Coastal Banking Company, Inc.

Quarterly Financial Results (Unaudited)

As of September 30, 2015



Coastal Banking Company
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	September 30, 2015 (unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (audited)
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	$ 2,805,487	$ 2,726,911
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	2,041,707	1,363,282
Federal funds sold	88,136	87,967
Securities available for sale, at fair value	21,514,711	24,836,625
Securities held to maturity, at cost	100,000	—
Restricted equity securities, at cost	5,434,600	5,392,500
Loans held for sale, at fair value	45,787,557	24,491,859
Loans, net of unearned income	274,703,703	272,756,670
Less allowance for loan losses	5,226,359	4,828,899
Loans, net	269,477,344	267,927,771
Premises and equipment, net	7,159,018	7,237,183
Cash surrender value of life insurance	2,500,088	2,402,713
SBA loan servicing rights	1,446,889	1,658,706
Other real estate owned	6,332,310	7,322,404
Loan sales receivable	67,798,616	70,651,624
Other assets	6,182,068	5,831,811
Total assets	$ 438,668,531	$ 421,931,356
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	$ 43,561,975	$ 34,929,754
Interest-bearing	245,522,522	250,733,682
Total deposits	289,084,497	285,663,436
Other borrowings	88,800,000	83,500,000
Junior subordinated debentures	7,217,000	7,217,000
Other liabilities	11,719,070	7,687,318
Total liabilities	396,820,567	384,067,754
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, par value $.01; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 9,950 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014	9,950,000	9,950,000
Common stock, par value $.01; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 2,674,848 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2015; 2,654,225 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2014	26,748	26,542
Additional paid-in capital	41,637,595	41,400,835
Accumulated deficit	(10,146,774)	(13,877,647)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	380,395	363,872
Total shareholders' equity	41,847,964	37,863,602
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 438,668,531	$ 421,931,356

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Coastal Banking Company
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest income:				
Interest and fees on loans	$ 4,851,315	$ 4,517,488	$ 13,954,559	$ 12,279,582
Interest on taxable securities	171,487	214,735	517,492	635,514
Interest on nontaxable securities	28,390	52,715	85,407	187,890
Interest on deposits in other banks	2,021	1,597	5,833	5,135
Interest on federal funds sold	48	41	130	115
Total interest income	5,053,261	4,786,576	14,563,421	13,108,236
Interest expense:				
Interest on deposits	409,958	439,687	1,222,776	1,357,484
Interest on junior subordinated debentures	43,541	42,847	128,839	127,589
Interest on other borrowings	169,780	162,587	487,376	432,619
Total interest expense	623,279	645,121	1,838,991	1,917,692
Net interest income	4,429,982	4,141,455	12,724,430	11,190,544
Provision for loan losses	57,229	222,657	350,354	951,447
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,372,753	3,918,798	12,374,076	10,239,097
Non-interest income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	51,326	63,839	149,540	190,499
Other service charges, commissions and fees	115,768	106,993	333,753	318,899
SBA loan income	267,043	464,861	421,040	2,434,316
Mortgage banking income	13,355,562	8,955,346	44,128,477	21,237,524
Gain on sale of securities available for sale	—	83,873	—	124,663
Income from investment in life insurance contracts	21,936	21,181	62,716	60,293
Other income	5,839	451,047	21,038	486,467
Total other income	13,817,474	10,147,140	45,116,564	24,852,661
Non-interest expenses:				
Salaries and employee benefits	11,465,924	9,435,872	39,627,598	22,790,738
Occupancy and equipment expense	935,398	892,915	2,686,118	2,178,334
Mortgage loan expense	783,377	810,805	2,300,175	1,908,570
Data processing fees	418,633	306,871	1,179,190	1,130,629
Other real estate expenses	395,598	485,615	512,179	983,893
Legal and other professional fees	389,532	149,066	787,507	624,955
Advertising fees	102,283	74,522	345,223	272,370
Audit fees	146,621	114,814	373,575	291,354
FDIC insurance expense	113,996	95,720	262,954	264,693
Director fees	94,950	57,750	217,300	186,750
OCC examination fees	4,479	28,844	66,222	84,471
Other operating	561,108	479,747	1,610,515	1,286,734
Total other expenses	15,411,899	12,932,541	49,968,556	32,003,491
Income before income tax (benefits)	2,778,328	1,133,397	7,522,084	3,088,267
Income tax expense (benefits)	1,148,925	337,489	3,119,587	968,511
Net income	$ 1,629,403	$ 795,908	$ 4,402,497	$ 2,119,756
Preferred stock dividends	223,875	223,875	671,625	614,986
Net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders	$ 1,405,528	$ 572,033	$ 3,730,872	$ 1,504,770
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	$ 0.53	$ 0.22	$ 1.40	$ 0.57
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	$ 0.51	$ 0.21	$ 1.37	$ 0.57

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Coastal Banking Company
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 and 2014
(Unaudited)

	2015	2014
Net income	$ 4,402,497	$ 2,119,756
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Net unrealized holding gains arising during period, net of tax of $8,512 and $295,309	16,523	573,246
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income, net of tax of $0 and $42,385	—	(82,278)
Total other comprehensive income	16,523	490,968
Comprehensive income	$ 4,419,020	$ 2,610,724

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Coastal Banking Company
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 and 2014
(Unaudited)

	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 4,402,497	$ 2,119,756
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	529,002	600,089
Stock-based compensation expense	51,134	59,117
Provision for loan losses	350,354	951,447
Gain on sale of securities available for sale	—	(124,663)
Loss (gain) on sale of premises and equipment	1,476	(9,522)
Net (increase) decrease in loan sales receivable	2,852,969	(62,921,354)
Write downs and losses on sale of other real estate owned	452,448	737,548
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	1,408,788	4,350,422
Increase in cash value of life insurance	(97,375)	(94,971)
Originations of mortgage loans held for sale	(2,177,743,088)	(1,096,105,846)
Proceeds from sales of mortgage loans held for sale	2,200,575,868	1,120,354,110
Net increase in interest receivable	(14,334)	(44,747)
Net increase (decrease) in interest payable	(34,858)	4,540
SBA loan income	(421,040)	(2,434,316)
Mortgage banking income	(44,128,477)	(21,237,524)
Net other operating activities	3,683,445	654,148
Net cash used in operating activities	(8,131,191)	(53,141,766)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits in banks	(678,425)	(1,221,196)
Net increase in federal funds sold	(169)	(31,895)
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale	3,094,107	3,253,819
Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale	—	9,261,009
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	—	29,379
Purchases of securities held to maturity	(100,000)	—
Net change in restricted equity securities	(42,100)	(2,702,850)
Net increase in loans	(2,771,069)	(24,862,832)
Purchase of premises and equipment	(199,470)	(98,109)
Net cash used in investing activities	(697,126)	(16,372,675)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in deposits	3,421,061	1,033,454
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	—	23,460
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	185,832	81,296
Net increase in other borrowings	5,300,000	64,800,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	8,906,893	65,938,210
Net increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks	78,576	(3,576,231)
Cash and due from banks at beginning of period	2,726,911	5,920,153
Cash and due from banks at end of period	$ 2,805,487	$ 2,343,922
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for interest	$ 1,873,849	$ 1,913,152
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	$ 2,875,473	$ —
Noncash Transactions:		
Principal balances of loans transferred to other real estate owned	$ 871,142	$ 1,423,319

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – September 30, 2015 and 2014 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2014

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The corporate history of Coastal Banking Company, Inc. (the "Company") is available at http://www.coastalbanking.com/about-us.html

On May 2, 2012 the Company filed a Form 15-12G with the Securities and Exchange Commission to terminate the registration of its common stock under Section 12(G) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and thereby suspend its duty to file reports with the SEC under Sections 13 and 15(D) of the Act. As a result, the Form 10Q filed for the period ended March 31, 2012 was the final financial report filed with the SEC by the Company. Management intends to continue to prepare and publish quarterly and annual financial reports with similar information as required in filings with the SEC to ensure that investors have access to timely, meaningful information related to the Company's results. These financial reports will be published on the Company's web site at intervals consistent with the comparable SEC filing deadlines.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, CBC National Bank (the "Bank"). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The financial statements for the interim periods ended September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014 are unaudited and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2015. The financial information as of December 31, 2014 has been derived from the audited financial statements as of that date

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and changes therein. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 – Regulatory Oversight, Capital Adequacy, Operating Results and Liquidity

Regulatory Oversight

The Company operates under the supervision and monitoring of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond while the Bank's primary regulator is the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. In 2008 the Company issued preferred stock and warrants to purchase common stock to the US Treasury under the Capital Purchase Program within the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). In February 2013, Coastal Banking Company preferred stock was included in a Treasury Department TARP auction, and that transaction settled on March 11, 2013. As a result, the Company's preferred stock is no longer held by US Treasury. Rather, preferred stock shares are now owned by a small group of private investors.

On December 5, 2008 the Company issued to the US Treasury a warrant to purchase 205,579 shares of common stock at a price of $7.26 per share as part of the original TARP Preferred Stock issuance. On April 10, 2013 the Company repurchased and cancelled 60,000 of these common stock warrants at a price of $1.65 per share. On June 12, 2013 the Company repurchased and cancelled the remaining 145,579 common stock warrants at a price of $1.55 per share. More detailed information on the status and requirements of the regulatory oversight under which we operate is available at Coastal Banking Regulatory Oversight.

Capital Adequacy

As of September 30, 2015, the Bank exceeded all of the regulatory capital ratio levels to be categorized as "well capitalized." The following table summarizes the Company's and Bank's capital ratios at September 30, 2015:

	Regulatory Levels To Be Well Capitalized (Applies to Bank)	CBC National Bank	Coastal Banking Company
Total risk-based (to risk-weighted assets)	10.00%	23.77%	23.82%
Tier 1 risk-based (to risk-weighted assets)	8.00%	22.50%	22.54%
Common Equity Tier 1 (to risk-weighted assets)	6.50%	22.50%	22.54%
Tier 1 leverage (to total average assets)	5.00%	10.47%	10.48%

On December 5, 2008, Coastal issued and sold 9,950 preferred shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A (the "TARP preferred stock"), along with a Warrant to purchase 205,579 shares of common stock at $7.26 per share to the United States Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury") as part of the Capital Purchase Program ("CPP"). As discussed above, the preferred stock was sold by Treasury through an auction to private investor on March 11, 2013 and as a result the Company is no longer subject to TARP restrictions.

At issue, the preferred stock had an annual 5% cumulative preferred dividend rate for a $12.50 dividend per share, payable quarterly on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15. On February 16, 2014 the annual cumulative dividend increased to 9% payable quarterly on the same dates, resulting in an increase of quarterly dividends to $22.50 per share. Dividends compound if they are unpaid when due. On August 15, 2014 the quarterly dividend was paid to shareholders of record on August 5, 2014 in the amount of $223,875 or $22.50 per share of the Fixed Rate Cumulative Preferred Series A Stock. Management is engaged in ongoing efforts to redeem all outstanding shares of this Series A Preferred Stock as soon as practical.

Operating Results

The Company recorded net income of $4,402,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to net income of $2,120,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, a 108% year over year increase in net income for the comparative nine month period. Pre-tax income of $7.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was up 142% from the pre-tax income of $3.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. This year over year improvement in nine month earnings was driven primarily by a $22,891,000 or 108% increase in mortgage banking income on significantly higher lending volume, as well as a $1,534,000 or 14% increase to core earnings from net interest income of $12,724,000 on the higher balance of interest earning assets. This year over year earnings improvement was partially offset by a combination of salaries and employee expenses of $39,628,000 rising by $16,837,000 or 74% on higher mortgage banking related compensation, a decline in SBA loan income of $2,013,000 or 83% as a result of the decision to hold rather than sell the majority of newly originated SBA loans during the first nine months of 2015 (see Note 4 Supplemental Segment Information for additional information) and a $465,000 or 96% decline in other income, reflecting a nonrecurring expense reversal in 2014 of $437,000 to the balance of the mortgage banking indemnification reserve which was recorded as other income.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2015 the Company recorded net income of $1,629,000 compared to net income of $796,000 during the third quarter of 2014, a 105% year over year increase in third quarter net income. The increase in year over year third quarter earnings reflects higher levels of core earnings from net interest income of $4,430,000, up by $289,000 or 7%, and mortgage banking income of $13,356,000, up by $4,400,000 or 49%. This year over year earnings improvement was partially offset by a combination of salaries and employee expenses of $11,466,000 rising by $2,030,000 or 22% on elevated mortgage banking related compensation, a $198,000 decline in SBA loan income as we chose to hold rather than sell the majority of newly originated SBA loans during the quarter (see Note 4 Supplemental Segment Information for additional information), a $445,000 decline in other income from the aforementioned prior year reversal of indemnification reserve, and a $241,000 or 161% increase in legal and professional fees due in part to investment banking and legal costs associated with capital planning and evaluation of acquisition opportunities.

Liquidity

Liquidity represents the ability of a company to convert assets into cash or cash equivalents without significant loss, and the ability to raise additional funds by increasing liabilities. Liquidity management involves monitoring our sources and uses of funds in order to meet our day-to-day cash flow requirements while maximizing profits. Liquidity management is made more complicated because different balance sheet components are subject to varying degrees of management control. For example, the timing of maturities of our investment portfolio is fairly predictable and subject to a high degree of control at the time investment decisions are made. However, net deposit inflows and outflows are far less predictable and are not subject to the same degree of control. Our primary liquidity needs involve the funding of mortgage loans available for sale, new portfolio loans, and maturing deposits.

We meet our liquidity needs through scheduled maturities of loans and investments on the asset side and through pricing policies on the liability side for interest-bearing deposit accounts and with advances from approved borrowing facilities with correspondent banks, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, federal funds purchased lines of credit, and the Federal Reserve Bank discount window.

As of September 30, 2015, the Company had $389.1 million in total borrowing capacity, of which we had utilized $111 million or 28.5%, leaving remaining available liquidity of $278.1 million. The following tables present available sources of liquidity at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	September 30, 2015		
	Total Line of Credit	Funds Borrowed	Funds Available
Available sources of liquidity			
Federal funds purchased lines of credit	$ 32,000,000	$ —	$ 32,000,000
Available brokered certificates of deposit	28,932,943	16,850,000	12,082,943
Internet deposits – CD Rateline	65,460,279	4,070,127	61,390,152
StoneCastle wholesale MMDA	30,548,130	1,000,187	29,547,943
CDARS – one way buy deposits	54,834,200	241,000	54,593,200
Repurchase agreements secured by investment securities	6,040,000	—	6,040,000
Federal Reserve Borrowing Capacity at Discount Window	26,346,242	—	26,346,242
Federal Home Loan Bank Advance Availability	144,900,696	88,800,000	56,100,696
Total sources of liquidity	$ 389,062,490	$ 110,961,314	$ 278,101,176

	December 31, 2014		
	Total Line of Credit	Funds Borrowed	Funds Available
Available sources of liquidity			
Federal funds purchased lines of credit	$ 34,000,000	$ —	$ 34,000,000
Available brokered certificates of deposit	28,573,749	13,840,246	14,733,503
Repurchase agreements secured by investment securities	11,472,000	—	11,427,000
Federal Reserve Borrowing Capacity at Discount Window	25,285,608	—	25,285,608
Federal Home Loan Bank Advance Availability	133,403,000	83,500,000	49,930,000
Total sources of liquidity	$ 232,716,357	$ 97,340,246	$ 135,376,111

Additionally, loans available for sale function as a further source of liquidity based on the speed with which these loans are sold and settled for cash. Management expects that, on average, loans originated for sale will be sold and converted to cash within 20 to 25 business days after the loan is originated. The balance of loans available for sale averaged over $147 million during the first nine months of 2015. Accordingly, in the event of a liquidity crisis, we have the ability to slow or stop loan origination activity to allow the loans available for sale to convert into cash. Another key metric of our liquidity position is the loan-to-total deposit ratio, calculated using portfolio loans, net of unearned income, which was 95% at September 30, 2015 and 96% at December 31, 2014. Based on current and expected liquidity needs and sources, management expects the Company to be able to meet all obligations as they become due.

Note 3 –Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30.

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income	$ 1,629,403	$ 795,908	$ 4,402,497	$ 2,119,756
Preferred stock dividends	(223,875)	(223,875)	(671,625)	(614,986)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	$ 1,405,528	$ 572,033	$ 3,730,872	$ 1,504,770
Weighted average common shares	2,671,042	2,637,101	2,663,412	2,630,514
Effect of dilutive securities	67,875	31,394	61,579	27,488
Diluted average common shares	2,738,917	2,668,495	2,724,991	2,658,002
Earnings (losses) per common share	$ 0.53	$ 0.22	$ 1.40	$ 0.57
Diluted earnings (losses) per common share	$ 0.51	$ 0.21	$ 1.37	$ 0.57

Note 4 - Supplemental Segment Information

The Bank has three reportable business segments: community banking, SBA lending, and mortgage banking operations. The Company evaluates performance based on profit and loss from operations before income taxes, not including nonrecurring gains and losses.

All direct costs and revenues generated by each business segment are allocated to the segment; however, there is no allocation of indirect corporate overhead costs to the SBA Lending or Mortgage Banking segments. Additionally, interest expense is allocated to the SBA Lending and Mortgage Banking segments based on the Bank's cost of funds plus a small margin through an intersegment charge. As a result, the interest expense reflected in the SBA Lending and Mortgage Banking segments is significantly lower than would be paid by these two operations in an arm's length, market rate borrowing relationship, and conversely the interest income credited to the Community Bank from this intersegment allocation is much lower than would otherwise be earned by the Bank in arm's length investments or loans. Except as described above, the Company accounts for intersegment revenues and expenses as if the revenue/expense transactions were to third parties at current market prices.

The Company's reportable business segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services to a different customer base. They are managed separately because each segment has different types and levels of credit and interest rate risk.

(In thousands)	Community Banking		SBA Lending Operations		Mortgage Banking Operations	
Three months ended September 30,	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest income	$ 2,253	$ 2,357	$ 838	$ 632	$ 1,961	$ 1,797
Interest expense	(28)	60	164	134	444	451
Net interest income*	2,281*	2,297	674*	498	1,517*	1,346
Provision for loan losses	12	80	—	25	45	117
Net interest income after provision	2,269	2,217	674	473	1,472	1,229
Non interest income	269	302	267	465	13,296	9,380
Non interest expense	2,940	2,678	563	549	11,785	9,706
Net income (loss) before tax expense (benefit)	(402)	(159)	378	389	2,983	903
Income tax expense (benefit)	(179)	(34)	150	113	1,178	258
Net income (loss)	$ (223)	$ (125)	$ 228	$ 276	$ 1,805	$ 645

*** The impact of increasing the intersegment interest allocation rate by 150 basis points during the three months ended September 30, 2015 would be to increase net interest income at the Community Bank segment by $870,000 while reducing net interest income at the SBA Lending and Mortgage Banking segments by $233,000 and $637,000 respectively.**

(In thousands)	Community Banking		SBA Lending Operations		Mortgage Banking Operations	
Nine months ended September 30,	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest income	$ 6,724	$ 7,169	$ 2,271	$ 1,829	$ 5,565	$ 4,110
Interest expense	(152)	458	456	423	1,406	1,037
Net interest income	6,876*	6,711	1,815*	1,406	4,159*	3,073
Provision for loan losses	159	508	63	187	128	256
Net interest income after provision	6,717	6,203	1,752	1,219	4,031	2,817
Non interest income	809	797	421	2,436	43,933	21,620
Non interest expense	7,399	7,596	1,566	2,019	40,652	22,389
Net income (loss) before tax expense (benefit)	127	(596)	607	1,636	7,312	2,048
Income tax expense (benefit)	(8)	(177)	240	512	2,888	633
Net income (loss) after taxes	$ 135	$ (419)	$ 367	$ 1,124	$ 4,424	$ 1,415

*** The impact of increasing the intersegment interest allocation rate by 150 basis points during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 would be to increase net interest income at the Community Bank segment by $2,589,000 while reducing net interest income at the SBA Lending and Mortgage Banking segments by $626,000 and $1,963,000 respectively.**

The community banking segment provides traditional banking services offered through the Bank's three full service branch locations in Lady's Island and Port Royal, South Carolina; Fernandina Beach, Florida. At September 30, 2015 this segment had 67 full time equivalent employees including staff that provides operational and administrative support to the other two reportable segments. In an effort to accelerate the disposition of OREO, management made the decision during the third quarter of 2015 to lower the sales prices on a number of foreclosed properties to levels well below appraised values. These aggressive downward price adjustments resulted in write downs to the OREO carrying values of approximately $429,000 during the quarter and were the primary nonrecurring driver to losses reported by the community banking segment during the third quarter 2015.

The Small Business Administration lending segment originates SBA loans throughout the southeastern United States by the Bank's SBA business development officers. At September 30, 2015 the division had 14 full time equivalent employees and conducted all loan funding, sales and servicing activity from the Bank's operations center in Fernandina Beach, Florida. These officers serve markets in Jacksonville, Ft. Myers, Tampa, and Vero Beach, Florida; Greensboro, North Carolina; and Beaufort, South Carolina. The majority of loans originated by the division are processed through the SBA 7(a) loan program. Participations in these loans are typically sold to secondary market investors within 30 days of the loan being funded. Beginning with the fourth quarter of 2014, management had decided to accumulate new SBA loan production with expectations of better sale execution from increased block size of loan participation sales. As a result there have been two SBA loan participation sales during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 with a principal balance sold of $1,775,000 and at a weighted average premium of 11.42%. The inventory of SBA loans available for participation sale at September 30, 2015 is $14,210,000. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014 the SBA loan division completed participation sales of $15,727,000 at a weighted average premium of 11.30% from a balance of loans available for participation sale of $20,728,000.

The mortgage banking operations segment was staffed by 329 full time equivalent employees at September 30, 2015 who originate residential mortgage loans through one of four distinct delivery channels. These channels include (1.) a network of independent mortgage brokers, (2.) a national network of traditional retail mortgage lending branches, (3.) an internet leads based retail loan origination branch, and (4.) retail mortgage lending through the Bank's deposit branch locations. Most of these loans are closed by the Bank and sold to various investors on the secondary market while a limited number of loans are retained in the Bank's loan portfolio. Additionally, during the first nine months of 2015, approximately 33% of the loan production was brokered away to other lenders and so were not closed by the Bank. All wholesale and internet retail mortgage banking activity is conducted in the Bank's mortgage banking offices in Atlanta, Georgia, as is the national retail mortgage lending administration function. The national retail lending branches are located in Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

Loans on one-to-four family residential mortgages originated by us are sold to various other financial institutions with representations and warranties that are usual and customary for the industry. In addition to these representations and warranties, our loan sale contracts define a condition in which the borrower fails to make any one of the first four loan payments within 30 days of the due date as an Early Payment Default ("EPD"). In the event of an EPD occurrence, we are required to return the premium paid by the investor for the loan as well as pay certain administrative fees. In the event of a breach of any of the representations and warranties related to a loan sold, we could be liable for damages to the investor up to and including a "make whole" demand that involves, at the investor's option, either reimbursing the investor for actual losses incurred on the loan or repurchasing the loan in full. Our maximum exposure to credit loss in the event of a loan repurchase related to a make whole claim would be the unpaid principal balance of the loan to be repurchased along with any premium paid by the investor when the loan was purchased and other minor collection cost reimbursements.

From the September 2007 inception of the mortgage banking division through September 30, 2015, we have sold over 40,000 residential mortgage loans into the secondary market with a principal balance in excess of $9.0 billion. From this population of sold loans, the Bank has received notification from purchasers of a total of thirty-six EPD claims or on average one EPD claim per 1,113 loans sold. Below are the EPD claims by year of sale-vintage:

Year of Sale	# Loans Sold	EPDs	Claims Rate		$ Loans Sold
2015	6,286	0	0.00%	$	1,551,277,527
2014	4,892	2	0.04%		1,151,537,418
2013	5,607	3	0.05%		1,301,421,133
2012	8,104	7	0.09%		1,803,108,311
2011 & prior	15,189	24	0.16%		3,245,925,703
Total	40,078	36	0.09%	$	9,053,270,092

Beyond the initial payment to the purchasers of $181,000 upon receipt of the EPD claims, the maximum remaining exposure under investor claims of a representation and warranty breach would be the difference between the total loan amount and the liquidated value of the underlying collateral. In the case of our thirty-six EPD claims received since the inception of mortgage banking operations, the aggregate loan balance was $6,949,000 and consisted of thirty six single family residences. Original loan-to-value ratios ranged from 65% to 98%, and loans with a loan-to-value ratio over 80% have a mortgage insurance policy in place. If repurchase was required in the future, management believes that the potential amount of loss would not be material and that sufficient reserves exist to fully absorb any loss. Management does not anticipate any material credit risk related to potential EPD claims on loans that have been previously sold and are no longer on the Bank's balance sheet. Because the risk of an EPD claim only exists during the first four payments after a loan is originated, the Bank reports the total of the most recent four months mortgage banking lending volume as off-balance sheet credit risk from EPD claims. As of September 30, 2015, the total off-

balance sheet credit risk from EPD claims was $711,358,000.

As discussed above, the representations and warranties in loan sale agreements require that the Bank repurchase loans or indemnify the investors for losses or costs on loans sold under certain limited conditions. Some of these conditions include underwriting errors or omissions, fraud or material misstatements by the borrower in the loan application, or invalid market value on the collateral property due to deficiencies in the appraisal. From the total population of sold loans, in eight years of operations the Bank has been required to settle seventeen make whole claims or on average one claim per 2,357 loans sold at a total cost of $1,750,000, and has repurchased four loans totaling $1,437,000. Of the four repurchased loans, one has been paid off, and the other three are current and performing in accordance with their loan terms.

Management has recognized the potential risk from costs related to EPD claims and breaches of representations and warranties made in connection with residential loan sales. It is noteworthy that the Bank's loan sale activity began in late 2007 at a time when underwriting requirements had changed and limited documentation conventional (non-government insured) loans were no longer eligible for purchase in the secondary market. Accordingly, the population of conventional loans the Bank has sold was underwritten based on fully documented information. While this will not eliminate all risk of repurchase or indemnification costs, management believes it significantly mitigates that risk as evidenced by the relatively insignificant level of repurchase and indemnification costs incurred to date.

In recognition of risk from potential EPD claims and breaches of representations and warranties, an indemnification reserve has been established and maintained since mortgage banking loan sales began in late 2007 to cover potential costs. Initially management had limited history of costs incurred, so additions to the reserve were made monthly based on a percentage of loan balances sold that month. This approach recognized that the risk of indemnification costs will rise in relation to the level of loans sold. However we also recognize that over time these loans will pay-off as borrowers refinance their loans or sell the properties, but we have no ability to quantify sold loans that have paid off. During 2013 we evaluated the actual loss experience for six years, current business volume and known claims outstanding relative to the indemnification reserve level. Based on that analysis the decision was made to suspend further additions to the reserve balance beginning in August 2013. During September 2014 we updated our analysis of the indemnification reserve considering current business volume, known claims outstanding, trends in presentment of new claims, and recent changes announced by Fannie Mae related to the vintage of future loan repurchase demands. As a result of this analysis the indemnification reserve was reduced by $437,000 to $1,938,000 at September 30, 2014, and reflected as other income. Management believes the reserve level is adequate for potential exposure in connection with loan sale indemnification or EPD claims. Management will monitor the adequacy of the reserve level based on actual loss experience and future business volume levels, and may continue the suspension of additions to the reserve or alternatively decide that further additions to the reserve may be appropriate. However, we can provide no assurance that our methodology will not change and that the balance of this indemnification reserve will prove sufficient to cover actual costs in the future.

The primary source of direct income generated by the mortgage banking division is the gain on sale of mortgage loans which was $13,356,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 compared to $8,955,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2014. For the first nine months of 2015, the gain was $44,128,000 compared to $21,238,000 for the same period in 2014. The increase in gain on sale is a result of higher volume caused by a stable to downward trend in long term interest rates which has fueled increasing loan demand for both refinance and purchase money loans. Management has worked to restructure loan product offerings, geographic sales presence, and pricing incentives to increase the focus on purchase money lending. As a result of our efforts and the rise in long term interest rates during 2014, we observed a gradual shift away from refinance to purchase money lending with refinance lending falling to under 51% of total units funded in the nine months ending September 30, 2014. However, in early 2015 we experienced another surge in demand for refinance lending driven by the lower long-term interest rates, reductions in FHA insurance premiums and higher allowable loan to value limits on agency eligible loans. This has shifted the majority of our lending activity back to refinance with 68% of the loans funded during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 for the purpose of refinancing an existing loan. While mortgage loan volume will always be directly impacted by long term interest rates, purchase money lending has proven to be more resilient to increasing rate environments than has refinance lending, and so to the extent we can reduce our reliance on refinance lending we expect to be well positioned to maintain profitable funding levels as long term rates rise from current levels.

The direct noninterest expenses incurred by the division were $11,785,000 for the third quarter of 2015, an increase of $2,079,000 over the third quarter 2014 expenses of $9,706,000. The largest contributor to this increase was in salaries and benefits, which were $9,385,000 for third quarter 2015, compared to $7,623,000 for the third quarter 2014, a year over year increase of 23%. This Q3 year over year rise in mortgage banking compensation expense occurred as a result of an increase lending volume of $40.4 million or 8%, from $508.3 million in Q3-2014 to $548.7 million in Q3-2015.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, noninterest expenses incurred by the mortgage banking division were $40,652,000, an increase of $18,263,000 compared to $22,389,000 of noninterest expense for the first nine months of 2014. The largest contributor to this increase was a $16,816,000 increase in salaries and benefits, which totaled $33,968,000 for the nine months of 2015, compared to $17,152,000 for the same period in 2014.

Beyond the impact of the noninterest income and expense from this division, the Bank earns interest income at the respective note rates on the balance of loans originated by the division from the time the loan is funded until it is sold to a secondary market

investor. The average outstanding daily balance of residential mortgage loans available for sale was $156,066,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 versus $116,644,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The interest income earned on these loans available for sale was $1,412,000 and $1,253,000 during the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, the average outstanding daily balance of residential loans available for sale was $147,774,000 in 2015 and $88,051,000 in 2014. The interest income earned on these loans available for sale was $3,953,000 and $2,845,000 during the first three quarters of 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Note 5 - Net Interest Income

The Bank's net interest income is determined by the level of our earning assets, primarily loans outstanding, and the management of our net interest margin. For the quarter ended September 30, 2015, net interest income totaled $4,430,000 as compared to $4,141,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 for an increase of $289,000. On a consecutive quarter basis, net interest income remained relatively flat as compared to the $4,421,000 earned during the quarter ended June 30, 2015.

Total interest income increased by $266,000 to $5,053,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to $4,787,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. On a consecutive quarter basis, total interest income remained relatively flat as compared to the $5,049,000 earned during the quarter ended June 30, 2015.

The impact of the interest rate environment on net interest income is seen in the Prime interest rate, which has been set at a historical low rate of 3.25% since December 16, 2008. This historic low Prime interest rate has had an extremely negative impact on the yield earned by the Bank on that portion of the loan portfolio that carry rates based on the Prime interest rate index. At September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014 the Bank held $138,028,000 and $116,027,000 respectively, in loans carrying rates based on the Prime interest rate index.

In addition to the lower interest rate environment for the first nine months of 2015, net interest income was negatively impacted by the increase in the lower yielding loans held for sale category from an average of $116,644,000 in the third quarter of 2014 to $156,066,000 for the third quarter of 2015, an increase of $39,422,000 or 34%. Average earning assets increased to an average balance of $441,064,000 during the quarter ended September 30, 2015, up by $26,407,000 or 6%, from the average balance during the quarter ended September 30, 2014. The most significant increase in interest income was in interest earned on mortgage loans held for sale, which increased $159,000 to $1,412,000 during the third quarter of 2015, compared to $1,253,000 during the third quarter of 2014. Interest and fees earned on portfolio loans increased by $175,000, or 5%, to $3,439,000 in the three months ended September 30, 2015 from $3,264,000 in the three months ended September 30, 2014. Interest income from investment securities decreased $67,000, or 25%, to $200,000 in the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to $267,000 earned in the three months ended September 30, 2014. On a consecutive quarter basis, interest income from investments remained relatively flat as compared to the $198,000 earned during the quarter ended June 30, 2015. Interest and fees earned on loans remained relatively flat as compared to the total of $4,848,000 during the quarter ended June 30, 2015.

Interest income not recognized on non-accruing loans during the quarter ended September 30, 2015 was $5,000, an increase of $2,000 from the $3,000 of interest income not recognized during the same quarter in 2014. On a consecutive quarter basis, interest income not recognized on non-accruing loans decreased $22,000 from the $27,000 interest lost during the quarter ended June 30, 2015. During the three month period ended September 30, 2015 there was one non-accruing loan totaling $759,000 returned to accrual status; one charge off in the amount of $79,000; four additions to non-accruing loans of $660,000; three transfers to other real estate owned for $390,000; and $125,000 in principal reductions made for a net decrease of $692,000 to the balance of loans on nonaccrual.

Total interest expense decreased by $22,000, or 3%, to $623,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to $645,000 for the same period in 2014. Although average interest bearing liabilities increased $5.8 million to $370.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to the same period in 2014, the rate on those average liabilities declined 4 basis points as a result of a $7.0 million decrease in the level of higher cost, short term wholesale borrowings. On a consecutive quarter basis, total interest expense remained relatively flat as compared to the $628,000 expensed during the quarter ended June 30, 2015.

The net interest margin is a performance metric that reports how successful the Bank's investment decisions have been relative to its funding choices. It is calculated by dividing the annualized net interest income by the balance of the average earning assets for the period. The net interest margin realized on earning assets decreased by 3 basis points to 3.98% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 when compared to the 4.01% net interest margin earned during the same three months in 2014. On a consecutive quarter basis, the net interest margin increased by 16 basis points from 3.82% during the quarter ended June 30, 2015.

The net interest rate spread is the difference between the average yield earned by the Bank on loans, investment securities and other earning assets, and the rate paid by the Bank on interest bearing deposits and other borrowings. The net interest rate spread decreased by 4 basis points to 3.88% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to the 3.92% net interest rate spread earned during the same three month period in 2014. On a consecutive quarter basis, the net interest rate spread increased by 15 basis points from 3.73% during the quarter ended June 30, 2015.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, net interest income totaled $12,724,000 as compared to $11,191,000 for the same period in 2014, for an increase of $1,533,000, or 14%. Total interest income increased $1,455,000 or 11% to $14,563,000 at September 30, 2015 as compared to $13,108,000 for the same period last year. Interest and fees on loans increased by $1,675,000, or 14%, to $13,955,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from $12,280,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. As previously discussed, during the first nine months of 2015, the bank's average total loan portfolio increased $64,452,000 from the same period reported at September 30, 2014. Interest income on investment securities decreased by $222,000, or 27%, to $602,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to $824,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Total interest expense decreased by $79,000, or 4%, to $1,839,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to $1,918,000 for the same period in 2014. The net interest margin and the interest rate spread were 3.90% and 3.80%, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The net interest margin realized on earning assets and the interest rate spread were 3.93% and 3.83%, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Note 6 - Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

There are risks inherent in making all loans, including risks with respect to the period of time over which loans may be repaid, risks resulting from changes in economic and industry conditions, risks inherent in dealing with individual borrowers, and, in the case of a collateralized loan, risks resulting from uncertainties about the future value of the collateral. We establish and maintain an allowance for loan losses based on a number of qualitative factors including, among other things, historical experience, evaluation of economic conditions, regular reviews of delinquencies and loan portfolio quality and a number of assumptions about future events, which we believe to be reasonable, but which may not prove to be accurate. We believe that changes in economic and industry conditions capture the impact of general declines in the value of collateral property, and in this way our qualitative factors reflect general declines in collateral values.

To the extent that the recovery of loan balances has become collateral dependent, we obtain appraisals not less than annually, and then we reduce these appraised values for selling and holding costs to determine the liquidated value. Any shortfall between the liquidated value and the loan balance is charged against the allowance for loan losses in the month the related appraisal was received. In the ordinary course of managing and monitoring nonperforming loans, information may come to our attention that indicates the collateral value has declined further from the value established in the most recent appraisal. Such other information may include prices on recent comparable property sales or internet based property valuation estimates. In cases where this other information is deemed reliable, and the impact of a further reduction in collateral value would result in a further loss to the Company, we will record an increase to the allowance to reflect the additional estimated collateral shortfall.

The provision for loan losses is the periodic charge to operating earnings that management believes is necessary to maintain the allowance for possible loan losses at an adequate level. The amounts of these periodic charges are based on management's analysis of the potential risk in the loan portfolio. This analysis includes, among other things, evaluation of the trends in key loan portfolio metrics as follows:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	September 30, 2014	June 30, 2014	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Portfolio loans, gross	$ 274,704	$ 272,115	$ 270,230	$ 272,757	$ 267,393	$ 258,022	$ 253,803	$ 244,543
Loans past due > 30 days and still accruing interest	$ 2,302	$ 1,752	$ 2	$ 806	$ 455	$ 1,720	$ 152	$ 785
Loans on nonaccrual	$ 3,484	$ 4,176	$ 4,629	$ 4,330	$ 2,881	$ 2,787	$ 2,045	$ 2,116
(as a % of loans, gross)	1.27%	1.53%	1.71%	1.59%	1.08%	1.08%	0.81%	0.87%
Net loan charge offs (recoveries)	$ 8	$ 21	$ (76)	$ 72	$ 256	$ 85	$ 249	$ 64
(as a % of loans, gross)	0.00%	0.01%	(0.03)%	0.03%	0.10%	0.03%	0.10%	0.03%

Portfolio loans, gross addresses the impact on the provision for loan losses from changes in the size and composition of our loan portfolio. In the past we applied various reserve factors to our portfolio based on the risk-rated categories of loans because we had relatively little charge off activity prior to the quarter ended December 31, 2008. As a result of increasing charge off activity over the past seven years, we now rely more on historical levels and trends to establish various reserve percentages based on the relative inherent risk for a particular loan type and grade. The inherent risk is established based on peer group data, information from regulatory agencies, the experience of the Bank's lending officers, and recent trends in portfolio losses. These reserve factors are continuously evaluated and subject to change depending on trends in national and local economic conditions, the depth of experience of the Bank's lenders, delinquency trends and other factors. We have made an effort over the last several years to lower the risk profile of our loan portfolio. In doing so, the increase in our loan portfolio size over the last several years reflects a shift in composition from higher risk rated commercial and construction loans to lower risk rated owner occupied residential real estate loans. This has moderated to some degree the inherent risk in our expanding loan portfolio.

Loans past due greater than 30 days and still accruing interest has proven to be a useful leading indicator of directional trends in future loan losses. As the level of this metric rises, expectations are for a comparable increase in loans moving into a nonaccrual status and ultimately foreclosure resulting in increased losses. This pattern has been observed in the past where increasing trends in loans past due greater than 30 days and still accruing are followed in future quarters with the same directional changes in the level of loans on nonaccrual. The level of loans past due greater than 30 days and still accruing interest totaled $2,302,000 at September 30, 2015, an increase of $1,847,000 as compared to $455,000 at September 30, 2014. This increase in past due loans occurred primarily during the last two quarters and reflects the impact of four long standing borrowing relationships that were responsible for the majority of the $2,300,000 increase in the balance over the previous two quarters. As such, the deterioration in this credit metric over the last two quarters reflects ongoing legacy credit challenges rather than indications of possible negative trends from recent portfolio growth. As a leading indicator, this metric suggests that relatively stable loan quality trends may be expected to continue in the current economic and interest rate environment. Management will continue to carefully monitor past due loans and work aggressively to manage loan delinquency levels. While the long term trend in credit quality over the last several years has improved, we can expect that ups and downs as experienced over the last few quarters may continue to occur.

Loans on nonaccrual has been another leading indicator of potential future losses from loans. We typically place loans on nonaccrual status when they become 90 days past due. In addition to the interest lost when a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, there is an increased probability of a loan on nonaccrual moving into foreclosure with a potential loss outcome. Although it is not shown in the table above, the level of loans on nonaccrual peaked at $25,925,000 at June 30, 2009 and then declined by 50% over the following three quarters to $12,992,000 at March 31, 2010. From that March 31, 2010 low point, loans on nonaccrual gradually increased again to peak at $25,399,000 in mid-2011 which was very near the mid-2009 high point. Once again we saw a downward trend over the following nine quarters, however after the mid-2011 spike the improvement in nonaccrual balances has generally been sustained. The September 30, 2015 nonaccrual balance of $3,484,000 is a decrease of $692,000 over the balance of nonaccrual loans at June 30, 2015. During the three months ended September 30, 2015 four loans totaling $660,000 migrated to nonaccrual status, five loans had principal reductions totaling $125,000, three loans totaling $390,000 migrated to other real estate owned, one loan in the amount of $759,000 was upgraded to accrual status, and the remaining balance reduction of $79,000 reflects loans charged off. While management is generally encouraged by the long term improvement in nonaccrual loans, we remain vigilant in our loan monitoring and loss mitigation efforts.

Net loan charge offs or recoveries reflect our practice of charging recognized losses to the allowance and adding subsequent recoveries back to the allowance. During the three months ended September 30, 2015, we recorded charge offs net of recoveries of $8,000. This amount represented an decrease of $13,000, or 62%, from the $21,000 in net charge offs recorded during the prior quarter ended June 30, 2015, and a decrease of $248,000, or 97% from the $256,000 net charge offs during the same quarter in the prior year.

Prior to the fourth fiscal quarter of 2008, we had very little charge off activity and therefore, had limited historical information upon which to base past estimates. Since 2009 charge off activity has been volatile and difficult to predict, but we continue to assess the implications of trends in recent charge off activity on potential future losses. The recent volatility in the level of quarterly net loan charge offs or recoveries makes it difficult to identify a specific trend or establish reliable future expectations. As a result, there can be no assurance that charge offs of loans in future periods will not increase or exceed the allowance for loan losses as estimated at any point in time or that provisions for loan losses will not be significant to a particular accounting period. Thus, there is a risk that substantial additional increases in the allowance for loan losses could be required, which would result in a decrease in our net income and possibly our capital.

In addition to considering the metrics described above, we evaluate the collectability of individual loans, the balance of impaired loans, economic conditions that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the amount and quality of collateral securing the loans and a review of specific problem loans. Based on this process and as shown below, the provision charged to expense was $57,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to $223,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. On a consecutive quarter basis, this provision level was $24,000, or 73%, higher than the $33,000 provision charged to expense during the quarter ended June 30, 2015. The increased level of provision expense for the three months ended September 30, 2015, as related to the prior comparative periods, does not necessarily indicate a general overall deterioration of loan portfolio credit quality, but rather was driven by a combination of loan portfolio growth and increased levels directional risk factors of past due loans, nonaccrual loans, and loans classified as substandard.

(In thousands)	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	September 30, 2014	June 30, 2014	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Provision during quarter ended	$ 57	33	$ 260	$ 266	$ 223	$ 473	$ 256	$ 83
Provision added in excess of net charge-offs	$ 49	12	$ 336	$ 194	$ (33)	$ 388	$ 7	$ 19
Allowance for loan losses	$ 5,226	5,177	$ 5,165	$ 4,829	$ 4,635	$ 4,668	$ 4,280	$ 4,273
(as a % of loans, gross)	1.90%	1.90%	1.91%	1.77%	1.73	1.81%	1.69%	1.75%

The difference between the amount of the provision for loan losses and net loan charge offs will result in expansion or shrinkage to the level of the allowance for loan losses. As shown above, during the three months ended September 30, 2015 the current provision for loan losses of $57,000 was greater than net charge offs against the allowance of $8,000 by $49,000. The result was an increase to the allowance for loan losses by $49,000 to a level of $5,226,000, or 1.90% of gross loans outstanding at September 30, 2015, as compared to $5,177,000, or 1.90% of gross loans outstanding at June 30, 2015.

From a historical perspective, prior to 2008, while the level of loans on nonaccrual was relatively stable, the allowance for loan losses was maintained in the range of 1.2% to 1.3% of the balance of gross loans. As we moved into 2008 and experienced an increase in loans on nonaccrual, it was determined that an increase to the allowance level was appropriate given the projected increased risk of loss, so the allowance was increased to a range of 1.4% to 1.6% during 2008. The weakening of the loan portfolio performance continued into 2009 with actual loss levels that exceeded projections from earlier in 2008, resulting in the decision to increase the allowance level further, to the range of 1.6% to 1.8% in early 2009. With nonaccrual loans reaching a peak in mid-2009, further analysis and projections of potential loan losses in the Bank's existing portfolio supported a further increase in the allowance level to a range of 2.0% to 2.3% of gross loans outstanding, which was sustained through the end of 2012. As we moved into the final two quarters of 2012 and first three quarters of 2013 we experienced significant improvement in loan portfolio performance with most key asset quality metrics improving to levels last reported during 2008. Based on these improving trends and current projections of future potential loses, we have reduced our target allowance level to a range of 1.60% to 1.90% of gross loans outstanding. Management believes that the changes in the level of the allowance for loan losses are directionally consistent with the trends observed in the various asset quality metrics discussed above.

Management continues to carefully monitor past due and nonaccrual loans. Management acknowledges that future asset quality results may vary from our estimates and expectations, resulting in negative asset quality metrics, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Note 7 - Noninterest Income

Noninterest income for the three months ended September 30, 2015 totaled $13,817,000 as compared to $10,147,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Mortgage banking income was $13,356,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 compared to $8,955,000 for the same period during 2014 for an increase of $4,401,000 or 49% on elevated loan funding levels. This was partially offset by SBA loan income falling by $198,000 or 43% to $267,000 for the three month period ended September 30, 2015 compared to the $465,000 for the third quarter of 2014. Beginning with the fourth quarter of 2014, the SBA lending segment began to accumulate production in anticipation of more advantageous pricing with increased block sizes to sell in secondary market channels. As a result there were only two SBA loan participation sales during the three months ended September 30, 2015 with a participation balance sold of $1,775,000 while the inventory of SBA loans available for participation sale at September 30, 2015 has grown to $14,210,000.

Noninterest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 totaled $45,117,000, an increase of $20,264,000 or 82%, as compared to $24,853,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The largest increase was in mortgage banking income, which increased $22,890,000 to $44,128,000 for the nine months of 2015, compared to $21,238,000 for the same period of 2014. The increase in mortgage banking income is primarily the result of a $603 million increase, or 69%, in mortgages funded for the nine month period ending September 30, 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.

Note 8 - Noninterest Expense

Total noninterest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2015 was $15,412,000, an increase of $2,479,000 or 19%, compared to $12,933,000 for the same period in 2014. The year-over-year increase in noninterest operating expense of $2,479,000 is due largely to increased expenses in the mortgage banking division on higher loan production levels. Noninterest expenses related to the mortgage division increased $2,079,000 or 21%, to $11,785,000 for the third quarter of 2015 compared to expenses of $9,706,000 for the third quarter of 2014. The community banking segment reported a $262,000, or 10%, increase in noninterest expenses totaling $2,940,000 for the third quarter of 2015 as compared to $2,678,000 for the same period in 2014. The SBA division remained relatively flat at $563,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to $549,000 during the same period in 2014.

Salaries and benefits totaled $11,466,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to $9,436,000 for the same period a year ago, for an increase of $2,030,000 or 22%, reflecting higher commissions in mortgage banking and increases to mortgage administrative head count relating to the 69% increase in total lending volume year to date 2015 as compared to the same period ending 2014.

Other real estate expense decreased $90,000 to $396,000 for the third quarter of 2015 compared to $486,000 during the same period of 2014. This improvement is the result of a decline of $425,000 in losses on sale, a reduction of $73,000 in expenses related to holding properties, offset by an increase of $408,000 in valuation write-downs as discussed in Note 4, Supplemental Segment Information. During 2014 we experienced higher levels of nonperforming assets, which resulted in higher carrying costs on foreclosed properties and losses on the sale of foreclosed properties. While the level of nonperforming assets is still elevated, their related costs have continued to decline in 2015 and will generally trend downward as we continue efforts to further reduce the level of nonperforming assets.

Total noninterest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was $49,969,000, as compared to $32,003,000 for the same period in 2014. The largest contributor to this increase was in expenses related to salaries and benefits, which increased $16,837,000 or 74% to $39,628,000 during the first nine months of 2015 compared to $22,791,000 during the nine months ending September 30, 2014 due to the expansion of the mortgage banking division. Expenses related to other real estate owned decreased $472,000 or 48% to $512,000 during the first nine months of 2015 compared to $984,000 during the nine months ending September 30, 2014. This improvement is the result of a decline of $460,000 in losses on sale, a reduction of $187,000 in expenses related to holding those properties, offset by an increase of $175,000 in valuation write-downs.

Note 9 – Investment Securities

Investment securities are as follows:

	September 30, 2015			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available for sale				
State and municipal securities	$ 3,143,078	$ 263,225	$ —	$ 3,406,303
Mortgage-backed securities	17,795,278	323,375	(10,244)	18,108,409
	$ 20,938,356	$ 586,600	$ (10,244)	$ 21,514,712
Held to maturity				
Corporate debt securities	$ 100,000	$ —	$ —	$ 100,000
	$ 100,000	$ —	$ —	$ 100,000

	December 31, 2014			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available for sale				
State and municipal securities	$ 3,165,203	$ 294,072	$ —	$ 3,459,275
Mortgage-backed securities	21,120,101	301,808	(44,559)	21,377,350
	$ 24,285,304	$ 595,880	$ (44,559)	$ 24,836,625

Note 10 — Loans and allowance for loan losses

The composition of loans is summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Commercial and financial	$ 19,696,485	$ 13,267,236
Agricultural	2,966	3,747
Real estate – construction, commercial	23,302,078	24,420,805
Real estate – construction, residential	10,629,461	9,356,855
Real estate – mortgage, commercial	102,110,769	97,704,811
Real estate – mortgage, residential	117,447,785	126,418,534
Real estate – mortgage, farmland	256,405	263,847
Consumer installment loans	1,257,754	1,320,835
Gross loans	274,703,703	272,756,670
Less: Allowance for loan losses	5,226,359	4,828,899
Net loans	$ 269,477,344	$ 267,927,771

The Bank grants loans and extensions of credit to individuals and a variety of businesses and corporations located in its general trade areas of Beaufort County, South Carolina and Nassau County, Florida. Although the Bank has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of the loan portfolio is collateralized by improved and unimproved real estate and is dependent upon the real estate market.

Loans exhibiting one or more of the following attributes are placed on a nonaccrual status:

a.) Principal and/or interest is 90 days or more delinquent, unless the obligation is (i) well secured by collateral with a realizable value sufficient to discharge the debt including accrued interest in full, and (ii) in the process of collection, which is reasonably expected to result in repayment of the debt or in its restoration to a current status.

b.) A borrower's financial condition has deteriorated to such an extent, or some condition exists, that makes collection of interest and/or principal in full unlikely in management's opinion.

c.) Foreclosure or legal action has been initiated as a result of default by the borrower on the terms of the debt.

The following is a summary of current, past due and nonaccrual loans:

	September 30, 2015						
(In thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days Past Due & Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due & Nonaccrual	Current Loans	Total Loans
Commercial and financial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 19,697	$ 19,697
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Real estate – construction, commercial	—	—	—	547	547	22,755	23,302
Real estate – construction, residential	—	—	—	356	356	10,273	10,629
Real estate – mortgage, commercial	1,715	—	—	1,249	2,964	99,147	102,111
Real estate – mortgage, residential	468	118	—	1,332	1,918	115,530	117,448
Real estate – mortgage, farmland	—	—	—	—	—	256	256
Consumer installment loans	1	—	—	—	1	1,257	1,258
	$ 2,184	$ 118	$ —	$ 3,484	$ 5,786	$ 268,918	$ 274,704

	December 31, 2014						
(In thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days Past Due & Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due & Nonaccrual	Current Loans	Total Loans
Commercial and financial	$ 7	$ —	$ —	$ 91	$ 98	$ 13,169	$ 13,267
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Real estate – construction, commercial	451	—	—	210	661	23,760	24,421
Real estate – construction, residential	54	—	—	—	54	9,303	9,357
Real estate – mortgage, commercial	—	—	—	2,555	2,555	95,150	97,705
Real estate – mortgage, residential	294	—	—	1,474	1,768	124,650	126,418
Real estate – mortgage, farmland	—	—	—	—	—	264	264
Consumer installment loans	—	—	—	—	—	1,321	1,321
	$ 806	$ —	$ —	$ 4,330	$ 5,136	$ 267,621	$ 272,757

Other Risk Elements in the Loan Portfolio

The following is a summary of other risk elements in the loan portfolio:

	Loans with Interest Only Payments			
(In thousands)	September 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Commercial and financial	$ 2,905	7%	$ 3,247	8%
Agricultural	3	—%	4	—%
Real estate – construction, commercial	4,365	11%	9,070	21%
Real estate – construction, residential	10,367	26%	4,857	11%
Real estate – mortgage, commercial	5,420	13%	5,442	13%
Real estate – mortgage, residential	17,421	43%	19,719	47%
Consumer installment loans	70	—%	81	—%
	$ 40,551		$ 42,420	

As shown above, we have a moderate concentration of interest only loans in our portfolio, and such loans are generally regarded as carrying a higher risk profile than fully amortizing loans. It is important to note that none of the interest only loans in our portfolio allow negative amortization, nor do we have any loans with capitalized interest reserves.

Balances within the major loans receivable categories and geographic concentration of the loan portfolio are presented below:

	Geographic Concentration of Loan Portfolio			
	September 30, 2015			
(In thousands)	Florida	Georgia	South Carolina	Other
Commercial and financial	$ 10,670	$ 4,147	$ 2,815	$ 2,065
Agricultural	—	—	3	—
Real estate – construction, commercial	9,900	2,347	6,998	4,057
Real estate – construction, residential	2,833	3,300	3,852	644
Real estate – mortgage, commercial	49,989	17,342	31,415	3,365
Real estate – mortgage, residential	46,575	33,397	26,296	11,180
Real estate – mortgage, farmland	—	256	—	—
Consumer installment loans	315	267	605	71
	$ 120,282	$ 61,056	$ 71,984	$ 21,382

	Geographic Concentration of Loan Portfolio			
	December 31, 2014			
(In thousands)	Florida	Georgia	South Carolina	Other
Commercial and financial	$ 6,346	$ 2,333	$ 3,604	$ 984
Agricultural	—	—	4	—
Real estate – construction, commercial	9,025	2,232	11,511	1,653
Real estate – construction, residential	3,459	2,420	3,450	28
Real estate – mortgage, commercial	47,911	15,417	31,324	3,053
Real estate – mortgage, residential	48,560	41,045	28,599	8,214
Real estate – mortgage, farmland	—	264	—	—
Consumer installment loans	424	274	549	74
	$ 115,725	$ 63,985	$ 79,041	$ 14,006

We also monitor and evaluate several other loan portfolio characteristics at a total portfolio level rather than by major loan category. These characteristics include:

Junior Liens – Loans secured by liens in subordinate positions tend to have a higher risk profile than loans secured by liens in the first or senior position. At September 30, 2015 the Company held $18,054,000 of loans secured by junior liens, which represented approximately 6.7% of the total net loan portfolio. Net loan recoveries in excess of charge offs totaled 20,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2015 for all loans secured by junior liens for an annualized net recovery rate of 0.01%. At December 31, 2014 the Company held $17,681,000 of loans secured by junior liens which represented approximately 6.5% of the total net loan portfolio. Net loan charge-offs totaled $356,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 for all loans secured by junior liens representing a loss rate of 2.0%.

High Loan to Value Ratios – Typically the Company will not originate a new loan with a loan to value (LTV) ratio in excess of 100%. However, declines in collateral values can result in the case of an existing loan renewal with an LTV ratio in excess of 100% based on the current appraised value of the collateral. In such cases the borrower may be asked to pledge additional collateral or to renew the loan for a lesser amount. If the borrower lacks the ability to pay down the loan or provide additional collateral, but has the ability to continue to service the debt, the loan will be renewed with an LTV ratio in excess of 100%. At September 30, 2015 the loan portfolio included 50 loans with an aggregate balance of $13,229,000, or 4.9% of the net loan portfolio, with LTV ratios in excess of 100%. At December 31, 2014 the loan portfolio included 59 loans with an aggregate balance of $20,053,000, or 7.4% of the net loan portfolio, with LTV ratios in excess of 100%.

Restructured Loans – Historically, the Company has followed a conservative approach by classifying any loan as restructured whenever the terms of a loan were adjusted to the benefit of any borrower in financial distress, regardless of the status of the loan at the time of restructuring. In some cases we have restructured loans for borrowers who were not delinquent, but for various reasons these borrowers were experiencing financial distress that raised a doubt about their continued ability to make payments under current terms. By adjusting the terms of the loan to better fit the borrower's current financial condition, expectations are that the loan will avoid a future default. In other cases we have restructured loans for borrowers who were in default at the time the loan terms were restructured. The expectation is that by adjusting the terms of such loans, the borrower may begin to make payments again based on the improved loan terms.

The types of changes that are made for troubled borrowers to restructure their obligations include the following:

- Deferral of one or more scheduled loan payments to a future date
- Temporary or permanent reduction of the loan interest rate
- Conversion from principal and interest payment term to an interest only payment term on a temporary basis, or until maturity
- Forgiveness of accrued but uncollected interest
- Extension of loan maturity date
- Reduction in principal due under the loan agreement

The potential financial effects of restructuring troubled debts includes a reduction in the level of interest income collected, a complete loss of interest income, or a loss of some portion of the original loan principal. All troubled debt restructurings are tested for impairment. If a loan is considered to be collateral dependent, the measurement of impairment is based on the fair value of the collateral, net of estimated liquidation costs. If the loan is not considered to be collateral dependent, the present value of expected cash flows is used to determine any amount of impairment. Any impairment is then charged to the allowance for loan and lease losses or designated as a specific reserve, and as such will be considered as a component of the reserve calculation.

The following table provides a summary of all loans that are currently designated as restructured for regulatory purposes.

	September 30, 2015			December 31, 2014		
Troubled debt restructurings	**Number of loans**	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Number of loans**	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**
Real estate – mortgage	11	5,264,490	5,401,447	12	6,659,886	7,018,289
Total troubled debt restructurings	11	5,264,490	5,401,447	12	$ 6,659,886	$ 7,018,289

The following table provides the payment status as of September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014 of all loans that were restructured in the twelve month periods ending on those respective dates. None of the loans that were restructured in the preceding twelve months as of September 30, 2015 or September 30, 2014 were greater than 30 days past due or on non-accrual status.

	September 30, 2015		September 30, 2014	
	Number of loans	**Recorded Investment**	**Number of loans**	**Recorded Investment**
Restructured loans less than 30 days past due				
Real estate – mortgage, commercial	2	871,958	—	$ —
Total restructured loans less than 30 days past due	2	871,958	—	$ —

Loans classified as Special Mention or Substandard – Management evaluates all loan relationships periodically in order to assess the financial strength of the borrower and the value of any underlying collateral. Loans that are found to have a potential or actual weakness are classified as special mention or substandard and subject to increased monitoring by management. This typically includes frequent contact with the borrower to actively manage the borrowing relationship as needed to rehabilitate or mitigate the weakness identified. A summary of loan credit quality is presented below:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2015			
	Pass	**Special Mention**	**Substandard**	**Total**
Commercial and financial	$ 19,355	$ 85	$ 257	$ 19,697
Agricultural	3	—	—	3
Real estate – construction, commercial	23,302	—	—	23,302
Real estate – construction, residential	10,629	—	—	10,629
Real estate – mortgage, commercial	94,638	4,500	2,973	102,111
Real estate – mortgage, residential	115,933	433	1,082	117,448
Real estate – mortgage, farmland	256	—	—	256
Consumer installment loans	1,257	—	1	1,258
	$ 265,373	$ 5,018	$ 4,313	$ 274,704

(In thousands)	December 31, 2014			
	Pass	**Special Mention**	**Substandard**	**Total**
Commercial and financial	$ 12,056	$ 1,100	$ 111	$ 13,267
Agricultural	4	—	—	4
Real estate – construction, commercial	23,759	452	210	24,421
Real estate – construction, residential	9,357	—	—	9,357
Real estate – mortgage, commercial	92,949	2,128	2,628	97,705
Real estate – mortgage, residential	123,308	1,579	1,531	126,418
Real estate – mortgage, farmland	264	—	—	264
Consumer installment loans	1,319	—	2	1,321
	$ 263,016	$ 5,259	$ 4,482	$ 272,757

Management has established an allowance for loan losses through a provision for loan losses charged to expense on the statement of earnings. Additions to the allowance for loan losses are made periodically to maintain the allowance at an appropriate level based on management's analysis of the potential risk in the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses represents an amount, which is believed to be adequate to absorb probable losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible. Management's judgment as to the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based upon a number of assumptions about future events, which are believed to be reasonable, but which may or may not prove to be accurate. To the extent that the recovery of loan balances has become collateral dependent, the Bank obtains appraisals not less than annually, and then reduces these appraised values by the amount estimated for selling and holding costs to determine the liquidated value. Any shortfall between the liquidated value and the loan balance is charged against the allowance for loan losses in the month the related appraisal was received. Losses will undoubtedly vary from management estimates, and there is a possibility that charge-offs can reduce this allowance. Management's determination of the allowance for loan losses is based on evaluations of the collectability of loans, including consideration of factors such as the balance of impaired loans, the quality, mix, and size of the overall loan portfolio, economic conditions that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, commercial and residential real estate market trends, the amount and quality of collateral securing the loans, the Bank's historical loan loss experience, and a review of specific problem loans. Management also considers subjective issues such as changes in the lending policies and procedures, changes in the local/national economy, changes in

volume or type of credits, changes in volume/severity of problem loans, quality of loan review and board of director oversight, concentrations of credit, and peer group comparisons.

An analysis of the activity in the allowance for loan losses is presented below:

	For the nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	$ 4,828,899	$ 4,273,099
Provision for loan losses	350,354	951,447
Loans charged off	(165,440)	(924,420)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	212,546	334,397
Balance, end of period	$ 5,226,359	$ 4,634,523

Note 11 — SBA Loan Servicing Rights

Loan Servicing Rights (LSR) are initially booked at an estimated original fair value during the current quarter. At quarter end the estimated original fair value is determined by an independent evaluation at loan level detail, less accumulated amortization with any resulting adjustment to SBA loan income. Amortization is recorded over the expected life of the loan as a component of SBA loan income. Under the amortization method, loan servicing rights are amortized in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated servicing income. The LSR asset is evaluated for impairment at the end of each quarter, by obtaining a current fair value from an independent third party. For the period ended September 30, 2015, the carrying value of the SBA LSRs was $1,429,000 and the fair value of the SBA LSRs was $1,790,000. As of December 31, 2014, the carrying value of the SBA LSRs was $1,659,000 and the fair value of the SBA LSRs was $1,970,000. As a result of the quarterly independent valuation process, no valuation allowance was required at either period end. The related balance of SBA loans participated and serviced for others was $77,634,000 at September 30, 2015 and $82,474,000 at December 31, 2014.

The fair value of loan servicing rights typically rises as market interest rates increase and declines as market interest rates decrease; however, the extent to which this occurs depends in part on (1) the magnitude of changes in market interest rates, and (2) the differential between the then current market interest rates for mortgage loans and the mortgage interest rates included in the loan-servicing portfolio. Since sales of mortgage servicing rights tend to occur in private transactions and the precise terms and conditions of the sales are typically not readily available, there is a limited market to refer to in determining the fair value of loan servicing rights. As such, like other participants in the SBA loan servicing business, we determine value of loan servicing rights by estimating the present value of the future income stream attained from all of the servicing related cash flows. The value is the sum on the present value of these future income streams, which is impacted by assumptions on prepayment speeds, age and type of the underlying mortgage, and the rate at which these cash flows are discounted. The present value of the portfolio's expected stream of future cash flows is determined though a loan level analysis utilizing assumptions that would be used by other market participants. The valuation incorporates a five step process. Three income elements that include servicing value, remittance value, and additional income are determined as a present value of the respective estimated cash flows from each loan. Finally, the servicing cost, also expressed as a dollar amount per loan, is valued. The net servicing value for each loan is then determined by subtracting the servicing cost from the three income values.

Note 12 — Other Real Estate Owned

A summary of other real estate owned is presented as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	$ 7,322,404	$ 11,544,720
Additions	871,142	1,423,319
Disposals	(1,408,790)	(4,350,422)
Valuation write downs and losses on sales	(452,446)	(737,548)
Balance, end of period	$ 6,332,310	$ 7,880,069

Expenses related to other real estate owned include the following:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
Net loss/(gain) on sales of real estate	$ (20,420)	$ 439,427
Valuation write downs	472,866	298,121
Operating expenses	59,733	246,345
	$ 512,179	$ 983,893

Other real estate owned represents collateral property taken back from borrowers in partial or full satisfaction of their defaulted debt obligation to the Company. We track our historical experience of loans that ultimately convert to other real estate owned by collateral type and by geographic exposure as shown on the following tables:

	Book Value of Other Real Estate at September 30, 2015		
(In thousands)	**Florida**	**South Carolina**	**Total**
Residential	$ 223	$ —	$ 223
Commercial	2,393	992	3,385
Finished lots	227	574	801
Raw land	1,727	196	1,923
	$ 4,570	$ 1,762	$ 6,332

	Number of Parcels at September 30, 2015		
	Florida	**South Carolina**	**Total**
Residential	1	—	1
Commercial	4	7	11
Finished lots	4	38	42
Raw land	5	1	6
	14	46	60

	Book Value of Other Real Estate at December 31, 2014		
(In thousands)	**Florida**	**South Carolina**	**Total**
Residential	$ 223	$ 159	$ 382
Commercial	2,410	1,627	4,037
Finished lots	263	551	814
Raw land	1,834	255	2,089
	$ 4,730	$ 2,592	$ 7,322

	Number of Parcels at December 31, 2014		
	Florida	**South Carolina**	**Total**
Residential	1	3	4
Commercial	2	9	11
Finished lots	6	38	44
Raw land	5	1	6
	14	51	65

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 we sold a total of 11 other real estate owned properties with a total book value of $1,388,000. The net proceeds from these sales were $1,409,000, which resulted in a net recovery of approximately 79.7% of the original loan amounts and 101.5% of the book value of the other real estate sold. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014 we sold a total of 97 other real estate owned properties with a total book value of $4,790,000. The net proceeds from these sales were $4,350,000, which resulted in a net recovery of approximately 52.2% of the original loan amounts and 90.8% of the book value of the other real estate sold.

The Bank's special asset group is charged with the administration and liquidation of other real estate owned. Our approach has been to manage each property individually in such a way as to maximize our net proceeds upon sale. Management continues to evaluate other methods to liquidate these properties more quickly, but such methods typically result in a much lower recovery relative to the original loan amount. Management attempts to balance the desire to aggressively drive down the level of nonperforming assets with the objective to maximize recovery levels from liquidation of these assets.

Note 13 — Deposits

Total deposits increased by $3,422,000 or 1.20%, to a total of $289,085,000 at September 30, 2015 from $285,663,000 at December 31, 2014. This increase was driven primarily as a result of the net increase in both non-interest bearing and interest bearing demand deposits. Noninterest-bearing demand deposits increased $8,632,000 or 25%, while interest-bearing demand deposits increased $5,146,000 or 4%. The Company has expanded its use of short term brokered deposits with terms of 4 to 13 weeks despite the fact that these brokered deposits tend to carry slightly higher interest rates than comparable term core retail deposits. The advantage of using short term brokered deposits is that substantial amounts can be raised quickly as needed to fund the volatile mortgage banking liquidity needs. Brokered deposits are issued in individual's names and in the names of trustees with balances participated out to others. Core retail deposits are deposits which are gathered in the normal course of business, without the use of a broker. Core reciprocal deposits are gathered in the same manner as core retail deposits, but the funds are participated out to other banks through use of the CDARS reciprocal transactions program. The CDARS program allows depositors to obtain FDIC insurance for deposits up to $50 million by exchanging the portions of their deposits in excess of FDIC insurance limitations with other financial institutions participating in the CDARS program. In return, we receive an equal amount of deposits back from other CDARS participating financial institutions, such that there is no net change in the level of total deposits on our balance sheet.

Balances within the major deposit categories are as follows:

	September 30, 2015			
(In thousands)	**Core Retail Deposits**	**Core CDAR's Deposits**	**Brokered Deposits**	**Total Deposits**
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	$ 43,562	—	—	43,562
Interest-bearing demand deposits	122,896	—	—	122,896
Savings deposits	5,159	—	—	5,159
Certificates of deposit $100,000 and over	38,352	28,818	241	67,411
Other time deposits	2,041	1,174	46,842	50,057
	$ 212,010	29,992	47,083	289,085

	December 31, 2014			
(In thousands)	**Core Retail Deposits**	**Core CDAR's Deposits**	**Brokered Deposits**	**Total Deposits**
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	$ 34,930	$ —	$ —	$ 34,930
Interest-bearing demand deposits	117,750	—	—	117,750
Savings deposits	4,510	—	—	4,510
Certificates of deposit $100,000 and over	41,050	35,826	—	76,876
Other time deposits	36,589	1,168	13,840	51,597
	$ 234,829	$ 36,994	$ 13,840	$ 285,663

Note 14 - Other Borrowings

Other Borrowings of $88,800,000 at September 30, 2015 are composed of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (FHLB) and represent a $5,300,000 increase from $83,500,000 at December 31, 2014.

FHLB advances outstanding and related terms at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are shown in the following tables:

		FHLB Advances Outstanding September 30, 2015		
Type advance	Balance	Interest rate	Maturity date	Convertible date
Fixed rate	$ 7,000,000	0.22%	October 8, 2015	
Fixed rate	15,000,000	0.23%	October 14, 2015	
Fixed rate	25,000,000	0.20%	October 28, 2015	
Fixed rate	5,000,000	1.95%	August 9, 2016	
Fixed rate	2,500,000	0.94%	July 28, 2017	
Fixed rate	2,000,000	2.84%	August 9, 2017	
Convertible fixed rate	2,000,000	3.69%	September 7, 2017	December 7, 2015
Fixed rate	2,500,000	1.32%	July 30, 2018	
Fixed rate	3,000,000	2.94%	August 9, 2018	
Fixed rate	2,500,000	1.70%	July 24, 2019	
Fixed rate	2,500,000	1.98%	July 24, 2020	
Variable rate overnight	19,800,000	0.36%		
Total	$ 88,800,000	0.72%		

		FHLB Advances Outstanding December 31, 2014		
Type advance	Balance	Interest rate	Maturity date	Convertible date
Fixed rate	$ 10,000,000	0.18%	January 5, 2015	
Fixed rate	5,000,000	0.23%	January 26, 2015	
Fixed rate	10,000,000	0.20%	January 28, 2015	
Fixed rate	5,000,000	0.20%	January 28, 2015	
Fixed rate	10,000,000	0.19%	January 28, 2015	
Fixed rate	5,000,000	2.09%	August 10, 2015	
Fixed rate	5,000,000	1.95%	August 9, 2016	
Fixed rate	2,000,000	2.84%	August 9, 2017	
Convertible fixed rate	2,000,000	3.69%	September 7, 2017	March 7, 2015
Fixed rate	3,000,000	2.94%	August 9, 2018	
Variable rate overnight	26,500,000	0.36%		
Total	$ 83,500,000	0.71%		

Note 15 - Junior Subordinated Debentures

In May 2004, Coastal Banking Company Statutory Trust I issued $3.0 million of trust preferred securities with a maturity of July 23, 2034. The proceeds from the issuance of the trust preferred securities were used by the Trust to purchase $3,093,000 of the Company's junior subordinated debentures, which pay interest quarterly at a floating rate equal to 3 month LIBOR plus 275 basis points. The Company used the proceeds from the sale of the junior subordinated debentures to strengthen the capital position of the Bank and to accommodate current and future growth. The current regulatory rules allow certain amounts of junior subordinated debentures to be included in the calculation of regulatory capital, and have been included in the Tier I calculation accordingly. The debentures and related accrued interest represent the sole asset of the Trust.

The Company has entered into contractual arrangements which, taken collectively, fully and unconditionally guarantee payment of: (i) accrued and unpaid distributions required to be paid on the trust preferred securities; (ii) the redemption price with respect to any trust preferred securities called for redemption by Trust I, and (iii) payments due upon a voluntary or involuntary dissolution, winding up, or liquidation of the Trust I. The trust preferred securities must be redeemed upon maturity of the debentures on July 23, 2034, or upon earlier redemption as provided in the indenture. The Company has the right to redeem the debentures purchased by the Trust I in whole or in part, on or after July 23, 2009. As specified in the indentures, if the debentures are redeemed prior to maturity, the redemption price will be the unpaid principal amount, plus any accrued unpaid interest.

In June 2006, Coastal Banking Company Statutory Trust II issued $4.0 million of trust preferred securities with a maturity of September 30, 2036. The proceeds from the issuance of the trust preferred securities were used by the Trust to purchase $4,124,000 of the Company's junior subordinated debentures, which pay interest quarterly at a floating rate equal to 3 month LIBOR plus 160 basis points. The Company used the proceeds from the sale of the junior subordinated debentures to strengthen

the capital position of the Bank and to accommodate current and future growth. The current regulatory rules allow certain amounts of junior subordinated debentures to be included in the calculation of regulatory capital, and have been included in the Tier I calculation accordingly. The debentures and related accrued interest represent the sole asset of the Trust.

The Company has entered into contractual arrangements which, taken collectively, fully and unconditionally guarantee payment of: (i) accrued and unpaid distributions required to be paid on the trust preferred securities; (ii) the redemption price with respect to any trust preferred securities called for redemption by Trust II, and (iii) payments due upon a voluntary or involuntary dissolution, winding up, or liquidation of the Trust II. The trust preferred securities must be redeemed upon maturity of the debentures on September 30, 2036, or upon earlier redemption as provided in the indenture. The Company has the right to redeem the debentures purchased by the Trust II in whole or in part, on or after September 30, 2011. As specified in the indentures, if the debentures are redeemed prior to maturity, the redemption price will be the unpaid principal amount, plus any accrued unpaid interest.

As of September 30, 2015, the Company has paid all interest payments due on all trust preferred securities.

Note 16 – Employee Stock Purchase Plan

On February 27, 2013 the Board of Directors approved the adoption of the Coastal Banking Company Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Plan") effective April 1, 2013, and set aside 250,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the Plan. The Plan allows eligible full time employees to direct an after-tax deduction from their pay to be accumulated and disbursed once per quarter to purchase newly issued common stock in the Company at a 5% discount to fair market value on the final day of each calendar quarter. Total shares purchased through the plan were 11,671 shares for the three month period ending September 30, 2015, 20,623 shares for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 and 15,828 shares for the year ending December 31, 2014. The 5% discount to fair market value is considered compensation cost to the Company and it totaled $5,602 for the three month period ended September 30, 2015, $9,764 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 and $6,005 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Note 17 – Reclassifications

Certain amounts reported as of December 31, 2014, or the periods ended September 30, 2014, have been reclassified to conform with the presentation of September 30, 2015. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported net loss or shareholders' equity.