

TURNER WILLIAM H
Form 4
July 18, 2007

FORM 4

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number: 3235-0287
Expires: January 31, 2005
Estimated average burden hours per response... 0.5

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
TURNER WILLIAM H

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORP
[NJR]

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer
(Check all applicable)

(Last) (First) (Middle)

3. Date of Earliest Transaction
(Month/Day/Year)
07/17/2007

Director 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) Other (specify below)

C/O NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION, 1415 WYCKOFF ROAD

(Street)

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

WALL, NJ 07719

(City) (State) (Zip)

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
				(A) or (D)	Price		
				Code	V	Amount	

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474
(9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned (e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

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1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Price or Value of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)
Phantom Stock Units	<u>(1)</u>	07/17/2007		A	35.047	<u>(2)</u> <u>(2)</u>	Common Stock	35.047 \$ 5

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
TURNER WILLIAM H C/O NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION 1415 WYCKOFF ROAD WALL, NJ 07719	X			

Signatures

Rhonda M. Figueroa - Attorney-In-Fact (POA on File) 07/18/2007

__Signature of Reporting Person Date

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, *see* Instruction 4(b)(v).
- ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).
- (1) Each Phantom Stock Unit is the economic equivalent of one (1) share of New Jersey Resources Corporation (NJR) Common Stock.
- (2) The Phantom Stock Units represent director fees that are deferred pursuant to NJR's Directors Deferred Compensation Plan and are to be paid in 4 equal annual payments in NJR Common Stock beginning January 2012.
- (3) Total includes an accrual of 56,416 shares of NJR Common Stock for reinvested dividends.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, *see* Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. Times, serif; WIDTH: 1%; VERTICAL-ALIGN: bottom; BORDER-BOTTOM: #000000 3px double; BACKGROUND-COLOR: #ffffff"> \$(5,992,008) \$66,231,344

BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2012

\$3,760,557 \$14,661,664 \$46,855,865 \$3,697,363 \$(4,805,244) \$64,170,205

Net income

3,560,880 3,560,880

Other comprehensive loss

(3,953,909) (3,953,909)

Dividends declared (\$0.15 per share)

(517,027) (517,027)

746 shares issued from treasury in connection with the Corporation's Employee Stock Purchase Plan

2,197 11,407 13,604

BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

\$3,760,557 \$14,663,861 \$49,899,718 \$(256,546) \$(4,793,837) \$63,273,753

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$3,597,967	\$6,998,487
Cash flows used by investing activities:		
Proceeds from calls or maturities of securities	21,441,992	29,756,692
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	9,121,367	8,821,116
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(22,734,203)	(59,881,334)
Net (increase) decrease in loans	(9,905,335)	2,915,692
Proceeds from sale of FHLB stock	749,600	-
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	-	694,272
Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposit	249,000	-
Expenditures for premises and equipment	(171,477)	(220,320)
Net cash used by investing activities	(1,249,056)	(17,913,882)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net change in deposits	39,527,284	(10,390,700)
Long-term borrowings, net of repayments	(4,600,552)	(456,695)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	12,443	13,604
Repurchase of common stock	(1,136,430)	-
Cash dividends paid	(923,999)	(517,027)
Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities	32,878,746	(11,350,818)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	35,227,657	(22,266,213)
Cash and cash equivalents:		
At beginning of period	22,407,458	49,911,807
At end of period	\$57,635,115	\$27,645,594
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$2,029,879	\$2,439,997
Income taxes	\$460,000	\$210,000
Non-cash investing activities		
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	\$3,041,183	\$(5,990,770)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2014

NOTE 1 – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements of United Bancshares, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Corporation”) have been prepared without audit and in the opinion of management reflect all adjustments (which include normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly such information for the periods and dates indicated. Since the unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q, they do not contain all information and footnotes typically included in financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Operating results for the quarter and nine month period ended September 30, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2014. The balance sheet as of December 31, 2013 is derived from completed audited consolidated financial statements with footnotes, which are included in the Corporation’s Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Union Bank Company (the “Bank”). The Bank has formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, UBC Investments, Inc. (“UBC”), to hold and manage its securities portfolio. The operations of UBC are located in Wilmington, Delaware. The Bank has also formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, UBC Property, Inc., to hold and manage certain property. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation conform to generally accepted practices within the banking industry. The Corporation considers all of its principal activities to be banking related.

NOTE 2 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, Income Taxes, Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. The FASB issued ASU 2013-11 to eliminate the diversity in the presentation of unrecognized tax benefits in those instances. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The Corporation has determined the provisions for ASU 2013-11 did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Explanation of Responses:

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-04, Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors. The FASB issued ASU 2014-04 to reduce diversity by clarifying when an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, that is, when a creditor should be considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan such that the loan receivable should be derecognized and the real property recognized. The amendments in this update are effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. The Corporation has determined the provisions for ASU 2014-04 will not have a material impact on future financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-11, Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures, amending ASC topic 860. The FASB issued ASU 2014-11 to change the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions and linked repurchase financials to secured borrowing accounting, which is consistent with the accounting for other repurchase agreements. The amendments also require two new disclosures. The first disclosure requires an entity to disclose information on transfers accounted for as sales in transactions that are economically similar to repurchase agreements. The second disclosure provides increased transparency about the types of collateral pledged in repurchase agreements and similar transactions accounted for as secured borrowings. The amendments in this update are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2014, and the Corporation has not yet determined the financial statement impact.

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****September 30, 2014**

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-14, Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors. The FASB issued ASU 2014-14 to reduce the diversity of how creditors classify government-guaranteed mortgage loans, including FHA or VA guaranteed loans, upon foreclosure. The amendments in this update require that a mortgage loan be derecognized and that a separate other receivable be recognized upon foreclosure if the following conditions are met: 1) The loan has a government guarantee that is not separable from the loan before foreclosure.; 2) At the time of foreclosure, the creditor has the intent to convey the real estate property to the guarantor and make a claim on the guarantee, and the creditor has the ability to recover under that claim.; and 3) At the time of foreclosure, any amount of the claim that is determined on the basis of the fair value of the real estate is fixed. The amendments in this update are effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. The Corporation has determined the provisions for ASU 2014-04 will not have a material impact on future financial statements.

NOTE 3 - SECURITIES

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale securities as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Amortized	Fair	Amortized	Fair
	cost	value	cost	value
U.S. Government and agencies	\$9,639	\$9,507	\$12,637	\$12,333
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	55,551	57,031	66,585	66,540
Mortgage-backed	124,974	124,612	119,164	117,472
Other	1,002	999	752	735
Total	\$191,166	\$192,149	\$199,138	\$197,080

Explanation of Responses:

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A summary of gross unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Gross	Gross	Gross	Gross
	unrealized		unrealized	
	gains	losses	gains	losses
U.S. Government and agencies	\$-	\$ 132	\$-	\$ 304
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,717	237	1,113	1,158
Mortgage-backed	1,270	1,632	1,165	2,857
Other	-	3	-	17
Total	\$2,987	\$ 2,004	\$2,278	\$ 4,336

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****September 30, 2014****NOTE 4 – LOANS**

The following tables present the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the periods ending September 30, 2014 and 2013:

	Commercial	Commercial and multi-family real estate	Residential real estate	Consumer	Total
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 305,434	\$ 3,346,286	\$ 344,803	\$ 17,868	\$4,014,391
Provision charged to expenses	135,602	(74,852)	44,356	9,894	115,000
Losses charged off	-	(96,610)	(53,764)	(17,401)	(167,775)
Recoveries	8,188	30,598	8,426	9,025	56,237
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 449,224	\$ 3,205,422	\$ 343,821	\$ 19,386	\$4,017,853

	Commercial	Commercial and multi-family real estate	Residential real estate	Consumer	Total
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 1,027,837	\$ 5,240,175	\$ 602,291	\$ 47,302	\$6,917,605
Provision (credit) charged to expenses	(218,322)	132,417	(181,472)	(32,623)	(300,000)
Losses charged off	(201,297)	(2,207,937)	(3,896)	(12,868)	(2,425,998)
Recoveries	12,187	521,057	10,709	14,976	558,929
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 620,405	\$ 3,685,712	\$ 427,632	\$ 16,787	\$4,750,536

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****September 30, 2014**

The following tables present the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method for the periods ending September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

September 30, 2014	Commercial	Commercial		Consumer	Total
		and multi-family real estate	Residential real estate		
Allowance for loan losses:					
Attributable to loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 145,406	\$ 714,116	\$-	\$-	\$ 859,522
Collectively evaluated for impairment	303,818	2,491,306	343,821	19,386	3,158,331
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 449,224	\$ 3,205,422	\$ 343,821	\$ 19,386	\$ 4,017,853
Loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 621,210	\$ 4,237,987	\$ 79,337	\$-	\$ 4,938,534
Collectively evaluated for impairment	55,531,745	181,765,193	59,306,056	3,795,338	300,398,332
Total ending loans balance	\$ 56,152,955	\$ 186,003,180	\$ 59,385,393	\$ 3,795,338	\$ 305,336,866

December 31, 2013	Commercial	Commercial		Consumer	Total
		and multi-family real estate	Residential real estate		
Allowance for loan losses:					

Explanation of Responses:

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Attributable to loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$-	\$179,016	\$-	\$-	\$179,016
Collectively evaluated for impairment	305,434	3,167,270	344,803	17,868	3,835,375
Total allowance for loan losses	\$305,434	\$3,346,286	\$344,803	\$17,868	\$4,014,391
Loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$401,028	\$2,316,969	\$81,437	\$-	\$2,799,434
Collectively evaluated for impairment	50,904,208	181,529,447	56,146,111	3,933,869	292,513,635
Total ending loans balance	\$51,305,236	\$183,846,416	\$56,227,548	\$3,933,869	\$295,313,069

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****September 30, 2014**

Impaired loans were as follows as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Loans with no allowance for loan losses allocated	\$1,961,578	\$2,064,203
Loans with allowance for loan losses allocated	2,976,956	735,231
Total impaired loans	\$4,938,534	\$2,799,434
Amount of the allowance allocated to impaired loans	\$859,522	\$179,016

The average recorded investment in impaired loans for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 was approximately \$3.9 million and \$10.1 million, respectively. There was approximately \$183,000 and \$150,000 in interest income recognized by the Corporation on impaired loans on an accrual or cash basis for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The following table presents loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

September 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
Recorded	Allowance	Recorded	Allowance
investment	for	investment	for
	loan		loan
	losses		losses

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		allocated		allocated
With no related allowance recorded:				
Agriculture	\$301,028	\$ -	\$401,028	\$ -
Commercial and multi-family real estate	1,007,177	-	1,007,702	-
Agricultural real estate	649,036	-	649,036	-
Residential real estate	4,337	-	6,437	-
With an allowance recorded:				
Commercial	320,182	145,406	-	-
Commercial and multi-family real estate	2,581,774	708,058	660,231	165,300
Residential real estate	75,000	6,058	75,000	13,716
Total	\$4,938,534	\$ 859,522	\$2,799,434	\$ 179,016

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United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****September 30, 2014**

The following tables present the recorded investment in nonaccrual loans, loans past due over 90 days still on accrual and troubled debt restructurings by class of loans as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

September 30, 2014	Nonaccrual	Loans past due over 90 days still accruing	Troubled Debt Restructurings
Commercial	\$ 320,182	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial real estate	2,806,989	-	1,967,898
Agriculture	301,028	-	-
Agricultural real estate	864,112	-	-
Consumer	21,242	219	-
Residential real estate	1,407,944	144,818	153,840
Total	\$ 5,721,497	\$ 145,037	\$ 2,121,738

December 31, 2013	Nonaccrual	Loans past due over 90 days still accruing	Troubled Debt Restructurings
Commercial	\$ 294,475	\$ -	\$ 294,475
Commercial real estate	2,966,751	-	43,508
Agriculture	401,028	-	-
Agricultural real estate	915,992	-	-
Consumer	7,551	3,112	-
Residential real estate	1,925,627	33,758	157,715
Total	\$ 6,511,424	\$ 36,870	\$ 495,698

Explanation of Responses:

The nonaccrual balances in the table above include troubled debt restructurings that have been classified as nonaccrual.

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of September 30, 2014 by class of loans:

	30 – 59	60 – 89	90 days	Total	Loans	
	days	days	or greater	past due	not	Total
	past due	past due	past due		past due	
Commercial	\$35,744	\$-	\$119,379	\$155,123	\$43,098,290	\$43,253,413
Commercial real estate	987,931	2,229,532	2,042,504	5,259,967	156,123,411	161,383,378
Agriculture	-	15,942	301,028	316,970	12,582,573	12,899,543
Agricultural real estate	107,802	-	781,395	889,197	23,730,604	24,619,801
Consumer	4,443	40,138	2,387	46,968	3,748,370	3,795,338
Residential real estate	1,838,209	505,547	518,005	2,861,761	56,523,632	59,385,393
Total	\$2,974,129	\$2,791,159	\$3,764,698	\$9,529,986	\$295,806,880	\$305,336,866

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****September 30, 2014**

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of December 31, 2013 by class of loans:

	30 – 59 days past due	60 – 89 days past due	90 days or greater past due	Total past due	Loans not past due	Total
Commercial	\$149,250	\$4,021	\$-	\$153,271	\$37,952,459	\$38,105,730
Commercial real estate	223,934	115,269	2,465,193	2,804,396	155,898,123	158,702,519
Agriculture	-	-	401,028	401,028	12,798,477	13,199,505
Agricultural real estate	508,125	-	805,868	1,313,993	23,829,905	25,143,898
Consumer	68,583	24,514	10,663	103,760	3,830,109	3,933,869
Residential real estate	1,420,956	930,154	479,098	2,830,208	53,397,340	56,227,548
Total	\$2,370,848	\$1,073,958	\$4,161,850	\$7,606,656	\$287,706,413	\$295,313,069

Credit Quality Indicators:

The Corporation 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. The Corporation analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to the credit risk. This analysis generally includes loans with an outstanding balance greater than \$250,000 and non-homogenous loans, such as commercial and commercial real estate loans. This analysis is performed on a quarterly basis. The Corporation uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Special Mention: Loans which possess some credit deficiency or potential weakness which deserve close attention, but which do not yet warrant substandard classification. Such loans pose unwarranted financial risk that, if not corrected, could weaken the loan and increase risk in the future. The key distinctions of a Special Mention classification are that (1) it is indicative of an unwarranted level of risk, and (2) weaknesses are considered "potential", versus "defined", impairments to the primary source of loan repayment.

Explanation of Responses:

Substandard: These loans are inadequately protected by the current sound net worth and paying ability of the borrower. Loans of this type will generally display negative financial trends such as poor or negative net worth, earnings or cash flow. These loans may also have historic and/or severe delinquency problems, and bank management may depend on secondary repayment sources to liquidate these loans. The Corporation could sustain some degree of loss in these loans if the weaknesses remain uncorrected.

Doubtful: Loans in this category display a high degree of loss, although the amount of actual loss at the time of classification is undeterminable. This should be a temporary category until such time that actual loss can be identified, or improvements made to reduce the seriousness of the classification.

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****September 30, 2014**

Loans not meeting the previous criteria that are analyzed individually as part of the above described process are considered to be pass rated loans. Loans listed as not rated are generally either less than \$250,000 or are included in groups of homogenous loans. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

September 30, 2014	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not rated
Commercial	\$54,455,599	\$1,076,146	\$ -	\$621,210	\$-
Commercial and multi-family real estate	169,521,571	9,191,854	6,640,719	649,036	-
Residential 1 – 4 family	-	-	75,000	4,337	59,306,056
Consumer	-	-	-	-	3,795,338
Total	\$223,977,170	\$10,268,000	\$6,715,719	\$1,274,583	\$63,101,394

December 31, 2013	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not rated
Commercial	\$49,943,919	\$960,289	\$ -	\$401,028	\$-
Commercial and multi-family real estate	169,094,312	5,755,107	8,347,961	649,036	-
Residential 1 – 4 family	-	-	75,000	6,437	56,146,111
Consumer	-	-	8,744	-	3,925,125
Total	\$219,038,231	\$6,715,396	\$8,431,705	\$1,056,501	\$60,071,236

The Corporation considers the performance of the loan portfolio and its impact on the allowance for loan losses. For residential 1 – 4 family and consumer loan classes, the Corporation also 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 in non-impaired residential 1 – 4 family and consumer loans based on payment activity as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

September 30, 2014**December 31, 2013**

Explanation of Responses:

	Residential 1 – 4 family	Consumer	Residential 1 – 4 family	Consumer
Performing	\$57,757,631	\$3,773,878	\$54,501,907	\$3,914,625
Nonperforming	1,548,425	21,460	1,644,204	10,500
Total	\$59,306,056	\$3,795,338	\$56,146,111	\$3,925,125

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****September 30, 2014**

Modifications:

The Corporation's loan portfolio also includes certain loans that have been modified in a Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR), where economic concessions have been granted to borrowers who have experienced or are expected to experience financial difficulties. These concessions typically result from the Corporation's loss mitigation activities and could include reductions in the interest rate, payment extensions, forgiveness of principal, forbearance or other actions. All TDRs are also classified as impaired loans.

When the Corporation modifies a loan, management evaluates any possible concession based on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the contractual interest rate of the original loan agreement, except with the sole (remaining) source of repayment for the loan in the operation or liquidation of the collateral. In these cases, management uses the current fair value of the collateral, less selling costs, instead of discounted cash flows. If management determines that the value of the modified loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (net of previous charge-offs, deferred loan fees or costs and unamortized premium or discount), an impairment is recognized through a specific reserve in the allowance or a direct write down of the loan balance if collection is not expected.

The following table includes the recorded investment and number of modifications for TDR loans during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014.

	Number of	Recorded	Allowance
	modifications	investment	for loan
			losses
			allocated
Troubled Debt Restructurings:			
Commercial Real Estate	1	\$ 1,967,898	\$ 606,501

The concession granted in the above TDR was a temporary modification of the original term to interest only payments. The recorded investment in the loan did not change as a result of the modification. There are not any troubled debt restructurings for which there was a payment default in the current reporting period.

NOTE 5 – JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEFERRABLE INTEREST DEBENTURES

The Corporation has formed and invested \$300,000 in a business trust, United (OH) Statutory Trust (“United Trust”) which is not consolidated by the Corporation. United Trust issued \$10,000,000 of trust preferred securities, which are guaranteed by the Corporation, and are subject to mandatory redemption upon payment of the debentures. United Trust used the proceeds from the issuance of the trust preferred securities, as well as the Corporation’s capital investment, to purchase \$10,300,000 of junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures issued by the Corporation. The debentures have a stated maturity date of March 26, 2033. As of March 26, 2008, and quarterly thereafter, the debentures may be shortened at the Corporation’s option. Interest is payable quarterly at a floating rate adjustable quarterly and equal to 315 basis points over the 3-month LIBOR amounting to 3.39% at September 30, 2014 and 3.40% at September 30, 2013. The Corporation has the right, subject to events in default, to defer payments of interest on the debentures by extending the interest payment period for a period not exceeding 20 consecutive quarterly periods. Interest expense on the debentures approximated \$257,000 and \$267,000 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and is included in interest expense-other borrowings in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Each issue of the trust preferred securities carries an interest rate identical to that of the related debenture. The securities have been structured to qualify as Tier I capital for regulatory purposes and the dividends paid on such are tax deductible. However, under Federal Reserve Board guidelines, the securities cannot be used to constitute more than 25% of the Corporation’s core Tier I capital inclusive of these securities.

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2014

NOTE 6 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

ASC 820-10 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The price in the principal (or most advantageous) market used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability shall not be adjusted for transaction costs. An orderly transaction is a transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period prior to the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets and liabilities; it is not a forced transaction. Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal market that are independent, knowledgeable, and both able and willing to transact.

ASC 820-10 requires the use of valuation techniques that are consistent with the market approach, the income approach, and/or the cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets and liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts, such as cash flows or earnings, to a single present amount on a discounted basis. The cost approach is based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost). Valuation techniques should be consistently applied. Inputs to valuation techniques refer to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. In that regard, ASC 820-10 establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Corporation has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability for which there is little, if any, market activity at the measurement date. Unobservable inputs reflect the Corporation's own assumptions about what market participants would use to price the asset or liability. The inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the Corporation's own financial data such as internally developed pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, as well as instruments for which the fair value determination requires significant management judgment.

Financial assets (there were no financial liabilities) measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 include available-for-sale securities, which are all valued using Level 2 inputs, and mortgage servicing rights, amounting to \$1,304,020 at September 30, 2014 and \$1,398,396 at December 31, 2013, which are valued using Level 3 inputs. Financial assets (there were no financial liabilities) measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 include other real estate owned, as well as impaired loans approximating \$4,079,000 at September 30, 2014 and \$2,620,000 at December 31, 2013 all of which are valued using Level 3 inputs.

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****September 30, 2014**

There were no financial instruments measured at fair value that moved to a lower level in the fair value hierarchy during the periods presented due to the lack of observable quotes in inactive markets for those instruments at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

The table below presents a reconciliation and income statement classification of gains and losses for mortgage servicing rights, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 and year ended December 31, 2013:

	September 30,	December 31,
	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$1,398,396	\$930,760
Gains or losses, including realized and unrealized:		
Disposals – amortization based on loan payments and payoffs	(126,187)	(160,873)
Purchases, issuances, and settlements	109,201	312,751
Other changes in fair value	(77,390)	315,758
Balance at end of period	\$1,304,020	\$1,398,396

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, follows.

In general, fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If such quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon models that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments may include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality, the Corporation's creditworthiness, among other things, as well as unobservable parameters. Any such valuation adjustments are applied consistently over time. The Corporation's valuation methodologies may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. While management believes the Corporation's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to

determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Securities Available-for-Sale

Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 securities would typically include government bonds and exchange traded equities. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flows. Examples of such instruments, which would generally be classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, include corporate and municipal bonds, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, securities are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. The Corporation did not have any securities classified as Level 1 or Level 3 at September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013. There were no gains or losses relating to securities available-for-sale included in earnings before income taxes that were attributable to changes in fair values of securities held at September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2014

Impaired Loans

The Corporation does not record impaired loans at fair value on a recurring basis. However, periodically, a loan is considered impaired and is reported at the fair value of the underlying collateral less estimated cost to sell, if repayment is expected solely from collateral. Collateral values are estimated using Level 2 inputs, including recent appraisals and Level 3 inputs based on customized discounting criteria such as additional appraisal adjustments to consider deterioration of value subsequent to appraisal date and estimated cost to sell. Additional appraisal adjustments range between 15% and 70% of appraised value, and estimated selling cost ranges between 10% and 20% of the adjusted appraised value. Due to the significance of the Level 3 inputs, impaired loans fair values have been classified as Level 3.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

The Corporation records mortgage servicing rights at estimated fair value based on a discounted cash flow model which includes discount rates between -0.11% and 1.14%, in addition to prepayment, internal rate of return, servicing costs, inflation rate of servicing costs and earnings rate assumptions that are considered to be unobservable inputs. Due to the significance of the Level 3 inputs, mortgage servicing rights have been classified as Level 3.

Other Real Estate Owned

The Corporation values other real estate owned at the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral less appraisal adjustments between 10% and 20% of appraised value, and expected selling costs between 10% and 20% of adjusted appraised value. Such values are estimated primarily using appraisals and reflect a market value approach. Due to the significance of the Level 3 inputs, other real estate owned has been classified as Level 3. In accordance with the provisions of ASC 360-10, other real estate owned was written down to its estimated fair value of \$484,000, resulting in impairment charges of \$184,000, which are included in non-interest expenses for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014.

Certain other financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis; that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances, for example, when there is evidence of impairment. Financial assets and financial liabilities, excluding impaired loans and other real estate owned, measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis were not significant at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****September 30, 2014****NOTE 7 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of recognized financial instruments at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30, 2014		December 31, 2013		Input Level
	Carrying amount	Estimated value	Carrying amount	Estimated value	
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$57,635	\$57,635	\$22,407	\$22,407	1
Securities, including Federal Home Loan Bank stock	196,293	196,293	201,974	201,974	2
Certificates of deposit	2,490	2,490	2,739	2,739	
Loans held for sale	247	247	424	424	3
Net loans	301,319	301,270	291,299	292,257	3
Mortgage servicing rights	1,304	1,304	1,398	1,398	3
	\$559,288	\$559,239	\$520,241	\$521,199	
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Deposits					
Maturity	\$155,671	\$155,151	\$172,349	\$172,956	3
Non-maturity	351,856	351,856	295,651	295,651	1
Other borrowings	7,500	8,092	12,101	13,036	3
Junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures	10,300	10,285	10,300	10,294	3
	\$525,327	\$525,384	\$490,401	\$491,937	

The above summary does not include accrued interest receivable or cash surrender value of life insurance which are also considered financial instruments. The estimated fair value of such items is considered to be their carrying amounts.

There are also unrecognized financial instruments at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 which relate to commitments to extend credit and letters of credit. The contract amount of such financial instruments approximated

Explanation of Responses:

\$86,118,000 at September 30, 2014 and \$76,322,000 at December 31, 2013. Such amounts are also considered to be the estimated fair values.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments shown above:

Cash and cash equivalents:

Fair value is determined to be the carrying amount for these items (which include cash on hand, due from banks, and federal funds sold) because they represent cash or mature in 90 days or less, and do not represent unanticipated credit concerns.

Securities:

The fair value of securities is determined based on quoted market prices of the individual securities; if not available, estimated fair value is obtained by comparison to other known securities with similar risk and maturity characteristics. Such value does not consider possible tax ramifications or estimated transaction costs.

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2014

Loans:

Fair value for loans was estimated for portfolios of loans with similar financial characteristics. For adjustable rate loans, which re-price at least annually and generally possess low risk characteristics, the carrying amount is believed to be a reasonable estimate of fair value. For fixed rate loans, the fair value is estimated based on a discounted cash flow analysis, considering weighted average rates and terms of the portfolio, adjusted for credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loans. Fair value for nonperforming loans is based on recent appraisals or estimated discounted cash flows.

Mortgage servicing rights:

The fair value for mortgage servicing rights is determined based on an analysis of the portfolio by an independent third party.

Deposit liabilities:

The fair value of core deposits, including demand deposits, savings accounts, and certain money market deposits, is the amount payable on demand. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is estimated using the rates offered at quarter end for deposits of similar remaining maturities. The estimated fair value does not include the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by the deposit liabilities compared to the cost of borrowing funds in the marketplace.

Other borrowings and junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures:

Explanation of Responses:

The fair value of other borrowings (consisting of Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and customer repurchase agreements), and junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures are determined using the net present value of discounted cash flows based on current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements, and are obtained from an independent third party.

Other financial instruments:

The fair value of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit is determined to be the contract amount, since these financial instruments generally represent commitments at existing rates. The fair value of other borrowings is determined based on a discounted cash flow analysis using current interest rates. The fair value of other liabilities is generally considered to be carrying value except for the deferred compensation agreement. The fair value of the contract is determined based on a discounted cash flow analysis using a current interest rate for a similar instrument.

The fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the entire holdings of a particular financial instrument over the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Since no ready market exists for a significant portion of the financial instruments, fair value estimates are largely based on judgments after considering such factors as future expected credit losses, 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 these estimates.

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2014

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management evaluated subsequent events through the date the consolidated financial statements were issued. Events or transactions occurring after September 30, 2014 but prior to when the consolidated financial statements were issued, that provided additional evidence about conditions that existed at September 30, 2014 have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2014. Events or transactions that provided evidence about conditions that did not exist at September 30, 2014 but arose before the financial statements were issued have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2014.

On July 1, 2014, the Corporation, Ohio State Bancshares, Inc. (“OSB”) and Rbancshares, Inc. (“Rbancshares”) entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) pursuant to which United will purchase from OSB all of the issued and outstanding shares of The Ohio State Bank (“Ohio State Bank”), an Ohio banking corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of OSB. Rbancshares is a majority shareholder of OSB. Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, United will acquire Ohio State Bank for consideration that includes the assumption of OSB’s \$3.0 million Trust Preferred Stock plus unpaid accrued interest thereon, repayment of approximately \$550,000 of senior debt as well as a cash payment equal to approximately 50% of Ohio State Bank’s tangible capital at closing, after certain adjustments. Immediately following the acquisition, Ohio State Bank will merge with and into The Union Bank Company and its offices will become branches of The Union Bank Company. The transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2014, pending the satisfaction of various closing conditions, including the receipt of all necessary bank regulatory approvals, the accuracy of the representations and warranties of each party (subject to certain exceptions), the performance in all material respects by each party of its obligations under the Purchase Agreement, and other conditions customary for transactions of this type.

On October 21, 2014, United Bancshares, Inc.’s Board of Directors approved a cash dividend of \$0.08 per common share payable December 16, 2014 to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 28, 2014.

ITEM 2**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following data should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis that follows:

	As of or for the Three Months Ended		As of or for the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2014	2013	September 30, 2014	2013
SIGNIFICANT RATIOS (Unaudited)				
Net income to:				
Average assets (a)	0.70 %	0.80 %	0.75 %	0.85 %
Average shareholders' equity (a)	6.26 %	7.12 %	6.75 %	7.49 %
Net interest margin (a)	3.18 %	3.16 %	3.31 %	3.30 %
Efficiency ratio (b)	72.41 %	74.28 %	70.20 %	69.49 %
Average shareholders' equity to average assets	11.17 %	11.28 %	11.17 %	11.29 %
Loans to deposits (end of period)	60.21 %	65.06 %	60.21 %	65.06 %
Allowance for loan losses to loans (end of period)	1.32 %	1.59 %	1.32 %	1.59 %
 Book value per share	 \$19.67	 \$18.36	 \$19.67	 \$18.36

Net income to average assets, net income to average shareholders' equity and net interest margin are presented on (a) an annualized basis. Net interest margin is calculated using fully-tax equivalent net interest income as a percentage of average interest earning assets.

(b) Efficiency ratio is a ratio of non-interest expense as a percentage of fully tax equivalent net interest income plus non-interest income.

Explanation of Responses:

Introduction

United Bancshares, Inc. (the “Corporation”), an Ohio corporation, is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and is subject to regulation by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve Board”). The Corporation was incorporated and organized in 1985. The executive offices of the Corporation are located at 100 S. High Street, Columbus Grove, Ohio 45830. The Corporation is a one-bank holding company, as that term is defined by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Union Bank Company (the “Bank”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation, is engaged in the business of commercial banking. The Bank is an Ohio state-chartered bank, which serves Allen, Hancock, Putnam, Sandusky, Van Wert and Wood counties in Ohio, with office locations in Bowling Green, Columbus Grove, Delphos, Findlay, Gibsonburg, Kalida, Leipsic, Lima, Ottawa, and Pemberville, Ohio.

The Bank offers a full range of commercial banking services, including checking accounts, savings and money market accounts, time certificates of deposit, automatic teller machines, commercial, consumer, agricultural, residential mortgage and home equity loans, credit card services, safe deposit box rentals, and other personalized banking services. The Bank has formed UBC Investments, Inc. (“UBC”) to hold and manage its securities portfolio. The operations of UBC are located in Wilmington, Delaware. The Bank has also formed UBC Property, Inc. to hold and manage certain other real estate owned.

On July 1, 2014, the Corporation, Ohio State Bancshares, Inc. (“OSB”) and Rbancshares, Inc. (“Rbancshares”) entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) pursuant to which United will purchase from OSB all of the issued and outstanding shares of The Ohio State Bank (“Ohio State Bank”), an Ohio banking corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of OSB. Rbancshares is a majority shareholder of OSB. Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, United will acquire Ohio State Bank for consideration that includes the assumption of OSB’s \$3.0 million Trust Preferred Stock plus unpaid accrued interest thereon, repayment of approximately \$550,000 of senior debt as well as a cash payment equal to approximately 50% of Ohio State Bank’s tangible capital at closing, after certain adjustments. Immediately following the acquisition, Ohio State Bank will merge with and into The Union Bank Company and its offices will become branches of The Union Bank Company. The transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2014, pending the satisfaction of various closing conditions, including the receipt of all necessary bank regulatory approvals, the accuracy of the representations and warranties of each party (subject to certain exceptions), the performance in all material respects by each party of its obligations under the Purchase Agreement, and other conditions customary for transactions of this type.

When or if used in the Corporation’s Securities and Exchange Commission filings or other public or shareholder communications, or in oral statements made with the approval of an authorized executive officer, the words or phrases: “anticipate,” “would be,” “will allow,” “intends to,” “will likely result,” “are expected to,” “will continue,” “is anticipated,” “is projected,” or similar expressions are intended to identify “forward looking statements” within the meaning

of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any such statements are subject to the risks and uncertainties that include but are not limited to: changes in economic conditions in the Corporation's market area, changes in policies by regulatory agencies, fluctuations in interest rates, demand for loans in the Corporation's market area, and competition. All or some of these factors could cause actual results to differ materially from historical earnings and those presently anticipated or projected.

The Corporation cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward looking statements, which speak only as of the date made, and advises readers that various factors, including regional and national economic conditions, substantial changes in the levels of market interest rates, credit and other risks associated with lending and investing activities, and competitive and regulatory factors could affect the Corporation's financial performance and could cause the Corporation's actual results for future periods to differ materially from those anticipated or projected. The Corporation does not undertake, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to update any forward looking statements to reflect occurrences or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

The Corporation is registered as a Securities Exchange Act of 1934 reporting company.

The following discussion and analysis of the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation is presented to provide insight into management's assessment of the financial results.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview of the Income Statement

For the quarter ended September 30, 2014, the Corporation reported net income of \$1,038,000, or \$0.31 basic earnings per share. This compares to third quarter 2013 net income of \$1,116,000, or \$0.32 basic earnings per share. The decrease in operating results for the third quarter of 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013 was primarily attributable to a \$300,000 increase in the provision for loan losses, and a \$114,000 decrease in interest income offset by a decrease of \$28,000 in non-interest expense, a decrease of \$166,000 in interest expense, an increase in non-interest income of \$87,000, and the related income tax effects of these items.

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 totaled \$3,264,000, or \$0.95 basic earnings per share compared to \$3,561,000 or \$1.03 basic earnings per share for the same period in 2013. Compared with the same period in 2013, net income decreased \$297,000, or 8.3%. The decrease for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014, as compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2013, was primarily the result of a \$415,000 increase in the provision for loan losses, an increase of \$156,000 in non-interest expenses and a decrease in non-interest income of \$177,000 offset by an increase in net interest income of \$265,000, and the related income tax effects of these items.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the amount by which income from interest-earning assets exceeds interest incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. Interest-earning assets consist principally of loans and investment securities while interest-bearing liabilities include interest-bearing deposit accounts and borrowed funds. Net interest income remains the primary source of revenue for the Corporation. Changes in market interest rates, as well as changes in the mix and volume of interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities impact net interest income. Net interest income was \$4,144,000 for the third quarter of 2014, compared to \$4,091,000 for the same period of 2013, an increase of \$53,000 (1.3%). For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, net interest income was \$12,460,000 compared to \$12,195,000 for the same period of 2013, an increase of \$265,000 (2.2%).

Net interest margin is calculated by dividing net interest income (adjusted to reflect tax-exempt interest income on a taxable equivalent basis) by average interest-earning assets. The resulting percentage serves as a measurement for the Corporation in comparing its results with those of past periods as well as those of peer institutions. For the quarterly and nine month periods ended September 30, 2014, the net interest margin (on a taxable equivalent basis) was 3.18% and 3.31%, respectively, compared with 3.16% and 3.3% for the same periods in 2013.

Interest-bearing deposits comprised 94.7% of average interest-bearing liabilities for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014, compared to 92.5% for the same period in 2013. A decrease in other borrowing resulted in the Corporation's cost of funds on interest-bearing liabilities to be 0.63% for the first nine months of 2014 compared to 0.77% for the same period in 2013. This decrease in the cost of funds positively impacted the net interest margin when comparing the nine month periods ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013.

Provision for Loan Losses

The Corporation's provision for loan losses is determined based upon management's calculation of the allowance for loan losses and is reflective of management's assessment of the quality of the portfolio and overall management of the inherent credit risk of the loan portfolio. Changes in the provision for loan losses are dependent, among other things, on loan delinquencies, collateral position, portfolio risks and general economic conditions in the Corporation's lending markets. A \$115,000 provision for loan losses was made during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 compared to a \$300,000 negative provision during the same period of 2013. See "Allowance for Loan Losses" under Financial Condition for further discussion relating to the provision for loan losses.

Non-Interest Income

The Corporation's non-interest income is largely generated from activities related to the origination, servicing and gain on sales of fixed rate mortgage loans, customer deposit account fees, earnings on life insurance policies, income arising from sales of investment products to customers, and occasional security sale transactions. Income related to customer deposit accounts and Bank Owned Life Insurance provides a relatively steady flow of income while the other sources are more volume or transaction related and consequently can vary from quarter to quarter. For the quarter ended September 30, 2014, non-interest income was \$978,000, compared to \$892,000 for the third quarter of 2013, an \$86,000 (9.6%) increase. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2014, non-interest income was \$3,142,000 compared to \$3,318,000 for the same period of 2013, a \$176,000 (5.3%) decrease.

Gain on sales of loans amounted to \$134,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2014, compared to \$125,000 for the third quarter of 2013, an increase of \$9,000 (7.2%). Quarterly gain on sale of loans was impacted by an increase in capitalized servicing rights of \$55,000 in 2014 and an increase of \$57,000 in 2013. Gain on sales of loans amounted to \$255,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 compared to \$639,000 for the comparable period in 2013, a decrease of \$384,000 (60.1%). Gain on sales of loans for the nine month period included capitalized servicing rights of \$109,000 in 2014 and \$275,000 in 2013. The decrease in gain on sale of loans corresponds with the decrease in loan sales activity. Loan sales for the first nine months of 2014 were \$11.2 million, compared to \$28.5 million for the first nine months of 2013. The decrease in loan sales activity resulted from the increased rate environment during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014.

The fair value of mortgage servicing rights decreased \$6,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2014, compared to a \$29,000 decrease for the quarter ended September 30, 2013. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2014, there was a decrease in fair value of mortgage servicing rights of \$77,000, compared to an increase in fair value of mortgage servicing rights of \$289,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in fair value of mortgage servicing rights resulted from the increased rate environment during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014.

Gain on sales of securities amounted to \$3,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2014, (none for the third quarter of 2013). Gain on sales of securities amounted to \$400,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 compared to \$135,000 for the comparable period in 2013, an increase of \$265,000 (196.3%).

Non-Interest Expenses

For the quarter ended September 30, 2014, non-interest expenses were \$3,851,000, compared to \$3,879,000 for the third quarter of 2013, a \$28,000 (0.7%) decrease. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2014, non-interest

expenses totaled \$11,426,000, compared to \$11,271,000 for the comparable period of 2013, an increase of \$155,000 (1.4%). The increase in non-interest expenses for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 was primarily attributable to a \$178,000 increase in data processing, a \$68,000 increase in salaries and benefits, a \$64,000 increase in legal expenses and a \$64,000 increase in other real estate owned expenses offset by a \$51,000 decrease in other operational bank costs, a \$92,000 decrease in marketing expense and a \$60,000 decrease in a licensing fees related to a product no longer offered by the Bank.

Maintaining acceptable levels of non-interest expenses and operating efficiency are key performance indicators for the Corporation in its strategic initiatives. The financial services industry uses the efficiency ratio (total non-interest expense as a percentage of the aggregate of fully-tax equivalent net interest income and non-interest income) as a key indicator of performance. For the quarter ended September 30, 2014, the Corporation's efficiency ratio was 72.41%, compared to 74.28% for the same period of 2013. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2014, the Corporation's efficiency ratio was 70.20% compared to 69.49% for the same period of 2013.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 was \$233,000 compared to \$287,000 for the comparable 2013 period. The provision for income taxes for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 was \$796,000, or 19.6% of income before income taxes, compared to \$982,000 or 21.6% for the comparable 2013 period.

Return on Assets

Return on average assets was 0.70% for the third quarter of 2014, compared to 0.80% for the third quarter of 2013. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2014, return on average assets was 0.75%, compared to 0.85% for the same period of 2013.

Return on Equity

Return on average shareholders' equity for the third quarter of 2014 was 6.26%, compared to 7.12% for the same period of 2013. Return on average equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was 6.75%, compared to 7.49% for the same period in 2013.

The Corporation and Bank met all regulatory capital requirements as of September 30, 2014, and the Bank is considered "well capitalized" under regulatory and industry standards of risk-based capital.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Overview of Balance Sheet

Total assets amounted to \$595.2 million at September 30, 2014, compared to \$556.2 million at December 31, 2013, an increase of \$39 million. The increase in total assets was primarily the result of an increase of \$35.2 million (157.2%) in cash and cash equivalents, and an increase of \$10.0 million (3.4%) in gross loans offset by a decrease in available-for-sale securities of \$4.9 million (2.5%), a \$750,000 (15.3%) decrease in Federal Home Loan Bank Stock, and a \$184,000 (27.5%) decrease in other real estate owned. Deposits during this same period increased \$39.5 million, or 8.5%.

Shareholders' equity increased from \$63 million at December 31, 2013 to \$66.2 million at September 30, 2014. This increase was the result of net income of \$3.3 million, dividends paid of \$924,000, repurchase of 75,000 shares for \$1,136,000, the issuance of 676 treasury shares under the Corporation's Employee Stock Purchase Plan for \$12,000, and a \$2.0 million increase in unrealized securities gains, net of tax. The increase in unrealized securities gains during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 was the result of customary and expected changes in the bond market. Net unrealized gains on securities are reported as accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated balance sheets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$57.6 million at September 30, 2014, compared to \$22.4 million at December 31, 2013. Cash and cash equivalents includes interest-bearing deposits in other banks of \$44.7 million at September 30, 2014 and \$8.7 million at December 31, 2013. Management believes the current level of cash and cash equivalents is sufficient to meet the Corporation's present liquidity and performance needs. Total cash and cash equivalents fluctuate on a daily basis due to transactions in process and corresponding liquidity sources and uses. Management believes the Corporation's liquidity needs in the near term will be satisfied by the current level of cash and cash equivalents, readily available access to traditional and non-traditional funding sources, and the portions of the investment and loan portfolios that will mature within one year. These sources of funds should enable the Corporation to meet cash obligations and off-balance sheet commitments as they come due. In addition, the Corporation has access to various sources of additional borrowings by virtue of long-term assets that can be used as collateral for such borrowings.

Securities

Management monitors the earnings performance and liquidity of the securities portfolio on a regular basis through Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO) meetings. As a result, all securities, except FHLB stock, have been designated as available-for-sale and may be sold if needed for liquidity, asset-liability management or other reasons. Such securities are reported at fair value, with any net unrealized gains or losses reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of related incomes taxes.

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale securities as of September 30, 2014 totaled \$191.2 million and \$192.1 million, respectively, resulting in net unrealized gains of \$983,000 and a corresponding after tax increase in shareholders' equity of \$649,000. The amortized cost of available-for-sale securities decreased \$8.0 million from December 31, 2013. The decrease resulted from the Corporation electing to sell \$8.7 million of municipal securities in an effort to improve the overall credit quality of the municipal portfolio, while reducing the duration and interest rate risk on the portfolio as a whole.

Loans

The Corporation's lending is primarily centered in Northwestern and West Central Ohio. Gross loans totaled \$305.3 million at September 30, 2014, compared to \$295.3 million at December 31, 2013, an increase of \$10.0 million (3.4%). The increase in loan balances during the first nine months of 2014 resulted primarily from an increase in loan origination activity.

There are also unrecognized financial instruments at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 which relate to commitments to extend credit and letters of credit. The contract amount of such financial instruments approximated \$86,118,000 at September 30, 2014 and \$76,322,000 at December 31, 2013.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table presents a summary of activity in the allowance for loan losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively:

	(dollars in thousands)	
	2014	2013
Balance, beginning of period	\$4,014	\$6,918
Provision for loan losses	115	(300)
Charge offs	(167)	(2,426)
Recoveries	56	559
Net charge offs	(111)	(1,867)
Balance, end of period	\$4,018	\$4,751

The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of gross loans was 1.32% at September 30, 2014 and 1.36% at December 31, 2013. Regular provisions are made in amounts sufficient to maintain the balance in the allowance for loan losses at a level considered by management to be adequate for losses within the portfolio. Even though management uses all available information to assess possible loan losses, future additions or reductions to the allowance may be required as changes occur in economic conditions and specific borrower circumstances. The regulatory agencies that periodically review the Corporation's allowance for loan losses may also require additions to the allowance or the charge-off of specific loans based upon the information available to them at the time of their examinations.

Loans on non-accrual status amounted to \$5.7 million and \$6.5 million at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Non-accrual loans as a percentage of outstanding loans amounted to 1.9% at September 30, 2014 and 2.2% at December 31, 2013.

The Corporation considers a loan to be impaired when it becomes probable that the Corporation will be unable to collect under the contractual terms of the loan, based on current information and events. Impaired loans, principally

consisting of commercial real estate credits, amounted to \$4.9 million at September 30, 2014 and \$2.8 million at December 31, 2013. The increase in impaired loans resulted from two credits becoming impaired during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014. Impaired loans at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, included \$2.0 million of loans with no specific reserves included in the allowance for loan losses and \$3.0 million and \$735,000, respectively, of loans with specific reserves of \$859,000 and \$179,000 included in the Corporation's September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 allowance for loan losses.

In addition to impaired loans, the Corporation had other potential problem credits of \$15.8 million at September 30, 2014 and \$13.4 million at December 31, 2013. The Corporation's credit administration department continues to closely monitor these credits.

The Corporation provides pooled reserves for potential problem loans using loss rates calculated considering historic net loan-charge off experience. The Corporation has experienced \$111,000 of net loan charge-offs during the first nine months of 2014 compared to annual net loan charge-offs of \$2.2 million in 2013, \$1.8 million in 2012, and \$3.8 million in 2011, with most of the charge-offs coming from the commercial and commercial real estate loan portfolios. The Corporation also provides general reserves for the remaining portion of its loan portfolio not considered to be problem or potential problem loans. These general reserves are also calculated considering, among other things, the historic net charge-off experience for the relative loan type.

Funding Sources

The Corporation considers a number of alternatives, including but not limited to, deposits, as well as short-term and long-term borrowings when evaluating funding sources. Deposits, including customer deposits, brokered certificates of deposit, and public funds deposits, continue to be the most significant source of funds for the Corporation, totaling \$507.5 million, or 96.6% of the Corporation's funding sources at September 30, 2014. Total deposits increased \$39.5 million during the nine months ending September 30, 2014.

Non-interest bearing deposits remain a smaller portion of the funding source for the Corporation than for most of its peers. Non-interest bearing deposits comprised 14.9% of total deposits at September 30, 2014, compared to 16.1% at September 30, 2013.

In addition to traditional deposits, the Corporation maintains both short-term and long-term borrowing arrangements. Other borrowings consisted of FHLB borrowings totaling \$7.5 million at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and customer repurchase agreements totaling \$4.6 million at December 31, 2013 (none at September 30, 2014). The Corporation also has outstanding junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures of \$10.3 million at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Management plans to maintain access to various borrowing alternatives as an appropriate funding source.

Shareholders' Equity

For the nine month period ended September 30, 2014, the Corporation had net income of \$3.3 million. The increase (decrease) in net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes, was \$2.0 million and (\$4.0 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Since all of the securities in the Corporation's portfolio are classified as available-for-sale, both securities and the equity section of the consolidated balance sheets are sensitive to the changing market values of securities.

The Corporation has also complied with the standards of capital adequacy mandated by the banking industry. Bank regulators have established "risk-based" capital requirements designed to measure capital adequacy. Risk-based capital ratios reflect the relative risks of various assets banks hold in their portfolios. A weight category of 0% (lowest risk assets), 20%, 50%, or 100% (highest risk assets) is assigned to each asset on the balance sheet and to certain off-balance sheet commitments.

Liquidity and Interest Rate Sensitivity

The objective of the Corporation's asset/liability management function is to maintain consistent growth in net interest income through management of the Corporation's balance sheet liquidity and interest rate exposure based on changes in economic conditions, interest rate levels, and customer preferences.

The Corporation manages interest rate risk to minimize the impact of fluctuating interest rates on earnings. The Corporation uses simulation techniques that attempt to measure the volatility of changes in the level of interest rates, basic banking interest rate spreads, the shape of the yield curve, and the impact of changing product growth patterns. The primary method of measuring the sensitivity of earnings of changing market interest rates is to simulate expected cash flows using varying assumed interest rates while also adjusting the timing and magnitude of non-contractual deposit re-pricing to more accurately reflect anticipated pricing behavior. These simulations include adjustments for the lag in prime loan re-pricing and the spread and volume elasticity of interest-bearing deposit accounts, regular savings and money market deposit accounts.

The principal function of interest rate risk management is to maintain an appropriate relationship between those assets and liabilities that are sensitive to changing market interest rates. The Corporation closely monitors the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities on an ongoing basis and projects the effect of various interest rate changes on its net interest margin. Interest sensitive assets and liabilities are defined as those assets or liabilities that mature or re-price within a designated time frame.

Management believes the Corporation's current mix of assets and liabilities provides a reasonable level of risk related to significant fluctuations in net interest income and the resulting volatility of the Corporation's earning base. The Corporation's management reviews interest rate risk in relation to its effect on net interest income, net interest margin, and the volatility of the earnings base of the Corporation.

Effects of Inflation on Financial Statements

All of the Corporation's assets relate to commercial banking operations and are generally monetary in nature. Therefore, they are not impacted by inflation to the same degree as companies in capital-intensive industries in a replacement cost environment. During a period of rising prices, a net monetary asset position results in loss of purchasing power and conversely a net monetary liability position results in an increase in purchasing power. In the commercial banking industry, monetary assets typically exceed monetary liabilities. The Corporation has not experienced a significant level of inflation or deflation during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014. However, because of the depressed national real estate market and sluggish local economy, the Corporation has experienced declines in the value of collateral securing commercial and non-commercial real estate loans.

Explanation of Responses:

Management continues to closely monitor these trends in calculating the Corporation's allowance for loan losses.

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ITEM 3

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The only significant market risk to which the Corporation is exposed is interest rate risk. The business of the Corporation and the composition of its balance sheet consist of investments in interest-earning assets (primarily loans and securities), which are funded by interest bearing liabilities (deposits and borrowings). These financial instruments have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in the market rates of interest, resulting in market risk. None of the Corporation's financial instruments are held for trading purposes.

The Corporation manages interest rate risk regularly through its Asset Liability Committee. The Committee meets on a regular basis and reviews various asset and liability management information, including but not limited to, the bank's liquidity positions, projected sources and uses of funds, interest rate risk positions and economic conditions.

The Corporation monitors its interest rate risk through a sensitivity analysis, whereby it measures potential changes in its future earnings and the fair values of its financial instruments that may result from one or more hypothetical changes in interest rates. This analysis is performed by estimating the expected cash flows of the Corporation's financial instruments using interest rates in effect at year-end. For the fair value estimates, the cash flows are then discounted to year-end to arrive at an estimated present value of the Corporation's financial instruments. Hypothetical changes in interest rates are then applied to the financial instruments, and the cash flows and fair values are again estimated using these hypothetical rates. For the net interest income estimates, the hypothetical rates are applied to the financial instruments based on the assumed cash flows. The Corporation typically applies interest rate "shocks" to its financial instruments up and down under various scenarios up to as much as 400 basis points depending on the overall level of interest rates at any point in time.

There have been no material changes in the quantitative and qualitative information about market risk from the information provided in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

ITEM 4

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Controls and Procedures.

With the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our 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 period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that:

- (a) information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q would be accumulated and communicated to the Corporation's management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure;
- (b) information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q would be recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms; and
- (c) the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to ensure that material information relating to the Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to them, particularly during the period for which our periodic reports, including this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, are being prepared.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

There were no significant changes during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – Other Information

Item 1: Legal Proceedings.

There are no pending legal proceedings to which the Corporation or its subsidiaries are a party or to which any of their property is subject except routine legal proceedings to which the Corporation or its subsidiaries are a party incident to the banking business. None of such proceedings are considered by the Corporation to be material.

Item 1A: Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in the discussion pertaining to risk factors that was provided in the Corporation’s Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

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

The Corporation has not sold any of its securities which were not registered under the Securities Act during the period covered by this report. The table below includes certain information regarding the Corporation’s purchase of United Bancshares, Inc. common stock during the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014:

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of a publicly announced plan or program (a)	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plan or program (a)

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07/01/14	-	07/31/14	23,500	\$ 14.65	261,558	338,442
08/01/14	-	08/31/14	15,000	\$ 15.20	276,558	323,442
09/01/14	-	09/30/14	18,000	\$ 15.21	294,558	305,442

(a) A stock repurchase program (“Plan”) was announced on July 29, 2005 (100,000 shares authorized) and expanded by 100,000 shares on December 23, 2005, 200,000 shares on March 20, 2007, and 200,000 shares on December 17, 2013. The Plan authorizes the Corporation to repurchase up to 600,000 of the Corporation’s common shares from time to time in a program of market purchases or in privately negotiated transactions as the securities laws and market conditions permit.

Item 3: Defaults upon Senior Securities.

None

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Item 4: Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

Item 5: Other Information.

None

Item 6: Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit 2 Stock Purchase Agreement, dated July 1, 2014 among United Bancshares, Inc., Ohio State Bancshares, Inc. and Rbancshares, Inc.

Exhibit 3(i) Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation

Exhibit 3(ii) Amended and Restated Code of Regulations

Exhibit 10.1 Salary Continuation Agreement - Brian D. Young

Exhibit 10.2 Salary Continuation Agreement – Heather M. Oatman

Exhibit 10.3 Preferred Trust Securities, Placement and Debenture agreements

Exhibit 10.4 Salary Continuation Agreement, First Amendment – Brian D. Young

Exhibit 10.5 Change in Control Agreement – Diana L. Engelhardt

Exhibit 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of CEO

Exhibit 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of CFO

Exhibit 32.1 Section 1350 CEO's Certification

Exhibit 32.2 Section 1350 CFO's Certification

Explanation of Responses:

Exhibit 99 Safe Harbor under The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

Exhibit 101.INS XBRL Instance Document

Exhibit 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema

Exhibit 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation

Exhibit 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition

Exhibit 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label

Exhibit 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation

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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.

UNITED BANCSHARES, INC.

Date: October 29, 2014 **By:**/s/ Diana L. Engelhardt
Diana L. Engelhardt
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

UNITED BANCSHARES, INC. QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

FOR PERIOD ENDED September 30, 2014

Exhibit

Number	Description	Exhibit Location
2	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated July 1, 2014 among United Bancshares, Inc., Ohio State Bancshares, Inc. and Rbancshares, Inc.	Incorporated herein by reference to the Corporation's Form 8-K filed July 1, 2014.
3(i)	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation	Incorporated herein by reference to the Corporation's Definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to Section 14(a) filed March 8, 2002.
3(ii)	Amended and Restated Code of Regulations	Incorporated herein by reference to the Corporation's Form 10Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007.
10.1	Agreement - Brian D. Young	Incorporated by reference to Corporation's Form 8-K filed July 20, 2006.
10.2	Salary Continuation Agreement - Brian D. Young	Incorporated herein by reference to the Corporation's 2004 Form 10K/A filed August 5, 2005.
10.3	Salary Continuation Agreement – Heather M. Oatman	Incorporated herein by reference to the Corporation's 2008 Form 10K filed March 20, 2009.
10.4	Preferred Trust Securities, Placement and Debenture agreements	Incorporated herein by reference to the Corporation's 2004 Form 10K/A filed August 5, 2005.
10.5	Salary Continuation Agreement, First Amendment – Brian D. Young	Incorporated herein by reference to the Corporation's 2007 Form 10Q filed April 27, 2007.
10.6	Change in Control Agreement - Diana L. Engelhardt	Incorporated herein by reference to the Corporation's Form 8-K filed July 23, 2012.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of CEO	Filed herewith
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of CFO	Filed herewith
32.1	Section 1350 CEO's Certification	Filed herewith
32.2	Section 1350 CFO's Certification	Filed herewith
99	Safe Harbor under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995	Filed herewith
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document (a)	Filed herewith
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema	Filed herewith
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation	Filed herewith
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition	Filed herewith
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label	Filed herewith
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation	Filed herewith

Explanation of Responses:

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(a) Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are furnished and not deemed filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

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