

CNB FINANCIAL CORP/PA  
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 000-13396

CNB FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania 25-1450605  
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer  
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

1 South Second Street

P.O. Box 42

Clearfield, Pennsylvania 16830

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code, (814) 765-9621

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.:

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company   
Emerging growth 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 shares outstanding of the issuer's common stock as of August 6, 2018

COMMON STOCK NO PAR VALUE PER SHARE: 15,285,430 SHARES

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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### Forward-Looking Statements

This quarterly report on form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to the financial condition, liquidity, results of operations, future performance and our business. These forward-looking statements are intended to be covered by the safe harbor for “forward-looking statements” provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are those that are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements include statements with respect to beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions that are subject to significant risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors (some of which are beyond our control). Forward-looking statements often include the words “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “forecasts,” “intends,” “plans,” “targets,” “potentially,” “probably,” “projects” similar expressions or future conditional verbs such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “would” and “could.” Such known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from the statements, include, but are not limited to, (i) changes in general business, industry or economic conditions or competition; (ii) changes in any applicable law, rule, regulation, policy, guideline or practice governing or affecting financial holding companies and their subsidiaries or with respect to tax or accounting principles or otherwise; (iii) adverse changes or conditions in capital and financial markets; (iv) changes in interest rates; (v) higher than expected costs or other difficulties related to integration of combined or merged businesses; (vi) the inability to realize expected cost savings or achieve other anticipated benefits in connection with business combinations and other acquisitions; (vii) changes in the quality or composition of our loan and investment portfolios; (viii) adequacy of loan loss reserves; (ix) increased competition; (x) loss of certain key officers; (xi) continued relationships with major customers; (xii) deposit attrition; (xiii) rapidly changing technology; (xiv) unanticipated regulatory or judicial proceedings and liabilities and other costs; (xv) changes in the cost of funds, demand for loan products or demand for financial services; (xvi) other economic, competitive, governmental or technological factors affecting our operations, markets, products, services and prices; and (xvii) our success at managing the foregoing items. Some of these and other factors are discussed in our annual and quarterly reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Such factors could have an adverse impact on our financial position and our results of operations.

The forward-looking statements contained herein are based upon management’s beliefs and assumptions. Any forward-looking statement made herein speaks only as of the date on which it is made. Factors or events that could cause our actual results to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of them. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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## Part I Financial Information

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Dollars in thousands, except share data

	(unaudited)	
	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$39,541	\$ 33,146
Interest bearing deposits with other banks	2,786	2,199
Total cash and cash equivalents	42,327	35,345
Securities available for sale	450,895	409,709
Trading securities	7,545	7,150
Loans held for sale	1,661	852
Loans	2,339,649	2,149,848
Less: unearned discount	(4,357 )	(3,889 )
Less: allowance for loan losses	(22,122 )	(19,693 )
Net loans	2,313,170	2,126,266
FHLB, other equity, and restricted equity interests	22,689	21,517
Premises and equipment, net	49,745	50,715
Bank owned life insurance	55,773	55,035
Mortgage servicing rights	1,489	1,387
Goodwill	38,730	38,730
Core deposit intangible	1,129	1,625
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	24,476	20,442
Total Assets	\$3,009,629	\$ 2,768,773
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$314,906	\$ 321,858
Interest bearing deposits	2,086,659	1,845,957
Total deposits	2,401,565	2,167,815
Short-term borrowings	—	34,416
FHLB and other long term borrowings	257,812	222,943
Subordinated debentures	70,620	70,620
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	29,739	29,069
Total liabilities	2,759,736	2,524,863
Common stock, \$0 par value; authorized 50,000,000 shares; issued 15,308,378 shares at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	—	—
Additional paid in capital	97,059	97,042
Retained earnings	158,790	148,298
Treasury stock, at cost (22,948 shares at June 30, 2018 and 43,638 shares at December 31, 2017)	(608 )	(1,087 )
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5,348 )	(343 )
Total shareholders' equity	249,893	243,910
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$3,009,629	\$ 2,768,773

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements



## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
<b>INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME:</b>		
Loans including fees	\$28,975	\$23,915
Securities:		
Taxable	2,180	2,125
Tax-exempt	683	774
Dividends	261	189
Total interest and dividend income	32,099	27,003
<b>INTEREST EXPENSE:</b>		
Deposits	3,687	2,243
Borrowed funds	1,604	785
Subordinated debentures (includes \$47 and \$74 accumulated other comprehensive income reclassification for change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements in 2018 and 2017, respectively)	982	986
Total interest expense	6,273	4,014
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>25,826</b>	<b>22,989</b>
<b>PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>1,134</b>
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES</b>	<b>23,921</b>	<b>21,855</b>
<b>NON-INTEREST INCOME:</b>		
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,271	1,165
Other service charges and fees	723	559
Wealth and asset management fees	1,090	952
Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities (includes \$0 and \$155 accumulated other comprehensive income reclassifications for net realized gains on available-for-sale securities in 2018 and 2017, respectively)	—	155
Net realized and unrealized gains on trading securities	237	127
Mortgage banking	310	247
Bank owned life insurance	339	364
Card processing and interchange income	1,103	970
Gain on sale of branch	—	536
Other	533	14
Total non-interest income	5,606	5,089
<b>NON-INTEREST EXPENSES:</b>		
Salaries and benefits	10,131	8,902
Net occupancy expense	2,634	2,257
Amortization of core deposit intangible	248	331
Data processing	1,147	1,019
State and local taxes	833	614
Legal, professional, and examination fees	550	666
Advertising	581	619
FDIC insurance premiums	378	370
Card processing and interchange expenses	638	614
Other	2,403	2,405
Total non-interest expenses	19,543	17,797

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INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	9,984	9,147
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (includes (\$10) and \$28 income tax expense from reclassification items in 2018 and 2017, respectively)	1,543	2,464
NET INCOME	\$8,441	\$6,683
EARNINGS PER SHARE:		
Basic	0.55	0.44
Diluted	0.55	0.44
DIVIDENDS PER SHARE:		
Cash dividends per share	\$0.165	\$0.165

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME:		
Loans including fees	\$55,432	\$45,885
Securities:		
Taxable	4,164	4,316
Tax-exempt	1,377	1,574
Dividends	513	332
Total interest and dividend income	61,486	52,107
INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Deposits	6,611	4,364
Borrowed funds	3,092	1,594
Subordinated debentures (includes \$105 and \$149 accumulated other comprehensive income reclassification for change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements in 2018 and 2017, respectively)	1,857	1,958
Total interest expense	11,560	7,916
NET INTEREST INCOME	49,926	44,191
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	3,536	2,150
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	46,390	42,041
NON-INTEREST INCOME:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	2,518	2,255
Other service charges and fees	1,341	1,088
Wealth and asset management fees	2,120	1,823
Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities (includes \$0 and \$1,538 accumulated other comprehensive income reclassifications for net realized gains on available-for-sale securities in 2018 and 2017, respectively)	—	1,538
Net realized and unrealized gains on trading securities	251	315
Mortgage banking	518	431
Bank owned life insurance	739	716
Card processing and interchange income	2,074	1,848
Gain on sale of branch	—	536
Other	796	312
Total non-interest income	10,357	10,862
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES:		
Salaries and benefits	19,666	17,907
Net occupancy expense	5,130	4,797



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Amortization of core deposit intangible	496	662
Data processing	2,221	1,980
State and local taxes	1,686	1,353
Legal, professional, and examination fees	1,058	1,215
Advertising	1,178	1,032
FDIC insurance premiums	676	574
Card processing and interchange expenses	1,372	1,036
Other	5,059	4,275
Total non-interest expenses	38,542	34,831
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	18,205	18,072
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (includes (\$22) and \$486 income tax expense from reclassification items in 2018 and 2017, respectively)	2,667	4,909
NET INCOME	\$ 15,538	\$ 13,163
EARNINGS PER SHARE:		
Basic	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.87
Diluted	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.87
DIVIDENDS PER SHARE:		
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.33

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
NET INCOME	\$8,441	\$6,683	\$15,538	\$13,163
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Net change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements designated as cash flow hedges:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$0 and \$5 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, and (\$4) and \$1 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017		(8)	16	(2)
Reclassification adjustment for losses recognized in earnings, net of tax of (\$10) and (\$26) for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, and (\$52) for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	36	48	83	97
	37	40	99	95
Net change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale:				
Unrealized gains on other-than-temporarily impaired securities available for sale:				
Unrealized losses arising during the period, net of tax of \$0 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, and \$0 and (\$47) for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	—	—	—	87
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains included in net income, net of tax of \$0 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, and \$0 and \$484 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	—	—	—	(899)
	—	—	—	(812)
Unrealized gains on other securities available for sale:				
Unrealized (losses) gains arising during the period, net of tax of \$303 and (\$1,088) for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, and \$1,356 and (\$1,544) for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	(1,140)	2,023	(5,104)	2,873
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains included in net income, net of tax of \$0 and \$54 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	—	(101)	—	(101)
	(1,140)	1,922	(5,104)	2,772
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,103)	1,962	(5,005)	2,055
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$7,338	\$8,645	\$10,533	\$15,218

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net income	\$15,538	\$13,163
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:		
Provision for loan losses	3,536	2,150
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment, core deposit intangible, and mortgage servicing rights	2,464	2,683
Amortization and accretion of securities premiums and discounts, deferred loan fees and costs, net yield and credit mark on acquired loans, and unearned income	38	(485 )
Net realized gains on sales of available-for-sale securities	—	(1,538 )
Net realized and unrealized gains on trading securities	(251 )	(315 )
Proceeds from sale of trading securities	—	402
Purchase of trading securities	(144 )	(980 )
Gain on sale of branch	—	(536 )
Gain on sale of loans	(323 )	(156 )
Net (gains) losses on dispositions of premises and equipment and foreclosed assets	(217 )	20
Proceeds from sale of loans	10,084	13,106
Origination of loans held for sale	(10,774 )	(10,714 )
Income on bank owned life insurance	(739 )	(716 )
Stock-based compensation expense	951	396
Changes in:		
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	(4,378 )	(1,724 )
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	2,151	(3,073 )
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>17,936</b>	<b>11,683</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from maturities, prepayments and calls of available-for-sale securities	21,880	41,358
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	—	7,618
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(70,013 )	(2,268 )
Proceeds from death benefit of BOLI policies	—	203
Net cash received from sale of branch	—	1,079
Loan origination and payments, net	(189,994)	(148,106)
Purchase of FHLB, other equity, and restricted equity interests	(1,172 )	(4,112 )
Purchase of premises and equipment	(896 )	(2,995 )
Proceeds from the sale of premises and equipment and foreclosed assets	538	236
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(239,657)</b>	<b>(106,987)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net change in:		
Checking, money market and savings accounts	220,951	53,958
Certificates of deposit	12,799	6,388
Purchase of treasury stock	(454 )	(1,357 )
Cash dividends paid	(5,046 )	(5,049 )
Proceeds from stock offering, net of issuance costs	—	19,294
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(15,131 )	(24,945 )
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	50,000	140,000

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Net change in short-term borrowings	(34,416 )	(89,119 )
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	228,703	99,170
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	6,982	3,866
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning	35,345	29,183
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Ending	\$42,327	\$33,049
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$11,406	\$7,916
Income taxes	\$2,250	\$3,100
SUPPLEMENTAL NONCASH DISCLOSURES:		
Transfers to other real estate owned	\$3	\$51
Grant of restricted stock awards from treasury stock	\$933	\$943
Net assets transferred for sale of branch, excluding cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$543
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements		

CNB FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to rules and regulations of the SEC and in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). Because this report is based on an interim period, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted.

In the opinion of management of the registrant, the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2018 and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 include all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial condition and the results of operations for the periods presented. The financial performance reported for CNB Financial Corporation (the “Corporation”) for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2018 is not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. This information should be read in conjunction with the Corporation’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2017 (the “2017 Form 10-K”). All dollar amounts are stated in thousands, except share and per share data and other amounts as indicated. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

2. STOCK COMPENSATION

The Corporation has a stock incentive plan for key employees and independent directors. The stock incentive plan, which is administered by a committee of the Board of Directors, provides for aggregate grants of up to 500,000 shares of common stock in the form of nonqualified options or restricted stock. For key employees, the plan vesting is either one-third or one-fourth of the granted options or restricted stock per year, beginning one year after the grant date, with 100% vesting on the third or fourth anniversary of the grant date, respectively. Prior to 2018, for independent directors, the vesting schedule was one-third of the granted options or restricted stock per year beginning one year after the grant date, with 100% vested on the third anniversary of the grant date. Beginning in 2018, stock compensation received by independent directors vests immediately. At June 30, 2018, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options granted under this plan and no stock options were granted during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

In addition to the time-based restricted stock disclosed above, the Corporation’s Board of Directors grants performance-based restricted stock awards (“PBRsAs”) to key employees. The number of PBRsAs will depend on certain performance conditions and are also subject to service-based vesting. In 2018, awards with a maximum of 15,702 shares in aggregate were granted to key employees. In 2017, an award with a maximum of 10,000 shares was granted to a key employee.

Compensation expense for the restricted stock awards is recognized over the requisite service period noted above based on the fair value of the shares at the date of grant. Nonvested restricted stock awards are recorded as a reduction of additional paid-in-capital in shareholders’ equity until earned. Compensation expense resulting from these restricted stock awards was \$277 and \$951 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, and \$207 and \$396 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2018, there was \$1,311 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock awards.

A summary of changes in time-based nonvested restricted stock awards for the three months ended June 30, 2018 follows:

	Shares	Per Share Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at beginning of period	76,475	\$ 23.07
Forfeited	(130 )	26.29

Vested	(300 )	17.83
Nonvested at end of period	76,045	\$ 23.09

A summary of changes in time-based nonvested restricted stock awards for the six months ended June 30, 2018 follows:

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	Shares	Per Share Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at beginning of period	94,472	\$ 20.79
Granted	22,108	26.92
Forfeited	(130 )	26.29
Vested	(40,405)	19.67
Nonvested at end of period	76,045	\$ 23.09

The above tables exclude 15,600 shares that were granted and immediately vested. Compensation expense resulting from the immediately vested shares was \$0 and \$385 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, and is included in the previously disclosed \$951 of stock-based compensation expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

The fair value of shares vested was \$9 and \$1,471 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, and \$6 and \$923 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

### 3. FAIR VALUE

#### Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. A fair value hierarchy has also been established which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The following three levels of inputs are used to measure fair value:

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 fair values of most trading securities and securities available for sale are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1 inputs) or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities (Level 2 inputs).

The Corporation's derivative instruments are interest rate swaps that are similar to those that trade in liquid markets. As such, significant fair value inputs can generally be verified and do not typically involve significant management judgments (Level 2 inputs).

The fair value of impaired loans with specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses is generally based on recent real estate appraisals prepared by third-parties. 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 appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Management also adjusts appraised values based on the length of time that has passed since the appraisal date and other factors. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:





Description	Total	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2018 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Securities Available For Sale:				
U.S. Government sponsored entities	\$ 124,432	\$—	\$ 124,432	\$ —
States and political subdivisions	134,267	—	134,267	—
Residential and multi-family mortgage	146,467	—	146,467	—
Corporate notes and bonds	12,855	—	12,855	—
Pooled SBA	31,939	—	31,939	—
Other	935	935	—	—
Total Securities Available For Sale	\$450,895	\$935	\$ 449,960	\$ —
Interest Rate swaps	\$153	\$—	\$ 153	\$ —
Trading Securities:				
Corporate equity securities	\$5,398	\$5,398	—	—
Mutual funds	1,626	1,626	—	—
Certificates of deposit	222	222	—	—
Corporate notes and bonds	248	248	—	—
U.S. Government sponsored entities	51	—	51	—
Total Trading Securities	\$7,545	\$7,494	\$ 51	\$ —
Liabilities,				
Interest rate swaps	\$(189)	\$—	\$(189)	\$ —

Description	Total	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2017 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Securities Available For Sale:				
U.S. Government sponsored entities	\$108,148	\$—	\$ 108,148	\$ —
States and political subdivisions	137,723	—	137,723	—
Residential and multi-family mortgage	109,636	—	109,636	—
Corporate notes and bonds	17,200	—	17,200	—
Pooled SBA	36,040	—	36,040	—
Other	962	962	—	—
Total Securities Available For Sale	\$409,709	\$962	\$ 408,747	\$ —
Interest Rate swaps	\$149	\$—	\$ 149	\$ —
Trading Securities:				
Corporate equity securities	5,125	5,125	—	—
Mutual funds	1,499	1,499	—	—

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Certificates of deposit	220	220	—	—
Corporate notes and bonds	254	254	—	—
U.S. Government sponsored entities	52	—	52	—
Total Trading Securities	\$7,150	\$7,098	52	—
Liabilities,				
Interest rate swaps	\$(310 )	\$—	\$(310 )	\$ —

The table below presents a reconciliation of the fair value of securities available for sale measured on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

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	2018	2017
Balance, January 1	\$	—\$2,049
Total gains:		
Included in other comprehensive income (unrealized)	—	134
Sale of available-for-sale securities	—	(2,183 )
Balance, June 30	\$	—\$—

The Corporation did not have any Level 3 securities during the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are as follows at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

Description	Total	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2018 Using	
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Assets:			Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Impaired loans:			
Commercial mortgages	\$ 321	—	\$ 321
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$ 3,004	—	\$ 3,004

Description	Total	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2017 Using	
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Assets:			Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Impaired loans:			
Commercial mortgages	\$ 11	—	\$ 11

Impaired loans, measured for impairment using the fair value of collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a recorded investment of \$4,946 with a valuation allowance of \$1,621 as of June 30, 2018, resulting in a provision for loan losses of \$722 and \$986 for the corresponding three and six month periods ended June 30, 2018. Impaired loans had a recorded investment of \$646 with a valuation allowance of \$635 as of December 31, 2017. Impaired loans carried at fair value resulted in a negative provision for loan losses of \$(271) and \$(373) for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2017.

The estimated fair values of impaired collateral dependent loans such as commercial or residential mortgages are determined primarily through third-party appraisals. When a collateral dependent loan, such as a commercial or residential mortgage loan, becomes impaired, a decision is made regarding whether an updated certified appraisal of the real estate is necessary. This decision is based on various considerations, including the age of the most recent appraisal, the loan-to-value ratio based on the original appraisal, and the condition of the property. Appraised values are discounted to arrive at the estimated selling price of the collateral and a further reduction for estimated costs to sell

the property is applied, which results in an amount that is considered to be the estimated fair value. If a loan becomes impaired and the appraisal of related loan collateral is outdated, management applies an appropriate adjustment factor based on its experience with current valuations of similar collateral in determining the loan's estimated fair value and resulting allowance for loan losses. Third-party appraisals are not customarily obtained in respect of unimpaired loans, unless in management's view changes in circumstances warrant obtaining an updated appraisal.

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:

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	Fair value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Weighted Average (Range)
Impaired loans – commercial mortgages	\$ 321	Discounted cash flow method	Discount used in discounted cash flow method	15% (10-15%)
Impaired loans – commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$ 3,004	Discounted cash flow method	Discount used in discounted cash flow method	25% (25-25%)

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 December 31, 2017:

	Fair value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Weighted Average (Range)
Impaired loans – commercial mortgages	\$ 11	Discounted cash flow method	Discount used in discounted cash flow method	10% (10%)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table presents the carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments at June 30, 2018:

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurement Using:			Total Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$42,327	\$42,327	\$—	\$—	—\$42,327
Securities available for sale	450,895	935	449,960	—	450,895
Trading securities	7,545	7,494	51	—	7,545
Loans held for sale	1,661	—	1,661	—	1,661
Net loans	2,313,170	—	—	2,283,949	2,283,949
FHLB and other restricted interests	17,294	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other equity interests	5,395	—	—	—	5,395
Interest rate swaps	153	—	153	—	153
Accrued interest receivable	9,924	6	2,973	6,945	9,924
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Deposits	\$(2,401,565)	\$(2,023,795)	\$(379,940)	\$—	—\$(2,403,735)
FHLB and other borrowings	(257,812 )	—	(254,303 )	—	(254,303 )
Subordinated debentures	(70,620 )	—	(69,767 )	—	(69,767 )
Interest rate swaps	(189 )	—	(189 )	—	(189 )
Accrued interest payable	(708 )	—	(708 )	—	(708 )

The following table presents the carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments at December 31, 2017:

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurement Using:			Total Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$35,345	\$35,345	\$—	\$—	—\$35,345
Securities available for sale	409,709	962	408,747	—	409,709
Trading securities	7,150	7,098	52	—	7,150
Loans held for sale	852	—	853	—	853
Net loans	2,126,266	—	—	2,126,824	2,126,824
FHLB and other restricted interests	17,035	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other equity interests	4,482	—	—	—	4,482
Interest rate swaps	149	—	149	—	149
Accrued interest receivable	9,254	6	2,651	6,597	9,254
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Deposits	\$(2,167,815)	\$(1,802,844)	\$(362,756)	\$—	—\$(2,165,600)
FHLB and other borrowings	(257,359 )	—	(257,361 )	—	(257,361 )
Subordinated debentures	(70,620 )	—	(63,575 )	—	(63,575 )
Interest rate swaps	(310 )	—	(310 )	—	(310 )
Accrued interest payable	(554 )	—	(554 )	—	(554 )

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

**Cash and cash equivalents:** The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate fair values and are classified as Level 1.

**Interest bearing time deposits with other banks:** The fair value of interest bearing time deposits with other banks is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities, resulting in a Level 2 classification.

**Loans held for sale:** The fair value of loans held for sale is estimated based upon binding contracts and quotes from third party investors resulting in a Level 2 classification.

**Loans:** As of March 31, 2018, fair values for loans are estimated by a third party firm using the income approach. This approach uses valuation techniques to convert future earnings or cash flows to present value to arrive at a value that is indicated by market expectation about future cash flow. The methods utilized to estimate the fair value of loans represent an exit price. At December 31, 2017, the estimated fair value for loans were estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. The methods utilized to estimate the fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price.

**FHLB and other restricted equity interests:** It is not practical to determine the fair value of Federal Home Loan Bank stock and other restricted interests due to restrictions placed on the transferability of these instruments.

**Other equity interests:** The fair value is based on the net asset values provided by underlying investment partnership. ASU 2015-7 removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient and related disclosures.

**Accrued interest receivable:** The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates fair value resulting in a classification that is consistent with the asset with which it is associated.

**Deposits:** The fair values disclosed for demand 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. Fair values for time deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow 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.

**FHLB and other borrowings:** The fair values of the Corporation's FHLB and other 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 value of the Corporation's subordinated debentures are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the current borrowing rates for similar types of arrangements, resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Accrued interest payable: The carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates fair value resulting in a classification that is consistent with the liability with which it is associated.

While estimates of fair value are based on management's judgment of the most appropriate factors as of the balance sheet date, there is no assurance that the estimated fair values would have been realized if the assets had been disposed of or the liabilities settled at that date, since market values may differ depending on various circumstances. The estimated fair values would also not apply to subsequent dates.

In addition, other assets and liabilities that are not financial instruments, such as premises and equipment, are not included in the disclosures. Also, non-financial assets such as, among other things, the estimated earnings power of core deposits, the earnings potential of trust accounts, the trained workforce, and customer goodwill, which typically are not recognized on the balance sheet, may have value but are not included in the fair value disclosures.

#### 4. SECURITIES

Securities available for sale at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	June 30, 2018				December 31, 2017				
	Amortized		Unrealized		Amortized		Unrealized		Fair Value
	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value	Cost	Gains	Losses		
U.S. Gov't sponsored entities	\$126,219	\$253	\$(2,040)	\$124,432	\$108,578	\$478	\$(908)	\$108,148	
State & political subdivisions	132,734	2,240	(707)	134,267	134,428	3,609	(314)	137,723	
Residential & multi-family mortgage	150,632	64	(4,229)	146,467	111,214	304	(1,882)	109,636	
Corporate notes & bonds	13,110	36	(291)	12,855	17,610	52	(462)	17,200	
Pooled SBA	33,041	107	(1,209)	31,939	36,260	355	(575)	36,040	
Other	1,020	—	(85)	935	1,020	—	(58)	962	
Total	\$456,756	\$2,700	\$(8,561)	\$450,895	\$409,110	\$4,798	\$(4,199)	\$409,709	

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. Government sponsored entities, in an amount greater than 10% of shareholders' equity. The Corporation's residential and multi-family mortgage securities are issued by government sponsored entities.

Trading securities at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Corporate equity securities	\$5,398	\$ 5,125
Mutual funds	1,626	1,499
Certificates of deposit	222	220
Corporate notes and bonds	248	254
U.S. Government sponsored entities	51	52
Total	\$7,545	\$ 7,150

Securities with unrealized losses at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, are as follows:

June 30, 2018

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Description of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. Gov't sponsored entities	\$61,537	\$(1,544)	\$34,545	\$(496)	\$96,082	\$(2,040)
State & political subdivisions	31,791	(419)	4,057	(288)	35,848	(707)
Residential & multi-family mortgage	78,726	(1,549)	57,279	(2,680)	136,005	(4,229)
Corporate notes & bonds	5,216	(46)	4,755	(245)	9,971	(291)
Pooled SBA	7,057	(94)	20,001	(1,115)	27,058	(1,209)
Other	—	—	935	(85)	935	(85)
	\$184,327	\$(3,652)	\$121,572	\$(4,909)	\$305,899	\$(8,561)

December 31, 2017

Description of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. Gov't sponsored entities	\$55,696	\$(540)	\$34,754	\$(368)	\$90,450	\$(908)
State & political subdivisions	15,890	(69)	4,104	(245)	19,994	(314)
Residential and multi-family mortgage	30,144	(153)	63,699	(1,729)	93,843	(1,882)
Corporate notes & bonds	5,005	(9)	9,042	(453)	14,047	(462)
Pooled SBA	—	—	22,270	(575)	22,270	(575)
Other	—	—	962	(58)	962	(58)
	\$106,735	\$(771)	\$134,831	\$(3,428)	\$241,566	\$(4,199)

The Corporation evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment on a quarterly basis, or more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation.

A roll-forward of the other-than-temporary impairment amount related to credit losses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	2018	2017
Balance of credit losses on debt securities for which a portion of other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in earnings, beginning of period	\$ —	-\$2,071
Credit losses previously recognized on securities sold during the period	—	(2,071)
Additional credit loss for which other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	—	—
Additional credit loss for which other-than-temporary impairment was previously recognized	—	—
Balance of credit losses on debt securities for which a portion of other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in earnings, end of period	\$ —	-\$—

For the securities that comprise corporate notes and bonds and the securities that are issued by state and political subdivisions, management monitors publicly available financial information, such as filings with the SEC, in order to evaluate the securities for other-than-temporary impairment. For financial institution issuers, management monitors information from quarterly "call" report filings that are used to generate Uniform Bank Performance Reports. All other securities that were in an unrealized loss position at the balance sheet date were reviewed by management, and issuer-specific documents were reviewed as appropriate given the following considerations. When reviewing securities for other-than-temporary impairment, management considers the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer and whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred. Management also considers the length of time and extent to which fair value has been less than cost, and whether management does not have the intent to sell these securities and it is likely that it will not be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery.

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, management concluded that the securities described in the previous paragraph were not other-than-temporarily impaired for the following reasons:

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There is no indication of any significant deterioration of the creditworthiness of the institutions that issued the securities.

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All contractual interest payments on the securities have been received as scheduled, and no information has come to management's attention through the processes previously described which would lead to a conclusion that future contractual payments will not be timely received.

The Corporation does not intend to sell and it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the securities in an unrealized loss position before recovery of its amortized cost basis.

On June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, securities carried at \$299,939 and \$319,575, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes as provided by law.

Information pertaining to security sales on available for sale securities is as follows:

	Proceeds	Gross Gains	Gross Losses
Three months ended June 30, 2018	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Three months ended June 30, 2017	\$ 5,434	\$ 155	\$ —
Six months ended June 30, 2018	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Six months ended June 30, 2017	\$ 7,618	\$ 1,538	\$ —

The tax provision related to these net realized gains was \$54 and \$538 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

The following is a schedule of the contractual maturity of securities available for sale, at June 30, 2018:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
1 year or less	\$ 58,441	\$ 58,328
1 year – 5 years	165,901	165,331
5 years – 10 years	45,747	45,967
After 10 years	1,974	1,928
	272,063	271,554
Residential and multi-family mortgage	150,632	146,467
Pooled SBA	33,041	31,939
Other securities	1,020	935
Total securities	\$ 456,756	\$ 450,895

Mortgage and asset backed securities and pooled SBA securities are not due at a single date; periodic payments are received based on the payment patterns of the underlying collateral.

## 5. LOANS

Total net loans at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$ 808,565	\$ 749,138
Commercial mortgages	702,443	600,065
Residential real estate	738,839	713,347
Consumer	82,089	80,193
Credit cards	7,414	6,753
Overdrafts	299	352
Less: unearned discount allowance for loan losses	(4,357 )	(3,889 )
Loans, net	\$ 2,313,170	\$ 2,126,266

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, net unamortized loan fees of \$2,952 and \$2,574, respectively, have been included in the carrying value of loans.



The Corporation's outstanding loans and related unfunded commitments are primarily concentrated within Central and Western Pennsylvania, Central and Northeastern Ohio, and Western New York. The Bank attempts to limit concentrations within specific industries by utilizing dollar limitations to single industries or customers, and by entering into participation agreements with third parties. Collateral requirements are established based on management's assessment of the customer. The Corporation maintains lending policies to control the quality of the loan portfolio. These policies delegate the authority to extend loans under specific guidelines and underwriting standards. These policies are prepared by the Corporation's management and reviewed and ratified annually by the Corporation's Board of Directors.

Pursuant to the Corporation's lending policies, management considers a variety of factors when determining whether to extend credit to a customer, including loan-to-value ratios, FICO scores, quality of the borrower's financial statements, and the ability to obtain personal guarantees.

Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans comprised 35% of the Corporation's total loan portfolio at both June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. Commercial mortgage loans comprised 30% and 28% of the Corporation's total loan portfolio at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. Management assigns a risk rating to all commercial loans at loan origination. The loan-to-value policy guidelines for commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans are generally a maximum of 80% of the value of business equipment, a maximum of 75% of the value of accounts receivable, and a maximum of 60% of the value of business inventory at loan origination. The loan-to-value policy guideline for commercial mortgage loans is generally a maximum of 85% of the appraised value of the real estate. Residential real estate loans comprised 32% and 33% of the Corporation's total loan portfolio at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. The loan-to-value policy guidelines for residential real estate loans vary depending on the collateral position and the specific type of loan. Higher loan-to-value terms may be approved with the appropriate private mortgage insurance coverage. The Corporation also originates and prices loans for sale into the secondary market. Loans so originated are classified as loans held for sale and are excluded from residential real estate loans reported above. The rationale for these sales is to mitigate interest rate risk associated with holding lower rate, long-term residential mortgages in the loan portfolio and to generate fee revenue from sales and servicing the loan. The Corporation also offers a variety of unsecured and secured consumer loan and credit card products which represented less than 10% of the total loan portfolio at both June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. Terms and collateral requirements vary depending on the size and nature of the loan.

Transactions in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended June 30, 2018 were as follows:

	Commercial, Industrial, and Agricultural	Commercial Mortgages	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Credit Cards	Overdrafts	Total
Allowance for loan losses, April 1, 2018	\$ 6,282	\$ 10,020	\$ 2,052	\$ 2,065	\$ 123	\$ 214	\$ 20,756
Charge-offs	—	—	(77 )	(551 )	(26 )	(56 )	(710 )
Recoveries	94	—	9	35	17	16	171
Provision (benefit) for loan losses	767	595	(84 )	607	(13 )	33	1,905
Allowance for loan losses, June 30, 2018	\$ 7,143	\$ 10,615	\$ 1,900	\$ 2,156	\$ 101	\$ 207	\$ 22,122

Transactions in the allowance for loan losses for the six months ended June 30, 2018 were as follows:

	Commercial, Industrial, and Agricultural	Commercial Mortgages	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Credit Cards	Overdrafts	Total
Allowance for loan losses, January 1, 2018	\$ 6,160	\$ 9,007	\$ 2,033	\$ 2,179	\$ 120	\$ 194	\$ 19,693
Charge-offs	(31 )	—	(77 )	(1,141 )	(45 )	(142 )	(1,436 )
Recoveries	162	—	12	84	24	47	329
Provision (benefit) for loan losses	852	1,608	(68 )	1,034	2	108	3,536

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Allowance for loan losses, June 30, 2018	\$ 7,143	\$ 10,615	\$ 1,900	\$ 2,156	\$ 101	\$ 207	\$ 22,122
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Transactions in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended June 30, 2017 were as follows:

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	Commercial, Industrial, and Agricultural	Commercial Mortgages	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Credit Cards	Overdrafts	Total
Allowance for loan losses, April 1, 2017	\$ 4,785	\$ 7,357	\$ 2,022	\$ 2,089	\$ 105	\$ 188	\$ 16,546
Charge-offs	(29 )	—	(130 )	(531 )	(14 )	(60 )	(764 )
Recoveries	119	192	2	12	4	24	353
Provision (benefit) for loan losses	688	92	(224 )	498	47	33	1,134
Allowance for loan losses, June 30, 2017	\$ 5,563	\$ 7,641	\$ 1,670	\$ 2,068	\$ 142	\$ 185	\$ 17,269

Transactions in the allowance for loan losses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were as follows:

	Commercial, Industrial, and Agricultural	Commercial Mortgages	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Credit Cards	Overdrafts	Total
Allowance for loan losses, January 1, 2017	\$ 5,428	\$ 6,753	\$ 1,653	\$ 2,215	\$ 93	\$ 188	\$ 16,330
Charge-offs	(30 )	—	(198 )	(1,266 )	(72 )	(129 )	(1,695 )
Recoveries	131	194	73	14	15	57	484
Provision (benefit) for loan losses	34	694	142	1,105	106	69	2,150
Allowance for loan losses, June 30, 2017	\$ 5,563	\$ 7,641	\$ 1,670	\$ 2,068	\$ 142	\$ 185	\$ 17,269

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and is based on the Corporation's impairment method as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. The recorded investment in loans excludes accrued interest and unearned discounts due to their insignificance.

June 30, 2018

	Commercial, Industrial, and Agricultural	Commercial Mortgages	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Credit Cards	Overdrafts	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 762	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$763
Collectively evaluated for impairment	6,124	4,348	1,900	2,156	101	207	14,836
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Modified in a troubled debt restructuring	257	6,266	—	—	—	—	6,523
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 7,143	\$ 10,615	\$ 1,900	\$ 2,156	\$ 101	\$ 207	\$22,122
Loans:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 6,887	\$ 1,845	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$8,732
Collectively evaluated for impairment	796,806	686,881	738,839	82,089	7,414	299	2,312,328
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	—	587	—	—	—	—	587
Modified in a troubled debt restructuring	4,872	13,130	—	—	—	—	18,002
Total ending loans balance	\$ 808,565	\$ 702,443	\$ 738,839	\$ 82,089	\$ 7,414	\$ 299	\$2,339,649

December 31, 2017

	Commercial, Industrial, and Agricultural	Commercial Mortgages	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Credit Cards	Overdrafts	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 47	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$47
Collectively evaluated for impairment	5,868	3,563	2,033	2,179	120	194	13,957
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Modified in a troubled debt restructuring	245	5,444	—	—	—	—	5,689
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 6,160	\$ 9,007	\$ 2,033	\$ 2,179	\$ 120	\$ 194	\$19,693
Loans:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$1,187	\$51	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,238
Collectively evaluated for impairment	742,738	586,845	713,347	80,193	6,753	352	2,130,228
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	—	1,079	—	—	—	—	1,079
Modified in a troubled debt restructuring	5,213	12,090	—	—	—	—	17,303
Total ending loans balance	\$749,138	\$600,065	\$713,347	\$80,193	\$6,753	\$352	\$2,149,848

The following tables present information related to loans individually evaluated for impairment, including loans modified in troubled debt restructurings, by portfolio segment as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

June 30, 2018

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$ 5,828	\$ 5,824	\$ 1,019
Commercial mortgage	9,753	9,091	6,267
Residential real estate	—	—	—
With no related allowance recorded:			
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	6,853	5,935	—
Commercial mortgage	6,890	5,884	—
Residential real estate	—	—	—
Total	\$ 29,324	\$ 26,734	\$ 7,286

December 31, 2017

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$ 1,915	\$ 1,915	\$ 292
Commercial mortgage	9,940	9,731	5,444
Residential real estate	—	—	—
With no related allowance recorded:			
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	5,264	4,485	—
Commercial mortgage	3,211	2,410	—
Residential real estate	—	—	—
Total	\$ 20,330	\$ 18,541	\$ 5,736

The unpaid principal balance of impaired loans includes the Corporation's recorded investment in the loan and amounts that have been charged off.

	Three months ended June 30, 2018		Three months ended June 30, 2017	
	Average Interest Recorded Investment	Cash Basis Interest Recognized	Average Interest Recorded Investment	Cash Basis Interest Recognized
With an allowance recorded:				
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$3,838	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 18
Commercial mortgage	8,738	56	56	71
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—
With no related allowance recorded:				
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	5,326	45	45	34
Commercial mortgage	5,490	33	33	67
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—
Total	\$23,392	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 190



	Six months ended June 30, 2018		Six months ended June 30, 2017	
	Average Interest Recorded	Cash Basis Interest Recognized	Average Interest Recorded	Cash Basis Interest Recognized
With an allowance recorded:				
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$3,197	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 36
Commercial mortgage	9,069	74	74	216
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—
With no related allowance recorded:				
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	5,045	91	91	50
Commercial mortgage	4,463	46	46	67
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—
Total	\$21,774	\$ 254	\$ 254	\$ 369

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

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Nonaccrual Over 90 Days Still on Accrual	Past Due	Nonaccrual Over 90 Days Still on Accrual	Past Due
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$8,193	\$ —	\$1,869	\$ 78
Commercial mortgages	10,207	—	11,065	—
Residential real estate	5,272	301	5,470	338
Consumer	646	10	828	17
Credit cards	—	34	—	44
Total	\$24,318	\$ 345	\$19,232	\$ 477

Nonaccrual loans and loans past due over 90 days still on accrual include both smaller balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified impaired loans.

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

June 30, 2018

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 89 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
	Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$ 4,207	\$ 2,245	\$ 958	\$ 7,410	\$801,155
Commercial mortgages	54	—	—	54	702,389	702,443
Residential real estate	1,408	975	4,258	6,641	732,198	738,839
Consumer	1,125	26	148	2,111	79,978	82,089
Credit cards	30	14	—	44	7,370	7,414
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	299	299
Total	\$ 6,824	\$ 3,260	\$ 5,364	\$ 16,260	\$2,323,389	\$2,339,649

December 31, 2017

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 89 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$ 2,745	\$ 646	\$ 748	\$4,139	\$744,999	\$749,138
Commercial mortgages	233	—	292	525	599,540	600,065
Residential real estate	2,290	1,494	4,655	8,439	704,908	713,347
Consumer	454	307	812	1,573	78,620	80,193
Credit cards	31	10	44	85	6,668	6,753
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	352	352
Total	\$ 5,753	\$ 2,457	\$ 6,551	\$14,761	\$2,135,087	\$2,149,848

**Troubled Debt Restructurings**

The terms of certain loans have been modified as troubled debt restructurings. The modification of the terms of such loans included either or both of the following: a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan or an extension of the maturity date at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk.

The following table presents the number of loans, loan balances, and specific reserves for loans that have been restructured in a troubled debt restructuring as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017			
	Number of Loans	Specific Reserve	Number of Loans	Specific Reserve		
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	11	\$4,872	\$257	11	\$5,213	\$245
Commercial mortgages	13	13,130	6,266	9	12,090	5,444
Residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	24	\$18,002	\$6,523	20	\$17,303	\$5,689

There were four loans modified as troubled debt restructurings during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and no loans modified as troubled debt restructurings during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

	Three and six months ended June 30, 2018	
	Pre-Modification Outstanding Loans Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	— \$ —	\$ —
Commercial mortgages	4 1,091	1,091
Residential real estate	—	—
Consumer	—	—
Credit cards	—	—
Total	4 \$ 1,091	\$ 1,091

The troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan losses by \$129 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018.

A loan is considered to be in payment default once it is 90 days contractually past due under the modified terms. All loans modified in troubled debt restructurings are performing in accordance with their modified terms as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and no principal balances were forgiven in connection with the loan restructurings.

In order to determine whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, the Corporation performs an evaluation using its internal underwriting policies of the probability that the borrower will be in payment default on any of its debt in the foreseeable future without a loan modification. The Corporation has no further loan commitments to

customers whose loans are classified as a troubled debt restructuring.

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Generally, non-performing troubled debt restructurings are restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current, has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time (generally six months) and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt.

Credit Quality Indicators

The Corporation classifies commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans and commercial mortgage 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. Loans with outstanding balances greater than \$1 million are analyzed at least semiannually and loans with outstanding balances of less than \$1 million are analyzed at least annually.

The Corporation uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

**Special Mention:** Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management’s close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the Corporation’s credit position at some future date.

**Substandard:** Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Corporation will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

**Doubtful:** Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loans not rated as special mention, substandard, or doubtful are considered to be pass rated loans. All loans included in the following tables have been assigned a risk rating within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

June 30, 2018

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$776,022	\$11,255	\$21,288	\$	—\$808,565
Commercial mortgages	681,587	5,961	14,895	—	702,443
Total	\$1,457,609	\$17,216	\$36,183	\$	—\$1,511,008

December 31, 2017

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	\$713,102	\$16,726	\$19,310	\$	—\$749,138
Commercial mortgages	581,631	4,419	14,015	—	600,065
Total	\$1,294,733	\$21,145	\$33,325	\$	—\$1,349,203

The Corporation considers the performance of the loan portfolio and its impact on the allowance for loan losses. For residential real estate, consumer, and credit card 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 residential, consumer, and credit card loans based on payment activity as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	June 30, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Credit Cards	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Credit Cards
Performing	\$733,266	\$81,433	\$7,380	\$707,539	\$79,348	\$6,709
Nonperforming	5,573	656	34	5,808	845	44
Total	\$738,839	\$82,089	\$7,414	\$713,347	\$80,193	\$6,753



The Corporation's portfolio of consumer loans maintained within Holiday Financial Services Corporation ("Holiday") are considered to be subprime loans. Holiday is a subsidiary that offers small balance unsecured and secured loans primarily collateralized by automobiles and equipment, to borrowers with higher risk characteristics than are typical in the Bank's consumer loan portfolio.

Holiday's loan portfolio is summarized as follows at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Consumer	\$24,322	\$23,428
Less: unearned discount	(4,357 )	(3,889 )
Total	\$19,965	\$19,539

## 6. DEPOSITS

Total deposits at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

	Percentage Change	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Checking, non-interest bearing	(2.2 )%	\$314,906	\$321,858
Checking, interest bearing	6.9 %	604,326	565,399
Savings accounts	20.6 %	1,104,563	915,587
Certificates of deposit	3.5 %	377,770	364,971
	10.8 %	\$2,401,565	\$2,167,815

## 7. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the applicable period, excluding outstanding participating securities. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares determined for the basic computation plus the dilutive effect of potential common shares issuable under certain stock compensation plans. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, there were no outstanding stock options to include in the diluted earnings per share calculations.

Unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and are included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. The Corporation has determined that its outstanding unvested stock awards are participating securities.

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per share is shown below:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Basic earnings per common share computation:				
Net income per consolidated statements of income	\$8,441	\$6,683	\$15,538	\$13,163
Net earnings allocated to participating securities	(39 )	(40 )	(73 )	(78 )
Net earnings allocated to common stock	\$8,402	\$6,643	\$15,465	\$13,085
Distributed earnings allocated to common stock	\$2,510	\$2,507	\$5,019	\$5,015
Undistributed earnings allocated to common stock	5,892	4,136	10,446	8,070
Net earnings allocated to common stock	\$8,402	\$6,643	\$15,465	\$13,085
Weighted average common shares outstanding, including shares considered participating securities	15,286	15,294	15,279	15,138
Less: Average participating securities	(69 )	(88 )	(70 )	(87 )
Weighted average shares	15,217	15,206	15,209	15,051
Basic earnings per common share	\$0.55	\$0.44	\$1.02	\$0.87
Diluted earnings per common share computation:				
Net earnings allocated to common stock	\$8,402	\$6,643	\$15,465	\$13,085
Weighted average shares and dilutive potential common shares	15,217	15,206	15,209	15,051
Diluted earnings per common share	\$0.55	\$0.44	\$1.02	\$0.87

#### 8. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

On May 3, 2011, the Corporation executed an interest rate swap agreement with a 5 year term and an effective date of September 15, 2013 in order to hedge cash flows associated with \$10 million of a subordinated note that was issued by the Corporation during 2007 and elected cash flow hedge accounting for the agreement. The Corporation's objective in using this derivative is to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to interest rate risk. The interest rate swap involves the receipt of variable-rate amounts in exchange for fixed-rate payments from September 15, 2013 to September 15, 2018 without exchange of the underlying notional amount. At June 30, 2018, the variable rate on the subordinated debt was 3.89% (LIBOR plus 155 basis points) and the Corporation was paying 5.57% (4.02% fixed rate plus 155 basis points).

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, no derivatives were designated as fair value hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Additionally, the Corporation does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes and currently does not have any derivatives that are not designated as hedges.

The following tables provide information about the amounts and locations of activity related to the interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges within the Corporation's consolidated balance sheet and statement of income as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Fair value as of	
Balance Sheet Location	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Interest rate contracts	Accrued interest and other liabilities	\$ (36 ) \$ (161 )

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$37	Interest expense – subordinated debentures	\$(46 )	Other income	\$ —
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$99	Interest expense – subordinated debentures	\$(105)	Other income	\$ —
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$40	Interest expense – subordinated debentures	\$(74 )	Other income	\$ —
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Interest rate contracts	\$95	Interest expense – subordinated debentures	\$(149)	Other income	\$ —

(a) Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Loss on Derivative (Effective Portion), net of tax

(b) Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income (Effective Portion)

(c) Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income (Effective Portion)

(d) Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)

(e) Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)

Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the interest rate swap will be reclassified to interest expense as interest payments are made on the subordinated debentures. Such amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to interest expense in the next twelve months are expected to be \$171. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, a cash collateral balance in the amount of \$1,400 was maintained with a counterparty to the interest rate swaps. These balances are included in interest bearing deposits with other banks on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Corporation has entered into certain interest rate swap contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments. These derivative contracts relate to transactions in which the Corporation enters into an interest rate swap with a customer while at the same time entering into an offsetting interest rate swap with another financial institution. In connection with each swap transaction, the Corporation agrees to pay interest to the customer on a notional amount at a variable interest rate and receive interest from the customer on a similar notional amount at a fixed interest rate. Concurrently, the Corporation agrees to pay another financial institution the same fixed interest rate on the same notional amount and receive the same variable interest rate on the same notional amount. The transaction allows the Corporation's customers to effectively convert a variable rate loan to a fixed rate. Because the Corporation acts as an intermediary for its customer, changes in the fair value of the underlying derivative contracts offset each other and do not impact the Corporation's results of operations.

The Corporation pledged cash collateral to another financial institution with a balance \$750 as of both June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. This balance is included in interest bearing deposits with other banks on the consolidated balance sheets. The Corporation does not require its customers to post cash or securities as collateral on its program of back-to-back swaps. However, certain language is included in the International Swaps and Derivatives Association agreement and loan documents where, in default situations, the Corporation is permitted to access collateral supporting the loan relationship to recover any losses suffered on the derivative asset or liability. The Corporation may be required to post additional collateral to swap counterparties in the future in proportion to potential increases in unrealized loss positions.

The following table provides information about the amounts and locations of activity related to the back-to-back interest rate swaps within the Corporation's consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:





	Notional Amount	Weighted Average Maturity (in years)	Weighted Average Fixed Rate	Weighted Average Variable Rate	Fair Value
June 30, 2018					
3rd Party interest rate swaps	\$15,608	7.4	4.18 %	1 month LIBOR + 1.77%	\$(153) (a)
Customer interest rate swaps (15,608 )		7.4	4.18 %	1 month LIBOR + 1.77%	153 (b)
December 31, 2017					
3rd Party interest rate swaps	\$11,848	8.0	4.51 %	1 month LIBOR + 2.37%	\$149 (a)
Customer interest rate swaps (11,848 )		8.0	4.51 %	1 month LIBOR + 2.37%	(149 ) (b)

(a) Reported in accrued interest receivable and other assets within the consolidated balance sheets  
(b) Reported in accrued interest payable and other liabilities within the consolidated balance sheets

## 9. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Corporation adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-9, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)" using the modified retrospective method applied to all contracts not completed as of January 1, 2018. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 are presented under ASU 2014-9 while prior period amounts continue to be reported in accordance with legacy GAAP. The adoption of ASU 2014-9 did not result in a change to the accounting for any of the in-scope revenue streams; as such, no cumulative effect adjustment was recorded.

Management determined that the primary sources of revenue emanating from interest and dividend income on loans and investment securities along with non-interest revenue resulting from security gains, loan servicing, gains on the sale of loans, commitment fees, fees from financial guarantees, certain credit cards fees, gains (losses) on sale of other real estate owned, is not within the scope of (ASU) 2014-9. As a result, no changes were made during the period related to these sources of revenue, which comprised 90.8% and 90.7% of the total revenue of the Corporation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively.

The following tables depict the disaggregation of revenue derived from contracts with customers to depict the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017
Non-interest Income		
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,165
Wealth and asset management fees	1,090	952
Mortgage banking (1)	310	247
Card processing and interchange income	1,103	970
Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities (1)	—	155
Other income	1,832	1,600
Total non-interest income	\$ 5,606	\$ 5,089

(1) Not within scope of ASU 2014-9

Six Months Ended June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,
2018	2017

	2018	2017
Non-interest Income		
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$2,518	\$2,255
Wealth and asset management fees	2,120	1,823
Mortgage banking (1)	518	431
Card processing and interchange income	2,074	1,848
Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities (1)	—	1,538
Other income	3,127	2,967
Total non-interest income	\$10,357	\$10,862
(1)Not within scope of ASU 2014-9		

The types of non-interest income within the scope of the standard that is material to the consolidated financial statements are services charges on deposit accounts, wealth and asset management fee income, and card processing and interchange income.

**Service charges on deposit accounts:** The Corporation earns fees from its deposit customers for transaction-based, account maintenance, and overdraft services. Transaction-based fees, which include services such as ATM use fees, stop payment charges, statement rendering, and ACH fees, are recognized at the time the transaction is executed, as that is the point in time the Corporation fulfills the customer's request. Account maintenance fees, which relate primarily to monthly maintenance, are earned over the course of a month, representing the period over which the Corporation satisfies the performance obligation. Overdraft fees are recognized at the point in time that the overdraft occurs. Services charges on deposits are withdrawn from the customer's account balance.

**Wealth and asset management fees:** The Corporation earns wealth and asset management fees from its contracts with trust and brokerage customers to manage assets for investment, and/or to transact on their accounts. These fees are primarily earned over time as the Corporation provides the contracted monthly or quarterly services and are generally assessed based on a tiered scale of the market value of assets under management at month end. Fees for these services are billed to customers on a monthly or quarterly basis and are recorded as revenue at the end of the period for which the wealth and asset management services have been performed. Other performance obligations, such as the delivery of account statements to customers, are generally considered immaterial to the overall transaction price.

**Card processing and interchange income:** The Corporation earns interchange fees from check card and credit card transactions conducted through the Visa payment network. Interchange fees from cardholder transactions represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily, concurrently with the transaction processing services provided to the cardholder.

**Other income:** The Corporation's other income includes sources such as bank owned life insurance, certain service fees, gains (losses) on sales of fixed assets, and gains (losses) on sale of other real estate owned. The service fees are recognized in the same manner as the service charges mentioned above. While gains on the sale of other real estate owned are generally within the scope of (ASU) 2014-9, the Corporation does not finance the sale of transactions and as such there is no change in revenue recognition.

## 10. CONTINGENCY

On March 28, 2018, the Corporation received a notice of assessment from the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue that reported a sales tax assessment amount of \$824 plus interest and penalties of \$339 resulting in a total assessed balance of

\$1,163. The notice of assessment covers the period from January 1, 2013 through July 31, 2016. The Corporation has evaluated the specific items on which sales tax has been assessed in conjunction with its legal counsel and has determined that it is probable that the Corporation has some liability based on a review of the Pennsylvania tax laws that apply to the assessed items. The Corporation's reasonable estimate of this liability is \$96, which has been accrued and reported in state and local tax expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The remaining balance that has not been accrued relates primarily to sales tax assessments associated with data processing and banking equipment maintenance, which the Corporation's management and legal counsel have concluded were improperly assessed based on current Pennsylvania sales tax law. The ultimate resolution of this matter, which may take in excess of one year, could result in an additional expense up to the total amount assessed.

## 11. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2017, the FASB issued an update (ASU 2017-04, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other) which is intended to simplify the measurement of goodwill in periods following the date on which the goodwill is initially recorded. Under the amendments in this update, an entity should perform its annual or interim goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value. However, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. Additionally, an entity should consider income tax

effects from any tax deductible goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when measuring the goodwill impairment loss, if applicable. A public business entity that is a U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filer should adopt the amendments in this update for its annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The adoption of ASU 2017-04 is not expected to have a material effect on the Corporation's financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued an update (ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows) which addresses 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 apply to all entities, including business entities and not-for-profit entities that are required to present a statement of cash flows, and are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of ASU 2016-15 did not have a material effect on the Corporation's financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued an update (ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses) which will require recognition of an entity's current estimate of all expected credit losses for assets measured at amortized cost. The amendments in ASU 2016-13 eliminate the probable initial recognition threshold in current U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. In addition, the amendments in ASU 2016-13 broaden the information that an entity must consider in developing its expected credit loss estimate for assets measured either collectively or individually, such as loans. The update will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Management is currently in the developmental stages of evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-13 on the Corporation's financial statements and is collecting available historical information in order to assess the expected credit losses. However, the impact to the financial statements is yet to be determined.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)". ASU 2016-02 requires a lessee to recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases) at the commencement date: (1) A lease liability, which is a lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis; and (2) A right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. Under the new guidance, lessor accounting is largely unchanged. Certain targeted improvements were made to align, where necessary, lessor accounting with the lessee accounting model and Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The update will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-02 on the Corporation's financial statements and anticipates an increase in the Corporation's assets and liabilities. However, the amounts that will be adjusted are still to be determined.

In January 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-01, "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". ASU 2016-01 provides updated accounting and reporting requirements for both public and non-public entities. The most significant provisions that will impact the Corporation are: 1) equity securities available for sale will be measured at fair value, with the changes in fair value recognized in the income statement; 2) eliminate 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 exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; 4) require 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 update was effective on January 1, 2018, using a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the year, but resulted in the use of an exit price, rather than an entrance price, to determine fair value of loans not measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The adoption of ASU 2016-01 on January 1, 2018 did not have a material effect on the Corporation's financial statements.

## ITEM 2

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation is presented to provide insight into management's assessment of financial results. The Corporation's subsidiary, CNB Bank (the "Bank"), provides financial services to individuals and businesses primarily within its primary market area of the Pennsylvania counties of Blair, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Indiana, Jefferson, and McKean. As ERIEBANK, a division of CNB Bank, the Bank operates in the Pennsylvania counties of Crawford, Erie, and Warren and the Ohio counties of Ashtabula and Lake. As FCBank, a division of CNB Bank, the Bank operates in the Ohio counties of Crawford, Richland, Ashland, Wayne, Marion, Morrow, Knox, Delaware, and Franklin. As BankOnBuffalo, a division of CNB Bank, the Bank operates in Erie and Niagara counties, New York.

The Bank is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the Pennsylvania State Department of Banking as well as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries are not necessarily indicative of future performance. CNB Securities Corporation is incorporated in Delaware and currently maintains investments in debt and equity securities. CNB Insurance Agency, incorporated in Pennsylvania, provides for the sale of nonproprietary annuities and other insurance products. Holiday Financial Services Corporation ("Holiday"), incorporated in Pennsylvania, offers small balance secured and unsecured loans, primarily collateralized by automobiles and equipment, to borrowers with higher risk characteristics. CNB Risk Management, Inc., incorporated in Delaware, insures against risks unique to the operations of the Corporation.

When we use the terms "we", "us" and "our", we mean CNB Financial Corporation and its subsidiaries. Management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's consolidated financial statements and related notes.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto, for the year ended December 31, 2017, included in its 2017 Form 10-K, and in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in Item 1 of this report. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year ending December 31, 2018, or any future period. All dollar amounts are stated in thousands, except share and per share data and other amounts as indicated.

#### GENERAL OVERVIEW

Management concentrates on return on average equity, earnings per share, asset quality, and other metrics to measure the performance of the Corporation. The interest rate environment will continue to play an important role in the future earnings of the Corporation. During the past several years, in order to address the historic lows on interest rates that are primarily tied to short-term rates, such as the Prime Rate, the Corporation has taken a variety of measures including instituting rate floors on our commercial lines of credit and home equity lines.

Non-interest costs are expected to increase with the growth of the Corporation; however, management's growth strategies are expected to also result in an increase in earning assets as well as enhanced non-interest income which is expected to more than offset increases in non-interest expenses in 2018 and beyond. While past results are not an indication of future earnings, management believes the Corporation is well-positioned to sustain core earnings during 2018.

CNB Risk Management, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation which was formed and began operations on June 1, 2018, is a Delaware-based captive insurance company which insures against certain risks unique to the operations of the Corporation and its subsidiaries and for which insurance may not be currently available or economically feasible in today's insurance marketplace. CNB Risk Management, Inc. pools resources with several other similar insurance company subsidiaries of financial institutions to spread a limited amount of risk among themselves. CNB Risk Management, Inc. is subject to regulations of the State of Delaware and undergoes periodic examinations by the Delaware Division of Insurance.

#### CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$42.3 million at June 30, 2018 compared to \$35.3 million at December 31, 2017. Cash and cash equivalents fluctuate based on the timing and amount of liquidity events that occur in the normal course of business.

Management believes the liquidity needs of the Corporation are satisfied by the current balance of cash and cash equivalents, readily available access to traditional funding sources, Federal Home Loan Bank financing, and the portions of the securities



and loan portfolios that mature within one year. The Corporation expects that these sources of funds will enable it to meet cash obligations and off-balance sheet commitments as they come due.

#### SECURITIES

Securities available for sale and trading securities increased by \$41.2 million or 10.1% since December 31, 2017. The Corporation's objective is to maintain the securities portfolio at a size that approximates 15% of total assets in order to appropriately balance the earnings and liquidity that the portfolio provides. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the securities portfolio as a percentage of total assets was 15.2% and 15.1%, respectively. The footnotes to the consolidated financial statements provide more detail concerning the composition of the Corporation's securities portfolio and the process for evaluating securities for other-than-temporary impairment.

The Corporation generally buys into the market over time and does not attempt to "time" its transactions. In doing this, the highs and lows of the market are averaged into the portfolio and the overall effect of different rate environments is minimized. The Corporation monitors the earnings performance and the effectiveness of the liquidity of the securities portfolio on a regular basis through meetings of the Asset/Liability Committee of the Corporation's Board of Directors ("ALCO"). The ALCO also reviews and manages interest rate risk for the Corporation. Through active balance sheet management and analysis of the securities portfolio, a sufficient level of liquidity is maintained to satisfy depositor requirements and various credit needs of our customers.

#### LOANS

The Corporation experienced an increase in loans, net of unearned discount, of \$189.3 million, or 8.8%, during the first six months of 2018. Lending efforts consist principally of commercial and retail lending, which includes single family residential mortgages and other consumer loans. The Corporation views commercial lending as its competitive advantage and continues to focus on this area by hiring and retaining experienced loan officers and supporting them with quality credit analysis. The Corporation expects loan demand to be solid and loan balances to grow throughout the remainder of 2018.

#### ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for loan losses is established by provisions for losses in the loan portfolio as well as overdrafts in deposit accounts. These provisions are charged against current income. Loans and overdrafts deemed not collectible are charged off against the allowance while any subsequent collections are recorded as recoveries and increase the allowance.

	Six months ended June 30, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017	Six months ended June 30, 2017
Balance at beginning of period	\$19,693	\$16,330	\$16,330
Charge-offs:			
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	(31 )	(544 )	(30 )
Commercial mortgages	—	(116 )	—
Residential real estate	(77 )	(466 )	(198 )
Consumer	(1,141 )	(2,555 )	(1,266 )
Credit cards	(45 )	(144 )	(72 )
Overdrafts	(142 )	(252 )	(129 )
	(1,436 )	(4,077 )	(1,695 )
Recoveries:			
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	162	235	131
Commercial mortgages	—	197	194
Residential real estate	12	78	73
Consumer	84	161	14
Credit cards	24	27	15
Overdraft deposit accounts	47	87	57
	329	785	484
Net charge-offs	(1,107 )	(3,292 )	(1,211 )
Provision for loan losses	3,536	6,655	2,150
Balance at end of period	\$22,122	\$19,693	\$17,269
Loans, net of unearned	\$2,335,292	\$2,145,959	\$2,020,829
Allowance to net loans	0.95	% 0.92	% 0.85
Net charge-offs to average loans (annualized)	0.10	% 0.16	% 0.12
Nonperforming assets	\$25,058	\$20,427	\$21,198
Nonperforming % of total assets	0.83	% 0.74	% 0.79

The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is subject to a formal analysis by the Credit Administration and Finance Departments of the Corporation. As part of the formal analysis, delinquencies and losses are monitored monthly. The loan portfolio is divided into several categories in order to better analyze the entire pool. First is a selection of classified loans that is given a specific reserve. The remaining loans are pooled, by category, into these segments:

Reviewed

Commercial, industrial, and agricultural  
Commercial mortgages  
Homogeneous

Residential real estate  
Consumer  
Credit cards  
Overdrafts

The reviewed loan pools are further segregated into four categories: special mention, substandard, doubtful, and pass rated. Historical loss factors are calculated for each pool excluding overdrafts based on the previous eight quarters of experience. The homogeneous pools are evaluated by analyzing the historical loss factors from the most previous eight quarter ends.

The historical loss factors for both the reviewed and homogeneous pools are adjusted based on the following six qualitative factors:

• levels of and trends in delinquencies, non-accrual loans, and classified loans;  
• trends in volume and terms of loans;  
• effects of any changes in lending policies and procedures;  
• experience and ability of management;  
• national and local economic trends and conditions; and  
• concentrations of credit.

The methodology described above was created using the experience of the Corporation's Management team, guidance from the regulatory agencies, expertise of a third-party loan review provider, and discussions with peers. The resulting factors are applied to the pool balances in order to estimate the probable risk of loss within each pool. Prudent business practices dictate that the level of the allowance, as well as corresponding charges to the provision for loan losses, should be commensurate with identified areas of risk within the loan portfolio and the attendant risks inherent therein. The quality of the credit risk management function and the overall administration of this vital segment of the Corporation's assets are critical to the ongoing success of the Corporation.

The previously mentioned analysis considers numerous historical and other factors to analyze the adequacy of the allowance and current period charges against the provision for loan losses. Management uses the analysis to compare and plot the actual level of the allowance against the aggregate amount of loans adversely classified in order to compute the estimated probable losses associated with those loans. Management then determines the current adequacy of the allowance and evaluates trends that may be developing. The volume and composition of the Corporation's loan portfolio continue to reflect growth in commercial credits including commercial real estate loans.

As mentioned in the Loans section of this analysis, management considers commercial lending to be a competitive advantage and continues to focus on this area as part of its strategic growth initiatives. However, management recognizes and considers the fact that risk is more pronounced in these types of credits and is, to a greater degree than with other loans, driven by the economic environment in which the debtor's business operates.

In the first six months of 2018, one commercial real estate loan that was impaired at year end 2017 experienced further deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower, resulting in an additional provision for loan losses of \$623 thousand.

In the second quarter of 2018, the Corporation identified a commercial and industrial relationship that, while performing in accordance with its contractual terms and current with scheduled principal and interest payments, filed for bankruptcy. As of June 30, 2018, the outstanding principal balance of the relationship is \$5.5 million, and the specific loan loss reserve recorded during the quarter is \$758 thousand.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is reasonable and adequate to absorb probable incurred losses in the Corporation's portfolio at June 30, 2018.

#### FUNDING SOURCES

The Corporation considers deposits, short-term borrowings, and term debt when evaluating funding sources. Deposits increased \$233.8 million from \$2.17 billion at December 31, 2017 to \$2.40 billion at June 30, 2018 primarily resulting from aggressive deposit growth strategies in the western New York market and from the Private Client Solutions division.

Periodically, the Corporation utilizes term borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") and other lenders to meet funding needs. Management plans to maintain access to short-term and long-term borrowings as an available funding source.

#### SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND CAPITAL RATIOS AND METRICS

The Corporation's capital continued to provide a base for profitable growth through June 30, 2018. Total shareholders' equity was \$249.9 million at June 30, 2018 and \$243.9 million at December 31, 2017. In the first six months of 2018, the Corporation earned \$15.5 million and declared dividends of \$5.0 million, resulting in a dividend payout ratio of 32.5% of net income.

The Corporation has complied with the standards of capital adequacy mandated by government regulations. 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%, 100%, or 150% (highest risk assets), is assigned to each asset on the balance sheet.

The Corporation's capital ratios, book value per share and tangible book value per share as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	
Total risk-based capital ratio	13.67	14.32	%
Tier 1 capital ratio	10.49	10.97	%
Common equity tier 1 ratio	9.61	10.00	%
Leverage ratio	8.14	8.45	%
Tangible common equity/tangible assets (1)	7.07	7.46	%
Book value per share	\$ 16.35	\$ 15.98	
Tangible book value per share (1)	\$ 13.74	\$ 13.33	

(1) Tangible common equity, tangible assets and tangible book value per share are non-GAAP financial measures calculated using GAAP amounts. Tangible common equity is calculated by excluding the balance of goodwill and core deposit intangibles from the calculation of shareholders' equity. Tangible assets is calculated by excluding the balance of goodwill and core deposit intangibles from the calculation of total assets. Tangible book value per share is calculated by dividing tangible common equity by the number of shares outstanding. The Corporation believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide information to investors that is useful in understanding its financial condition because they are additional measures used to assess capital adequacy. Because not all companies use the same calculation of tangible common equity and tangible assets, this presentation may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures calculated by other companies. A reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures is provided below.

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	
Shareholders' equity	\$249,893	\$243,910	
Less goodwill	38,730	38,730	
Less core deposit intangible	1,129	1,625	
Tangible common equity	\$210,034	\$203,555	
Total assets	\$3,009,629	\$2,768,773	
Less goodwill	38,730	38,730	
Less core deposit intangible	1,129	1,625	
Tangible assets	\$2,969,770	\$2,728,418	
Ending shares outstanding	15,285,430	15,264,740	
Tangible book value per share	\$13.74	\$13.33	
Tangible common equity/tangible assets	7.07	7.46	%

#### LIQUIDITY

Liquidity measures an organization's ability to meet cash obligations as they come due. The consolidated statement of cash flows provides analysis of the Corporation's cash and cash equivalents. Additionally, management considers that portion of the loan and investment portfolio that matures within one year to be part of the Corporation's liquid assets. The Corporation's liquidity is monitored by both management and the ALCO, which establishes and monitors ranges of acceptable liquidity. Management believes the Corporation's current liquidity position is acceptable.

#### OFF BALANCE SHEET ACTIVITIES

Some financial instruments, such as loan commitments, credit lines, letters of credit and overdraft protection, are issued to meet customer financing needs. These are agreements to provide credit or to support the credit of others, as long as conditions established in the contract are met, and usually have expiration dates. Commitments may expire without being used. Off balance sheet risk to credit loss exists up to the face amount of these instruments, although

material losses are not anticipated. The same credit policies are used to make such commitments as are used for loans, including obtaining collateral at exercise of the commitment.

The contractual amount of financial instruments with off balance sheet risk was as follows at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

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	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate
Commitments to make loans	\$68,932	\$ 413,301	\$64,799	\$ 210,987
Unused lines of credit	—	128,105	—	118,348
Standby letters of credit	—	16,091	—	14,985

Commitments to make loans are generally made for periods of 60 days or less. The fixed rate loan commitments at June 30, 2018 have interest rates ranging from 1.79% to 18.00% and maturities ranging from 1 month to 15 years. The fixed rate loan commitments at December 31, 2017 have interest rates ranging from 1.00% to 18.00% and maturities ranging from 8 months to 30 years.

In October 2015, the Corporation entered into a subscription agreement with Oxer BCP Mezzanine Fund, LP (“Oxer”) and committed to invest \$5.0 million as a limited partner in the fund. In February 2017, the Corporation entered into a subscription agreement with Tecum Capital Partners II, LP (“Tecum”) and committed to invest \$3.0 million as a limited partner in the fund. Oxer and Tecum are Small Business Investment Companies (SBIC) that are licensed and regulated by the Office of Investment at the Small Business Administration (SBA). The SBIC license allows SBICs to employ private capital and funds borrowed at a low cost using SBA-guaranteed securities to make investments in qualifying small businesses and similar enterprises as defined by SBA regulations. As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation has made \$4.0 million of capital contributions to Oxer and \$1.2 million of capital contributions to Tecum.

In June 2017, the Corporation entered into a subscription agreement with The Erie Downtown Equity Fund, LLC and committed to invest \$2.5 million in the fund, which was formed to facilitate economic growth through real estate development in downtown Erie, Pennsylvania. As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation has not made any capital contributions The Erie Downtown Equity Fund, LLC.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

### OVERVIEW OF THE INCOME STATEMENT

The Corporation had net income of \$8.4 million in the second quarter of 2018 and \$6.7 million in the second quarter of 2017. The earnings per diluted share were \$0.55 in the second quarter of 2018 and \$0.44 in the second quarter of 2017. The annualized return on assets and return on equity for the second quarter of 2018 are 1.14% and 13.64% compared to 1.01% and 11.17% for the second quarter of 2017.

### INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

Net interest margin on a fully tax equivalent basis was 3.74% and 3.87% for the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The yield on earning assets increased 17 basis points to 4.64% for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 from 4.47% for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased 39 basis points to 1.09% for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 from 0.70% for the quarter ended June 30, 2017.

Total interest and dividend income increased by 18.9% to \$32.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 from \$27.0 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. Net interest income increased by 12.3% to \$25.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 from \$23.0 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2017.

### PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES

During the quarter ended June 30, 2018, the Corporation recorded a provision for loan losses of \$1.9 million, as compared to a provision for loan losses of \$1.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. Net chargeoffs in the second quarter of 2018 were \$539 thousand, compared to net chargeoffs of \$411 thousand in the second quarter of 2017. CNB Bank net chargeoffs totaled \$94 thousand and \$(53) thousand during the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, or 0.02% and (0.01)%, respectively, of average CNB Bank loans. Holiday Financial Services Corporation is the Corporation's consumer discount company and recorded net chargeoffs totaling \$445 thousand and \$464 thousand during the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Management believes the provision for loan losses was appropriate and the allowance for loan losses is adequate to absorb probable incurred losses in our portfolio as of June 30, 2018.

### NON-INTEREST INCOME

Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities were \$0 during the quarter ended June 30, 2018, compared to \$155 thousand during the quarter ended June 30, 2017. Net realized and unrealized gains on trading securities were \$237 thousand during the quarter ended June 30, 2018, compared to \$127 thousand during the quarter ended June 30, 2017. Excluding the effects of securities transactions, non-interest income was \$5.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2018, compared to \$4.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2017.

As a result of the Corporation's continued focus on growing its Private Client Solutions division, wealth and asset management revenues were \$1.1 million during the quarter ended June 30, 2018, an increase of 14.5% from \$952 thousand during the quarter ended June 30, 2017. In addition, as a result of its organic deposit growth, the Corporation experienced an increase in service charges in deposit accounts of 9.1% in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the second quarter of 2017. Similarly, other service charges and fees increased \$164 thousand, or 29.3%, in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the the second quarter of 2017. Income from investments in Small Business Investment Companies was \$301 thousand in the second quarter of 2018 compared to \$37 thousand in the second quarter of 2017, which is reported as a component of other non-interest income.

### NON-INTEREST EXPENSES

Total non-interest expenses were \$19.5 million and \$17.8 million during the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Salaries and benefits expense increased \$1.2 million, or 13.8%, during the quarter ended June 30, 2018 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation had 539 full-time equivalent staff, compared to 493 full-time equivalent staff as of June 30, 2017, an increase of 9.3%. The remainder of the increase in non-interest expenses is primarily a result of the Corporation's continued growth and the servicing of a larger customer base. Total households serviced at June 30, 2018 were 61,354, compared to 57,808 households at June 30, 2017, an increase of 6.1%.





The ratio of non-interest expenses to average assets was 2.64% and 2.68% during the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

**INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

As a result of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in the fourth quarter of 2017, income tax expense decreased \$921 thousand, or 37.4%, during the quarter ended June 30, 2018 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2017. The Corporation's effective tax rate was 15.5% in the second quarter of 2018 compared to 26.9% in the second quarter of 2017.

The effective rates for the periods differed from the federal statutory rate of 21.0% at June 30, 2018 and 35.0% at June 30, 2017 principally as a result of tax exempt income from securities and loans as well as earnings from bank owned life insurance.

CONSOLIDATED YIELD COMPARISONS  
AVERAGE BALANCES AND NET INTEREST MARGIN FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED  
Dollars in thousands

	June 30, 2018			June 30, 2017		
	Average Balance	Annual Interest Rate	Inc./Exp.	Average Balance	Annual Interest Rate	Inc./Exp.
<b>ASSETS:</b>						
<b>Securities:</b>						
Taxable (1)	\$326,871	2.51 %	\$4,164	\$339,938	2.55 %	\$4,316
Tax-Exempt (1,2)	96,872	3.49 %	1,683	114,973	4.20 %	2,374
Equity Securities (1,2)	29,845	3.97 %	593	25,327	3.55 %	450
Total securities	453,588	2.81 %	6,440	480,238	2.99 %	7,140
<b>Loans:</b>						
Commercial (2)	781,040	4.74 %	18,507	608,906	4.90 %	14,904
Mortgage (2)	1,390,748	4.77 %	33,180	1,262,925	4.42 %	27,928
Consumer	83,933	9.76 %	4,095	79,204	9.40 %	3,724
Total loans (3)	2,255,721	4.95 %	55,782	1,951,035	4.77 %	46,556
Total earning assets	2,709,309	4.59 %	62,222	2,431,273	4.42 %	53,696
<b>Non interest-bearing assets:</b>						
Cash and due from banks	29,942			27,039		
Premises and equipment	50,210			50,320		
Other assets	123,163			133,904		
Allowance for loan losses	(20,800 )			(16,809 )		
Total non interest-bearing assets	182,515			194,454		
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$2,891,824</b>			<b>\$2,625,727</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>						
Demand—interest-bearing	\$579,163	0.37 %	\$1,062	\$544,257	0.35 %	\$957
Savings	967,433	0.61 %	2,972	966,886	0.47 %	2,264
Time	376,774	1.37 %	2,577	225,766	1.01 %	1,143
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,923,370	0.69 %	6,611	1,736,909	0.50 %	4,364
Short-term borrowings	63,565	1.81 %	576	155,338	1.04 %	804
Long-term borrowings	249,060	2.02 %	2,516	110,882	1.42 %	790
Subordinated debentures	70,620	5.26 %	1,857	70,620	5.55 %	1,958
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,306,615	1.00 %	\$11,560	2,073,749	0.76 %	\$7,916
Demand—non interest-bearing	310,800			290,696		
Other liabilities	28,215			27,837		
Total liabilities	2,645,630			2,392,282		
Shareholders' equity	246,194			233,445		
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$2,891,824</b>			<b>\$2,625,727</b>		
Interest income/Earning assets		4.59 %	\$62,222		4.42 %	\$53,696
Interest expense/Interest-bearing liabilities		1.00 %	11,560		0.76 %	7,916
Net interest spread		3.59 %	\$50,662		3.66 %	\$45,780
Interest income/Earning assets		4.59 %	62,222		4.42 %	53,696
Interest expense/Earning assets		0.85 %	11,560		0.65 %	7,916
Net interest margin		3.74 %	\$50,662		3.77 %	\$45,780

(1)

Includes unamortized discounts and premiums. Average balance is computed using the carrying value of securities. The average yield has been computed using the historical amortized cost average balance for available for sale securities.

(2) Average yields are stated on a fully taxable equivalent basis.

Average outstanding includes the average balance outstanding of all non-accrual loans. Loans consist of the

(3) average of total loans less average unearned income. The amount of loan fees included in the interest income on loans is not material.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

### OVERVIEW OF THE INCOME STATEMENT

The Corporation had net income of \$15.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and \$13.2 million for the same period in 2017. The earnings per diluted share were \$1.02 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and \$0.87 for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The annualized return on assets and return on equity for the six months ended June 30, 2018 are 1.07% and 12.62% compared to 1.00% and 11.28% for the same period in 2017.

### INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

Net interest margin on a fully tax equivalent basis was 3.74% and 3.77% for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The yield on earning assets increased 17 basis points to 4.59% for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from 4.42% for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased 24 basis points to 1.00% for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from 0.76% for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Total interest and dividend income increased by 18.0% to \$61.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from \$52.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Net interest income increased by 13.0% to \$49.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from \$44.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

### PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Corporation recorded a provision for loan losses of \$3.5 million, as compared to a provision for loan losses of \$2.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Net chargeoffs for the six months ended June 30, 2018 were \$1.1 million, compared to net chargeoffs of \$1.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. CNB Bank net chargeoffs totaled \$139 thousand and \$58 thousand during the the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, or 0.01% and 0.01%, respectively, of average CNB Bank loans. Holiday Financial Services Corporation is the Corporation's consumer discount company and recorded net chargeoffs totaling \$968 thousand and \$1.2 million during the the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Management believes the provision for loan losses was appropriate and the allowance for loan losses is adequate to absorb probable incurred losses in our portfolio as of June 30, 2018.

### NON-INTEREST INCOME

Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities were \$0 during the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared to \$1.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017. Net realized and unrealized gains on trading securities were \$251 thousand during the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared to \$315 thousand during the six months ended June 30, 2017. In addition, the Corporation realized a gain on the sale of a branch in the second quarter of 2017 of \$536 thousand. Excluding the effects of securities transactions and the gain on sale of a branch, non-interest income was \$10.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared to \$8.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

As a result of the Corporation's continued focus on growing its Private Client Solutions division, wealth and asset management revenues were \$2.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2018, an increase of 16.3% from \$1.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017. In addition, as a result of its organic deposit growth, the Corporation experienced an increase in service charges in deposit accounts of 11.7% in the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2017. Similarly, other service charges and fees increased \$253 thousand, or 23.3%, in the first six months of 2018 compared to first six months of 2017. Income from investments in Small Business Investment Companies was \$340 thousand in the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to \$37 thousand in the six months ended June 30, 2017, which is reported as a component of other non-interest income.

### NON-INTEREST EXPENSES

Total non-interest expenses were \$38.5 million and \$34.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Salaries and benefits expense increased \$1.8 million, or 9.8%, during the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation had 539 full-time equivalent staff, compared to 493 full-time equivalent staff as of June 30, 2017, an increase of 9.3%. The remainder of the increase in non-interest expenses is primarily a result of the Corporation's continued growth. Total households serviced at June 30, 2018 were 61,354, compared to 57,808 households at June 30, 2017, an increase of 6.1%.



The ratio of non-interest expenses to average assets was 2.67% and 2.65% during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

#### INCOME TAX EXPENSE

As a result of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in the fourth quarter of 2017, income tax expense decreased \$2.2 million, or 45.7%, during the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2017. The Corporation's effective tax rate was 14.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to 27.2% in the six months ended June 30, 2017.

The effective rates for the periods differed from the federal statutory rate of 21.0% at June 30, 2018 and 35.0% at June 30, 2017 principally as a result of tax exempt income from securities and loans as well as earnings from bank owned life insurance.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Corporation's accounting and reporting policies are in accordance with GAAP and conform to general practices within the financial services industry. Accounting and reporting practices for the allowance for loan losses and fair value of securities are deemed critical since they involve the use of estimates and require significant management judgments. In addition, the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with business combinations, including the associated goodwill that was recorded, required the use of material estimates. Application of assumptions different than those used by management could result in material changes in the Corporation's financial position or results of operations. Note 1 (Summary of Significant Accounting Policies), Note 2 (Business Combination and Branch Sale), Note 4 (Securities), and Note 5 (Loans) of the Corporation's 2017 Form 10-K, provide detail with regard to the Corporation's accounting for the allowance for loan losses, the fair value of securities, business combinations and loans. There have been no significant changes in the application of accounting policies since December 31, 2017.

## ITEM 3

## QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a financial institution, the Corporation's primary source of market risk is interest rate risk, which is the exposure to fluctuations in the Corporation's future earnings resulting from changes in interest rates. This exposure is correlated to the repricing characteristics of the Corporation's portfolio of assets and liabilities. Each asset or liability reprices either at maturity or during the life of the instrument.

The principal purpose of asset/liability management is to maximize current and future net interest income within acceptable levels of interest rate risk while satisfying liquidity and capital requirements. Net interest income is enhanced by increasing the net interest margin and by the growth in earning assets. As a result, the primary goal of interest rate risk management is to maintain a balance between risk and reward such that net interest income is maximized while risk is maintained at an acceptable level.

The Corporation uses an asset-liability management model to measure the effect of interest rate changes on its net interest income. The Corporation's management also reviews asset-liability maturity gap and repricing analyses regularly. The Corporation does not always attempt to achieve a precise match between interest sensitive assets and liabilities because it believes that an actively managed amount of interest rate risk is inherent and appropriate in the management of the Corporation's profitability.

Asset-liability modeling techniques and simulation involve assumptions and estimates that inherently cannot be measured with precision. Key assumptions in these analyses include maturity and repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities, prepayments on amortizing assets, non-maturing deposit sensitivity, and loan and deposit pricing. These assumptions are inherently uncertain due to the timing, magnitude, and frequency of rate changes and changes in market conditions and management strategies, among other factors. However, the analyses are useful in quantifying risk and provide a relative gauge of the Corporation's interest rate risk position over time.

Management reviews interest rate risk on a quarterly basis and reports to the ALCO. This review includes earnings shock scenarios whereby interest rates are immediately increased and decreased by 100, 200, 300, and 400 basis points. These scenarios, detailed in the table below, indicate that there would not be a significant variance in net interest income over a one-year period due to interest rate changes; however, actual results could vary significantly. Based on the most recent data available as of June 30, 2018, all interest rate risk levels according to the model were within the tolerance limits of ALCO approved policy. In addition, the table does not take into consideration changes that management would make to realign its assets and liabilities in the event of an unexpected change in the interest rate environment. Due to the current interest rate environment, the -300 and -400 scenarios have been excluded from the table.

June 30, 2018

Change in Basis Points	% Change in Net Interest Income
400	8.2%
300	6.1%
200	4.4%
100	4.0%
(100)	(4.2)%
(200)	(6.5)%



ITEM 4

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) ("Exchange Act"). Based on their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms. There were no changes in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II OTHER INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS – None

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS – There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in Part I, Item IA of the 2017 Form 10-K.

## ITEM 2. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The following table provides information with respect to any purchase of shares of the Corporation's common stock made by or on behalf of the Corporation for the three months ended June 30, 2018.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or approximate dollar value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
April 1 - 30, 2018	—	\$	—	369,860
May 1 - 31, 2018	—	—	—	369,860
June 1 - 30, 2018	—	—	—	369,860

The Corporation's stock repurchase program, which was announced on November 12, 2014, authorizes the (1) repurchase of up to 500,000 shares of common stock. The program will remain in effect until fully utilized or until modified, suspended or terminated. As of June 30, 2018, there were 369,860 shares remaining in the program.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	<u>Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation, filed as Appendix B to the 2006 Proxy Statement, filed with the SEC on March 24, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.</u>
3.2	<u>By-Laws of the Corporation, as amended and restated, filed with the SEC as Exhibit 3.1 to the Corporation's current report on Form 8-K filed April 24, 2017, and incorporated herein by reference.</u>
21	<u>Subsidiaries of the Registrant, filed as Exhibit 21 herewith</u>
31.1	<u>Rule 13a – 14(a)/15d – 14(a) Certification of the Principal Executive Officer</u>
31.2	<u>Rule 13a – 14(a)/15d – 14(a) Certification of the Principal Financial Officer</u>
32.1	<u>Section 1350 Certification</u>
32.2	<u>Section 1350 Certification</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definitions Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
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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.

CNB FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
(Registrant)

DATE: August 9, 2018 /s/ Joseph B. Bower, Jr.  
Joseph B. Bower, Jr.  
President and Director  
(Principal Executive Officer)

DATE: August 9, 2018 /s/ Brian W. Wingard  
Brian W. Wingard  
Treasurer  
(Principal Financial Officer)