 2015 and decreased 11.9% from September 30, 2015.

Net interest income is the largest component of net income, and equals the difference between income generated on interest-earning assets and interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. Future trends regarding net interest income are dependent on the absolute level of market interest rates, the shape of the yield curve, the amount of lost income from non-performing assets, the amount of prepaying loans, the mix and amount of various deposit types, competition for loans and deposits, and many other factors, as well as the overall volume of interest-earning assets. These factors are individually difficult to predict, and when taken together, the uncertainty of future trends compounds. Based on management's current projections, net interest income may increase as average interest-earning assets increase, but this may be offset in part or in whole by a possible contraction in the Bank's net interest margin resulting from competitive market conditions and/or a flat or inverted yield curve. A steeper yield curve is projected to result in an increase in net interest income, while a flatter or inverted yield curve is projected to result in a decrease in net interest income. The current absolute level of historically low market interest rates, as well as the current slowness of new loan production, is also projected to continue to put downward pressure on net interest income.

The Bank's non-performing assets totaled \$4.6 million or 0.73% of total assets at September 30, 2016, as compared with \$3.2 million or 0.53% of total assets at December 31, 2015, and \$3.8 million or 0.64% of total assets at September 30, 2015. Nonaccrual loans totaled \$3.2 million or 0.70% of total loans at September 30, 2016 compared with \$1.8 million or 0.41% of total loans at December 31, 2015, and \$2.3 million or 0.50% of total loans at September 30, 2015. Total loans classified as substandard were \$24.1 million and no loans were classified as doubtful loans at September 30, 2016, \$20.7 million were classified as substandard and \$56,000 classified as doubtful at December 31, 2015 and \$19.5 million and \$59,000, respectively, at September 30, 2015. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, there were net recoveries of \$732,000 or (0.16%) of total average loans compared with net charge-offs of \$815,000 or 0.18% of total average loans for the same nine months of 2015. There was a \$508,000 recovery of loan loss provision for the first nine months of 2016 compared with a provision of \$200,000 for the first nine months of 2015. The recovery of loan loss provision resulted primarily from the cash recovery received during the second quarter of 2016 on a loan charged-off in the fourth quarter of 2015. Total allowance for loan losses was \$4.4 million or 0.97% of total loans at September 30, 2016 compared with \$4.2 million or 0.94% of loans at December 31, 2015 and \$4.8 million or 1.03% of loans at September 30, 2015. The increasing trend in the allowance for loan losses reflects loan growth and an increase in loans classified as substandard partially offset by a reduction in specific reserves and a reduction in the unallocated component of the allowance for loan losses over the same time periods.

COMPARISON OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015

NET INCOME

Net income of \$698,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 was a 48.1% decrease from the net income for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 of \$1.35 million. Earnings per share on a fully diluted basis were \$0.19 for the third quarter of 2016 compared with \$0.36 for the third quarter of 2015. Profitability as measured by return on average assets decreased from 0.90% in the third quarter of 2015 to 0.44% for the same period in 2016. Profitability as measured by return on average equity decreased from 9.40% to 5.11% over the same respective quarters in 2015 and 2016. The decrease in net income was primarily due to a \$325,000 increase in the provision for loan losses during the third quarter of 2016 and reduced other income, which, in the third quarter of 2015, included approximately \$433,000 in tax-free death benefit in excess of surrender value related to bank-owned life insurance ("BOLI").

NET INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

Net interest income decreased \$47,000 or 0.9% to \$4.97 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 from \$5.01 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in net interest income was due to the decrease in interest and fees on loans and taxable securities and an increase in interest on deposits. The Company's net interest margin decreased from 3.69% in the third quarter of 2015 to 3.45% in the third quarter of 2016.

Total interest income decreased \$37,000 or 0.7% to \$5.42 million for the third quarter of 2016 from \$5.46 million for the third quarter of 2015. This decrease was primarily due to the decline in the yield on earning assets from 4.02% during the third quarter of 2015 to 3.77% during the third quarter of 2016.

The tax-equivalent average yield on loans was 4.40% for the third quarter of 2016, down from 4.42% in the third quarter of 2015. Average loan balances decreased \$1.7 million or 0.4% from \$457.9 million during the third quarter of 2015 to \$456.3 million during the third quarter of 2016. The decline in average loan balances and average yield on loans resulted in a \$55,000 or 1.1% decrease in interest and fee income from loans for the third quarter of 2016, compared with the same period in 2015. On a tax equivalent basis, interest and fee income on loans decreased \$63,000 or 1.2%.

Average investment security balances decreased \$8.7 million from \$58.5 million in the third quarter of 2015 to \$49.8 million in the third quarter of 2016. The tax-equivalent average yield on investments increased from 2.65% for the third quarter of 2015 to 2.70% for the third quarter of 2016. Interest and dividend income on security investments decreased \$51,000, from \$359,000 for the third quarter of 2015 to \$308,000 for the third quarter of 2016. Interest income on deposits in other banks increased \$69,000 from third quarter 2015 to third quarter 2016 resulting from a \$43.1 million increase in average interest-bearing balances held at the Federal Reserve and other banks, as well as an increase in the average rate earned from 0.36% for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 to 0.52% for the quarter ended September 30, 2016.

Total interest expense increased \$10,000 or 2.2% from \$448,000 for the third quarter of 2015 to \$458,000 for the third quarter of 2016 primarily due to an increase in average balances of time deposits.

Interest paid on deposits increased \$17,000 or 5.5% from \$309,000 for the third quarter of 2015 to \$326,000 for the third quarter of 2016. Average balances on time deposits increased \$2.4 million or 3.7% from \$65.3 million to \$67.7 million while the average rate decreased from 0.92% for the third quarter of 2015 to 0.89% for the third quarter of 2016, resulting in no additional interest expense. Average money market account balances increased \$2.8 million from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016 while the rate was constant at 0.21%, resulting in an increase of \$1,000 in interest expense. Average savings account balances increased \$1.2 million or 1.4% from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016, and the average rate decreased from 0.10% for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 to 0.09% for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, resulting in a decrease of \$2,000 of interest expense for the third quarter of 2016. Average interest bearing checking balances increased \$30.5 million or 14.8% from the third



quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016, while the average rate was unchanged at 0.21% for both of the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2016, resulting in an increase of \$18,000 in checking interest expense over the two periods.

Interest expense on FHLB advances was \$81,000 and \$82,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Interest expense on capital securities was \$51,000 and \$50,000 for the each of the third quarters of 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The average rate on total interest-bearing liabilities decreased from 0.41% in the third quarter of 2015 to 0.40% for the third quarter of 2016.

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The following table sets forth information relating to the Company's average balance sheet and reflects the average yield on assets and average cost of liabilities for the periods indicated and the average yields and rates paid for the periods indicated. These yields and costs are derived by dividing income or expense by the average daily balances of assets and liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented.

Average Balances, Income and Expense, and Average Yields and Rates

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			Three Months Ended September 30, 2015		
	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Average Rate	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Average Rate
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Loans</b>						
Taxable	\$448,511	\$ 4,979	4.42 %	\$451,188	\$ 5,021	4.42 %
Tax-exempt (1)	4,567	62	5.38 %	5,852	83	5.62 %
Nonaccrual (2)	3,173	-	0.00 %	904	-	0.00 %
Total Loans	456,251	5,041	4.40 %	457,944	5,104	4.42 %
<b>Securities</b>						
Taxable	44,229	255	2.32 %	52,754	306	2.32 %
Tax-exempt (1)	5,612	80	5.69 %	5,794	81	5.58 %
Total securities	49,841	335	2.70 %	58,548	387	2.65 %
<b>Deposits in banks</b>	71,933	95	0.52 %	28,862	26	0.36 %
Federal funds sold	8	-	0.36 %	8	-	0.14 %
Total earning assets	578,033	5,471	3.77 %	545,362	\$ 5,517	4.02 %
Less: Reserve for loan losses	(4,672 )			(4,671 )		
Cash and due from banks	4,598			5,145		
Bank premises and equipment, net	19,895			20,716		
Other real estate owned	1,467			1,805		
Other assets	26,748			25,404		
Total Assets	\$626,069			\$593,761		
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>						
<b>Deposits</b>						
Demand deposits	\$103,971			\$99,412		
<b>Interest-bearing deposits</b>						
Checking accounts	236,106	\$ 126	0.21 %	205,637	\$ 108	0.21 %
Money market accounts	54,800	29	0.21 %	51,974	28	0.21 %
Savings accounts	84,465	20	0.09 %	83,296	22	0.10 %
Time deposits	67,722	151	0.89 %	65,318	151	0.92 %
Total interest-bearing deposits	443,093	326	0.29 %	406,225	309	0.30 %
Federal funds purchased	-	-	0.00 %	5,607	7	0.53 %
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	12,963	81	2.50 %	13,033	82	2.49 %
Capital securities of subsidiary trust	4,124	51	4.84 %	4,124	50	4.83 %
Total interest-bearing liabilities	460,180	458	0.40 %	428,989	448	0.41 %
Other liabilities	7,602			8,527		
Shareholders' equity	54,316			56,833		

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Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity	\$626,069			\$593,761		
Net interest income (tax equivalent basis)	\$ 5,013	3.37	%	\$ 5,069	3.61	%
Less: tax equivalent adjustment	48			57		
Net interest income	\$ 4,965			\$ 5,012		
Interest expense as a percent of average earning assets		0.32	%		0.33	%
Net interest margin		3.45	%		3.69	%

- (1) Income and rates on non-taxable assets are computed on a tax equivalent basis using a federal tax rate of 34%.  
(2) Nonaccrual loans are included in the average balance of total loans and total earning assets.

## RATE VOLUME ANALYSIS

The following table sets forth certain information regarding changes in interest income and interest expense of the Company for the periods indicated. For each category of interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability, information is provided on changes attributable to changes in volume (change in volume multiplied by old rate); and changes in rates (change in rate multiplied by old volume). Changes in rate-volume, which cannot be separately identified, are allocated proportionately between changes in rate and changes in volume.

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2015		
	Change	Due to Volume	Due to Rate
Interest Income			
Loans; taxable	\$(42)	\$ (30 )	\$(12)
Loans; tax-exempt (1)	(21)	(18 )	(3 )
Securities; taxable	(51)	(50 )	(1 )
Securities; tax-exempt (1)	(1 )	(2 )	1
Deposits in banks	69	38	31
Federal funds sold	-	-	-
Total Interest Income	(46)	(62 )	16
Interest Expense			
Checking accounts		18	16
Money market accounts		1	2
Savings accounts		(2 )	-
Time deposits		-	5
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase		(7 )	(7 )
Federal Home Loan Bank advances		(1 )	-
Capital securities of subsidiary trust		1	-
Total Interest Expense		10	16
Net Interest Income		\$(56)	\$(78)

(1) Income and rates on non-taxable assets are computed on a tax equivalent basis using a federal tax rate of 34%.

## PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES

There was a \$425,000 provision for loan losses made during the third quarter of 2016 compared with \$100,000 for the third quarter of 2015. The amount of the provision for loan loss is based upon management's continual evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, which encompasses the overall risk characteristics of the loan portfolio, trends in the Bank's delinquent and non-performing loans, estimated values of collateral, the impact of economic conditions on borrowers, changes in loan review, classifications, lending staff and underwriting standards. There can be no assurances, however, that future losses will not exceed estimated amounts, or that increased amounts of provisions for loan losses will not be required in future periods. The \$325,000 period to period increase in the provision for loan losses primarily reflects the increase in outstanding loans, impaired loans and increase in loans classified as substandard as well as qualitative factors related to historical charge-off rates over the same periods. Total loan charge-offs net of recoveries, were \$609,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The change in allocation of the provision among loan categories is due to the varying degrees of loan growth, changes in credit

quality classifications, charge-offs and recoveries within categories.

#### OTHER INCOME

Total other income decreased by \$593,000 or 31.5% for the third quarter of 2016 to \$1.29 million from \$1.88 million in the third quarter of 2015. Non-interest income is derived primarily from recurring non-interest fee income, which consists primarily of fiduciary trust and other Wealth Management fees, brokerage fees, service charges on deposit accounts, debit card interchange income and other fee income. The decrease in other income was partially due to a \$130,000 decrease in trust and estate income, a \$384,000 decrease in other service charges, commissions, and income, a \$65,000 decrease in service charges on deposit accounts, and a \$429,000 decrease in BOLI income during the third quarter of 2016 compared with the third quarter of 2015.

Trust and estate income decreased \$130,000 or 27.0% from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016 primarily due to the departure of two Wealth Management personnel during September 2015. Management believes that there may be an approximate \$500,000 annual reduction in fees on managed investment accounts and related assets during 2016 as result of their departures.

Brokerage service revenues decreased from \$42,000 for the third quarter of 2015 to \$30,000 for the third quarter of 2016 due in part to fewer transactions and the effect of transitioning some clients from a transaction-based fee structure to a managed asset fee structure.

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased \$65,000 or 10.9% to \$533,000 for the third quarter of 2016 compared to one year earlier. The reason for the change is difficult to determine, but may be due to changes in consumer behavior in their personal funds management because of greater access to account information via mobile technology. Other reasons which may have contributed to the decline in service charges on deposit accounts include the decline in gas prices, which reduced consumers overall expenditures and increased the relative level of available cash in their deposit accounts.

Other service charges, commissions and fees decreased \$384,000 or 50.6% from \$759,000 in third quarter of 2015 to \$375,000 in the third quarter of 2016. In the third quarter of 2015 approximately \$433,000 in tax-free death benefit in excess of surrender value related to BOLI was recognized. The decline is also due to reduced debit card interchange income, net, which totaled \$286,000 and \$310,000 for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015, respectively, resulting in part from additional expense related to EMV/chip-and-PIN card reissue. In addition, the timing in recognition of passive tax losses on community development tax credit programs reduced other service charges, commissions, and income an additional \$85,000 over the same respective periods.

#### OTHER EXPENSE

Total other expense decreased \$195,000 or 3.7% during the third quarter of 2016 compared with the third quarter of 2015, primarily due to the reduced salary and benefits, marketing and other overhead expenses.

Salaries and employees' benefits decreased \$128,000 or 4.7% from third quarter 2015 to third quarter 2016. The decrease was primarily due to reduction in the accrual for incentive compensation and employee benefit expense. In addition, active full-time equivalent employees decreased from 148 as of September 30, 2015 to 144 as of September 30, 2016.

Occupancy expense decreased \$7,000 or 1.2%, and furniture and equipment expense decreased \$6,000 or 2.1%, from third quarter 2015 to third quarter 2016.

Marketing expense decreased \$53,000 or 30.8% from the third quarter of 2015 to \$119,000 for the third quarter of 2016, primarily due to timing differences with regard to advertising and community marketing initiatives.

Legal, auditing and consulting expense increased \$9,000 or 3.1% from the third quarter of 2015 to \$299,000 for the third quarter of 2016 primarily due to the increase in legal expense associated with the recovery on loans charged-off in 2015.

Data processing expense increased \$8,000 or 2.7% for the third quarter of 2016 compared with the same time period in 2015.

FDIC deposit insurance premium expense increased \$28,000 from \$101,000 for the third quarter of 2015 to \$129,000 for the third quarter of 2016 due to historic qualitative factors, such as the large increase in total 2015 loan charge-offs, used to calculate the FDIC deposit insurance premium expense.

Other operating expenses decreased \$77,000 or 9.8% in the third quarter of 2016 compared with the third quarter of 2015 due to a variety of factors, including a decrease in non-loan charge-offs. During the third quarter of 2016, the Bank had non-loan charge-offs of approximately \$91,000 compared with \$123,000 during the same quarter in 2015.

#### INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense was \$116,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 compared with \$238,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2015. The effective tax rate was 14.3% and 15.0% for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015, respectively. The effective tax rate differed from the statutory federal income tax rate of 34% due to the Bank's investment in tax-exempt loans and securities, income from BOLI, and community development tax credits.

#### COMPARISON OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015

##### NET INCOME

Net income of \$2.87 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was an 8.7% decrease from the net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 of \$3.14 million. Earnings per share on a fully diluted basis were \$0.76 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with \$0.84 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. Profitability as measured by return on average assets decreased from 0.70% in the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to 0.63% for the same period in 2016. Profitability as measured by return on average equity decreased from 7.47% to 7.13% in the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2016. The decrease in net income was primarily due to a decrease of \$841,000 in total other income and \$83,000 in net interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2015, partially offset by a \$508,000 recovery of loan loss provision compared with a \$200,000 provision and a decrease of \$9,000 in noninterest expense over the same periods.



## NET INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

Net interest income decreased \$83,000 or 0.6% to \$14.65 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 from \$14.73 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The Company's net interest margin decreased from 3.63% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to 3.50% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

Total interest income decreased \$253,000 or 1.6% to \$16.01 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 from \$16.26 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. This decrease was primarily due to a 19 basis point decline in the yield on average earning assets over the respective time periods on a tax equivalent basis.

The tax-equivalent average yield on loans was 4.40% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, down from 4.50% during the same time period in the prior year. Average loan balances increased \$1.6 million or 0.4% to \$451.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 from \$450.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in yield, partially offset by the increase in average balances, resulted in a \$258,000 or 1.7% decline in interest and fee income from loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with the same period in 2015. On a tax equivalent basis, the decrease in interest and fee income on loans was \$279,000 or 1.9%.

Average investment security balances decreased \$5.1 million from \$58.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to \$52.8 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016. The tax-equivalent average yield on investments decreased from 2.70% to 2.62% over the same respective time periods. Interest and dividend income on security investments decreased \$131,000 or 12.0%, from \$1.01 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to \$957,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. On a tax equivalent basis, the decrease was \$136,000 or 11.6%.

Interest income on deposits in other banks increased \$136,000 from \$99,000 to \$235,000 over the first nine months of 2016 compared with the same period in the prior year primarily due to higher balances and rates on deposits held at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Total interest expense decreased \$170,000 or 11.2% from \$1.52 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to \$1.35 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, due to the decline in interest paid on time deposits.

Interest paid on deposits decreased \$164,000 or 14.6% from \$1.13 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to \$961,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Average balances on time deposits declined \$9.2 million or 12.3% from \$74.6 million to \$65.4 million while the average rate decreased from 1.70% to 0.87% from the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to the nine months ended September 30, 2016, resulting in \$230,000 less interest expense. Included in that decline was \$3.3 million of brokered time deposits that matured in the third quarter of 2016. Average money market accounts increased \$2.2 million or 4.1% from the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to the nine months ended September 30, 2016 while the rate was constant for both periods at 0.21%, resulting in \$3,000 additional interest expense. Average savings account balances increased \$3.8 million from the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to the nine months ended September 30, 2016, while their average rate was unchanged at 0.10% over the same periods, resulting in \$4,000 of additional interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Average interest bearing checking balances increased \$20.8 million from the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to the nine months ended September 30, 2016, while the average rate increased from 0.21% to 0.22%, resulting in an increase of \$59,000 in checking interest expense.

Interest expense on FHLB advances was \$243,000 for both of the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2016. Interest expense on capital securities was \$150,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and \$149,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015.



The average rate on total interest-bearing liabilities decreased from 0.47% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to 0.40% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

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The following table sets forth information relating to the Company's average balance sheet and reflects the average yield on assets and average cost of liabilities for the periods indicated and the average yields and rates paid for the periods indicated. These yields and costs are derived by dividing income or expense by the average daily balances of assets and liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented.

Average Balances, Income and Expense, and Average Yields and Rates

(Dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015			Average Rate	
	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Average Rate	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Average Rate		
<b>Assets</b>								
Loans								
Taxable	\$444,448	\$14,679	4.41	%	\$442,849	\$14,899	4.50	%
Tax-exempt (1)	5,033	203	5.38	%	6,132	262	5.72	%
Nonaccrual (2)	2,303	-	0.00	%	1,199	-	0.00	%
Total Loans	451,784	14,882	4.40	%	450,180	15,161	4.50	%
Securities								
Taxable	47,174	799	2.26	%	51,933	922	2.37	%
Tax-exempt (1)	5,647	239	5.65	%	6,032	252	5.56	%
Total securities	52,821	1,038	2.62	%	57,965	1,174	2.70	%
Deposits in banks	59,524	235	0.53	%	40,176	99	0.33	%
Federal funds sold	8	-	0.36	%	9	-	0.16	%
Total earning assets	564,137	\$16,155	3.82	%	548,330	\$16,434	4.01	%
Less: Reserve for loan losses	(4,735 )				(5,171 )			
Cash and due from banks	4,687				5,284			
Bank premises and equipment, net	20,141				20,887			
Other real estate owned	1,394				1,542			
Other assets	26,567				25,521			
Total Assets	\$612,191				\$596,393			
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>								
Deposits								
Demand deposits	\$98,815				\$94,733			
Interest-bearing deposits								
Checking accounts	230,115	\$386	0.22	%	209,273	\$327	0.21	%
Money market accounts	54,895	87	0.21	%	52,730	84	0.21	%
Savings accounts	85,122	66	0.10	%	81,301	62	0.10	%
Time deposits	65,365	422	0.87	%	74,562	652	1.70	%
Total interest-bearing deposits	435,497	961	0.30	%	417,866	1,125	0.36	%
Federal funds purchased	2	-	0.99	%	1,892	7	0.53	%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	12,980	243	2.50	%	13,049	243	2.49	%
Capital securities of subsidiary trust	4,124	150	4.84	%	4,124	149	4.83	%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	452,603	1,354	0.40	%	436,931	1,524	0.47	%
Other liabilities	7,107				8,556			
Shareholders' equity	53,666				56,173			

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Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity	\$612,191			\$596,393		
Net interest income (tax equivalent basis)	\$14,801	3.42	%	\$14,910	3.54	%
Less: tax equivalent adjustment	150			176		
Net interest income	\$14,651			\$14,734		
Interest expense as a percent of average earning assets		0.32	%		0.37	%
Net interest margin		3.50	%		3.63	%

- (1) Income and rates on non-taxable assets are computed on a tax equivalent basis using a federal tax rate of 34%.  
(2) Nonaccrual loans are included in the average balance of total loans and total earning assets.

## RATE VOLUME ANALYSIS

The following table sets forth certain information regarding changes in interest income and interest expense of the Company for the periods indicated. For each category of interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability, information is provided on changes attributable to changes in volume (change in volume multiplied by old rate); and changes in rates (change in rate multiplied by old volume). Changes in rate-volume, which cannot be separately identified, are allocated proportionately between changes in rate and changes in volume.

(In thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		
	Change	Due to Volume	Due to Rate
Interest Income			
Loans; taxable	\$ (220)	\$ 53	\$ (273)
Loans; tax-exempt (1)	(59 )	(47 )	(12 )
Securities; taxable	(123)	(84 )	(39 )
Securities; tax-exempt (1)	(13 )	(16 )	3
Deposits in banks	136	48	88
Federal funds sold	-	-	-
Total Interest Income	(279)	(46 )	(233)
Interest Expense			
Checking accounts	59	33	26
Money market accounts	3	4	(1 )
Savings accounts	4	3	1
Time deposits	(230)	(80 )	(150)
Federal funds purchased	(7 )	(7 )	-
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	-	(1 )	1
Capital securities of subsidiary trust	1	-	1
Total Interest Expense	(170)	(48 )	(122)
Net Interest Income	\$ (109)	\$ 2	\$ (111)

(1) Income and rates on non-taxable assets are computed on a tax equivalent basis using a federal tax rate of 34%.

## PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES

The recovery of loan loss provision for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$508,000 compared with a provision for loan losses of \$200,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The amount of the provision for loan loss is based upon management's continual evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, which encompasses the overall risk characteristics of the loan portfolio, trends in the Bank's delinquent and non-performing loans, estimated values of collateral, and the impact of economic conditions on borrowers, changes in loan review, classifications, lending staff and underwriting standards. There can be no assurances, however, that future losses will not exceed estimated amounts, or that increased amounts of provisions for loan losses will not be required in future periods. The \$708,000 period to period change in the provision for loan losses primarily reflects the approximately \$1.4 million recovery on five commercial and industrial loans charged-off during the fourth quarter of 2015. This was partially offset by the growth in loans since December 31, 2015, the charge-off of a nonaccrual and impaired loan, slight reduction in specific reserves and an increase in loans classified as substandard as well as an increase in historical loss rates over the same periods. The change in allocation of the provision among loan categories is due to the varying degrees of loan growth, changes in credit quality classifications, charge-offs and recoveries within categories.

#### OTHER INCOME

Total other income decreased by \$841,000 or 17.3% from \$4.86 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to \$4.01 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to the declines in trust and estate income of \$383,000, and other service charges, commissions, and income of \$265,000 and service charges on deposit accounts of \$145,000 over the same period. This was partially offset by an increase in other service charges, commissions and income of \$265,000 from the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to the nine months ended September 30, 2016 primarily due to the decrease in the recognition of passive losses within community development tax credit investments.

Trust and estate income decreased \$383,000 or 26.7% from the first nine months of 2015 to the first nine months ended September 30, 2016 due to the decline in managed assets resulting from the departure of two Wealth Management personnel during September 2015.

Brokerage service revenues decreased \$46,000 or 24.6% from the first nine months of 2015 to the first nine months of 2016 due in part to fewer transactions and the effect of transitioning some clients from a transaction-based fee structure to a managed asset fee structure.

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased \$145,000 or 8.4% to \$1.58 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared to the same period one year earlier. The reason for the change is difficult to determine, but may be due to changes in consumer behavior in their personal funds management because of greater access to account information via mobile technology. Other reasons which may have contributed to the decline in service charges on deposit accounts include the decline in gas prices, which reduced consumers overall expenditures and increased the relative level of cash in their deposit accounts.

Other service charges, commissions and income decreased \$265,000 or 17.6% from \$1.50 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to \$1.24 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, primarily due to BOLI income, which was \$271,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, compared with \$705,000 one year earlier due to a one-time nontaxable death benefit partially offset by the larger recognition of passive losses within community development tax credit investments during the first nine months of 2015 compared with 2016. These losses were \$197,000 in the first nine months of 2016 compared with \$430,000 in the first nine months of 2015. These passive losses will be more than offset in future periods by federal tax credits related to low/moderate income housing and/or buildings of historical significance. Also included in other service charges, commissions, and income is ATM/debit card interchange income which totaled \$859,000 and \$933,000 for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015, respectively, resulting from additional expense related to EMV/chip and PIN card reissue.

## OTHER EXPENSE

Total other expense decreased \$9,000 or 0.1% during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to decreased salary and benefits, marketing, and data processing and charge-off expenses that were partially offset by increased expenses related to FDIC deposit insurance premiums, occupancy expense, furniture and equipment, legal, accounting, and consulting expenses, and loss on sale and expense of OREO.

Salaries and employees' benefits decreased \$133,000 or 1.7% from the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to the nine months ended September 30, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to reduction in the accrual for incentive compensation. Active full-time employees were 149 at both September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2016.

Occupancy expense increased \$8,000 or 0.5% with no large or significant changes noted.

Furniture and equipment expense increased \$54,000 or 5.9%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2015, primarily due to increased repairs and small equipment purchases.

Marketing expense decreased \$48,000 or 10.5% from the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to \$408,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 primarily due to timing differences related to advertising and community marketing initiatives.

Legal, accounting and consulting expense increased \$46,000 or 5.4% from the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to \$898,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 primarily due to the increase in legal expense associated with the recovery on loans charged-off in 2015, offset somewhat by a decline in consulting fees related to succession planning.

Data processing expense decreased \$16,000 or 1.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with the same time period in 2015 due to the reduced rates stemming from renegotiation of the Bank's contract with its third-party core data processing provider.

FDIC deposit insurance expense increased \$130,000 or 44.2% from \$294,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to \$424,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 due to historic qualitative factors, such as the large increase in total 2015 loan charge-offs, used to calculate the FDIC deposit insurance premium expense.

Loss on sale and expense of OREO increased \$28,000 from the nine months ended September 30, 2015 primarily due to a gain recognized in the quarter ended September 30, 2015.

Other operating expenses decreased \$78,000 or 3.3% in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2015 due to an increase in expenses related to the succession of upper management, partially offset by a decrease in check card fraud.

## INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense was \$739,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and \$674,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The effective tax rate was 20.5% and 17.7% for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015, respectively. The effective tax rate differed from the statutory federal income tax rate of 34% due to the Bank's investment in tax-exempt loans and securities, income from the BOLI purchases, BOLI death benefits in 2015, and community development tax credits.

## COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND DECEMBER 31, 2015

Total assets were \$623.9 million at September 30, 2016 compared with \$601.4 million at December 31, 2015, an increase of 3.7% or \$22.5 million. Balance sheet categories reflecting significant changes include interest-bearing

deposits in other banks, securities available for sale, loans, and deposits. Each of these categories is discussed below.

**INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS IN OTHER BANKS.** Interest-bearing deposits in other banks were \$70.8 million at September 30, 2016, an increase of \$22.8 million from December 31, 2015. The increase in this account is primarily due to the increase in deposits, which increased the amount of liquidity in the Bank.

**SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE.** Securities available for sale were \$46.2 million at September 30, 2016 compared with \$55.2 million at December 31, 2015, a decrease of 16.4% or \$9.0 million. The decrease in this account is primarily due to maturities and calls on U.S. Government corporation and agency securities.

**LOANS, NET.** Loans, net of allowance for loan losses, were \$452.9 million at September 30, 2016, reflecting an increase of \$10.2 million or 2.3% from \$442.7 million at December 31, 2015, primarily as a result of 1-4 family first mortgages and commercial and industrial loans, which grew \$13.0 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, over the same period. This was partially offset by declines of \$2.2 million in guaranteed student loans and \$1.9 million in construction and land.

**DEPOSITS.** For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, total deposits increased by \$21.1 million or 4.0% when compared with total deposits at December 31, 2015. Non-interest-bearing deposits increased \$16.9 million to \$113.9 million, while interest-bearing deposits increased by \$4.2 million to \$431.5 million at September 30, 2016 from December 31, 2015. Included in interest-bearing deposits at both September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were \$15.7 million and \$20.5 million, respectively, of brokered deposits as defined by the Federal Reserve. Of the \$15.7 million in brokered deposits, \$11.4 million represent deposits of Bank customers, exchanged through the CDARS and ICS networks. With the CDARS and ICS programs, funds are placed into certificate of deposits or money market accounts issued by other banks in the network, in increments of less than \$250,000, to ensure both principal and interest are eligible for complete FDIC coverage. These deposits are exchanged with other member banks on a dollar-for-dollar basis, bringing the full amount of our customers' deposits back to the Bank and making these funds fully available for lending in our community. The increase in the Bank's interest-bearing deposits during the first nine months of 2016 were the result of many factors difficult to segregate and quantify, and equally difficult to use as factors for future projections. The economy, local competition, retail customer preferences, changes in seasonal cash flows by both commercial and retail customers, changes in business cash management practices by Bank customers, the relative pricing from wholesale funding sources, the in-and-outflow of local government tax receipts, and the Bank's funding needs all contributed to the change in deposit balances. The Bank projects to increase its transaction accounts and other deposits during the remainder of 2016 and beyond through the expansion of its branch network, as well as by offering value-added interest checking and demand deposit products, and selective rate premiums on its interest-bearing deposits.

#### ASSET QUALITY

Non-performing assets primarily consist of loans that are 90 days or more past due and for which the accrual of interest has been discontinued. Management evaluates all loans that are 90 days or more past due, as well as borrowers that have suffered financial distress, to determine if they should be placed on non-accrual status. Factors considered by management include the net realizable value of collateral, if any, and other resources of the borrower that may be available to satisfy the delinquency.

Loans are placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days or more, unless the loans are well secured and in the process of collection. Any unpaid interest previously accrued on such loans is reversed from income. Interest income generally is not recognized on specific impaired loans unless the likelihood of further loss is remote. Interest payments received on such loans are applied as a reduction of the loan principal balance. Interest income on other non-accrual loans is recognized only to the extent of interest payments received.

Non-performing assets totaled \$4.6 million or 0.73% of total assets at September 30, 2016, compared with \$3.2 million or 0.53% of total assets at December 31, 2015, and \$3.8 million or 0.64% of total assets at September 30, 2015. There were no non-performing pooled trust preferred bonds at September 30, 2016 and non-performing assets were comprised solely of \$1.4 million of OREO and \$3.2 million of non-accrual loans. Non-accrual loans as a percentage of total loans were 0.70% at September 30, 2016, compared with 0.41% and 0.50% at December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, respectfully.

Loans classified as substandard totaled \$24.1 million at September 30, 2016, compared with \$20.7 million at December 31, 2015, and \$19.5 million at September 30, 2015. Impaired loans at September 30, 2016 totaled \$8.2 million, compared with \$7.1 million at December 31, 2015, and \$7.3 million at September 30, 2015. The increase in substandard loans is due to two commercial real estate loans totaling \$3.6 million. One of these loans, totaling \$2.3 million, is included in the general allowance and has specific reserve since it is not impaired. The other loan, totaling \$1.3 million is impaired, but during the third quarter the Company charged-off the expected loss. No further loss is expected on this loan and no specific reserve is needed. This contributed to the decline in the allowance for loan losses to non-accrual loans coverage ratio at the period ended September 30, 2016.

Student loans that were past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest totaled \$1.9 million at September 30, 2016, \$2.8 million at December 31, 2015 and \$2.9 million at September 30, 2015. These loans continue to accrue interest when past due because repayment of both principal and accrued interest are 98% guaranteed by the U.S. Department of Education. There were no other loans that were past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest at September 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, there were no loans newly identified as TDRs. At the end of the quarter, 12 TDRs, totaling \$6.9 million, were in the loan portfolio. Eight of the loans, totaling \$5.4 million, were on accrual status and performing in accordance with the modified terms. The remaining four loans, totaling \$1.5 million, remained in nonaccrual status due to irregular payments. Appropriate specific reserves have been established where needed. Restructured loans are included in the specific reserve calculation in the allowance for loan losses and are included in impaired loans.

For additional information regarding non-performing assets and potential loan problems, see "Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses" in Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein.

At September 30, 2016, no concentration of loans and loan commitments to commercial borrowers engaged in similar activities exceeded 5% of total gross loans. The largest industry concentration of loans and loan commitments at September 30, 2016 was approximately \$17.4 million of loans to customers in the childcare industry, or 3.8% of total gross loans and 28.2% of risk-based capital.

Based on regulatory guidelines, the Bank is required to monitor the commercial investment real estate loan portfolio for: (a) concentrations above 100% of Tier 1 capital and loan loss reserve for commercial construction and land loans and (b) 300% for permanent investor commercial real estate loans. As of September 30, 2016, commercial construction and land loans were \$36.6 million or 59.4% of the concentration limit. Commercial investor real estate loans, including commercial construction and land loans, were \$127.7 million or 207.0% of the concentration guideline.

#### CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As of September 30, 2016, there have been no material changes outside the ordinary course of business to the contractual obligations disclosed in "Management's Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operations" in the



Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

#### OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of September 30, 2016, there have been no material changes to the off-balance sheet arrangements disclosed in "Management's Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operations" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

#### CAPITAL

The Company meets the eligibility criteria of a small bank holding company in accordance with the Federal Reserve's Small Bank Holding Company Policy Statement issued in February 2015, and is no longer obligated to report consolidated regulatory capital. The Bank continues to be subject to various capital requirements administered by banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can trigger certain mandatory and discretionary actions by regulators that could have a direct material effect on the Company's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors. In July 2013, the Federal Reserve issued final rules that make technical changes to its capital rules to align them with the Basel III regulatory capital framework and meet certain requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act. The final rules maintain the general structure of the prompt corrective action framework in effect at such time while incorporating certain increased minimum requirements. Effective January 1, 2015, the final rules require the Bank to comply with the following minimum capital ratios: (i) a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5% of risk-weighted assets; (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0% of risk-weighted assets (increased from the prior requirement of 4.0%); (iii) a total capital ratio of 8.0% of risk-weighted assets (unchanged from the prior requirement); and (iv) a leverage ratio of 4.0% of total assets (unchanged from the prior requirement). These are the initial capital requirements, which will be phased in over a four-year period. When fully phased in on January 1, 2019, the rules will require the Bank to maintain such minimum ratios plus a 2.5% "capital conservation buffer" (other than for the leverage ratio). The capital conservation buffer requirement will be phased in beginning January 1, 2016, at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets, increasing by the same amount each year until fully implemented at 2.5% on January 1, 2019. Management believes the Bank will be compliant with the fully phased-in requirements when they become effective January 1, 2019.

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The following table provides information on the regulatory capital ratios for the Bank at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Management believes that the Bank exceeds all capital adequacy requirements of Basel III, including the conservation buffer, as of September 30, 2016.

Risk Based Capital Ratios

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015		
(Dollars in thousands)				
Tier 1 Capital:				
Common Equity	\$ 57,025	\$ 54,699		
Less: Unrealized loss on securities available for sale, net	(189 )	(229 )		
Less: Accumulated net loss on supplemental retirement plans	(41 )	(41 )		
Total Tier 1 Capital	57,255	54,969		
Tier 2 Capital:				
Allowable allowance for loan losses	4,417	4,193		
Unrealized loss on equity securities, net	3	-		
Total Capital:	\$ 61,675	\$ 59,162		
Risk Weighted Assets:	\$ 469,047	\$ 472,268		
Regulatory Capital Ratios:				
Leverage Ratio	9.16	%	9.13	%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	12.21	%	11.64	%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	12.21	%	11.64	%
Total Capital Ratio	13.15	%	12.53	%

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Shareholders' equity totaled \$54.3 million at September 30, 2016 compared with \$52.6 million at December 31, 2015 and \$57.1 million at September 30, 2015. The amount of equity reflects management's desire to increase shareholders' return on equity while maintaining a strong capital base. On January 21, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to 112,336 shares (3% of common stock outstanding on January 1, 2016) beginning January 1, 2016 and continuing until the next Board reset. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, 3,661 shares of common stock were repurchased. Accumulated other comprehensive income/loss was an unrealized loss, net of tax benefit, of \$508,000 at September 30, 2016 compared with an unrealized loss, net of tax benefit, of \$460,000 at December 31, 2015 and \$146,000 at September 30, 2015.

As discussed in "Junior Subordinated Debt" in Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein, during 2006, the Company established a subsidiary trust that issued \$4.0 million of capital securities as part of a separate pooled trust preferred security offering with other financial institutions. Under applicable regulatory guidelines, the capital securities are treated as Tier 1 capital for purposes of the Federal Reserve's capital guidelines for bank holding companies, as long as the capital securities and all other cumulative preferred securities of the Company together do not exceed 25% of Tier 1 capital. As discussed above under "Capital," banking regulations have established minimum capital requirements for financial institutions, including risk-based capital ratios and leverage ratios. As of September 30, 2016, the Bank falls into the "well capitalized" category as defined by the appropriate regulatory authorities.

The primary sources of funds are deposits, repayment of loans, maturities of investments, funds provided from operations, federal funds lines of credit with the Federal Reserve and other banks, and advances from the FHLB. While scheduled repayments of loans and maturities of investment securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan repayments are greatly influenced by the general level of interest rates, economic conditions and competition. The Bank uses its sources of funds to fund existing and future loan commitments, to fund maturing certificates of deposit and demand deposit withdrawals, to invest in other interest-earning assets, to maintain liquidity, and to meet operating expenses. Management monitors projected liquidity needs and determines the desirable funding level based in part on the Bank's commitments to make loans and management's assessment of the Bank's ability to generate funds. Management is not aware of any market or institutional trends, events or uncertainties that are expected to have a material effect on the liquidity, capital resources or operations of the Company or the Bank. Nor is management aware of any current recommendations by regulatory authorities that would have a material effect on liquidity, capital resources or operations. The Bank's internal sources of such liquidity are deposits, loan and investment repayments, and securities available for sale. The Bank's primary external sources of liquidity are federal funds lines of credit with the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and other banks and advances from the FHLB.

Cash and amounts due from depository institutions, interest-bearing deposits in other banks, and federal funds sold totaled \$75.5 million at September 30, 2016 compared with \$53.2 million at December 31, 2015. These assets provide a primary source of liquidity for the Bank. In addition, management has designated the entire investment portfolio as available for sale, of which approximately \$3.0 million was unpledged and readily salable at September 30, 2016. Furthermore, the Bank has an available line of credit with the FHLB with a borrowing limit of approximately \$110.3 million at September 30, 2016 to provide additional sources of liquidity, as well as available federal funds purchased lines of credit with the Federal Reserve and various other commercial banks totaling approximately \$63.2 million. At September 30, 2016, \$13.0 million of the FHLB line of credit and no federal funds purchased lines of credit were in use.

The following table sets forth information relating to the Company's sources of liquidity and the outstanding commitments for use of liquidity at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The liquidity coverage ratio is derived by dividing the total sources of liquidity by the outstanding commitments for use of liquidity.

#### Liquidity Sources and Uses

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Total	In Use	Available	Total	In Use	Available
<b>Sources:</b>						
Federal funds borrowing lines of credit	\$63,240	\$-	\$63,240	\$59,842	\$-	\$59,842
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	110,320	12,954	97,366	102,172	13,007	89,165
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in other banks, excluding requirements			49,910			28,112
Securities, available for sale and unpledged at fair value			2,995			7,540
Total short-term funding sources			\$213,511			\$184,659
<b>Uses:</b>						
Unfunded loan commitments and lending lines of credit			\$57,559			\$66,698
Letters of credit			3,723			2,516
Total potential short-term funding uses			\$61,282			\$69,214
Ratio of short-term funding sources to potential short-term funding uses			348.4 %			266.8 %

#### IMPACT OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES

The consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes presented elsewhere in this document have been prepared in accordance with GAAP, which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering the change in the relative purchasing power of money over time and due to inflation. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all the assets and liabilities of the Company and the Bank are monetary in nature. The impact of inflation is reflected in the increased cost of operations. As a result, interest rates have a greater impact on our performance than inflation does. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the prices of goods and services.

#### CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For information regarding recent accounting pronouncements and their effect on the Company, see "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein.

#### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

An important component of both earnings performance and liquidity is management of interest rate sensitivity. Interest rate sensitivity reflects the potential effect on net interest income and economic value of equity from a change in market interest rates. The Bank is subject to interest rate sensitivity to the degree that its interest-earning assets mature or reprice at different time intervals than its interest-bearing liabilities. However, the Bank is not subject to the other major categories of market risk such as foreign currency exchange rate risk or commodity price risk. The Bank uses a number of tools to manage its interest rate risk, including simulating net interest income under various scenarios, monitoring the present value change in equity under the same scenarios, and monitoring the difference or gap between rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities over various time periods. Management believes that rate

risk is best measured by simulation modeling.

There have been no material changes to the quantitative and qualitative disclosures made in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

#### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

##### Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide assurance that the information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods required by the SEC. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operations of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures at the end of the period covered by this report was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the management of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc., including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Based on such an evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of such period.

The Company regularly assesses the adequacy of its internal control over financial reporting and enhances its controls in response to internal control assessments and internal and external audit and regulatory recommendations. There have not been any significant changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect, such controls during the quarter ended September 30, 2016.

## Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no pending or threatened legal proceedings to which the Company or the Bank is a party or to which the property of either the Company or the Bank is subject to that, in the opinion of management, may materially impact the financial condition of either the Company or the Bank.

## ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

## ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

On January 21, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to 112,336 shares (3% of common stock outstanding on January 1, 2016) beginning January 1, 2016 and continuing until the next Board reset. During the three month period ended September 30, 2016, 1,531 shares of common stock were repurchased at an average price of \$14.81 per share. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, 3,661 shares of common stock were repurchased at an average price of \$15.30 per share.

Repurchases may be made through open market purchases or in privately negotiated transactions, and shares repurchased will be returned to the status of authorized and unissued shares of common stock. The actual timing, number, and value of shares repurchased under the program will be determined by management.

Shares of the Company's common stock were repurchased during the three months ended September 30, 2016, as detailed below. Under the share repurchased program, the Company has the remaining authority to repurchase up to 108,675 shares of the Company's common stock as of September 30, 2016.

Period Beginning on First Day of Month Ended	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under Plans or Programs
July 31, 2016	-	\$-	-	110,206
August 31, 2016	-	-	-	110,206
September 30, 2016	1,531	14.81	1,531	108,675
Total	1,531	\$ 14.81	1,531	108,675

## ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

## ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc., as amended, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 10-K filed March 15, 2010.
3.2	By-laws of Fauquier Bankshares, Inc., as amended and restated, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K filed February 22, 2016.
31.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
31.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
32.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
32.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
101.00	The following materials from the Company's Form 10-Q Report for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016, formatted in XBRL: (1) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (2) Consolidated Statements of Income, (3) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (4) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, (5) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (6) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



SIGNATURES

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

FAUQUIER BANKSHARES, INC.  
(Registrant)

/s/ Marc J. Bogan

Marc J. Bogan

President & Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: November 10, 2016

/s/ Christine E. Headly

Christine E. Headly

Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Dated: November 10, 2016