

OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2018

United States
Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-20914

OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio 31-1359191
(State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

420 Third Avenue
Gallipolis, Ohio 45631
(Address of principal executive offices) (ZIP Code)

(740) 446-2631
(Issuer'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 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, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange

Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Accelerated filer
Emerging growth company Smaller reporting company

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

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

The number of common shares of the registrant outstanding as of August 9, 2018 was 4,727,380.

OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP.

Index

	<u>Page Number</u>
PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)	
Consolidated Balance Sheets	3
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income	4
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	5
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	6
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	8
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	28
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	40
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	41
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	41
Item 1A. Risk Factors	41
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	42
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities	42
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	42
Item 5. Other Information	42
Item 6. Exhibits	43
Signatures	44

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)
(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Cash and noninterest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 11,652	\$ 12,664
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	51,539	61,909
Total cash and cash equivalents	63,191	74,573
Certificates of deposit in financial institutions	1,820	1,820
Securities available for sale	100,165	101,125
Securities held to maturity (estimated fair value: 2018 - \$17,752; 2017 - \$18,079)	17,313	17,581
Restricted investments in bank stocks	7,506	7,506
Total loans	781,980	769,319
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(7,639)	(7,499)
Net loans	774,341	761,820
Premises and equipment, net	13,694	13,281
Other real estate owned, net	1,328	1,574
Accrued interest receivable	2,548	2,503
Goodwill	7,371	7,371
Other intangible assets, net	442	514
Bank owned life insurance and annuity assets	29,024	28,675
Other assets	6,621	7,947
Total assets	\$ 1,025,364	\$ 1,026,290
LIABILITIES		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 243,090	\$ 253,655
Interest-bearing deposits	603,245	603,069
Total deposits	846,335	856,724
Other borrowed funds	41,443	35,949
Subordinated debentures	8,500	8,500
Accrued liabilities	15,858	15,756
Total liabilities	912,136	916,929
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 5)	----	----
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock (\$1.00 stated value per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 2018 - 5,387,119 shares issued; 2017 - 5,362,005 shares issued)	5,387	5,362
Additional paid-in capital	48,933	47,895

Edgar Filing: OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP - Form 10-Q

Retained earnings	77,230	72,694
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,610)	(878)
Treasury stock, at cost (659,739 shares)	(15,712)	(15,712)
Total shareholders' equity	113,228	109,361
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,025,364	\$1,026,290

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

3

OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest and dividend income:				
Loans, including fees	\$10,767	\$10,131	\$22,016	\$20,921
Securities				
Taxable	590	536	1,156	1,024
Tax exempt	94	105	187	208
Dividends	107	94	216	186
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	371	117	1,056	377
Other Interest	9	6	16	11
	11,938	10,989	24,647	22,727
Interest expense:				
Deposits	961	628	1,853	1,228
Other borrowed funds	255	229	490	445
Subordinated debentures	82	61	154	118
	1,298	918	2,497	1,791
Net interest income	10,640	10,071	22,150	20,936
Provision for loan losses	(23)	175	733	320
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	10,663	9,896	21,417	20,616
Noninterest income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	515	530	1,017	1,034
Trust fees	68	55	128	113
Income from bank owned life insurance and annuity assets	173	182	349	404
Mortgage banking income	68	50	132	105
Electronic refund check / deposit fees	305	291	1,533	1,667
Debit / credit card interchange income	932	863	1,793	1,643
Gain (loss) on other real estate owned	170	(21)	157	(71)
Other	307	162	505	330
	2,538	2,112	5,614	5,225
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	5,541	5,145	11,243	10,509
Occupancy	426	448	867	882
Furniture and equipment	258	258	512	518
Professional fees	515	451	1,023	904
Marketing expense	262	257	524	512
FDIC insurance	115	109	258	267
Data processing	707	553	1,421	1,088
Software	366	378	762	737
Foreclosed assets	55	75	110	267
Amortization of intangibles	36	41	72	82
Other	1,393	2,161	2,690	3,485

Edgar Filing: OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP - Form 10-Q

	9,674	9,876	19,482	19,251
Income before income taxes	3,527	2,132	7,549	6,590
Provision for income taxes	551	391	1,207	1,632
NET INCOME	\$2,976	\$1,741	\$6,342	\$4,958
Earnings per share	\$.63	\$.37	\$1.34	\$1.06

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

4

OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)
(dollars in thousands)

	Three months ended June 30, 2018		Six months ended June 30, 2017	
Net Income	\$2,976	\$1,741	\$6,342	\$4,958
Other comprehensive income:				
Change in unrealized loss on available for sale securities	(408)	771	(1,974)	1,465
Related tax expense	86	(262)	415	(498)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	(322)	509	(1,559)	967
Total comprehensive income	\$2,654	\$2,250	\$4,783	\$5,925

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

5

OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES
 IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
 (dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of period	\$111,211	\$107,651	\$109,361	\$104,528
Net income	2,976	1,741	6,342	4,958
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(322)	509	(1,559)	967
Common stock issued through DRIP (2018 – 17,820 shares issued; 2017 – 2,224 shares issued)	355	69	768	69
Common stock issued to ESOP (2018 – 7,294 shares issued; 2017 – 15,118 shares issued)	----	----	295	428
Cash dividends	(992)	(983)	(1,979)	(1,963)
Balance at end of period	\$113,228	\$108,987	\$113,228	\$108,987
Cash dividends per share	\$.21	\$.21	\$.42	\$.42

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

6

OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
 CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
 (dollars in thousands)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Net cash provided by operating activities:	\$9,333	\$4,978
Investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale	12,744	12,170
Purchases of securities available for sale	(13,879)	(17,082)
Proceeds from maturities of securities held to maturity	241	422
Purchases of securities held to maturity	----	(389)
Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposit in financial institutions	----	245
Purchases of certificates of deposit in financial institutions	----	(395)
Net change in loans	(13,412)	(24,076)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	620	773
Purchases of premises and equipment	(975)	(997)
Proceeds from bank owned life insurance	----	224
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,661)	(29,105)
Financing activities:		
Change in deposits	(10,337)	17,840
Proceeds from common stock through dividend reinvestment	768	----
Cash dividends	(1,979)	(1,963)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	8,000	4,785
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	(1,691)	(962)
Change in other long-term borrowings	(737)	(228)
Change in other short-term borrowings	(78)	(25)
Net cash provided by financing activities	(6,054)	19,447
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(11,382)	(4,680)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	74,573	40,166
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$63,191	\$35,486
Supplemental disclosure:		
Cash paid for interest	\$2,272	\$1,698
Cash paid for income taxes	1,550	2,236
Transfers from loans to other real estate owned	218	1,236
Other real estate owned sales financed by The Ohio Valley Bank Company	----	85

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

NOTE 1- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PRESENTATION: The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Ohio Valley Banc Corp. ("Ohio Valley") and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, The Ohio Valley Bank Company (the "Bank"), Loan Central, Inc. ("Loan Central"), a consumer finance company, Ohio Valley Financial Services Agency, LLC ("Ohio Valley Financial Services"), an insurance agency, and OVBC Captive, Inc. (the "Captive"), a limited purpose property and casualty insurance company. The Bank has one wholly-owned subsidiary, Ohio Valley REO, LLC ("Ohio Valley REO"), an Ohio limited liability company, to which the Bank transfers certain real estate acquired by the Bank through foreclosure for sale by Ohio Valley REO. Ohio Valley and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the "Company". All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. These interim financial statements are prepared by the Company without audit and reflect all adjustments of a normal recurring nature which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position of the Company at June 30, 2018, and its results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be anticipated for the full fiscal year ending December 31, 2018. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not purport to contain all the necessary financial disclosures required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP") that might otherwise be necessary in the circumstances. The Annual Report of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017 contains consolidated financial statements and related notes which should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements for 2017 have been reclassified to conform to the presentation for 2018. These reclassifications had no effect on the net income or shareholders' equity.

USE OF ESTIMATES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: The accounting and reporting policies followed by the Company conform to US GAAP established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the disclosures provided, and actual results could differ.

INDUSTRY SEGMENT INFORMATION: Internal financial information is primarily reported and aggregated in two lines of business, banking and consumer finance.

EARNINGS PER SHARE: Earnings per share are computed based on net income divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average common shares outstanding were 4,724,124 and 4,681,763 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The weighted average common shares outstanding were 4,717,901 and 4,677,066 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Ohio Valley had no dilutive effect and no potential common shares issuable under stock options or other agreements for any period presented.

ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD UPDATES ("ASU"): In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2014-09, which was then adopted by the Company as of January 1, 2018 and all subsequent amendments to the ASU (collectively, "ASC 606"). ASC 606 (i) creates a single framework for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers that fall within its scope and (ii) revises when it is appropriate to recognize a gain (loss) from the transfer of nonfinancial assets, such as other real estate owned. The guidance establishes a five-step model which entities must follow to recognize revenue and removes inconsistencies and weaknesses in existing guidance. Additional disclosures providing information about contracts with customers are required. Adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position. The

Company adopted ASC 606 using the modified retrospective transition method. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had no uncompleted customer contracts and as a result, no cumulative transition adjustment was posted to the Company's accumulated deficit during 2018.

8

NOTE 1- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". The update provided updated accounting and reporting requirements for both public and non-public entities effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, using a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the year of adoption. The most significant provisions that impacted the Company were: 1) measurement of equity securities at fair value, with the changes in fair value recognized in the income statement; 2) elimination of the requirement to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments at amortized cost on the balance sheet; 3) utilization of the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; and 4) requirement of separate presentation of both financial assets and liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset on the balance sheet or accompanying notes to the financial statements. The Company adopted ASU No. 2016-01 effective January 1, 2018 and determined the impact to be not material to the Company's financial statements. The amendments did change the method utilized to disclose the fair value of the loan portfolio to reflect an exit price notion as opposed to an entry price. For additional information on fair value of assets and liabilities, see Note 2.

In August 2016, FASB issued an update (ASU 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows") (Topic 230), which addressed eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The amendments in this update applied to all entities, including business entities and not-for-profit entities that were required to present a statement of cash flows, and were effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted ASU 2016-15 effective January 1, 2018, which had no impact to the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, "Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income". The purpose of this Update is to allow a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act that was enacted on December 22, 2017. The Update is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company elected to early adopt this accounting guidance effective April 1, 2018. This resulted in the reclassification of \$173 in stranded tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings within this June 30, 2018 Form 10-Q.

Revenue Recognition

ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ASC 606 provides that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance enumerates five steps that entities should follow in achieving this core principle. Revenue generated from financial instruments, such as interest and dividends on loans and investment securities, are not included in the scope of ASC 606. The adoption of ASC 606 did not result in a change to the accounting for any of the Company's revenue streams that are within the scope of the amendments. The Company's services that fall within the scope of ASC 606 are recognized as revenue as the Company satisfies its obligation to the customer. All of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of ASC 606 are presented in the Company's consolidated statements of income as components of non-interest income. The list below describes the specific revenue stream under ASC 606, which corresponds directly to the line item within the statement of income in which it is being included:

- Service charges on deposit accounts – these include general service fees charged for deposit account maintenance and activity and transaction-based fees charged for certain services, such as debit card, wire transfer, or overdraft activities. Revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is completed, which is generally after a transaction

is completed or monthly for account maintenance services.

· Trust fees - this includes periodic fees due from trust customers for managing the customers' financial assets. Fees are generally charged on a quarterly or annual basis and are recognized ratably throughout the period, as the services are provided on an ongoing basis.

9

NOTE 1- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- Electronic refund check/deposit fees – A tax refund clearing agreement between the Bank and a tax refund product provider requires the Bank to process electronic refund checks and electronic refund deposits presented for payment on behalf of taxpayers through accounts containing taxpayer refunds. The Bank, in turn, receives a fee paid by the third-party tax software provider for each transaction that is processed. The amount of fees received are tiered based on the tax refund product selected. Since the Bank acts as a sub servicer in the tax process relationship, a portion of the fee collected is passed on to the tax refund product provider.
- Debit/credit card interchange income – includes interchange income from cardholder transactions conducted with merchants, throughout various interchange networks with which the Company participates. Interchange fees from cardholder transactions represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily, as transaction processing services are provided to the deposit customer. Gross fees from interchange are recorded in operating income separately from gross network costs, which are recorded in operating expense.
- Gain (loss) on other real estate owned – the Company records a gain or loss from the sale of other real estate owned ("OREO") when control of the property transfers to the buyer, which generally occurs at the time of an executed deed. When the Company finances the sale of OREO to the buyer, the Company assesses whether the buyer is committed to perform their obligations under the contract and whether collectability of the transaction price is probable. Once these criteria are met, the OREO asset is derecognized and the gain or loss on sale is recorded upon the transfer of control of the property to the buyer. In determining the gain or loss on the sale, the Company adjusts the transaction price and related gain (loss) on sale if a significant financing component is present.

All of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of ASC 606 listed above pertained to the banking segment, with no revenue impact recognized from the consumer finance segment during the periods presented.

ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE TO BE ADOPTED IN FUTURE PERIODS: In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses". ASU 2016-13 requires entities to report "expected" credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit rather than the current "incurred loss" model. These expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date are to be based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. This ASU will also require enhanced disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users better understand significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses, as well as the credit quality and underwriting standards of an entity's portfolio. These disclosures include qualitative and quantitative requirements that provide additional information about the amounts recorded in the financial statements. This ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted, for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2018. Management is currently in the developmental stages of implementing the ASU. A steering committee has been established, models are being evaluated, and available historical information is being collected, in order to assess the expected credit losses. However, the impact to the financial statements is still yet to be determined.

NOTE 2 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

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

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

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

The following is a description of the Company's valuation methodologies used to measure and disclose the fair values of its financial assets and liabilities on a recurring or nonrecurring basis:

Securities: The fair values for securities are determined by quoted market prices, if available (Level 1). For securities where quoted prices are not available, fair values are calculated based on market prices of similar securities (Level 2). For securities where quoted prices or market prices of similar securities are not available, fair values are calculated using discounted cash flows or other market indicators (Level 3). During times when trading is more liquid, broker quotes are used (if available) to validate the model. Rating agency and industry research reports as well as defaults and deferrals on individual securities are reviewed and incorporated into the calculations.

Impaired Loans: At the time a loan is considered impaired, it is valued at the lower of cost or fair value. Impaired loans carried at fair value generally receive specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses. For collateral dependent loans, fair value is commonly based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Non-real estate collateral may be valued using an appraisal, net book value per the borrower's financial statements, or aging reports, adjusted or discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation, and management's expertise and knowledge of the client and client's business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. Impaired loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly.

Other Real Estate Owned: Assets acquired through or instead of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Fair value is commonly based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Appraisals for both collateral-dependent impaired loans and other real estate owned are performed by certified general appraisers (for commercial properties) or certified residential appraisers (for residential properties) whose qualifications and licenses have been reviewed and verified by the Company. Once received, a member of

management reviews the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal as well as the overall resulting fair value in comparison with management's own assumptions of fair value based on factors that include recent market data or industry-wide statistics. On an as-needed basis, the Company reviews the fair value of collateral, taking into consideration current market data, as well as all selling costs that typically approximate 10%.

NOTE 2 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Interest Rate Swap Agreements: The fair value of interest rate swap agreements is determined using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted future fixed cash payments (or receipts) and the discounted expected variable cash receipts (or payments). The variable cash receipts (or payments) are based on the expectation of future interest rates (forward curves) derived from observed market interest rate curves (Level 2).

Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2018 Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Significant Identifiable Assets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<u>Assets:</u>			
U.S. Government sponsored entity securities	----	\$ 14,588	----
Agency mortgage-backed securities, residential	----	85,577	----
Interest rate swap derivatives	----	74	----
Interest rate swap derivatives	----	(74)	----

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2017 Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Significant Identifiable Assets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<u>Assets:</u>			
U.S. Government sponsored entity securities	----	\$ 13,473	----
Agency mortgage-backed securities, residential	----	87,652	----
Interest rate swap derivatives	----	59	----
Interest rate swap derivatives	----	(59)	----

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2018 or 2017.

Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Nonrecurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis are summarized below:

Fair Value Measurements at June
30, 2018, Using
Quoted
Prices
in
Active
Markets
for Significant
Identical
Assets
(Level 1)
Other
Observable
Inputs
(Level 2)
Significant
Unobservable
Inputs
(Level 3)

Assets:

Other real estate owned:

Commercial real estate:

Construction	----	----	\$ 822
--------------	------	------	--------

Fair Value Measurements at
December 31, 2017, Using
Quoted
Prices
in
Active
Markets
for Significant
Identical
Assets
(Level 1)
Other
Observable
Inputs
(Level 2)
Significant
Unobservable
Inputs
(Level 3)

Assets:

Impaired loans:

Commercial real estate:

Nonowner-occupied	----	----	\$ 216
-------------------	------	------	--------

Construction	----	----	756
--------------	------	------	-----

Other real estate owned:

Commercial real estate:

Construction	----	----	822
--------------	------	------	-----

NOTE 2 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

At June 30, 2018, the Company had no recorded investment in impaired loans that were measured for impairment using the fair value of collateral for collateral-dependent loans. As a result, there was no impact to provision expense on such loans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, and no additional charge-offs recognized. This is compared to no change to provision expense during the three months ended June 30, 2017, and a decrease of \$221 in provision expense during the six months ended June 30, 2017, with \$1,011 in additional charge-offs recognized. At December 31, 2017, the recorded investment of impaired loans measured for impairment using the fair value of collateral for collateral-dependent loans totaled \$972, with no corresponding valuation allowance, resulting in no impact to provision expense and no charge-offs during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Other real estate owned that was measured at fair value less costs to sell at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 had a net carrying amount of \$822, which is made up of the outstanding balance of \$2,217, net of a valuation allowance of \$1,395. There were no corresponding write downs during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

The following table presents quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements for financial instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

<u>June 30, 2018</u>	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input(s)	Range	(Weighted Average)
Other real estate owned:					
Commercial real estate:					
Construction	\$ 822	Sales approach	Adjustment to comparables	5% to 40%	18.1%

<u>December 31, 2017</u>	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input(s)	Range	(Weighted Average)
Impaired loans:					
Commercial real estate:					
Nonowner-occupied	\$ 216	Sales approach	Adjustment to comparables	1.6% to 50%	26.7%
Construction	756	Sales approach	Adjustment to comparables	1.3% to 56%	32.9%
Other real estate owned:					
Commercial real estate:					
Construction	822	Sales approach	Adjustment to comparables	5% to 40%	18.1%

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2018			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:					

Edgar Filing: OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP - Form 10-Q

Cash and cash equivalents	\$63,191	\$63,191	\$----	\$----	\$63,191
Certificates of deposit in financial institutions	1,820	----	1,820	----	1,820
Securities available for sale	100,165	----	100,165	----	100,165
Securities held to maturity	17,313	----	8,848	8,904	17,752
Restricted investments in bank stocks	7,506	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans, net	774,341	----	----	771,669	771,669
Accrued interest receivable	2,548	----	313	2,235	2,548
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	846,335	243,090	601,855	----	844,945
Other borrowed funds	41,443	----	39,264	----	39,264
Subordinated debentures	8,500	----	6,602	----	6,602
Accrued interest payable	1,017	3	1,014	----	1,017

NOTE 2 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2017 Using:			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$74,573	\$74,573	\$----	\$----	\$74,573
Certificates of deposit in financial institutions	1,820	----	1,820	----	1,820
Securities available for sale	101,125	----	101,125	----	101,125
Securities held to maturity	17,581	----	9,020	9,059	18,079
Restricted investments in bank stocks	7,506	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans, net	761,820	----	----	760,746	760,746
Accrued interest receivable	2,503	----	268	2,235	2,503
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	856,724	253,655	602,268	----	855,923
Other borrowed funds	35,949	----	34,810	----	34,810
Subordinated debentures	8,500	----	6,678	----	6,678
Accrued interest payable	792	4	788	----	792

The methods and assumptions, not previously presented, used to estimate fair values are described as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The carrying amounts of cash and short-term instruments approximate fair values and are classified as Level 1.

Certificates of Deposit in Financial Institutions: The carrying amounts of certificates of deposit in financial institutions approximate fair values and are classified as Level 2.

Securities Held to Maturity: The fair values for securities held to maturity are determined in the same manner as securities held for sale and discussed earlier in this note. Level 3 securities consist of nonrated municipal bonds and tax credit ("QZAB") bonds.

Restricted Investments in Bank Stocks: It is not practical to determine the fair value of Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Reserve Bank and United Bankers Bank stock due to restrictions placed on their transferability.

Loans: The estimated fair value of loans as of June 30, 2018 follows the guidance in ASU 2016-01, which prescribes an "exit price" approach in estimating and disclosing fair value of financial instruments. The fair value calculation at that date discounted estimated future cash flows using rates that incorporated discounts for credit, liquidity, and marketability factors. The fair value estimate shown as of December 31, 2017 used an "entry price" approach. The fair value calculation for that date discounted estimated future cash flows using current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities. Consequently, the fair value disclosures for June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are not directly comparable.

Deposits: The fair values disclosed for noninterest-bearing deposits are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amount) resulting in a Level 1 classification. The carrying amounts of variable-rate, fixed-term money market accounts and certificates of deposit approximate their fair values at the reporting date resulting in a Level 2 classification. Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flows calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of

aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Other Borrowed Funds: The carrying values of the Company's short-term borrowings, generally maturing within ninety days, approximate their fair values resulting in a Level 2 classification. The fair values of the Company's long-term borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Subordinated Debentures: The fair values of the Company's Subordinated Debentures are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements resulting in a Level 2 classification.

NOTE 2 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Accrued Interest Receivable and Payable: The carrying amount of accrued interest approximates fair value, resulting in a classification that is consistent with the earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities with which it is associated.

Off-balance Sheet Instruments: Fair values for off-balance sheet, credit-related financial instruments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. The fair value of commitments is not material.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Company's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

NOTE 3 – SECURITIES

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale and securities held to maturity at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and gross unrecognized gains and losses:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Securities Available for Sale				
<u>June 30, 2018</u>				
U.S. Government sponsored entity securities	\$ 14,888	\$ 6	\$ (306)	\$ 14,588
Agency mortgage-backed securities, residential	88,581	100	(3,104)	85,577
Total securities	\$ 103,469	\$ 106	\$ (3,410)	\$ 100,165
<u>December 31, 2017</u>				
U.S. Government sponsored entity securities	\$ 13,622	\$ ----	\$ (149)	\$ 13,473
Agency mortgage-backed securities, residential	88,833	300	(1,481)	87,652
Total securities	\$ 102,455	\$ 300	\$ (1,630)	\$ 101,125
Securities Held to Maturity				
<u>June 30, 2018</u>				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 17,310	\$ 534	\$ (95)	\$ 17,749
Agency mortgage-backed securities, residential	3	----	----	3
Total securities	\$ 17,313	\$ 534	\$ (95)	\$ 17,752
<u>December 31, 2017</u>				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 17,577	\$ 533	\$ (35)	\$ 18,075

Edgar Filing: OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP - Form 10-Q

Agency mortgage-backed securities, residential	4	----	----	4
Total securities	\$ 17,581	\$ 533	\$ (35) \$ 18,079

NOTE 3 – SECURITIES (Continued)

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities at June 30, 2018, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain issuers may have the right to call or prepay the debt obligations prior to their contractual maturities. Securities not due at a single maturity are shown separately.

Debt Securities:	Available for Sale		Held to Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$----	\$----	\$2,128	\$2,148
Due in over one to five years	14,888	14,588	5,814	5,994
Due in over five to ten years	----	----	7,109	7,419
Due after ten years	----	----	2,259	2,188
Agency mortgage-backed securities, residential	88,581	85,577	3	3
Total debt securities	\$103,469	\$100,165	\$17,313	\$17,752

The following table summarizes securities with unrealized losses at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, aggregated by major security type and length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position:

June 30, 2018	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
<u>Securities Available for Sale</u>						
U.S. Government sponsored entity securities	\$5,843	\$(145)	\$4,779	\$(161)	\$10,622	\$(306)
Agency mortgage-backed securities, residential	48,776	(1,399)	28,876	(1,705)	77,652	(3,104)
Total available for sale	\$54,619	\$(1,544)	\$33,655	\$(1,866)	\$88,274	\$(3,410)
<u>Securities Held to Maturity</u>						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$1,457	\$(4)	\$1,440	\$(91)	\$2,897	\$(95)
Total held to maturity	\$1,457	\$(4)	\$1,440	\$(91)	\$2,897	\$(95)
December 31, 2017	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
<u>Securities Available for Sale</u>						
U.S. Government sponsored entity securities	\$6,910	\$(97)	\$6,563	\$(52)	\$13,473	\$(149)
Agency mortgage-backed securities, residential	37,421	(434)	31,763	(1,047)	69,184	(1,481)

Edgar Filing: OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP - Form 10-Q

Total available for sale \$44,331 \$ (531) \$38,326 \$ (1,099) \$82,657 \$ (1,630)

Less Than 12

Months		12 Months or More		Total	
Fair Value	Unrecognized Loss	Fair Value	Unrecognized Loss	Fair Value	Unrecognized Loss

Securities Held to Maturity

Obligations of states and

political subdivisions \$362 \$ (2) \$1,502 \$ (33) \$1,864 \$ (35)

Total held to maturity \$362 \$ (2) \$1,502 \$ (33) \$1,864 \$ (35)

There were no sales of investment securities during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. Unrealized losses on the Company's debt securities have not been recognized into income because the issuers' securities are of high credit quality as of June 30, 2018, and management does not intend to sell, and it is likely that management will not be required to sell, the securities prior to their anticipated recovery. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 represents an other-than-temporary impairment.

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Loans are comprised of the following:		
Residential real estate	\$305,318	\$309,163
Commercial real estate:		
Owner-occupied	66,171	73,573
Nonowner-occupied	116,476	101,571
Construction	39,888	38,302
Commercial and industrial	114,838	107,089
Consumer:		
Automobile	68,446	68,626
Home equity	22,240	21,431
Other	48,603	49,564
	781,980	769,319
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(7,639)	(7,499)
Loans, net	\$774,341	\$761,820

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

<u>June 30, 2018</u>	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning balance	\$ 2,059	\$ 2,423	\$ 1,373	\$ 2,141	\$7,996
Provision for loan losses	(14)	(82)	(317)	390	(23)
Loans charged off	(177)	----	----	(574)	(751)
Recoveries	18	51	186	162	417
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 1,886	\$ 2,392	\$ 1,242	\$ 2,119	\$7,639

<u>June 30, 2017</u>	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning balance	\$ 1,392	\$ 2,729	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,834	\$7,315
Provision for loan losses	(68)	(89)	(35)	367	175
Loans charged-off	(73)	(53)	(399)	(384)	(909)
Recoveries	49	226	6	90	371
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 1,300	\$ 2,813	\$ 932	\$ 1,907	\$6,952

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

<u>June 30, 2018</u>	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
----------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------	----------	-------

Edgar Filing: OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP - Form 10-Q

Allowance for loan losses:

Beginning balance	\$ 1,470	\$ 2,978	\$ 1,024	\$ 2,027	\$7,499
Provision for loan losses	580	(663)	(1)	817	733
Loans charged off	(237)	(1)	(4)	(1,096)	(1,338)
Recoveries	73	78	223	371	745
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 1,886	\$ 2,392	\$ 1,242	\$ 2,119	\$7,639

Commercial

	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
<u>June 30, 2017</u>					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning balance	\$ 939	\$ 4,315	\$ 907	\$ 1,538	\$7,699
Provision for loan losses	377	(1,176)	350	769	320
Loans charged-off	(146)	(612)	(403)	(705)	(1,866)
Recoveries	130	286	78	305	799
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 1,300	\$ 2,813	\$ 932	\$ 1,907	\$6,952

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment of loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
<u>June 30, 2018</u>					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ ----	\$ 90	\$ ----	\$ ----	\$ 90
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,886	2,302	1,242	2,119	7,549
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 1,886	\$ 2,392	\$ 1,242	\$ 2,119	\$ 7,639
Loans:					
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,627	\$ 5,593	\$ 9,037	\$ ----	\$ 16,257
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	303,691	216,942	105,801	139,289	765,723
Total ending loans balance	\$ 305,318	\$ 222,535	\$ 114,838	\$ 139,289	\$ 781,980
<u>December 31, 2017</u>					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ ----	\$ 94	\$ ----	\$ ----	\$ 94
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,470	2,884	1,024	2,027	7,405
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 1,470	\$ 2,978	\$ 1,024	\$ 2,027	\$ 7,499
Loans:					
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,420	\$ 7,333	\$ 9,154	\$ 201	\$ 18,108
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	307,743	206,113	97,935	139,420	751,211
Total ending loans balance	\$ 309,163	\$ 213,446	\$ 107,089	\$ 139,621	\$ 769,319

The following tables present information related to loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated
<u>June 30, 2018</u>			
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial real estate:			
Nonowner-occupied	\$ 366	\$ 366	\$ 90
With no related allowance recorded:			
Residential real estate	1,688	1,627	----
Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied	2,451	2,451	----
Nonowner-occupied	4,198	2,776	----
Construction	344	----	----

Edgar Filing: OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP - Form 10-Q

Commercial and industrial	9,037	9,037	----
Total	\$ 18,084	\$ 16,257	\$ 90
	Unpaid		Allowance
	Principal	Recorded	for Loan
	Balance	Investment	Losses
<u>December 31, 2017</u>			Allocated
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial real estate:			
Nonowner-occupied	\$ 372	\$ 372	\$ 94
With no related allowance recorded:			
Residential real estate	1,420	1,420	----
Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied	3,427	3,427	----
Nonowner-occupied	4,989	3,534	----
Construction	352	----	----
Commercial and industrial	9,154	9,154	----
Consumer:			----
Home equity	203	201	----
Total	\$ 19,917	\$ 18,108	\$ 94

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

The following tables present information related to loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Three months ended June 30, 2018			Six months ended June 30, 2018		
	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Interest Recognized	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Interest Recognized
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Nonowner-occupied	\$368	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$370	\$ 8	\$ 8
With no related allowance recorded:						
Residential real estate	1,653	11	11	1,575	30	30
Commercial real estate:						
Owner-occupied	2,465	36	36	2,478	69	69
Nonowner-occupied	3,037	16	16	3,131	37	37
Construction	----	5	5	----	10	10
Commercial and industrial	8,615	107	107	8,794	232	232
Total	\$16,138	\$ 182	\$ 182	\$16,348	\$ 386	\$ 386

	Three months ended June 30, 2017			Six months ended June 30, 2017		
	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Interest Recognized	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Interest Recognized
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Nonowner-occupied	\$379	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$380	\$ 14	\$ 14
Consumer:						
Home equity	209	2	2	210	5	5
With no related allowance recorded:						
Residential real estate	1,028	12	12	992	20	20
Commercial real estate:						
Owner-occupied	2,836	36	36	2,921	120	120
Nonowner-occupied	3,779	21	21	3,730	74	74
Construction	487	5	5	501	108	108
Commercial and industrial	8,990	100	100	8,815	290	290
Total	\$17,708	\$ 181	\$ 181	\$17,549	\$ 631	\$ 631

The recorded investment of a loan is its carrying value excluding accrued interest and deferred loan fees.

Nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing include both smaller balance homogenous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified as impaired loans.

The Company transfers loans to other real estate owned, at fair value less cost to sell, in the period the Company obtains physical possession of the property (through legal title or through a deed in lieu). As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, other real estate owned for residential real estate properties totaled \$436 and \$262, respectively. In addition, nonaccrual residential mortgage loans that are in the process of foreclosure had a recorded investment of

\$1,969 and \$2,410 as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

19

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

The following table presents the recorded investment of nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing by class of loans as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

<u>June 30, 2018</u>	Loans Past Due 90 Days And Still Accruing		Nonaccrual
Residential real estate	\$ 188		\$ 6,983
Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied	----		641
Nonowner-occupied	----		1,977
Construction	----		397
Commercial and industrial	21		386
Consumer:			
Automobile	135		67
Home equity	----		295
Other	127		98
Total	\$ 471		\$ 10,844

<u>December 31, 2017</u>	Loans Past Due 90 Days And Still Accruing		Nonaccrual
Residential real estate	\$ 131		\$ 5,906
Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied	----		476
Nonowner-occupied	----		2,454
Construction	----		444
Commercial and industrial	----		337
Consumer:			
Automobile	127		86
Home equity	----		283
Other	76		126
Total	\$ 334		\$ 10,112

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment of past due loans by class of loans as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days Or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
<u>June 30, 2018</u>						
Residential real estate	\$2,599	\$742	\$1,950	\$5,291	\$300,027	\$305,318
Commercial real estate:						
Owner-occupied	274	23	290	587	65,584	66,171
Nonowner-occupied	617	----	1,775	2,392	114,084	116,476
Construction	174	----	157	331	39,557	39,888
Commercial and industrial	404	71	194	669	114,169	114,838
Consumer:						
Automobile	1,004	224	158	1,386	67,060	68,446
Home equity	289	34	92	415	21,825	22,240
Other	555	217	147	919	47,684	48,603
Total	\$5,916	\$1,311	\$4,763	\$11,990	\$769,990	\$781,980
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days Or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
<u>December 31, 2017</u>						
Residential real estate	\$5,383	\$671	\$1,673	\$7,727	\$301,436	\$309,163
Commercial real estate:						
Owner-occupied	194	161	160	515	73,058	73,573
Nonowner-occupied	140	----	2,238	2,378	99,193	101,571
Construction	----	----	169	169	38,133	38,302
Commercial and industrial	303	243	191	737	106,352	107,089
Consumer:						
Automobile	1,257	346	151	1,754	66,872	68,626
Home equity	90	272	27	389	21,042	21,431
Other	865	218	76	1,159	48,405	49,564
Total	\$8,232	\$1,911	\$4,685	\$14,828	\$754,491	\$769,319

Troubled Debt Restructurings:

A troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") occurs when the Company has agreed to a loan modification in the form of a concession for a borrower who is experiencing financial difficulty. All TDR's are considered to be impaired. The modification of the terms of such loans included one or a combination of the following: a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan; an extension of the maturity date at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate

for new debt with similar risk; a reduction in the contractual principal and interest payments of the loan; or short-term interest-only payment terms.

The Company has allocated reserves for a portion of its TDR's to reflect the fair values of the underlying collateral or the present value of the concessionary terms granted to the customer.

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

The following table presents the types of TDR loan modifications by class of loans as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	TDR's Performing to Modified Terms	TDR's Not Performing to Modified Terms	Total TDR's
<u>June 30, 2018</u>			
Residential real estate:			
Interest only payments	\$ 685	\$ ----	\$685
Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied			
Interest only payments	997	----	997
Reduction of principal and interest payments	541	----	541
Maturity extension at lower stated rate than market rate	507	----	507
Credit extension at lower stated rate than market rate	406	----	406
Nonowner-occupied			
Interest only payments	487	1,498	1,985
Rate reduction	366	----	366
Credit extension at lower stated rate than market rate	564	----	564
Commercial and industrial:			
Interest only payments	8,737	----	8,737
Total TDR's	\$ 13,290	\$ 1,498	\$14,788
	TDR's Performing to Modified Terms	TDR's Not Performing to Modified Terms	Total TDR's
<u>December 31, 2017</u>			
Residential real estate:			
Interest only payments	\$ 697	\$ ----	\$697
Commercial real estate:			
Owner-occupied			
Interest only payments	997	----	997
Reduction of principal and interest payments	554	----	554
Maturity extension at lower stated rate than market rate	1,466	----	1,466
Credit extension at lower stated rate than market rate	410	----	410
Nonowner-occupied			
Interest only payments	560	1,961	2,521
Rate reduction	372	----	372
Credit extension at lower stated rate than market rate	570	----	570
Commercial and industrial:			
Interest only payments	9,154	----	9,154
Consumer:			
Home equity			
Maturity extension at lower stated rate than market rate	----	201	201

Total TDR's	\$ 14,780	\$ 2,162	\$ 16,942
-------------	-----------	----------	-----------

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

At June 30, 2018, the balance in TDR loans decreased \$2,154, or 12.7%, from year-end 2017. The Company's specific allocations in reserves to customers whose loan terms have been modified in TDR's totaled \$90 at June 30, 2018, as compared to \$94 in reserves at December 31, 2017. At June 30, 2018, the Company had \$1,263 in commitments to lend additional amounts to customers with outstanding loans that are classified as TDR's, as compared to \$846 at December 31, 2017.

There were no TDR loan modifications that occurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018. The following tables present the pre- and post-modification balances of TDR loan modifications by class of loans that occurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017:

		TDR's Performing to Modified Terms		TDR's Not Performing to Modified Terms	
	Number of Loans	Pre-Modi Recorded Investment	Post-Modi Recorded Investment	Pre-Modi Recorded Investment	Post-Modi Recorded Investment
<u>Three months ended June 30, 2017</u>					
Residential real estate					
Maturity extension at lower stated rate than market rate	1	\$ 231	\$ 231	\$ ----	\$ ----
Commercial and industrial					
Maturity extension at lower stated rate than market rate	2	770	770	----	----
Total TDR's	3	\$ 1,001	\$ 1,001	\$ ----	\$ ----
		TDR's Performing to Modified Terms		TDR's Not Performing to Modified Terms	
	Number of Loans	Pre-Modi Recorded Investment	Post-Modi Recorded Investment	Pre-Modi Recorded Investment	Post-Modi Recorded Investment
<u>Six months ended June 30, 2017</u>					
Residential real estate					
Maturity extension at lower stated rate than market rate	1	\$ 231	\$ 231	\$ ----	\$ ----
Commercial and industrial					
Maturity extension at lower stated rate than market rate	2	770	770	----	----
Total TDR's	3	\$ 1,001	\$ 1,001	\$ ----	\$ ----

The troubled debt restructurings described above had no impact on the allowance for loan losses and resulted in no charge-offs during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

The Company had no TDR's that, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, experienced any payment defaults within twelve months following their loan modification. A default is considered to have occurred once the TDR is past due 90 days or more or it has been placed on nonaccrual. TDR loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are

reasonably assured.

Credit Quality Indicators:

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt, such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. These risk categories are represented by a loan grading scale from 1 through 10. The Company analyzes loans individually with a higher credit risk rating and groups these loans into categories called "criticized" and "classified" assets. The Company considers its criticized assets to be loans that are graded 8 and its classified assets to be loans that are graded 9 through 11. The Company's risk categories are reviewed at least annually on loans that have aggregate borrowing amounts that meet or exceed \$500.

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

The Company uses the following definitions for its criticized loan risk ratings:

Special Mention. Loans classified as special mention indicate considerable risk due to deterioration of repayment (in the earliest stages) due to potential weak primary repayment source, or payment delinquency. These loans will be under constant supervision, are not classified and do not expose the institution to sufficient risks to warrant classification. These deficiencies should be correctable within the normal course of business, although significant changes in company structure or policy may be necessary to correct the deficiencies. These loans are considered bankable assets with no apparent loss of principal or interest envisioned. The perceived risk in continued lending is considered to have increased beyond the level where such loans would normally be granted. Credits that are defined as a troubled debt restructuring should be graded no higher than special mention until they have been reported as performing over one year after restructuring.

The Company uses the following definitions for its classified loan risk ratings:

Substandard. Loans classified as substandard represent very high risk, serious delinquency, nonaccrual, or unacceptable credit. Repayment through the primary source of repayment is in jeopardy due to the existence of one or more well defined weaknesses and the collateral pledged may inadequately protect collection of the loans. Loss of principal is not likely if weaknesses are corrected, although financial statements normally reveal significant weakness. Loans are still considered collectible, although loss of principal is more likely than with special mention loan grade 8 loans. Collateral liquidation is considered likely to satisfy debt.

Doubtful. Loans classified as doubtful display a high probability of loss, although the amount of actual loss at the time of classification is undetermined. This classification should be temporary until such time that actual loss can be identified, or improvements made to reduce the seriousness of the classification. These loans exhibit all substandard characteristics with the addition that weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full highly questionable and improbable. This classification consists of loans where the possibility of loss is high after collateral liquidation based upon existing facts, market conditions, and value. Loss is deferred until certain important and reasonable specific pending factors which may strengthen the credit can be more accurately determined. These factors may include proposed acquisitions, liquidation procedures, capital injection, receipt of additional collateral, mergers, or refinancing plans. A doubtful classification for an entire credit should be avoided when collection of a specific portion appears highly probable with the adequately secured portion graded substandard.

Loss. Loans classified as loss are considered uncollectible and are of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the credit has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this asset yielding such a minimum value even though partial recovery may be affected in the future. Amounts classified as loss should be promptly charged off.

Criticized and classified loans will mostly consist of commercial and industrial and commercial real estate loans. The Company considers its loans that do not meet the criteria for a criticized and classified asset rating as pass rated loans, which will include loans graded from 1 (Prime) to 7 (Watch). All commercial loans are categorized into a risk category either at the time of origination or reevaluation date. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, and based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of commercial loans by class of loans was as follows:

<u>June 30, 2018</u>	Pass	Criticized	Classified	Total
Commercial real estate:				
Owner-occupied	\$56,810	\$ 1,057	\$ 8,304	\$66,171

Edgar Filing: OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP - Form 10-Q

Nonowner-occupied	112,057	855	3,564	116,476
Construction	39,583	134	171	39,888
Commercial and industrial	96,185	8,508	10,145	114,838
Total	\$304,635	\$ 10,554	\$ 22,184	\$337,373

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

<u>December 31, 2017</u>	Pass	Criticized	Classified	Total
Commercial real estate:				
Owner-occupied	\$64,993	\$ 934	\$ 7,646	\$73,573
Nonowner-occupied	93,197	3,776	4,598	101,571
Construction	37,735	156	411	38,302
Commercial and industrial	91,097	6,058	9,934	107,089
Total	\$287,022	\$ 10,924	\$ 22,589	\$320,535

The Company also obtains the credit scores of its borrowers upon origination (if available by the credit bureau), but the scores are not updated. The Company focuses mostly on the performance and repayment ability of the borrower as an indicator of credit risk and does not consider a borrower's credit score to be a significant influence in the determination of a loan's credit risk grading.

For residential and consumer loan classes, the Company evaluates credit quality based on the aging status of the loan, which was previously presented, and by payment activity. The following table presents the recorded investment of residential and consumer loans by class of loans based on repayment activity as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

<u>June 30, 2018</u>	Consumer			Residential Real Estate	Total
	Automobile	Home Equity	Other		
Performing	\$68,244	\$21,945	\$48,378	\$298,147	\$436,714
Nonperforming	202	295	225	7,171	7,893
Total	\$68,446	\$22,240	\$48,603	\$305,318	\$444,607

<u>December 31, 2017</u>	Consumer			Residential Real Estate	Total
	Automobile	Home Equity	Other		
Performing	\$68,413	\$21,148	\$49,362	\$303,126	\$442,049
Nonperforming	213	283	202	6,037	6,735
Total	\$68,626	\$21,431	\$49,564	\$309,163	\$448,784

The Company, through its subsidiaries, originates residential, consumer, and commercial loans to customers located primarily in the southeastern areas of Ohio as well as the western counties of West Virginia. Approximately 4.78% of total loans were unsecured at June 30, 2018, down from 4.86% at December 31, 2017.

NOTE 5 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and financial guarantees. The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit, and financial guarantees written, is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The contract amounts of these instruments are not included in the consolidated financial statements. At June 30, 2018, the contract amounts of these instruments totaled approximately \$75,203, compared to \$68,859 at December 31, 2017. The Bank uses the same credit policies

in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for instruments recorded on the balance sheet. Since many of these instruments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total contract amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

NOTE 6 - OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

Other borrowed funds at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are comprised of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") of Cincinnati and promissory notes. At June 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017, FHLB Borrowings included \$17 and \$29 in capitalized lease obligations, respectively.

	FHLB Borrowings	Promissory Notes	Totals
June 30, 2018	\$ 34,913	\$ 6,530	\$41,443
December 31, 2017	\$ 28,625	\$ 7,324	\$35,949

Pursuant to collateral agreements with the FHLB, advances were secured by \$296,055 in qualifying mortgage loans, \$74,273 in commercial loans and \$5,365 in FHLB stock at June 30, 2018. Fixed-rate FHLB advances of \$34,905 mature through 2042 and have interest rates ranging from 1.53% to 3.31% and a year-to-date weighted average cost of 2.37%. There were no variable-rate FHLB borrowings at June 30, 2018.

At June 30, 2018, the Company had a cash management line of credit enabling it to borrow up to \$80,000 from the FHLB. All cash management advances have an original maturity of 90 days. The line of credit must be renewed on an annual basis. There was \$80,000 available on this line of credit at June 30, 2018.

Based on the Company's current FHLB stock ownership, total assets and pledgeable loans, the Company had the ability to obtain borrowings from the FHLB up to a maximum of \$233,427 at June 30, 2018. Of this maximum borrowing capacity, the Company had \$149,521 available to use as additional borrowings, of which \$80,000 could be used for short-term, cash management advances, as mentioned above.

Promissory notes, issued primarily by Ohio Valley, are due at various dates through a final maturity date of August 1, 2026, and have fixed rates ranging from 1.50% to 4.09% through August 1, 2021 and a year-to-date weighted average cost of 2.85% at June 30, 2018, as compared to 2.77% at December 31, 2017. Promissory notes payable by Ohio Valley to related parties totaled \$360 at June 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017. Promissory notes payable to other banks totaled \$2,703 at June 30, 2018, as compared to \$3,440 at December 31, 2017.

Letters of credit issued on the Bank's behalf by the FHLB to collateralize certain public unit deposits as required by law totaled \$49,000 at June 30, 2018 and \$60,000 at December 31, 2017.

Scheduled principal payments as of June 30, 2018:

	FHLB Borrowings	Promissory Notes	Totals
2018	\$ 1,846	\$ 782	\$2,628
2019	3,651	3,290	6,941
2020	3,380	1,068	4,448
2021	3,000	565	3,565
2022	2,841	588	3,429
Thereafter	20,195	237	20,432
	\$ 34,913	\$ 6,530	\$41,443

NOTE 7 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

The reportable segments are determined by the products and services offered, primarily distinguished between banking and consumer finance. They are also distinguished by the level of information provided to the chief operating decision maker, who uses such information to review performance of various components of the business, which are then aggregated if operating performance, products/services, and customers are similar. Loans, investments, and deposits provide the majority of the net revenues from the banking operation, while loans provide the majority of the net revenues for the consumer finance segment. All Company segments are domestic.

Total revenues from the banking segment, which accounted for the majority of the Company's total revenues, totaled 91.3% and 90.8% of total consolidated revenues for the quarters end June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

26

NOTE 7 – SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

The accounting policies used for the Company's reportable segments are the same as those described in Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Income taxes are allocated based on income before tax expense.

Information for the Company's reportable segments is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018		
		Consumer	Total
	Banking	Finance	Company
Net interest income	\$10,032	\$ 608	\$10,640
Provision expense	----	(23)	(23)
Noninterest income	2,369	169	2,538
Noninterest expense	9,061	613	9,674
Tax expense	512	39	551
Net income	2,828	148	2,976
Assets	1,014,033	11,331	1,025,364

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		
		Consumer	Total
	Banking	Finance	Company
Net interest income	\$9,487	\$ 584	\$10,071
Provision expense	175	----	175
Noninterest income	1,962	150	2,112
Noninterest expense	9,316	560	9,876
Tax expense	332	59	391
Net income	1,626	115	1,741
Assets	968,864	11,292	980,156

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018		
		Consumer	Total
	Banking	Finance	Company
Net interest income	\$20,121	\$ 2,029	\$22,150
Provision expense	600	133	733
Noninterest income	5,041	573	5,614
Noninterest expense	18,129	1,353	19,482
Tax expense	973	234	1,207
Net income	5,460	882	6,342
Assets	1,014,033	11,331	1,025,364

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		
		Consumer	Total
	Banking	Finance	Company
Net interest income	\$18,877	\$ 2,059	\$20,936
Provision expense	200	120	320
Noninterest income	4,741	484	5,225
Noninterest expense	17,898	1,353	19,251
Tax expense	1,269	363	1,632
Net income	4,251	707	4,958

Assets	968,864	11,292	980,156
--------	---------	--------	---------

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

(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

Forward Looking Statements

Except for the historical statements and discussions contained herein, statements contained in this report constitute "forward looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Act of 1934 and as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of such words as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," and similar expressions. Such statements involve various important assumptions, risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are beyond our control and which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in such forward looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to: changes in political, economic or other factors, such as inflation rates, recessionary or expansive trends, taxes, the effects of implementation of legislation and the continuing economic uncertainty in various parts of the world; competitive pressures; fluctuations in interest rates; the level of defaults and prepayment on loans made by the Company; unanticipated litigation, claims, or assessments; fluctuations in the cost of obtaining funds to make loans; and regulatory changes. Additional detailed information concerning a number of important factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in management's discussion and analysis is available in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including the disclosure under the heading "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of Part 1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 and in "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of this report. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. The Company undertakes no obligation and disclaims any intention to republish revised or updated forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, unanticipated future events or otherwise.

Financial Overview

The Company is primarily engaged in commercial and retail banking, offering a blend of commercial and consumer banking services within southeastern Ohio as well as western West Virginia. The banking services offered by the Bank include the acceptance of deposits in checking, savings, time and money market accounts; the making and servicing of personal, commercial, floor plan and student loans; the making of construction and real estate loans; and credit card services. The Bank also offers individual retirement accounts, safe deposit boxes, wire transfers and other standard banking products and services. In addition, the Bank is one of a limited number of financial institutions that facilitates the payment of tax refunds through a third-party tax refund product provider. The Bank has facilitated the payment of these tax refunds through electronic refund check/deposit ("ERC/ERD") transactions. ERC/ERD transactions involve the payment of a tax refund to the taxpayer after the Bank has received the refund from the federal/state government. ERC/ERD transactions occur primarily during the tax refund season, typically during the first quarter of each year. Loan Central also provides refund anticipation loans ("RALs") to its customers. RALs are short-term cash advances against a customer's anticipated income tax refund.

Net income totaled \$2,976 during the second quarter of 2018, an increase of \$1,235, or 70.9%, compared to \$1,741 during the second quarter of 2017. Earnings per share for the second quarter of 2018 finished at \$.63 per share, compared to \$.37 per share during the second quarter of 2017. The Company's net income during the six months ended June 30, 2018 totaled \$6,342, an increase of \$1,384, or 27.9%, compared to \$4,958 during the six months ended June 30, 2017. Earnings per share during the first six months of 2018 finished at \$1.34 per share, compared to \$1.06 per share during the first six months of 2017. Higher earnings during both the quarterly and year-to-date periods were impacted primarily by higher interest revenues from loans and interest-bearing deposits with banks, as well as a lower tax rate applied to operating income. Improved earnings were also impacted by lower provision and noninterest expense incurred during the second quarter of 2018.

The improvement to net earnings also had a direct impact to the Company's annualized net income to average asset ratio, or return on assets ("ROA"), which increased to 1.16% at June 30, 2018, compared to 0.97% at June 30, 2017. The Company's net income to average equity ratio, or return on equity ("ROE"), also increased to 11.53% at June 30, 2018, compared to 9.40% at June 30, 2017.

Net interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 showed positive growth over the same periods in 2017, increasing 5.7% and 5.8%, respectively. The increase came primarily from interest revenues associated with year-to-date average earning asset growth of \$74,432. The growth in average earning assets came mostly from seasonal liquidity provided from the processing of tax refunds, as well as loans. The Company's average interest-bearing balances with the Federal Reserve clearing account grew \$42,364, or 47.0%, during the first half of 2018 over the same period in 2017, as a result of this seasonal tax refund processing activity. Furthermore, the Federal Reserve's action to increase short-term interest rates by 75 basis points from June 2017 to June 2018 contributed to interest revenue growth. The Company's average loans during the second quarter and year-to-date periods ended June 30, 2018 increased 3.9% and 4.0% over the same periods in 2017, respectively, led by growth within the commercial loan segment.

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, the Company's provision expense decreased \$198 while increasing \$413 during the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared to the same periods in 2017. The second quarter of 2018 saw several of the Company's economic risk factors improve, which contributed to a lower general allocation of the allowance for loan losses. Provision expense during the six months ended June 30, 2018 was largely the result of higher net charge-offs.

Total noninterest income during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 increased by 20.2% and 7.4% over the same respective periods in 2017. Noninterest income improvement came primarily from higher gains on other real estate owned ("OREO"), which increased \$191 during the second quarter and \$228 during the year-to-date period ended June 30, 2018, compared to the same respective periods in 2017. This was due to a lower amount of write-downs to OREO assets combined with higher gains on the sale of specific OREO assets during 2018. Debit and credit card interchange income also had a positive impact to noninterest revenue, increasing \$69 during the second quarter of 2018 and \$150 during the first half of 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017. The Company also recorded \$114 in fees related to its interest rate swap arrangements during the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to \$15 in swap-related fees during the same periods in 2017. Partially offsetting noninterest income were lower fees from bank owned life insurance ("BOLI") investments, which were down \$9 and \$55 during the second quarter and year-to-date periods ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017. The remaining noninterest income categories increased \$76, or 7.1%, during the second quarter of 2018 and decreased \$33, or 1.0%, during the first half of 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017.

Total noninterest expense decreased \$202, or 2.0%, for the second quarter of 2018, and increased \$231, or 1.2%, for the six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017. Both the quarterly and year-to-date periods have been impacted by higher salaries and employee benefit costs and data processing expenses, which have collectively increased 9.7% and 9.2%, respectively, as compared to 2017. The increases were largely from annual merit increases and higher debit and credit card transaction volume. However, it was an \$830 decrease in expense related to a fraudulent transaction experienced by the Company during the three months ended June 30, 2017 that led to the overall decline in noninterest expense for the same quarter in 2018 and limited year-to-date growth in noninterest expense to just 1.2% in 2018 over 2017. Four fraudulent wire transfers with a single account relationship totaling \$933 were discovered during the second quarter of 2017. Prior to the end of 2017's second quarter, the Company was able to recover \$103 resulting in net expense of \$830 at June 30, 2017. The Company recovered the remainder of the expense from insurance in the fourth quarter of 2017. The remaining noninterest expense categories increased \$78, or 2.4%, during the second quarter of 2018 and increased \$7, or 0.1%, during the first half of 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017, largely from professional fees.

The Company's provision for income taxes increased \$160 during the second quarter of 2018, but have decreased \$425 during the first half of 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017. The year-to-date decline was related to the reduction of the federal income tax rate from 34% to 21% as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA") enacted on December 22, 2017. The quarter-to-date increase in tax expense was largely due to the higher level of taxable operating income that completely offset the effects of the federal income tax rate reduction.

At June 30, 2018, total assets were \$1,025,364, compared to \$1,026,290 at year-end 2017. Lower assets were impacted mostly by interest-bearing deposits with banks, which decreased \$10,370 from year-end 2017, driven by lower balances maintained within the Company's Federal Reserve Bank clearing account resulting from seasonal tax refund processing activity. Total investment securities also decreased \$1,228 from year-end 2017, due mostly to monthly principal repayments of mortgage-backed securities. Asset declines were partially offset by growth in the Company's loan portfolio, finishing at \$781,980 at June 30, 2018, compared to \$769,319 at year-end 2017. The commercial lending segment experienced a 5.3% increase from year-end 2017, which completely offset a 1.2% decrease in residential real estate loans and a 0.2% decrease in consumer loans from year-end 2017.

Total liabilities were \$912,136 at June 30, 2018, down \$4,793 from December 31, 2017. Noninterest-bearing deposits accounted for \$10,565 of the decrease, mostly from lower business checking account balances within the Mason County, West Virginia market area. Partially offsetting the decrease in noninterest-bearing deposits was a \$5,494 increase in other borrowed funds resulting from three new long-term advances with the Federal Home Loan Bank totaling \$8 million that were used to fund specific earning asset purchases during the first quarter of 2018.

At June 30, 2018, total shareholders' equity was \$113,228, up \$3,867 since December 31, 2017. Regulatory capital ratios of the Company remained higher than the "well capitalized" minimums.

Comparison of Financial Condition
at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017

The following discussion focuses, in more detail, on the consolidated financial condition of the Company at June 30, 2018 compared to December 31, 2017. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the interim consolidated financial statements and the footnotes included in this Form 10 Q.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At June 30, 2018, cash and cash equivalents were \$63,191, a decrease of \$11,382 from \$74,573 at December 31, 2017. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents came mostly from the Company's interest-bearing Federal Reserve Bank clearing account, impacted by the funding need associated with growth in loans from year-end 2017. The Company utilizes its interest-bearing Federal Reserve Bank clearing account to maintain seasonal tax refund deposits, as well as to fund earning asset growth and maturities of retail certificates of deposit ("CD's"). The interest rate paid on both the required and excess reserve balances is based on the targeted federal funds rate established by the Federal Open Market Committee. Short-term rate increases of 25 basis points during each of December 2017, March 2018 and June 2018 caused the federal funds rate to finish at 2.0% at June 30, 2018. The interest rate increases had a corresponding effect on the interest revenue growth experienced during the first half of 2018 on Federal Reserve Bank clearing account balances. The 2.0% interest rate is higher than the rate the Company would have received from its investments in federal funds sold. Furthermore, Federal Reserve Bank balances are 100% secured.

As liquidity levels vary continuously based on consumer activities, amounts of cash and cash equivalents can vary widely at any given point in time. The Company's focus will be to invest excess funds in longer-term, higher-yielding assets, primarily loans, when the opportunities arise.

The Company has been informed by its third-party tax refund product provider that the provider intends to cease utilizing the services of the Bank by the end of 2018, before the current contract expiration date of December 31, 2019. Unless the Bank replaces that agreement with an agreement with another tax refund product provider, the Company's liquidity levels likely will be materially affected and the Bank will need to use other sources of funding for earning asset growth.

Certificates of deposit

At June 30, 2018, the Company had \$1,820 in certificates of deposit owned by the Captive, unchanged from year-end 2017. The deposits on hand at June 30, 2018 consist of eight certificates with remaining maturity terms ranging from less than 6 months up to 33 months.

Securities

The balance of total securities decreased \$1,228, or 1.0%, compared to year-end 2017. The Company's investment securities portfolio is made up mostly of U.S. Government agency ("Agency") mortgage-backed securities, which decreased \$2,076, or 2.4%, from year-end 2017 and represented 72.9% of total investments at June 30, 2018. During the first half of 2018, the Company invested \$7,942 in new Agency mortgage-backed securities, while receiving principal repayments of \$7,905. The monthly repayment of principal has been the primary advantage of Agency mortgage-backed securities as compared to other types of investment securities, which deliver proceeds upon maturity or call date. The Company also experienced a \$1,116, or 8.3%, increase in U.S. Government sponsored entity

securities, primarily from a new purchase during the first quarter of 2018.

In addition, increasing market rates during the first and second quarters of 2018 led to a \$1,974 increase in the unrealized loss position associated with the Company's available for sale securities, which lowered the fair value of securities at June 30, 2018. The fair value of an investment security moves inversely to interest rates, so as rates increased, the unrealized loss in the portfolio was further affected. These changes in rates are typical and do not impact earnings of the Company as long as the securities are held to full maturity.

30

Loans

The loan portfolio represents the Company's largest asset category and is its most significant source of interest income. Gross loan balances totaled \$781,980 at June 30, 2018, representing an increase of \$12,661, or 1.6%, as compared to \$769,319 at December 31, 2017. Positive loan growth from the commercial loan portfolio was partially offset by balance decreases in the residential real estate and consumer loan portfolios.

The majority of the Company's successful loan growth resides in the commercial lending segment, which increased \$16,838, or 5.3%, from year-end 2017. This increase came mostly from the commercial real estate portfolio, which increased \$9,089, or 4.3%, from year-end 2017. The commercial real estate loan segment comprises the largest portion of the Company's total commercial loan portfolio at June 30, 2018, representing 66.0%. The Company experienced an increase in nonowner-occupied loan originations causing balances to grow by \$14,905, or 14.7%, from year-end 2017. Nonowner-occupied loan originations during the first half of 2018 came mostly from the Waverly and Athens, Ohio markets. Loan increases also came from construction loans, which increased \$1,586, or 4.1%, from year-end 2017. Partially offsetting these increases within the commercial real estate loan portfolio were larger payoffs from the owner-occupied loan segment, which decreased \$7,402, or 10.1%, from year-end 2017. While management believes lending opportunities exist in the Company's markets, future commercial lending activities will depend upon economic and related conditions, such as general demand for loans in the Company's primary markets, interest rates offered by the Company, the effects of competitive pressure and normal underwriting considerations. Management will continue to place emphasis on its commercial lending, which generally yields a higher return on investment as compared to other types of loans.

Commercial loan growth was also impacted by the commercial and industrial portfolio, which increased \$7,749, or 7.2%, from year-end 2017. The increase was mostly impacted by a \$7,961 state and municipal loan origination from the West Virginia market area during the first quarter of 2018. Commercial and industrial loans consist of loans to corporate borrowers primarily in small to mid-sized industrial and commercial companies that include service, retail and wholesale merchants. Collateral securing these loans includes equipment, inventory, and stock.

The residential real estate loan segment comprises the largest portion of the Company's overall loan portfolio at 39.0% and consists primarily of one- to four-family residential mortgages and carries many of the same customer and industry risks as the commercial loan portfolio. Residential real estate loan balances during the first half of 2018 decreased \$3,845 or 1.2%, from year-end 2017. This decrease was largely the result of increasing short-term adjustable-rate mortgages, which were up \$1,429, being completely offset by decreasing long-term fixed-rate mortgages, which decreased \$4,677, from year-end 2017. As part of management's interest rate risk strategy, the Company continues to sell most of its long-term fixed-rate residential mortgages to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, while maintaining the servicing rights for those mortgages. A customer that does not qualify for a long-term, secondary market loan may choose from one of the Company's other adjustable-rate mortgage products, which has contributed to higher balances of adjustable-rate mortgages from year-end 2017.

Consumer loan balances at June 30, 2018 remained relatively stable from year-end 2017, finishing at \$139,289, a decrease of \$332, or 0.2%. Lower automobile and general purpose consumer loan balances from year-end 2017 were partially offset by growth in the Company's home equity loan segment. Automobile loans represent the Company's largest consumer loan segment at 49.1% of total consumer loans. The Company will continue to attempt to increase its auto lending segment while maintaining strict loan underwriting processes to limit future loss exposure.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company established a \$7,639 allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2018, which was comparable to the \$7,499 allowance at year-end 2017. The allowance was impacted by an increase of \$144 in general allocations from year-end 2017. As part of the Company's quarterly analysis of the allowance for loan losses, management reviewed various factors that directly impact the general allocation needs of the allowance, which include: historical loan losses, loan delinquency levels, local economic conditions and unemployment rates, criticized/classified asset coverage levels and loan loss recoveries. The Company experienced a higher level of nonaccruing residential real estate loans during the first half of 2018, which caused the ratio of nonperforming loans to total loans to increase from 1.36% at December

31, 2017 to 1.45% at June 30, 2018. This increase in nonaccruing loans also contributed to an increase in the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets, which finished at 1.23% at June 30, 2018, compared to 1.17% at December 31, 2017. General risks in the portfolio were positively impacted by lower impaired loans at June 30, 2018, which decreased \$1,851, or 10.2%, from year-end 2017, while criticized and classified loans from the commercial loan segment were collectively down \$775, or 2.3%, from year-end 2017.

31

Partially offsetting the increase in general allocations was a decrease in the Company's specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses from \$94 at year-end 2017 to \$90 at June 30, 2018. Specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses identify loan impairment by measuring fair value of the underlying collateral and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The specific allocations at June 30, 2018 and year-end 2017 were related to one commercial real estate loan relationship.

The Company's allowance for loan losses to total loans ratio finished at 0.98% at June 30, 2018 and 0.97% at year-end 2017. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2018 was adequate and reflected probable incurred losses in the loan portfolio. There can be no assurance, however, that adjustments to the allowance for loan losses will not be required in the future. Changes in the circumstances of particular borrowers, as well as adverse developments in the economy, are factors that could change and management will make adjustments to the allowance for loan losses as necessary. Asset quality will continue to remain a key focus, as management continues to stress not just loan growth, but quality in loan underwriting as well.

Deposits

Deposits continue to be the most significant source of funds used by the Company to meet obligations for depositor withdrawals, to fund the borrowing needs of loan customers, and to fund ongoing operations. Total deposits at June 30, 2018 decreased \$10,389, or 1.2%, from year-end 2017. This change in deposits came primarily from noninterest-bearing deposit balances, which were down by \$10,565, or 4.2%, from year-end 2017. During the first half of 2018, the Company experienced a \$21 million decrease in its business checking account balances in relation to one commercial depositor relationship. Conversely, the Company experienced a \$12 million increase in other business checking account balances that were primarily related to retained funds associated with ERC/ERD tax refund items processed during the first half of 2018. The Company facilitates a significant volume of tax items within several business checking accounts during this seasonal period, which resulted in over \$14 million in retained funds. As a result of the tax processing activity being seasonal, the elevated balances during the first half of 2018 should continue to decrease during the remainder of 2018.

Interest-bearing deposits were also down from year-end 2017, coming mostly from lower money market account balances, which decreased \$20,319, or 15.3%. This decrease was largely from the Company's brokered money market funding source. With the increase in loan balances being partially funded through excess funds from seasonal tax deposit clearing activity, deposit balances from the Company's brokered money market account were reduced during the first half of 2018. The Company will continue to utilize wholesale deposits to help satisfy earning asset growth when necessary, as it considers wholesale deposits to still be a cost-effective funding source for earning assets. Partially offsetting the declines in noninterest-bearing checking account balances and brokered money market deposit balances were the Company's interest-bearing time deposits, which increased \$9,517, or 4.7%, from year-end 2017. This increase was partly related to the Company's use of wholesale funding, which saw its brokered CD's increase by \$1,310, or 3.7%, from year-end 2017. However, time deposit growth was mostly driven by retail time deposits, which increased \$8,207, or 4.9% from year-end 2017. The growth in retail time deposits was affected by a short-term promotional CD offering by the Bank during the fourth quarter of 2017 that carried a competitive rate to attract additional retail funding. With market investment rates increasing, management has adjusted its CD rates upward, which have generated more of a consumer preference to invest in a CD as compared to a tiered money market product. The Company also experienced growth in its interest-bearing NOW account balances from year-end 2017, which increased \$4,148, or 2.6%. This increase was largely driven by higher municipal NOW product balances. Growth in interest-bearing deposits was further impacted by a \$6,029, or 6.0%, increase in statement savings account balances from year-end 2017.

While facing increased competition for deposits in its market areas, the Company will continue to emphasize growth and retention in its core deposit relationships during the remainder of 2018, reflecting the Company's efforts to reduce its reliance on higher cost funding and improving net interest income.

Other Borrowed Funds

Other borrowed funds were \$41,443 at June 30, 2018, an increase of \$5,494, or 15.3%, from year-end 2017. The increase was related to management's decision to fund specific fixed-rate loans with like-term FHLB advances during the first quarter of 2018. While deposits continue to be the primary source of funding for growth in earning assets, management will continue to utilize Federal Home Loan Bank advances and promissory notes to help manage interest rate sensitivity and liquidity.

Shareholders' Equity

The Company maintains a capital level that exceeds regulatory requirements as a margin of safety for its depositors. At June 30, 2018, the Bank's capital exceeded the minimum requirements to be deemed "well capitalized" under applicable prompt corrective action regulations. Total shareholders' equity at June 30, 2018 of \$113,228 increased \$3,867, or 3.5%, as compared to \$109,361 at December 31, 2017. Capital growth during 2018 came primarily from year-to-date net income of \$6,342. In addition, net unrealized losses on available for sale securities increased \$1,559 from year-end 2017, as increasing interest rates at the end of the first and second quarters caused a reduction in the fair value of the Company's investment portfolio.

Comparison of Results of Operations

For the Three and Six Months Ended

June 30, 2018 and 2017

The following discussion focuses, in more detail, on the consolidated results of operations of the Company for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the interim consolidated financial statements and the footnotes included in this Form 10 Q.

Net Interest Income

The most significant portion of the Company's revenue, net interest income, results from properly managing the spread between interest income on earning assets and interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. During the first quarter of 2018, net interest income increased \$645, or 5.9%, as compared to the first quarter of 2017. The improvement came primarily from an average balance growth in loans and interest-bearing deposits with banks, as well as short-term rate increases from a year ago.

Total interest and fee income recognized on the Company's earning assets increased \$949, or 8.6%, during the second quarter of 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. During the six months ended June 30, interest and fee income on earning assets increased \$1,920, or 8.4%, as compared to the same period in 2017. Growth was led by interest and fees on loans, which increased \$636, or 6.3%, and \$1,095, or 5.2%, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017, respectively. Average loans for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2017 grew by 3.9%, or \$28,745. Average loans for the six months ended June 30, 2018 increased \$29,803, or 4.0%, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2017. Throughout most of 2017, the Company experienced a growing trend of loan origination improvement that has had a positive impact to loan earnings in 2018. Furthermore, loan originations improved during the second quarter of 2018, increasing average loans by \$7,500 when compared to the linked quarter ended March 31, 2018. The West Virginia market areas have been successful in generating over \$13 million in average loan balances, mostly from commercial lending, when comparing the six months ended June 30, 2018 to 2017. During the same periods, the Athens, Ohio loan production office has also been successful in generating over \$11 million in average commercial and residential real estate loans. Average loan growth from a year ago was also impacted by growth within the automobile segment, as well as the commercial and industrial loan segment, impacted by loan participations and loans to states and political subdivisions.

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, interest income from interest-bearing deposits with banks increased \$254, or 217.1%, which contributed to an increase of \$679, or 180.1%, during the six months ended June 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017. The increase was primarily due to higher interest revenue recorded from the Company's interest-bearing Federal Reserve Bank clearing account. The Company continues to utilize its Federal Reserve clearing account to manage seasonal tax refund deposits and fund earning asset growth. Average Federal

Reserve Bank clearing account balances grew 79.5% and 47.0% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017, which contributed to higher interest income. Furthermore, this interest-bearing account carried an interest rate of 1.25% at June 30, 2017. In December 2017, the Federal Reserve increased short-term rates by 25 basis points, and then again in both March and June of 2018 by another 25 basis points each to reach 2.0% at June 30, 2018. The timing of the December 2017 and March 2018 rate adjustments benefited the Company, as it entered into the first quarter of 2018 experiencing significant levels of excess funds impacted by the large volume of ERC/ERD transactions that was maintained within the Federal Reserve clearing account. Since the first quarter of 2018, these excess funds have been decreasing as a result of exiting the tax season.

The Company has been informed by its third-party tax refund product provider that the provider intends to cease utilizing the services of the Bank at December 31, 2018, before the current contract expiration date of December 31, 2019. Unless the Bank replaces that agreement with an agreement with another tax refund product provider, the Company's deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank will be reduced, resulting in a decrease in the Company's interest income. During the first six months of 2018, when almost all of the tax refund processing has been completed and temporary deposits have been disbursed by the Bank, the Company earned approximately \$803 in interest from tax refunds held in the Bank's Federal Reserve Bank clearing account.

The Company also believes that it may experience a reduction in interest income as a result of a new state law, signed into law on July 30, 2018, which places numerous restrictions on short-term and small loans extended by certain non-bank lenders in Ohio. The new law, which will not be effective until 90 days after it was signed into law, and which will not apply to loans made before 180 days after the effective date, will apply to much of the lending of Loan Central. The Company is still attempting to determine the effect of the law on Loan Central and the Company, including the loans that would no longer be offered, increased expenses of loans offered and whether Loan Central might qualify for an exemption from the law, possibly after a potential amendment to the law or by making Loan Central a subsidiary of the Bank. The Company believes at this time, however, that the effect will not be material to the Company on a consolidated basis.

Total interest expense incurred on the Company's interest-bearing liabilities during the second quarter of 2018 increased \$380, or 41.3%, as compared to the same period in 2017. This increase contributed to a \$706, or 39.4%, increase in interest expense during the six months ended June 30, 2018 when compared to the same period in 2017. The increase was primarily from interest expense on deposits, particularly time deposits. With loan demand up and average loan balances growing successfully during the recent quarter-end and most of 2017, the Company utilized more CD balances as a funding source to help keep pace with earning assets. The Company was successful in marketing a short-term CD special during the fourth quarter of 2017 that helped generate additional retail funds. The Company also utilized more brokered CD deposits as an additional funding source during the second half of 2017 that has impacted 2018 interest costs. As a result, average time deposits through June 30, 2018 have grown over \$25 million when compared to average time deposits through June 30, 2017. The Company's use of higher-costing time deposits caused the Company's total weighted average costs on interest-bearing deposits to increase by 19 basis points from 0.43% at June 30, 2017 to 0.62% at June 30, 2018. The higher average cost associated with time deposits, combined with higher average balances in 2018, contributed to over 80% of the interest expense increase during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017.

The Company's net interest margin is defined as fully tax-equivalent net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets. During 2018, the Company's second quarter net interest margin finished at 4.35%, compared 2017's second quarter net interest margin of 4.45%. The year-to-date net interest margin at June 30, 2018 finished at 4.37%, compared to 4.49% at June 30, 2017. This margin compression was related to higher average balances maintained at the Federal Reserve, which diluted the net interest margin due to the yield on those balances being less than other earning assets, such as loans and securities. Further impacting a lower margin is the continued rise in average costs on deposits, particularly time deposits. The Company's primary focus is to invest its funds into higher yielding assets, particularly loans, as opportunities arise. However, if loan balances do not continue to expand and remain a larger component of overall earning assets, the Company will face pressure within its net interest income and margin improvement.

Provision for Loan Losses

During the second quarter of 2018, the Company's provision expense decreased \$198 from the \$175 in provision expense that was incurred during the same period in 2017. The decrease was largely impacted by an improvement in various economic risk factors during the second quarter of 2018 that included lower delinquency levels and unemployment factors. As a result, general allocations of the allowance for loan losses decreased by \$355 from

March 31, 2018 to June 30, 2018. Net charge-offs during the second quarter of 2018 totaled \$334, which were less than the \$538 in net charge-offs during the second quarter of 2017. The quarterly net charge-offs in 2017 included \$454 in charge-offs of specific reserves for which allocations had already been made prior to 2017. When excluding these specific allocation charge-offs from 2017's second quarter, net charge-offs would have been up \$250 and would have required corresponding charges to provision expense. As mentioned, the improvement in economic risk factors during the second quarter of 2018 completely offset the effects of higher net charge-offs on loans with no specific reserves.

During the first half of 2018, provision expense increased \$413 over the \$320 in provision expense that was incurred during the same period in 2017. Provision expense during the six months ended June 30, 2018 was primarily impacted by net charge-offs. Net charge-offs during the first half of 2018 totaled \$593, which represented a decrease of \$474 from the net charge-offs experienced during the same period in 2017, mostly from the consumer loan segment. The year-to-date net charge-offs in 2017 included \$1,011 in charge-offs of specific reserves for which allocations had already been made prior to 2017. When excluding these specific allocation charge-offs from the first half of 2017, net charge-offs would have been up \$537 and would have required corresponding charges to provision expense.

Future provisions to the allowance for loan losses will continue to be based on management's quarterly in-depth evaluation that is discussed in further detail under the caption "Critical Accounting Policies - Allowance for Loan Losses" within this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income for the three months ended June 30, 2018 increased \$426, or 20.2%, when compared to the three months ended June 30, 2017. Noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2018 increased \$389, or 7.4%, when compared to the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increases in both the quarterly and year-to-date periods was largely affected by higher gains on OREO properties. In June of 2018, the Company recorded a \$104 net gain on the sale of one commercial property that contributed to the \$170 in total OREO revenue recorded during the second quarter of 2018. Further impacting OREO income were lower losses incurred on OREO properties. In January 2017, the Company recorded a fair value write-down of \$42 on one commercial property that contributed to the \$71 in total OREO losses recorded during the first half of 2017. With the Company minimizing its fair value write-downs during 2018, this generated a reverse effect (benefit) in the OREO income presented during the six months ended June 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017. As a result, OREO income increased \$191 and \$228 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017.

Further improvements to noninterest income came from the Company's interest rate swap agreements. The Company utilizes interest rate swaps to satisfy the desire of large commercial customers to have a fixed-rate loan while permitting the Company to originate a variable-rate loan, which helps mitigate interest rate risk. In association with establishing an interest rate swap agreement, the Company earns a swap fee at the time of origination. During the second quarter of 2018, the Company increased its swap originations that led to increases in swap fees of \$99 during the second quarter and year-to-date periods ended June 30, 2018. This contributed to the growth in other noninterest income, which was up \$145 and \$175 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017.

The Company also continues to benefit from increases in debit and credit card interchange income, as the transaction volume associated with its debit and credit card products continues to grow. Card transactions came mostly from restaurant, gasoline and retail store purchases. The Company has also been successful in promoting the use of both debit and credit cards by offering incentives that permit their users to redeem accumulated points for merchandise, as well as cash incentives paid. As a result, debit and credit card interchange income increased \$69, or 8.0%, during the second quarter of 2018, and \$150, or 9.1%, during the first half of 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017.

Partially offsetting these increasing factors were lower seasonal ERC/ERD fees, which decreased \$134, or 8.0%, during the six months ended June 30, 2018, while increasing \$14, or 4.8%, during the second quarter of 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017. Under its agreement with a third-party tax refund product provider, the per-item fee associated with each refund facilitated by the Bank decreased in 2018. Furthermore, the Company has experienced a decrease in the number of ERC/ERD transactions that were facilitated. As a result of ERC/ERD fee activity being mostly seasonal, the majority of income has been recorded during the first half of 2018, with only

minimal income expected during the second half of 2018.

During the first six months of 2018, the Company earned \$1,533 in ERC/ERD fees, constituting almost all of the fees ERC/ERD fees expected for 2018. Because the Bank has been informed that its third-party tax refund product provider intends to cease utilizing the services of the Bank by the end of 2018, the Company's ERC/ERD fees and non-interest income will be negatively affected.

35

Also down were earnings from the Company's tax-free BOLI investments. BOLI investments are maintained by the Company in association with various benefit plans, including deferred compensation plans, director retirement plans and supplemental retirement plans. In March of 2017, the Company recorded \$31 in insurance proceeds, which contributed to the overall decrease of \$55, or 13.6%, in BOLI and annuity asset income during the first half of 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017.

The remaining noninterest income categories increased \$76, or 7.1%, during the second quarter of 2018 and decreased \$33, or 1.0%, during the first half of 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense during the second quarter of 2018 decreased \$202, or 2.0%, as compared to the same period in 2017. Noninterest expense during the first half of 2018 increased \$231, or 1.2%, as compared to the same period in 2017. The key factor to the Company's second quarter expense savings came from lower expense related to fraudulent transactions experienced by the Company, which was down \$830, or 97.2%. Fraud-related expense was also down \$843, or 96.0%, during the six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. During the second quarter of 2017, the Company was made aware that four wire transfers associated with a single account relationship in May 2017 totaling \$933 were fraudulently initiated. The Company was able to recover \$103 of the money that was wired, which resulted in a net loss exposure of \$830 at June 30, 2017. Although the Company would eventually recover the net expense in the fourth quarter of 2017 from existing insurance policies, the fraudulent transaction contributed to the noninterest expense at June 30, 2017.

Noninterest expense was also impacted by salary and employee benefit costs, which were up \$396, or 7.7%, during the second quarter of 2018, and up \$734, or 7.0%, during the year-to-date period ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017. Higher employee compensation costs continue to be impacted by annual merit increases and higher insurance costs, as well as an increase in the number of employees. The Company's full-time equivalent employee base was 308 employees at June 30, 2018, compared to 300 employees at June 30, 2017.

The Company also experienced growth in data processing expense, which increased \$154, or 27.9%, during the second quarter of 2018, and \$333, or 30.6%, during the six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017. The Company's total data processing expense is largely impacted by the transaction volume associated with debit and credit cards. However, the increase from 2017 to 2018 came mostly from costs associated with improving operating system efficiencies that could potentially lead to higher noninterest revenue opportunities. The expense is subject to the actual results of noninterest revenue improvement and will be monitored during the remainder of 2018.

The remaining noninterest expense categories increased \$78, or 2.4%, during the second quarter of 2018 and increased \$7, or 0.1%, during the first half of 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017, largely from professional fees. Professional fees were impacted by legal expense associated with the recovery efforts on loan deficiency balances. Also within this line item were higher examination fees, which were impacted by the reinstatement of annual assessments on Ohio-chartered banks during the fourth quarter of 2017. Due to the timing of reinstatement, the annual assessment by the Ohio Division of Financial Institutions will cover all of 2018, as compared to just the second half of 2017. Partially offsetting professional fee increases was lower foreclosure expense during 2018 and 2017, which include the costs of maintaining various commercial real estate properties, such as taxes, management fees and general maintenance.

Efficiency

The Company's efficiency ratio is defined as noninterest expense as a percentage of fully tax-equivalent net interest income plus noninterest income. The effects from provision expense are excluded from the efficiency ratio.

Management continues to place emphasis on managing its balance sheet mix and interest rate sensitivity as well as developing more innovative ways to generate noninterest revenue. During the quarterly and year-to-date periods ended June 30, 2018, the Company was successful in generating more net interest income primarily due to higher average earning assets. This is combined with improvement in noninterest revenues and a limited to declining level of overhead expense during both the quarterly and year-to-date periods ended June 30, 2018. As a result, the Company's efficiency numbers improved to 72.8% and 69.6% during both the quarterly and year-to-date periods ended June 30, 2018, as compared to 79.8% and 72.5% during the same periods in 2017.

Provision for income taxes

The Company recorded an income tax provision of \$1,207 during the first half of 2018 and had an effective tax rate for the year of 16.0% on pre-tax income of \$7,549. During the same period in 2017, the Company recorded an income tax provision of \$1,632 and had an effective tax rate of 24.8% on pre-tax income of \$6,590. The decline in the effective tax rate reflects the changes made by the TCJA, which was enacted on December 22, 2017. The TCJA provided for a reduction in the corporate federal income tax rate from 34% to 21% effective January 1, 2018, as well as the introduction of business-related exclusions, deductions and credits. The June quarter tax provision expense was up for 2018, impacted by a higher level of taxable operating income that offset the savings from a reduced tax rate.

Capital Resources

Banks and bank holding companies are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and, additionally for banks, prompt corrective action regulations, involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Failure to meet capital requirements can initiate regulatory action. The rules implementing Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. banks (Basel III rules) became effective for the Company and the Bank on January 1, 2015, with full compliance with all of the requirements being phased in over a multi-year schedule, and fully phased in by January 1, 2019. Minimum requirements increased for both the quantity and quality of capital held by the Company and the Bank. The rules include a new common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 4.5% and a capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets. The capital conservation buffer began to phase in on January 1, 2016 at 0.625%, and as of January 1, 2018, was 1.875%. The buffer will be phased in over a four-year period, increasing by the same amount on each subsequent January 1, until fully phased-in on January 1, 2019. Further, Basel III rules increased the minimum ratio of tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets from 4.0% to 6.0%, and all banks are now subject to a 4.0% minimum leverage ratio. The required total risk-based capital ratio was unchanged. Failure to maintain the required common equity tier 1 capital conservation buffer will result in potential restrictions on a bank's ability to pay dividends, repurchase stock and/or pay discretionary compensation to its employees.

Prompt corrective action regulations applicable to insured depository institutions provide five classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and capital restoration plans are required. At June 30, 2018 and year-end 2017, the Bank met the capital requirements to be deemed well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. The Company's capital also met the requirements for the Company to be deemed well capitalized, as required for the Company to maintain its financial holding company status.

The following table summarizes the capital ratios (excluding the capital conservation buffer) of the Company and Bank:

	6/30/18	12/31/17	Minimum Regulatory Capital Ratio	Minimum To Be Well Capitalized (1)
Total risk-based capital ratio				
Company	17.1%	16.6%	8.0%	10.0%
Bank	15.6%	15.3%	8.0%	10.0%

Common equity tier 1 risk-based capital ratio

Edgar Filing: OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP - Form 10-Q

Company	14.8%	14.3%	4.5%	N/A
Bank	14.6%	14.3%	4.5%	6.5%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio				
Company	16.0%	15.5%	6.0%	6.0%
Bank	14.6%	14.3%	6.0%	8.0%
Leverage ratio				
Company	11.1%	11.0%	4.0%	N/A
Bank	10.1%	10.1%	4.0%	5.0%

(1) For the Company, these amounts are required to engage in activities permissible only for a bank holding company that meets the financial holding company requirements. For the Bank, these are the amounts required for the Bank to be deemed well capitalized under the prompt corrective action regulations.

Cash dividends paid by the Company were \$1,979 during the first half of 2018. The year-to-date dividends paid totaled \$0.42 per share for 2018.

Liquidity

Liquidity relates to the Company's ability to meet the cash demands and credit needs of its customers and is provided by the ability to readily convert assets to cash and raise funds in the marketplace. Total cash and cash equivalents, held to maturity securities maturing within one year and available for sale securities, totaling \$165,484, represented 16.1% of total assets at June 30, 2018. In addition, the FHLB offers advances to the Bank, which further enhances the Bank's ability to meet liquidity demands. At June 30, 2018, the Bank could borrow an additional \$149,521 from the FHLB, of which \$80,000 could be used for short-term, cash management advances. Furthermore, the Bank has established a borrowing line with the Federal Reserve. At June 30, 2018, this line had total availability of \$54,146. Lastly, the Bank also has the ability to purchase federal funds from a correspondent bank.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As discussed in Note 5 – Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk, the Company engages in certain off-balance sheet credit-related activities, including commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit, which could require the Company to make cash payments in the event that specified future events occur. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. While these commitments are necessary to meet the financing needs of the Company's customers, many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon. Therefore, the total amount of commitments does not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The most significant accounting policies followed by the Company are presented in Note A to the financial statements in the Company's 2017 Annual Report to Shareholders. These policies, along with the disclosures presented in the other financial statement notes, provide information on how significant assets and liabilities are valued in the financial statements and how those values are determined. Management views critical accounting policies to be those which are highly dependent on subjective or complex judgments, estimates and assumptions, and where changes in those estimates and assumptions could have a significant impact on the financial statements. Management currently views the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and business combinations to be critical accounting policies.

Allowance for loan losses

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

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans generally consist of loans with balances of \$200 or more on nonaccrual status or nonperforming in nature. Loans for which the terms have been modified, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, are considered troubled debt restructurings and classified as impaired.

Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length and reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

Commercial and commercial real estate loans are individually evaluated for impairment. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so that the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Smaller balance homogeneous loans, such as consumer and most residential real estate, are collectively evaluated for impairment, and accordingly, they are not separately identified for impairment disclosure. Troubled debt restructurings are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective rate at inception. If a troubled debt restructuring is considered to be a collateral dependent loan, the loan is reported, net, at the fair value of the collateral. For troubled debt restructurings that subsequently default, the Company determines the amount of reserve in accordance with the accounting policy for the allowance for loan losses.

The general component covers non-impaired loans and impaired loans that are not individually reviewed for impairment and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Company over the most recent 3 years for the consumer and real estate portfolio segment and 5 years for the commercial portfolio segment. The total loan portfolio's actual loss experience is supplemented with other economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These economic factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in delinquencies and impaired loans; levels of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries; trends in volume and terms of loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures, and practices; experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; national and local economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations. The following portfolio segments have been identified: Commercial Real Estate, Commercial and Industrial, Residential Real Estate, and Consumer.

Commercial and industrial loans consist of borrowings for commercial purposes by individuals, corporations, partnerships, sole proprietorships, and other business enterprises. Commercial and industrial loans are generally secured by business assets such as equipment, accounts receivable, inventory, or any other asset excluding real estate and generally made to finance capital expenditures or operations. The Company's risk exposure is related to deterioration in the value of collateral securing the loan should foreclosure become necessary. Generally, business assets used or produced in operations do not maintain their value upon foreclosure, which may require the Company to write down the value significantly to sell.

Commercial real estate consists of nonfarm, nonresidential loans secured by owner-occupied and nonowner-occupied commercial real estate as well as commercial construction loans. An owner-occupied loan relates to a borrower purchased building or space for which the repayment of principal is dependent upon cash flows from the ongoing business operations conducted by the party, or an affiliate of the party, who owns the property. Owner-occupied loans that are dependent on cash flows from operations can be adversely affected by current market conditions for their product or service. A nonowner-occupied loan is a property loan for which the repayment of principal is dependent upon rental income associated with the property or the subsequent sale of the property. Nonowner-occupied loans that are dependent upon rental income are primarily impacted by local economic conditions which dictate occupancy rates and the amount of rent charged. Commercial construction loans consist of borrowings to purchase and develop raw land into one- to four-family residential properties. Construction loans are extended to individuals as well as corporations for the construction of an individual or multiple properties and are secured by raw land and the subsequent improvements. Repayment of the loans to real estate developers is dependent upon the sale of properties to third parties in a timely fashion upon completion. Should there be delays in construction or a downturn in the market for those properties, there may be significant erosion in value which may be absorbed by the Company.

Residential real estate loans consist of loans to individuals for the purchase of one- to four-family primary residences with repayment primarily through wage or other income sources of the individual borrower. The Company's loss exposure to these loans is dependent on local market conditions for residential properties as loan amounts are

determined, in part, by the fair value of the property at origination.

Consumer loans are comprised of loans to individuals secured by automobiles, open-end home equity loans and other loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures, both secured and unsecured. These loans typically have maturities of 6 years or less with repayment dependent on individual wages and income. The risk of loss on consumer loans is elevated as the collateral securing these loans, if any, rapidly depreciate in value or may be worthless and/or difficult to locate if repossession is necessary. During the last several years, one of the most significant portions of the Company's net loan charge-offs have been from consumer loans. Nevertheless, the Company has allocated the highest percentage of its allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans to the other identified loan portfolio segments due to the larger dollar balances and inherent risk associated with such portfolios.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. Acquisition related transaction costs are expensed and included in other operational result. When a business is acquired, the Company assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. We are required to record the assets acquired, including identified intangible assets, and the liabilities assumed at their fair value. These often involve estimates based on third party valuations, such as appraisals, or internal valuations based on discounted cash flow analyses or other valuation techniques that may include estimates of attrition, inflation, asset growth rates, or other relevant factors. In addition, the determination of the useful lives over which an intangible asset will be amortized is subjective. Under FASB ASC 350 (SFAS No. 142 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets), goodwill and indefinite-lived assets recorded must be reviewed for impairment on an annual basis, as well as on an interim basis if events or changes indicate that the asset might be impaired. An impairment loss must be recognized for any excess of carrying value over fair value of the goodwill or the indefinite-lived intangible asset.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains a diversified credit portfolio, with residential real estate loans currently comprising the most significant portion. Credit risk is primarily subject to loans made to businesses and individuals in southeastern Ohio and western West Virginia. Management believes this risk to be general in nature, as there are no material concentrations of loans to any industry or consumer group. To the extent possible, the Company diversifies its loan portfolio to limit credit risk by avoiding industry concentrations.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company's goal for interest rate sensitivity management is to maintain a balance between steady net interest income growth and the risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. Interest rate risk ("IRR") is the exposure of the Company's financial condition to adverse movements in interest rates. Accepting this risk can be an important source of profitability, but excessive levels of IRR can threaten the Company's earnings and capital.

The Company evaluates IRR through the use of an earnings simulation model to analyze net interest income sensitivity to changing interest rates. The modeling process starts with a base case simulation, which assumes a static balance sheet and flat interest rates. The base case scenario is compared to rising and falling interest rate scenarios assuming a parallel shift in all interest rates. Comparisons of net interest income and net income fluctuations from the flat rate scenario illustrate the risks associated with the current balance sheet structure.

The Company's Asset/Liability Committee monitors and manages IRR within Board approved policy limits. The Company's current IRR policy limits anticipated changes in net interest income to an instantaneous increase or decrease in market interest rates over a 12 month horizon to +/- 5% for a 100 basis point rate shock, +/- 7.5% for a 200 basis point rate shock and +/- 10% for a 300 basis point rate shock. Based on the level of interest rates, management did not test interest rates down 200 or 300 basis points.

The following table presents the Company's estimated net interest income sensitivity:

Change in Interest Rates in Basis Points	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	Percentage Change in Net Interest Income	Percentage Change in Net Interest Income
+300	1.31%	2.60%
+200	1.04%	1.92%
+100	0.61%	1.06%

-100

(1.66%)

(2.06%)

40

The estimated percentage change in net interest income due to a change in interest rates was within the policy guidelines established by the Board. With the historical low interest rate environment, management generally has been focused on limiting the duration of assets, while trying to extend the duration of our funding sources to the extent customer preferences will permit the Company to do so. At June 30, 2018, the interest rate risk profile reflects an asset sensitive position, which produces higher net interest income due to an increase in interest rates. In a declining rate environment, net interest income is impacted by the interest rate on many deposit accounts not being able to adjust downward. With interest rates so low, deposit accounts are perceived to be at or near an interest rate floor, specifically non-maturity type deposits, such as savings, money market and NOW accounts. As a result, net interest income decreases in a declining interest rate environment. Overall, management is comfortable with the current interest rate risk profile which reflects minimal exposure to interest rate changes.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

With the participation of the Chief Executive Officer (the principal executive officer) and the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (the principal financial officer) of Ohio Valley, Ohio Valley's management has evaluated the effectiveness of Ohio Valley's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the quarterly period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10 Q. Based on that evaluation, Ohio Valley's Chief Executive Officer and Vice President and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that Ohio Valley's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the quarterly period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10 Q to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Ohio Valley in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Ohio Valley in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to Ohio Valley's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in Ohio Valley's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during Ohio Valley's fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2018, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Ohio Valley's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Not applicable.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The expected discontinuance of the Bank's tax refund services under a contract with a third-party tax refund product provider may have an adverse effect on our net income and liquidity.

Through our relationship with a single tax refund product provider, the Bank offers products to facilitate the payment of tax refunds for customers who electronically file their tax returns. Under this program, the taxpayer may receive an electronic refund check or electronic refund deposit ("ERC/ERD"). In return, the Bank charges a fee for the service.

For the 2018 tax season, the Company recorded ERC/ERD fee income of \$1,533. In addition, the Bank recorded interest income of \$803 on the temporary maintenance of tax refunds in the Bank's Federal Reserve Bank clearing account pending disbursement of the refunds.

The Bank has been informed by the third-party tax refund product provider that it intends to cease utilizing the services of the Bank by the end of 2018. The termination of this relationship, unless replaced, will adversely affect the Company's liquidity and net income.

A new Ohio law applicable to certain non-bank lenders may result in a reduction of income from Loan Central's operations, thus reducing the Company's net income.

The Company also believes that it may experience a reduction in interest income as a result of a new state law, signed into law on July 30, 2018, which places numerous restrictions on short-term and small loans extended by certain non-bank lenders in Ohio. The new law, which will not be effective until 90 days after it was signed into law, and which will not apply to loans made before 180 days after the effective date, will apply to much of the lending of Loan Central. The Company is still attempting to determine the effect of the law on Loan Central and the Company, including the loans that would no longer be offered, increased expenses of loans offered, and whether Loan Central might qualify for an exemption from the law, possibly after a potential amendment to the law or by making Loan Central a subsidiary of the Bank.

In addition to the risk factors described above, you should carefully consider the risk factors disclosed in Part I, Item 1.A. "Risk Factors" in Ohio Valley's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These risk factors could materially affect the Company's business, financial condition or future results. The risk factors described in the Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company or that management currently deems to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and/or operating results. Moreover, the Company undertakes no obligation and disclaims any intention to publish revised information or updates to forward looking statements contained in such risk factors or in any other statement made at any time by any director, officer, employee or other representative of the Company unless and until any such revisions or updates are expressly required to be disclosed by applicable securities laws or regulations.

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

Ohio Valley did not sell any unregistered equity securities during the three months ended June 30, 2018.

Ohio Valley did not purchase any of its shares during the three months ended June 30, 2018.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
2(a)	<u>Agreement and Plan of Merger between Ohio Valley Banc Corp. and Milton Bancorp, Inc. dated January 7, 2016: Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Ohio Valley's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2016 (SEC File No. 0-20914).</u>
2(b)	<u>Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Merger by and between Ohio Valley Banc Corp. and Milton Bancorp, Inc., dated April 20, 2016: Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Ohio Valley's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 21, 2016 (SEC File No. 0-20914).</u>
3(a)	<u>Amended Articles of Incorporation of Ohio Valley (reflects amendments through April 7, 1999) [for SEC reporting compliance only - - not filed with the Ohio Secretary of State]. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to Ohio Valley's Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 (SEC File No. 0-20914).</u>
3(b)	<u>Code of Regulations of Ohio Valley (as amended by the shareholders on May 12, 2010): Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(b) to Ohio Valley's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010 (SEC File No. 0-20914).</u>
4	<u>Agreement to furnish instruments and agreements defining rights of holders of long-term debt: Filed herewith.</u>
31.1	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer): Filed herewith.</u>
31.2	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer): Filed herewith.</u>
32	<u>Section 1350 Certifications (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer): Filed herewith.</u>
101.INS #	XBRL Instance Document: Filed herewith. #
101.SCH #	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema: Filed herewith. #
101.CAL #	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase: Filed herewith. #
101.DEF #	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase: Filed herewith. #
101.LAB #	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase: Filed herewith. #
101.PRE #	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase: Filed herewith. #

Attached as Exhibit 101 are the following documents formatted in XBRL (eXtensive Business Reporting Language): (i) Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets; (ii) Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income; (iii) Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income; (iv) Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity; (v) Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and (vi) Notes to the 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.

OHIO VALLEY BANC CORP.

Date: August 9, 2018 By: /s/Thomas E. Wiseman
Thomas E. Wiseman
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 9, 2018 By: /s/Scott W. Shockey
Scott W. Shockey
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer