

PLUMAS BANCORP  
Form 10-Q  
August 06, 2014

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

**FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

**QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
**FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED June 30, 2014**

**TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15 (D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
**FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_**  
**COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 000-49883**

**PLUMAS BANCORP**  
**(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)**

**California**  
**(State or Other Jurisdiction of**  
**Incorporation or Organization)**

**75-2987096**  
**(I.R.S. Employer**  
**Identification No.)**

**35 S. Lindan Avenue, Quincy, California**  
**(Address of Principal Executive Offices)**

**95971**  
**(Zip Code)**

**Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code (530) 283-7305**

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

Smaller Reporting Company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of August 4, 2014.  
4,795,139 shares

**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****PLUMAS BANCORP****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Unaudited)**

(In thousands, except share data)

	<b>June 30, 2014</b>	<b>December 31, 2013</b>
<b><u>Assets</u></b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,992	\$ 49,917
Investment securities available for sale	90,768	90,343
Loans, less allowance for loan losses of \$5,358 at June 30, 2014 and \$5,517 at December 31, 2013	352,554	334,374
Premises and equipment, net	12,053	12,519
Bank owned life insurance	11,676	11,504
Real estate and vehicles acquired through foreclosure	3,914	6,459
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	10,277	10,609
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 521,234</b>	<b>\$ 515,725</b>
<b><u>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</u></b>		
<b>Deposits:</b>		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 170,847	\$ 162,816
Interest bearing	285,869	286,623
<b>Total deposits</b>	<b>456,716</b>	<b>449,439</b>
Repurchase agreements	4,071	9,109
Note payable	3,000	3,000
Subordinated debenture	7,374	7,295
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	6,154	5,979
Junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures	10,310	10,310
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>487,625</b>	<b>485,132</b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)</b>		
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>		
Common stock, no par value; 22,500,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding 4,795,139 shares at June 30, 2014 and 4,787,739 at December 31, 2013	6,304	6,249
Retained earnings	27,574	25,507
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(269)	(1,163)
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>33,609</b>	<b>30,593</b>

Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 521,234	\$ 515,725
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See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

## PLUMAS BANCORP

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
<b>Interest Income:</b>				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 4,758	\$ 4,580	\$ 9,366	\$ 8,896
Interest on investment securities	381	270	755	525
Other	26	25	55	48
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>5,165</b>	<b>4,875</b>	<b>10,176</b>	<b>9,469</b>
<b>Interest Expense:</b>				
Interest on deposits	131	153	264	308
Interest on note payable	31		63	
Interest on subordinated debenture	189	160	377	160
Interest on junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures	75	76	149	159
Other	1	24	3	51
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>678</b>
<b>Net interest income before provision for loan losses</b>	<b>4,738</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>9,320</b>	<b>8,791</b>
<b>Provision for Loan Losses</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>Net interest income after provision for loan losses</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>8,870</b>	<b>7,691</b>
<b>Non-Interest Income:</b>				
Service charges	1,064	943	2,058	1,818
Gain on sale of loans	444	436	776	957
Other	385	318	748	623
<b>Total non-interest income</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>3,398</b>
<b>Non-Interest Expenses:</b>				
Salaries and employee benefits	2,393	2,081	4,762	4,301
Occupancy and equipment	757	666	1,536	1,422
Other	1,314	1,554	2,727	2,953
<b>Total non-interest expenses</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>9,025</b>	<b>8,676</b>
<b>Income before provision for income taxes</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>2,413</b>

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<b>Provision for Income Taxes</b>	742	567	1,360	906
Net income	1,125	891	2,067	1,507
<b>Discount on Redemption of Preferred Stock</b>		530		530
<b>Preferred Stock Dividends and Discount Accretion</b>		(110)		(281)
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,311	\$ 2,067	\$ 1,756
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.37
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.36

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

**PLUMAS BANCORP****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(Unaudited)**

(In thousands)

	<b>For the Three Months Ended June 30,</b>		<b>For the Six Months Ended June 30,</b>	
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
Net income	\$ 1,125	\$ 891	\$ 2,067	\$ 1,507
Other comprehensive income (loss) :				
Change in net unrealized gains	984	(1,698)	1,522	(1,985)
Less: reclassification adjustments for net gains included in net income				
Net unrealized holding gains (losses)	984	(1,698)	1,522	(1,985)
Income tax effect	(406)	701	(628)	819
Other comprehensive income (loss)	578	(997)	894	(1,166)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 1,703	\$ (106)	\$ 2,961	\$ 341

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

## PLUMAS BANCORP

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	<b>For the Six Months Ended June 30,</b>	
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>		
Net income	\$ 2,067	\$ 1,507
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	450	1,100
Change in deferred loan origination costs/fees, net	(399)	(453)
Depreciation and amortization	649	715
Stock-based compensation expense	33	19
Amortization of investment security premiums	249	222
Gain on sale of OREO and other vehicles	(123)	(95)
Gain on sale of loans held for sale	(776)	(957)
Loans originated for sale	(9,075)	(7,581)
Proceeds from loan sales	11,769	13,777
Provision from change in OREO valuation	135	414
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(172)	(173)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(149)	1,089
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	175	(1,181)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,833	8,403
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>		
Proceeds from matured and called available-for-sale investment securities	16,044	13,000
Proceeds from principal repayments from available-for-sale government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities	4,576	4,332
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(19,767)	(19,224)
Net increase in loans	(20,756)	(16,574)
Proceeds from sale of OREO	2,805	1,057
Proceeds from sale of other vehicles	160	77
Purchase of premises and equipment	(81)	(137)
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,019)	(17,469)

Continued on next page.



## PLUMAS BANCORP

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

(Continued)

	<b>For the Six Months Ended June 30,</b>	
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>		
Net increase in demand, interest bearing and savings deposits	\$ 10,638	\$ 24,981
Net decrease in time deposits	(3,361)	(4,259)
Issuance of subordinated debenture, net of discount		7,182
Issuance of common stock warrant		318
Repurchase of common stock warrant		(234)
Redemption of preferred stock		(8,036)
Payment of dividends on preferred stock		(1,938)
Net decrease in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(5,038)	(1,937)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	22	15
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,261	16,092
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(9,925)	7,026
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year</b>	<b>49,917</b>	<b>44,675</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period</b>	<b>\$ 39,992</b>	<b>\$ 51,701</b>
<b>Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:</b>		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest expense	\$ 772	\$ 1,248
Income taxes	1,200	30
<b>Non-Cash Investing Activities:</b>		
Real estate and vehicles acquired through foreclosure	\$ 432	\$ 2,831
See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.		

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**PLUMAS BANCORP**

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**(Unaudited)**

**1. GENERAL**

During 2002, Plumas Bancorp (the Company) was incorporated as a bank holding company for the purpose of acquiring Plumas Bank (the Bank) in a one bank holding company reorganization. This corporate structure gives the Company and the Bank greater flexibility in terms of operation, expansion and diversification. The Company formed Plumas Statutory Trust I (Trust I) for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities on September 26, 2002. The Company formed Plumas Statutory Trust II (Trust II) for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities on September 28, 2005.

The Bank operates eleven branches in California, including branches in Alturas, Chester, Fall River Mills, Greenville, Kings Beach, Portola, Quincy, Redding, Susanville, Tahoe City, and Truckee. The Bank's administrative headquarters is in Quincy, California. In addition, the Bank operates a loan administrative office in Reno, Nevada, lending offices specializing in government-guaranteed lending in Auburn, California and Beaverton, Oregon and a commercial/agricultural lending office in Chico, California. The Bank's primary source of revenue is generated from providing loans to customers who are predominately small and middle market businesses and individuals residing in the surrounding areas.

**2. REGULATORY MATTERS**

On February 15, 2012, the Bank received notice from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the California Department of Financial Institutions (DFI) that the Consent Order with the FDIC and the DFI which was effective on March 16, 2011 had been terminated. Effective February 8, 2012, the Bank entered into an informal agreement with the FDIC and DFI which, among other things, requested that the Bank continue to maintain a Tier 1 Leverage Capital Ratio of 9% which is in excess of that required for well capitalized institutions and continue to reduce its level of classified asset balances that were outstanding as of September 30, 2011 to not more than 50% of Tier 1 Capital plus the allowance for loan losses. At December 31, 2012 this ratio was 32% and the Bank's Tier 1 Leverage Capital Ratio was 10.4%. The FDIC and DFI terminated the informal agreement effective January 24, 2013. Effective July 1, 2013, the California Department of Corporations and the DFI merged to form the Department of Business Oversight (DBO).

On July 28, 2011 the Company entered into an agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (the FRB Agreement). Under the terms of the FRB Agreement, Plumas Bancorp agreed to take certain actions that were designed to maintain its financial soundness so that it may continue to serve as a source of strength to the Bank. Among other things, the FRB Agreement required prior written approval related to the payment or taking of dividends and distributions, making any distributions of interest, principal or other sums on subordinated debentures or trust preferred securities, incurrence of debt, and the purchase or redemption of stock. On April 19, 2013 the Company received notice that the FRB Agreement had been terminated.

**3. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Plumas Bank. Plumas Statutory Trust I and Plumas Statutory Trust II are not consolidated into the Company's consolidated financial statements and, accordingly, are accounted for under the equity method. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments

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(consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position at June 30, 2014 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the three-month and six month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. Our condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2013 is derived from audited financial statements. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period's balances to conform to classifications used in 2014.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ) for interim reporting on Form 10-Q. Accordingly, certain disclosures normally presented in the notes to the annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ( GAAP ) have been omitted. The Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information not misleading.

These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's 2013 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 may not necessarily be indicative of future operating results. In preparing such financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenues and expenses for the periods reported. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Management has determined that because all of the commercial banking products and services offered by the Company are available in each branch of the Bank, all branches are located within the same economic environment and management does not allocate resources based on the performance of different lending or transaction activities, it is appropriate to aggregate the Bank branches and report them as a single operating segment. No single customer accounts for more than 10% of the revenues of the Company or the Bank.

#### 4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 consisted of the following, in thousands:

	Amortized Cost	June 30, 2014		Estimated Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
<u>Available-for-Sale:</u>				
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government-sponsored agencies	\$ 13,057	\$ 42	\$ (21)	\$ 13,078
U.S. Government-sponsored agencies collateralized by mortgage obligations-residential	71,816	232	(803)	71,245
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	5,851	97	(6)	5,942
Corporate debt securities	502	1		503
	\$ 91,226	\$ 372	\$ (830)	\$ 90,768

Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$458,000 were recorded, net of \$189,000 in tax benefits, as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at June 30, 2014. No securities were sold during the six months ended June 30, 2014.

	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2013		Estimated Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
<u>Available-for-Sale:</u>				
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government-sponsored agencies	\$ 27,132	\$ 40	\$ (75)	\$ 27,097
U.S. Government-sponsored agencies collateralized by mortgage obligations-residential	63,807	22	(1,954)	61,875
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,384	4	(17)	1,371

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\$ 92,323    \$    66    \$ (2,046)    \$ 90,343

Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$1,980,000 were recorded, net of \$817,000 in tax benefits, as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at December 31, 2013. No securities were sold during the year ended December 31, 2013.

There were no transfers of available-for-sale investment securities during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and twelve months ended December 31, 2013. There were no securities classified as held-to-maturity at June 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

Investment securities with unrealized losses at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are summarized and classified according to the duration of the loss period as follows, in thousands:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<u>June 30, 2014</u>						
Debt securities:						
U.S. Government-sponsored agencies	\$	\$	\$ 3,983	\$ 21	\$ 3,983	\$ 21
U.S. Government agencies collateralized by mortgage obligations-residential	5,324	14	38,390	789	43,714	803
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,816	6			1,816	6
	\$ 7,140	\$ 20	\$ 42,373	\$ 810	\$ 49,513	\$ 830
<u>December 31, 2013</u>						
Debt securities:						
U.S. Government-sponsored agencies	\$ 5,930	\$ 75	\$	\$	\$ 5,930	\$ 75
U.S. Government agencies collateralized by mortgage obligations-residential	53,603	1,700	4,317	254	57,920	1,954
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	928	17			928	17
	\$ 60,461	\$ 1,792	\$ 4,317	\$ 254	\$ 64,778	\$ 2,046

At June 30, 2014, the Company held 97 securities of which 48 were in a loss position. Of the securities in a loss position, all but 13 were in a loss position for less than twelve months. Of the 48 securities 4 are U.S. Government-sponsored agencies 36 are U.S. Government-sponsored agencies collateralized by residential mortgage obligations and 8 were obligations of states and political subdivisions. The unrealized losses relate principally to market rate conditions. All of the securities continue to pay as scheduled. When analyzing an issuer's financial condition, management considers the length of time and extent to which the market value has been less than cost; the historical and implied volatility of the security; the financial condition of the issuer of the security; and the Company's intent and ability to hold the security to recovery. As of June 30, 2014, management does not have the intent to sell these securities nor does it believe it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell these securities before the recovery of its amortized cost basis. Based on the Company's evaluation of the above and other relevant factors, the Company does not believe the securities that are in an unrealized loss position as of June 30, 2014 are other than temporarily impaired.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities at June 30, 2014 by contractual maturity are shown below, in thousands.

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	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Within one year	\$ 3,057	\$ 3,065
After one year through five years	10,502	10,515
After five years through ten years	3,931	4,010
After ten years	1,920	1,933
Investment securities not due at a single maturity date:		
Government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities	71,816	71,245
	\$ 91,226	\$ 90,768

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because the issuers of the securities may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Investment securities with amortized costs totaling \$52,665,000 and \$54,373,000 and estimated fair values totaling \$52,413,000 and \$53,493,000 June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, were pledged to secure deposits and repurchase agreements.

## 5. LOANS AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Outstanding loans are summarized below, in thousands:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Commercial	\$ 32,882	\$ 32,612
Agricultural	32,152	30,647
Real estate residential	29,364	31,322
Real estate commercial	161,205	155,942
Real estate construction and land development	20,904	17,793
Equity lines of credit	37,701	35,800
Auto	37,981	30,305
Other	4,124	4,130
	356,313	338,551
Deferred loan costs, net	1,599	1,340
Allowance for loan losses	(5,358)	(5,517)
	\$ 352,554	\$ 334,374

Changes in the allowance for loan losses, in thousands, were as follows:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 5,517	\$ 5,686
Provision charged to operations	450	1,400
Losses charged to allowance	(1,221)	(1,915)
Recoveries	612	346
Balance, end of year	\$ 5,358	\$ 5,517

The recorded investment in impaired loans totaled \$8,854,000 and \$9,815,000 at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The Company had specific allowances for loan losses of \$824,000 on impaired loans of \$2,604,000 at June 30, 2014 as compared to specific allowances for loan losses of \$629,000 on impaired loans of \$2,322,000 at December 31, 2013. The balance of impaired loans in which no specific reserves were required totaled \$6,250,000 and \$7,493,000 at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The average recorded investment in impaired loans for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 was \$8,982,000 and \$16,076,000, respectively. The Company recognized \$64,000 and \$210,000 in interest income on a cash basis for impaired loans during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 the Company recognized (\$31,000) and \$107,000 in interest income on a cash basis for impaired loans,

respectively.

Included in impaired loans are troubled debt restructurings. A troubled debt restructuring is a formal restructure of a loan where the Company for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower. The concessions may be granted in various forms to include one or a combination of the following: a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan; an extension of the maturity date at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk; or a permanent reduction of the recorded investment in the loan.

In order to determine whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, an evaluation is performed of the probability that the borrower will be in payment default on any of its debt in the foreseeable future without the modification. This evaluation is performed under the Company's internal underwriting policy.

The carrying value of troubled debt restructurings at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was \$6,590,000 and \$7,616,000, respectively. The Company has allocated \$455,000 and \$284,000 of specific reserves on loans to customers whose loan terms have been modified in troubled debt restructurings as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The Company has not committed to lend additional amounts on loans classified as troubled debt restructurings at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

There were no troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the six months ending June 30, 2014.

During the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2013, the terms of certain loans were modified as troubled debt restructurings. Modifications involving a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan was for periods ranging from 1 month to 10 years and those with decreases in rates ranged from 0% to 1.5%.

The following table presents loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the six months ending June 30, 2013, dollars in thousands:

	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Recorded Investment
<b>Troubled Debt Restructurings:</b>			
Auto	1	\$ 8	\$ 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$ 8</b>	<b>\$ 7</b>

The troubled debt restructurings described above resulted in no allowance for loan losses or charge-offs during the six months ending June 30, 2013. There were no new troubled debt restructurings during the three months ending June 30, 2013.

There were no troubled debt restructurings for which there was a payment default within twelve months following the modification during the six months ended June 30, 2014.

The following table presents loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings for which there was a payment default within twelve months following the modification during the six months ended June 30, 2013, dollars in thousands.

	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
<b>Troubled Debt Restructurings:</b>		
Real estate construction and land development	1	\$ 1,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$ 1,150</b>

The troubled debt restructuring described above increased the allowance for loan losses by \$154,000 and resulted in no charge-offs during the six months ending June 30, 2013. There were no loans for which there was a payment default within twelve months following the modification during the three months ended June 30, 2013.

The terms of certain other loans were modified during the six months ending June 30, 2014 and year ending December 31, 2013 that did not meet the definition of a troubled debt restructuring. These loans have a total recorded investment as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 of \$14 million and \$14 million, respectively.

These loans which were modified during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and year ended December 31, 2013 did not meet the definition of a troubled debt restructuring as the modification was a delay in a payment ranging from 30 days to 3 months that was considered to be insignificant or the borrower was not considered to be experiencing financial difficulties.

At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, nonaccrual loans totaled \$6,869,000 and \$5,519,000, respectively. Interest foregone on nonaccrual loans totaled \$204,000 and \$170,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Interest foregone on nonaccrual loans totaled \$103,000 and \$80,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Loans past due 90 days or more and on accrual status totaled \$21,000 and \$17,000 at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

Salaries and employee benefits totaling \$675,000 and \$672,000 have been deferred as loan origination costs during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Salaries and employee benefits totaling \$334,000 and \$378,000 have been deferred as loan origination costs during the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Company assigns a risk rating to all loans, with the exception of automobile and other loans and periodically, but not less than annually, performs detailed reviews of all such loans over \$100,000 to identify credit risks and to assess the overall collectability of the portfolio. These risk ratings are also subject to examination by independent specialists engaged by the Company and the Company's regulators. During these internal reviews, management monitors and analyzes the financial condition of borrowers and guarantors, trends in the industries in which borrowers operate and the fair values of collateral securing these loans. These credit quality indicators are used to assign a risk rating to each individual loan.

The risk ratings can be grouped into five major categories, defined as follows:

**Pass** A pass loan is a strong credit with no existing or known potential weaknesses deserving of management's close attention.

**Watch** A Watch loan has potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or in the Company's credit position at some future date. Watch loans are not adversely classified and do not expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.

**Substandard** A substandard loan is not adequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower or the value of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified as substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. Well defined weaknesses include a project's lack of marketability, inadequate cash flow or collateral support, failure to complete construction on time or the project's failure to fulfill economic expectations. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

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

**Loss** Loans classified as loss are considered uncollectible and charged off immediately.

The following table shows the loan portfolio allocated by management's internal risk ratings at the dates indicated, in thousands:

**June 30, 2014**

**Commercial Credit Exposure  
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade**

Grade:	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate- Residential	Real	Real	Equity LOC	Total
				Estate- Commercial	Estate- Construction		
Pass	\$ 31,617	\$ 31,704	\$ 28,295	\$ 154,452	\$ 19,344	\$ 36,846	\$ 302,258
Watch	789	389	128	2,753		154	4,213
Substandard	476	59	941	4,000	1,560	701	7,737
Doubtful							
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 32,882</b>	<b>\$ 32,152</b>	<b>\$ 29,364</b>	<b>\$ 161,205</b>	<b>\$ 20,904</b>	<b>\$ 37,701</b>	<b>\$ 314,208</b>

**December 31, 2013**

**Commercial Credit Exposure  
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade**

Grade:	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate- Residential	Real	Real	Equity LOC	Total
				Estate- Commercial	Estate- Construction		
Pass	\$ 30,477	\$ 30,213	\$ 30,007	\$ 147,605	\$ 17,733	\$ 34,742	\$ 290,777
Watch	1,420	345	346	3,484		157	5,752
Substandard	665	89	969	4,853	60	890	7,526
Doubtful	50					11	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 32,612</b>	<b>\$ 30,647</b>	<b>\$ 31,322</b>	<b>\$ 155,942</b>	<b>\$ 17,793</b>	<b>\$ 35,800</b>	<b>\$ 304,116</b>

**Consumer Credit Exposure                      Consumer Credit Exposure**  
**Credit Risk Profile Based on Payment Activity                      Credit Risk Profile Based on Payment Activity**  
**June 30, 2014    December 31, 2013**

Grade:	June 30, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Auto	Other	Total	Auto	Other	Total
Performing	\$ 37,841	\$ 4,099	\$ 41,940	\$ 30,228	\$ 4,113	\$ 34,341
Non-performing	140	25	165	77	17	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 37,981</b>	<b>\$ 4,124</b>	<b>\$ 42,105</b>	<b>\$ 30,305</b>	<b>\$ 4,130</b>	<b>\$ 34,435</b>



The following tables show the allocation of the allowance for loan losses at the dates indicated, in thousands:

	Commercial	Agricultural	Residential	Real Estate- Commercial	Real Estate- Construction	Equity LOC	Auto	Other	Total
<b>Six months ended June 30, 2014:</b>									
<u>Allowance for Loan Losses</u>									
Beginning balance	\$ 785	\$ 164	\$ 638	\$ 1,774	\$ 944	\$ 613	\$ 449	\$ 150	\$ 5,517
Charge-offs	(93)		(145)	(679)		(142)	(105)	(57)	(1,221)
Recoveries	27		27	1	491	13	21	32	612
Provision	(16)	47	(97)	590	(295)	119	101	1	450
Ending balance	\$ 703	\$ 211	\$ 423	\$ 1,686	\$ 1,140	\$ 603	\$ 466	\$ 126	\$ 5,358

<b>Three months ended June 30, 2014:</b>									
<u>Allowance for Loan Losses</u>									
Beginning balance	\$ 542	\$ 177	\$ 604	\$ 1,962	\$ 1,166	\$ 711	\$ 429	\$ 124	\$ 5,715
Charge-offs	(7)		(145)	(679)		(131)	(34)	(30)	(1,026)
Recoveries	14		8		329	1	9	8	369
Provision	154	34	(44)	403	(355)	22	62	24	300
Ending balance	\$ 703	\$ 211	\$ 423	\$ 1,686	\$ 1,140	\$ 603	\$ 466	\$ 126	\$ 5,358

<b>Six months ended June 30, 2013:</b>									
<u>Allowance for Loan Losses</u>									
Beginning balance	\$ 855	\$ 159	\$ 894	\$ 1,656	\$ 950	\$ 736	\$ 289	\$ 147	\$ 5,686
Charge-offs	(353)		(221)	(132)	(735)	(21)	(49)	(98)	(1,609)
Recoveries	28			11		1	28	18	86
Provision	190	24	(69)	120	671	(12)	83	93	1,100
Ending balance	\$ 720	\$ 183	\$ 604	\$ 1,655	\$ 886	\$ 704	\$ 351	\$ 160	\$ 5,263

**Three months ended June 30, 2013:**

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Allowance for  
Loan Losses

Beginning balance	\$ 786	\$ 165	\$ 654	\$ 1,418	\$ 1,600	\$ 708	\$ 290	\$ 156	\$ 5,777
Charge-offs	(200)				(680)	(21)	(27)	(35)	(963)
Recoveries	19			9		1	11	9	49
Provision	115	18	(50)	228	(34)	16	77	30	400
Ending balance	\$ 720	\$ 183	\$ 604	\$ 1,655	\$ 886	\$ 704	\$ 351	\$ 160	\$ 5,263

**June 30, 2014:**

Allowance for  
Loan Losses

Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 114	\$	\$ 94	\$ 282	\$ 185	\$ 149	\$	\$	\$ 824
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 589	\$ 211	\$ 329	\$ 1,404	\$ 955	\$ 454	\$ 466	\$ 126	\$ 4,534

Loans

Ending balance	\$ 32,882	\$ 32,152	\$ 29,364	\$ 161,205	\$ 20,904	\$ 37,701	\$ 37,981	\$ 4,124	\$ 356,313
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 947	\$ 266	\$ 2,473	\$ 2,729	\$ 1,662	\$ 633	\$ 140	\$ 4	\$ 8,854
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 31,935	\$ 31,886	\$ 26,891	\$ 158,476	\$ 19,242	\$ 37,068	\$ 37,841	\$ 4,120	\$ 347,459

	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate- Residential	Real Estate- Commercial	Real Estate- Construction	Equity LOC	Auto	Other	Total
<b>December 31, 2013:</b>									
<b>Allowance for Loan Losses</b>									
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 79	\$	\$ 200	\$ 232	\$ 13	\$ 105	\$	\$	\$ 629
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 706	\$ 164	\$ 438	\$ 1,542	\$ 931	\$ 508	\$ 449	\$ 150	\$ 4,888
<b>Loans</b>									
Ending balance	\$ 32,612	\$ 30,647	\$ 31,322	\$ 155,942	\$ 17,793	\$ 35,800	\$ 30,305	\$ 4,130	\$ 338,551
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,324	\$ 267	\$ 2,475	\$ 3,074	\$ 1,737	\$ 861	\$ 77	\$	\$ 9,815
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 31,288	\$ 30,380	\$ 28,847	\$ 152,868	\$ 16,056	\$ 34,939	\$ 30,228	\$ 4,130	\$ 328,736

The following table shows an aging analysis of the loan portfolio by the time past due, in thousands:

	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days and Still Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due	Current	Total
<b>As of June 30, 2014</b>						
Commercial:						
Commercial	\$ 29	\$	\$ 922	\$ 951	\$ 31,931	\$ 32,882
Agricultural					32,152	32,152
Real estate construction	41		1,519	1,560	19,344	20,904
Real estate	106		2,729	2,835	158,370	161,205
Residential:						
Real estate	224		922	1,146	28,218	29,364
Equity LOC	239		633	872	36,829	37,701
Consumer:						
Auto	394		140	534	37,447	37,981
Other	71	21	4	96	4,028	4,124
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,104</b>	<b>\$ 21</b>	<b>\$ 6,869</b>	<b>\$ 7,994</b>	<b>\$ 348,319</b>	<b>\$ 356,313</b>

	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days and Still Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due	Current	Total
<b>As of December 31, 2013</b>						
Commercial:						
Commercial	\$ 129	\$	\$ 1,295	\$ 1,424	\$ 31,188	\$ 32,612
Agricultural					30,647	30,647
Real estate construction	25		18	43	17,750	17,793
Real estate	304		2,369	2,673	153,269	155,942
Residential:						
Real estate	695		899	1,594	29,728	31,322
Equity LOC	72		861	933	34,867	35,800
Consumer:						
Auto	244		77	321	29,984	30,305
Other	63	17		80	4,050	4,130
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,532</b>	<b>\$ 17</b>	<b>\$ 5,519</b>	<b>\$ 7,068</b>	<b>\$ 331,483</b>	<b>\$ 338,551</b>

The following tables show information related to impaired loans at the dates indicated, in thousands:

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
<b>As of June 30, 2014:</b>					
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	\$ 808	\$ 1,055		\$ 791	\$ 1
Agricultural	266	266		267	10
Real estate construction	1,034	1,034		1,087	
Real estate commercial	1,639	2,077		1,565	4
Real estate residential	2,077	2,088		2,056	42
Equity Lines of Credit	282	282		291	
Auto	140	140		73	
Other	4	4			
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial	\$ 139	\$ 139	\$ 114	\$ 42	\$
Agricultural					
Real estate construction	628	628	185	635	
Real estate commercial	1,090	1,090	282	1,426	
Real estate residential	396	403	94	396	7
Equity Lines of Credit	351	351	149	353	
Auto					
Other					
Total:					
Commercial	\$ 947	\$ 1,194	\$ 114	\$ 833	\$ 1
Agricultural	266	266		267	10
Real estate construction	1,662	1,662	185	1,722	
Real estate commercial	2,729	3,167	282	2,991	4
Real estate residential	2,473	2,491	94	2,452	49
Equity Lines of Credit	633	633	149	644	
Auto	140	140		73	
Other	4	4			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8,854</b>	<b>\$ 9,557</b>	<b>\$ 824</b>	<b>\$ 8,982</b>	<b>\$ 64</b>

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
<b>As of December 31, 2013:</b>					
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	\$ 1,224	\$ 1,493		\$ 1,239	\$ 3
Agricultural	267	267		267	20
Real estate construction	1,325	1,325		1,384	79
Real estate commercial	2,237	2,675		2,489	53
Real estate residential	2,024	2,035		2,057	89
Equity Lines of Credit	339	339		294	9

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Auto	77	77	20	3
Other				
With an allowance recorded:				
Commercial	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 79	\$ 58
Agricultural				
Real estate construction	412	412	13	417
Real estate commercial	837	837	232	994
Real estate residential	451	451	200	452
Equity Lines of Credit	522	522	105	511
Auto				
Other				
Total:				
Commercial	\$ 1,324	\$ 1,593	\$ 79	\$ 1,297
Agricultural	267	267		267
Real estate construction	1,737	1,737	13	1,801
Real estate commercial	3,074	3,512	232	3,483
Real estate residential	2,475	2,486	200	2,509
Equity Lines of Credit	861	861	105	805
Auto	77	77		20
Other				
Total	\$ 9,815	\$ 10,533	\$ 629	\$ 10,182

## 6. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is party to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of the Company's management, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to such proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or result of operations of the Company taken as a whole.

In the normal course of business, there are various outstanding commitments to extend credit, which are not reflected in the financial statements, including loan commitments of \$85,804,000 and \$84,229,000 and stand-by letters of credit of \$50,000 and \$60,000 at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

Of the loan commitments outstanding at June 30, 2014, \$12,004,000 are real estate construction loan commitments that are expected to fund within the next twelve months. The remaining commitments primarily relate to revolving lines of credit or other commercial loans, and many of these are expected to expire without being drawn upon. Therefore, the total commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Each loan commitment and the amount and type of collateral obtained, if any, are evaluated on an individual basis. Collateral held varies, but may include real property, bank deposits, debt or equity securities or business assets.

Stand-by letters of credit are conditional commitments written to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These guarantees are primarily related to the purchases of inventory by commercial customers and are typically short-term in nature. Credit risk is similar to that involved in extending loan commitments to customers and accordingly, evaluation and collateral requirements similar to those for loan commitments are used. The deferred liability related to the Company's stand-by letters of credit was not significant at June 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

## 7. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as stock options, result in the issuance of common stock which shares in the earnings of the Company. The treasury stock method has been applied to determine the dilutive effect of stock options in computing diluted earnings per share.

(In thousands, except per share data)	For the Three Months		For the Six Months	
	Ended June 30, 2014	2013	Ended June 30, 2014	2013
<b>Net Income:</b>				
Net income	\$ 1,125	\$ 891	\$ 2,067	\$ 1,507
Discount on redemption of preferred stock		530		530
Dividends and discount accretion on preferred shares		(110)		(281)
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,311	\$ 2,067	\$ 1,756
<b>Earnings Per Share:</b>				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.37
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.36
<b>Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding:</b>				
Basic shares	4,792	4,779	4,790	4,778
Diluted shares	4,958	4,862	4,944	4,842

Shares of common stock issuable under stock options and warrants for which the exercise prices were greater than the average market prices were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share due to their antidilutive effect. Stock options and warrants not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share, due to shares not being in-the-money and having an antidilutive effect, were approximately 267,000 and 200,000 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Stock options and warrants not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share, due to shares not being in-the-money and having an antidilutive effect, were approximately 267,000 and 320,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

## 8. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

### Stock Options

In 2001, the Company established a Stock Option Plan (the 2001 Plan ) for which 339,209 shares of common stock remain reserved for issuance to employees and directors and no shares are available for future grants as of June 30, 2014.

A summary of the activity within the 2001 Plan follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term in Years	Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding at January 1, 2014	365,059	\$ 8.53		
Options cancelled	(18,450)	12.77		
Options exercised	(7,400)	2.95		
Options outstanding at June 30, 2014	339,209	\$ 8.42	3.0	\$ 703,780
Options exercisable at June 30, 2014	290,016	\$ 9.35	2.7	\$ 514,360
Expected to vest after June 30, 2014	41,918	\$ 2.95	4.7	\$ 161,386

Compensation cost related to stock options recognized in operating results under the 2001 Plan was \$24,000 and \$19,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The associated future income tax benefit recognized was \$1,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. Compensation cost related to stock options recognized in operating results was \$14,000 and \$10,000 for the quarters ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. There was no associated future income tax benefit recognized for the quarters ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

At June 30, 2014, there was \$30,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock option awards which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1 year.

The total fair value of options vested during the six months ended June 30, 2014 was \$49,000. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2014 was \$30,000.

Cash received for options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2014 was \$22,000. The tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from option exercise totaled \$8,000 and \$0, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

In May 2013, the Company established the 2013 Stock Option Plan (the 2013 Plan ) for which 500,000 shares of common stock are reserved and 389,600 shares are available for future grants as of June 30, 2014. The Plan requires that the option price may not be less than the fair market value of the stock at the date the option is granted, and that the stock must be paid in full at the time the option is exercised. Payment in full for the option price must be made in cash, with Company common stock previously acquired by the optionee and held by the optionee for a period of at least six months, in options of the Optionee that are fully vested and exercisable or in any combination of the foregoing. The options expire on dates determined by the Board of Directors, but not later than ten years from the date of grant.



The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions in 2014.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014
Expected life of stock options	5.2 years
Interest rate stock options	1.64%
Volatility stock options	63.8%
Dividend yields	2.0%
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the period	\$ 3.02

A summary of the activity within the 2013 Plan follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term in Years	Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding at January 1, 2014		\$		
Options granted	110,400	6.32		
Options outstanding at June 30, 2014	110,400	\$ 6.32	7.8	\$ 52,992
Options exercisable at June 30, 2014		N/A	N/A	\$ N/A
Expected to vest after June 30, 2014	94,061	\$ 6.32	7.8	\$ 45,149

Compensation cost related to stock options recognized in operating results under the 2013 Plan was \$10,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and \$0 for 2013. The associated future income tax benefit recognized was \$1,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and \$0 for 2013. As of June 30, 2014, there was \$214,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested, share-based compensation arrangements granted under the 2013 Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.8 years.

## 9. INCOME TAXES

The Company files its income taxes on a consolidated basis with its subsidiary. Income tax expense is the total of current year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences between the reported amount of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment. A valuation allowance is recognized if, based on the weight of available evidence management believes it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. On the consolidated balance sheet, net deferred tax assets are included in accrued interest receivable and other assets.

When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in

the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination.

Interest expense and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits, if any, are classified as income tax expense in the consolidated income statement. There have been no significant changes to unrecognized tax benefits or accrued interest and penalties for the three months ended June 30, 2014.

## 10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Company measures fair value under the fair value hierarchy described below.

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active exchange markets.

Level 2: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Model based techniques that use one significant assumption not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect the Company's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use on pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques include management judgment and estimation which may be significant.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Management monitors the availability of observable market data to assess the appropriate classification of financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy. Changes in economic conditions or model-based valuation techniques may require the transfer of financial instruments from one fair value level to another. In such instances, the transfer is reported at the beginning of the reporting period.

Management evaluates the significance of transfers between levels based upon the nature of the financial instrument and size of the transfer relative to total assets, total liabilities or total earnings.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments, at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows, in thousands:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2014 Using:			Total Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b><u>Financial assets:</u></b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,992	\$ 39,992			\$ 39,992
Investment securities	90,768		\$ 90,768		90,768
Loans, net	352,554			\$ 354,134	354,134
FHLB stock	2,380				N/A

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Accrued interest receivable	1,568		273	1,295	1,568
<b><u>Financial liabilities:</u></b>					
Deposits	456,716	397,395	59,356		456,751
Repurchase agreements	4,071		4,071		4,071
Note payable	3,000			3,000	3,000
Subordinated debenture	7,374			7,363	7,363
Junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures	10,310			6,896	6,896
Accrued interest payable	103	6	66	31	103

## Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2013 Using:

	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
<b><u>Financial assets:</u></b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 49,917	\$ 49,917			\$ 49,917
Investment securities	90,343		\$ 90,343		90,343
Loans, net	334,374			\$ 337,392	337,392
FHLB stock	2,226				N/A
Accrued interest receivable	1,691		260	1,431	1,691
<b><u>Financial liabilities:</u></b>					
Deposits	449,439	386,757	62,743		449,500
Repurchase agreements	9,109		9,109		9,109
Note payable	3,000			3,000	3,000
Subordinated debenture	7,295			7,121	7,121
Junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures	10,310			7,193	7,193
Accrued interest payable	98	6	58	34	98

These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering the Company's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument for sale at one time, nor do they attempt to estimate the value of anticipated future business related to the instruments. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in any of these estimates.

The following methods and assumptions were used by management to estimate the fair value of its financial instruments:

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

**Investment securities:** Fair values for securities available for sale are generally determined by matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities (Level 2).

**Loans:** Fair values of loans, excluding loans held for sale, are estimated as follows: For variable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values resulting in a Level 3 classification. Fair values for other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality resulting in a Level 3 classification. Impaired loans are valued at the lower of cost or fair value. The methods utilized to estimate the fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price.

**FHLB stock:** It was not practicable to determine the fair value of the FHLB stock due to restrictions placed on its transferability.

**Deposits:** The fair values disclosed for demand deposits, including interest and non-interest demand accounts, savings, and certain types of money market accounts are, by definition, equal to the carrying amount at the reporting date resulting in a Level 1 classification. Fair values for fixed rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits resulting in a Level 2 classification.



Repurchase agreements: The fair value of securities sold under repurchase agreements is estimated based on bid quotations received from brokers using observable inputs and are included as Level 2.

Note payable: The fair value of the Company's Note Payable is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements resulting in a Level 3 classification.

Subordinated debentures: The fair values of the Company's Subordinated Debentures are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements resulting in a Level 3 classification.

Junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures: The fair values of the Company's Subordinated Debentures are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements resulting in a Level 3 classification.

Accrued interest and payable: The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value and are considered to be linked in classification to the asset or liability for which they relate.

Commitments to extend credit and letters of credit: The fair value of commitments are estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements and are not significant and, therefore, not presented. Commitments to extend credit are primarily for variable rate loans and letters of credit.

Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. Those estimates that are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision are included in Level 3. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the fair values presented.

The following tables present information about the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are summarized below, in thousands:

	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2014 Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Assets:</b>				
U.S. Government-sponsored agencies	\$ 13,078	\$	\$ 13,078	
U.S. Government-sponsored agencies collateralized by mortgage obligations- residential	71,245		71,245	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	5,942		5,942	
Corporate debt securities	503		503	
	\$ 90,768	\$	\$ 90,768	\$

	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2013 Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Assets:</b>				
U.S. Government-sponsored agencies	\$ 27,097	\$	\$ 27,097	
U.S. Government-sponsored agencies collateralized by mortgage obligations- residential	61,875		61,875	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,371		1,371	
	\$90,343	\$	\$90,343	\$

The fair value of securities available-for-sale equals quoted market price, if available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using quoted market prices for similar securities or matrix pricing. There were no changes in the valuation techniques used during 2014 or 2013. Transfers between hierarchy measurement levels are recognized by the Company as of the beginning of the reporting period. Changes in fair market value are recorded in other comprehensive income.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at June 30, 2014 are summarized below, in thousands:

	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2014 Using:				Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 Total Gains (Losses)
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value	
<b>Assets:</b>					
<b>Impaired loans:</b>					
Commercial	\$ 761	\$	\$	\$ 761	\$
Agricultural					
Real estate residential	149			149	(63)
Real estate commercial	1,558			1,558	(50)
Real estate construction and land development	60			60	(169)
Equity lines of credit	147			147	(81)
Auto					
Other					
<b>Total impaired loans</b>	<b>2,675</b>			<b>2,675</b>	<b>(363)</b>
<b>Other real estate:</b>					
Real estate residential	383			383	11
Real estate commercial	1,283			1,283	
Real estate construction and land development	1,769			1,769	(126)
Equity lines of credit	479			479	(20)
<b>Total other real estate</b>	<b>3,914</b>			<b>3,914</b>	<b>(135)</b>
	\$ 6,589	\$	\$	\$ 6,589	\$ (498)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at December 31, 2013 are summarized below, in thousands:

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2013 Using:				Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 Total Gains (Losses)
	Total Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
<b>Assets:</b>					
<b>Impaired loans:</b>					
Commercial	\$ 767	\$	\$	\$ 767	\$ 8
<b>Agricultural</b>					
Real estate residential	28			28	(88)
Real estate commercial	1,377			1,377	163
Real estate construction and land development					(10)
Equity lines of credit	360			360	(6)
Auto					5
Other					3
<b>Total impaired loans</b>	<b>2,532</b>			<b>2,532</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Other real estate:</b>					
Real estate residential	873			873	
Real estate commercial	983			983	(9)
Real estate construction and land development	4,289			4,289	(405)
Equity lines of credit	254			254	
<b>Total other real estate</b>	<b>6,399</b>			<b>6,399</b>	<b>(414)</b>
	\$ 8,931	\$	\$	\$ 8,931	\$ (339)

The Company has no liabilities which are reported at fair value.

The following methods were used to estimate fair value.

**Impaired Loans:** The fair value of collateral dependent impaired loans with specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses or loans that have been subject to partial charge-offs are generally based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Total (losses)/gains of (\$363,000) and \$75,000 represent impairment charges recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, related to the above impaired loans.



Other Real Estate: Nonrecurring adjustments to certain commercial and residential real estate properties classified as other real estate owned (OREO) are measured at fair value, less costs to sell. Fair values are based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may use a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach.

Appraisals for both collateral-dependent impaired loans and other real estate are performed by certified general appraisers (for commercial properties) or certified residential appraisers (for residential properties) whose qualifications and licenses have been reviewed and verified by the Company. Once received, a member of the Loan Administration Department reviews the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal as well as the overall resulting fair value in comparison with independent data sources such as recent market data or industry-wide statistics. On a quarterly basis, the Company compares the actual selling price of similar collateral that has been liquidated to the most recent appraised value for unsold properties to determine what additional adjustment, if any, should be made to the appraisal value to arrive at fair value. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available.

The following table presents quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements for financial instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Description	Fair Value 6/30/14	Fair Value 12/31/2013	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average) 6/30/2014	Range (Weighted Average) 12/31/2013
<u>Impaired</u>						
<u>Loans:</u>						
Commercial	\$ 761	\$ 767	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	0% (0%)	0% (0%)
Agricultural	\$	\$	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	N/A	N/A
RE Residential	\$ 149	\$ 28	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	8% (8%)	8% (8%)
RE Commercial	\$ 1,558	\$ 1,377	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	9% - 12% (11%)	10% - 12% (11%)
Land and Construction	\$ 60	\$	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	8% (8%)	N/A
Equity Lines of Credit	\$ 147	\$ 360	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	8% (8%)	8% (8%)
<u>Other Real</u>						
<u>Estate:</u>						
RE Residential	\$ 383	\$ 873	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	10% (10%)	10% (10%)
	\$ 1,769	\$ 4,289			10% (10%)	10% (10%)

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Land and Construction			Sales Comparison	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales		
RE Commercial	\$ 1,283	\$ 983	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	10% (10%)	10% (10%)
Equity Lines of Credit	\$ 479	\$ 254	Sales Comparison	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	10% (10%)	10% (10%)

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## 11. ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

### *Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements*

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

### *Pending Accounting Pronouncements*

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-04, Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure. The objective of this guidance is to clarify when an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, that is, when a creditor should be considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan such that the loan receivable should be derecognized and the real estate property recognized. ASU No. 2014-04 states that an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and a creditor is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan, upon either (1) the creditor obtaining legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure or (2) the borrower conveying all interest in the residential real estate property to the creditor to satisfy that loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement. Additionally, ASU No. 2014-04 requires interim and annual disclosure of both (1) the amount of foreclosed residential real estate property held by the creditor and (2) the recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property that are in the process of foreclosure according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdiction. ASU No. 2014-04 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2014. The adoption of ASU No. 2014-04 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This update to the ASC is the culmination of efforts by the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to develop a common revenue standard for U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). ASU 2014-09 supersedes Topic 605 Revenue Recognition and most industry-specific guidance. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance in ASU 2014-09 describes a 5-step process entities can apply to achieve the core principle of revenue recognition and requires disclosures sufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers and the significant judgments used in determining that information. The amendments in ASU 2014-9 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period and early application is not allowed. The Company is currently evaluating the effects of ASU 2014-04 on its financial statements and disclosures, if any.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-12, Compensation - Stock Compensation - Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Services Period. The amendments in ASU 2014-12 provide guidance for determining compensation cost under specific circumstances when an employee is eligible to vest in an award regardless of whether the employee is rendering service on the date the performance target is achieved. ASU 2014-12 becomes effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015 with early adoption permitted. The adoption of ASU No. 2014-12 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.



## **PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

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

Certain matters discussed in this Quarterly Report are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, (1) significant increases in competitive pressures in the financial services industry; (2) changes in the interest rate environment resulting in reduced margins; (3) general economic conditions, either nationally or regionally, maybe less favorable than expected, resulting in, among other things, a deterioration in credit quality; (4) changes in regulatory environment; (5) loss of key personnel; (6) fluctuations in the real estate market; (7) changes in business conditions and inflation; (8) operational risks including data processing systems failures or fraud; and (9) changes in securities markets. Therefore, the information set forth herein should be carefully considered when evaluating the business prospects of Plumas Bancorp (the Company ).

When the Company uses in this Quarterly Report the words anticipate , estimate , expect , project , intend , comm believe and similar expressions, the Company intends to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are not guarantees of performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those described in this Quarterly Report. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated, expected, projected, intended, committed or believed. The future results and stockholder values of the Company may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Many of the factors that will determine these results and values are beyond the Company's ability to control or predict. For those statements, the Company claims the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The following discussion and analysis sets forth certain statistical information relating to the Company as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and for the six and three month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Plumas Bancorp's Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Plumas Bancorp trades on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the ticker symbol PLBC .

#### **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES**

There have been no changes to the Company's critical accounting policies from those disclosed in the Company's 2013 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K.

This discussion should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere in this report.

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## OVERVIEW

The Company recorded net income of \$2.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014, up \$560 thousand from net income of \$1.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2013. The components of this increase were a \$529 thousand increase in net interest income, a \$650 thousand decline in the provision for loan losses and a \$184 thousand increase in non-interest income. These items were partially offset by an increase of \$349 thousand in non-interest expense and a \$454 thousand increase in the provision for income taxes.

Net income allocable to common shareholders increased from \$1.8 million or \$0.36 per diluted share during the six months ended June 30, 2013 to \$2.1 million or \$0.42 per diluted share during the current six month period. Income allocable to common shareholders is calculated by subtracting dividends and discount amortized on preferred stock from net income. During the 2013 period income allocable to common shareholders benefited from a \$530 thousand discount on redemption of preferred stock partially offset by \$110 thousand in dividends and discount accretion on preferred stock.

Total assets at June 30, 2014 were \$521 million, an increase of \$5.5 million from December 31, 2013. This increase included an increase in net loans of \$18.2 million partially offset by declines of \$9.9 million in cash and cash equivalents, \$2.5 million in Other Real Estate Owned (OREO) and \$0.3 million in all other assets. Net loan balances increased from \$334.4 million at December 31, 2013 to \$352.6 million at June 30, 2014. Cash and cash equivalents declined from \$49.9 million at December 31, 2013 to \$40.0 million at June 30, 2014 and OREO declined from \$6.4 million at December 31, 2013 to \$3.9 million at June 30, 2014.

Deposits totaled \$456.7 million at June 30, 2014, an increase of \$7.3 million from December 31, 2013. Non-interest bearing demand deposits increased by \$8.0 million while savings and money market accounts increased by \$6.0 million. Interest bearing transaction accounts (NOW) accounts decreased by \$3.4 million and time deposits declined by \$3.3 million. Shareholders' equity increased by \$3.0 million from \$30.6 million at December 31, 2013 to \$33.6 million at June 30, 2014.

The annualized return on average assets was 0.80% for the six months ended June 30, 2014 up from 0.63% for the six months ended June 30, 2013. The annualized return on average common equity increased from 11.6% during the first six months of 2013 to 12.8% during the current six month period.

The following is a detailed discussion of each component affecting change in net income and the composition of our balance sheet.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

**Net interest income before provision for loan losses.** Net interest income, on a nontax-equivalent basis, for the six months ended June 30, 2014 was \$9.3 million, an increase of \$529 thousand from the \$8.8 million earned during the same period in 2013. The increase in net interest income includes an increase of \$707 thousand in interest income and a decline of \$44 thousand in interest expense on deposits. These items were partially offsetting by an increase in interest expense on other interest-bearing liabilities of \$222 thousand. Related to the increase in interest expense on other interest-bearing liabilities and a decline in yield on the Company's loan portfolio, net interest margin for the six months ended June 30, 2014 decreased 13 basis points, or 3%, to 4.02%, down from 4.15% for the same period in 2013.

Interest income increased by \$707 thousand, or 7%, to \$10.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014, up from \$9.5 million during the same period in 2013. Interest and fees on loans increased \$470 thousand to \$9.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 as compared to \$8.9 million during the first half of 2013. The Company's average loan balances were \$344 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014, up \$28.3 million, or 9%, from \$316 million for

the same period in 2013. The Company is focused on growing loan balances through a balanced and diversified approach.

The following table compares loan balances by type at June 30, 2014 and 2013.

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at End of Period <b>06/30/14</b>	Percent of Loans in Each Category <b>06/30/14</b>	Balance at End of Period <b>06/30/13</b>	Percent of Loans in Each Category <b>06/30/13</b>
Commercial	\$ 32,882	9.2%	\$ 30,020	9.3%
Agricultural	32,152	9.0%	36,972	11.5%
Real estate residential	29,364	8.2%	32,452	10.1%
Real estate commercial	161,205	45.2%	144,229	44.8%
Real estate construction	20,904	5.9%	12,121	3.8%
Equity Lines of Credit	37,701	10.6%	37,299	11.6%
Auto	37,981	10.7%	24,920	7.7%
Other	4,124	1.2%	3,929	1.2%
<b>Total Gross Loans</b>	<b>\$ 356,313</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 321,942</b>	<b>100%</b>

The average rate earned on the Company's loan balances decreased by 19 basis points to 5.48% during the first six months of 2014 compared to 5.67% during the first six months of 2013. We attribute much of the decrease in yield to price competition in our service area.

Interest on investment securities increased by \$230 thousand as a result of an increase in yield of 36 basis points from 1.33% during the first half of 2013 to 1.69% during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and an increase in average balance from \$79.9 million in 2013 to \$90.1 million in 2014. The increase in yield includes an increase in government sponsored agency residential mortgage backed securities as a percentage of total securities and an increase in market yields.

Interest expense on deposits decreased by \$44 thousand, or 14%, to \$264 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2014, down from \$308 thousand during the 2013 period. This decrease mostly relates to decreases in the average balance and rate paid on time deposits.

Interest on time deposits declined by \$37 thousand. Average time deposits declined by \$7.1 million from \$67.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2013 to \$60.8 million during the current period. We attribute much of the reduction in time deposit to the unusually low interest rate environment as we have seen a movement out of time into more liquid deposit types. The average rate paid on time deposits decreased from 0.45% during the six months ended June 30, 2013 to 0.38% during the current period. This decrease primarily relates to a decline in market rates paid in the Company's service area and the maturity of higher rate deposits.

Interest expense on NOW accounts declined by \$9 thousand. Rates paid on NOW accounts declined by 2 basis points from 0.11% during the six months ended June 30, 2013 to 0.09% during the six months ended June 30, 2014 related to a decline in market rates.

Interest expense on money market accounts decreased by \$6 thousand related to a decrease in rate paid on these accounts of 3 basis points from 0.17% during the 2013 period to 0.14% during the current period. Interest expense on savings accounts increased by \$8 thousand related to an increase in average balance from \$78.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2013 to \$100.2 million during the current period.

Interest expense on other interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$222 thousand from \$370 thousand during the six months ending June 30, 2013 to \$592 thousand during the current six month period. On April 15, 2013, to help fund the repurchase of preferred stock during 2013, the Company issued a \$7.5 million subordinated debenture. The subordinated debt bears an interest rate of 7.5% per annum, has a term of 8 years with no prepayment allowed during the first two years and was made in conjunction with an eight-year warrant (the Lender Warrant ) to purchase up to 300,000 shares of the Bancorp's common stock, no par value at an exercise price, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, of \$5.25 per share. The effective yield on the debenture was 10.4% which was in excess of the 7.5% rate due to amortization of a \$75 thousand commitment fee and a discount recorded on issuance of \$318 thousand. Interest expense related to the debenture increased by \$217 thousand related to the debt being outstanding for an additional three and one-half months in 2014.

On October 24, 2013 the Bancorp issued a \$3 million promissory note payable to an unrelated commercial bank. The note bears interest at the U.S. Prime Rate plus three-quarters percent per annum (currently 4%), has a term of 18 months and is secured by 100 shares of Plumas Bank stock representing the Company's 100% ownership interest in Plumas Bank. Proceeds from this note were used to help fund the redemption of the remaining preferred shares. Interest expense on this note for 2014 totaled \$63 thousand.

Interest expense on junior subordinated debentures, which decreased by \$10 thousand from 2013, fluctuates with changes in the 3-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) rate. In addition, as a result of deferring our interest payments under the debentures during much of the first quarter of 2013 we were required to pay interest on the deferred interest payments. This had the effect of increasing interest expense and effective yield on the debentures. The deferred interest on the debentures was repaid in March of 2013.

Interest expense on other liabilities declined by \$48 thousand from \$51 thousand during the 2013 period to \$3 thousand during the six months ended June 30, 2014. This item included interest on deferred dividends and interest on repurchase agreements during 2013, but during 2014 represents solely interest on repurchase agreements.

The following table presents for the six-month periods indicated the distribution of consolidated average assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity. It also presents the amounts of interest income from interest-earning assets and the resultant annualized yields, as well as the amounts of interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities and the resultant cost expressed in both dollars and annualized rate percentages. Average balances are based on daily averages. Nonaccrual loans are included in the calculation of average loans while nonaccrued interest thereon is excluded from the computation of yields earned:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2014			For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013		
	Average Balance (in thousands)	Interest (in thousands)	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance (in thousands)	Interest (in thousands)	Yield/ Rate
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>						
Loans (1) (2) (3)	\$ 344,433	\$ 9,366	5.48%	\$ 316,126	\$ 8,896	5.67%
Investment securities (1)	90,083	755	1.69%	79,883	525	1.33%
Interest-bearing deposits	33,254	55	0.33%	31,650	48	0.31%
<b>Total interest-earning assets</b>	<b>467,770</b>	<b>10,176</b>	<b>4.39%</b>	<b>427,659</b>	<b>9,469</b>	<b>4.47%</b>
Cash and due from banks	14,396			13,986		
Other assets	36,043			37,042		
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 518,209</b>			<b>\$ 478,687</b>		
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>						
NOW deposits	\$ 82,736	38	0.09%	\$ 83,612	47	0.11%
Money market deposits	47,862	33	0.14%	46,508	39	0.17%
Savings deposits	100,217	79	0.16%	78,080	71	0.18%
Time deposits	60,837	114	0.38%	67,908	151	0.45%
<b>Total deposits</b>	<b>291,652</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>0.18%</b>	<b>276,108</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>0.22%</b>
Note Payable	3,000	63	4.23%			%
Subordinated debentures	7,331	377	10.37%	3,079	160	10.48%
Junior subordinated debentures	10,310	149	2.91%	10,310	159	3.11%

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Other interest-bearing liabilities	6,450	3	0.09%	7,150	51	1.44%
<b>Total interest-bearing liabilities</b>	<b>318,743</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>0.54%</b>	<b>296,647</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>0.46%</b>
Non-interest bearing deposits	161,029			136,186		
Other liabilities	5,994			6,041		
Shareholders' equity	32,443			39,813		
<b>Total liabilities &amp; equity</b>	<b>\$ 518,209</b>			<b>\$ 478,687</b>		
Cost of funding interest-earning assets (4)			0.37%			0.32%
<b>Net interest income and margin (5)</b>		<b>\$ 9,320</b>	<b>4.02%</b>		<b>\$ 8,791</b>	<b>4.15%</b>

- (1) Not computed on a tax-equivalent basis.
- (2) Average nonaccrual loan balances of \$7.3 million for 2014 and \$12.3 million for 2013 are included in average loan balances for computational purposes.
- (3) Net loan costs included in loan interest income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$263,000 and \$133,000, respectively.
- (4) Total annualized interest expense divided by the average balance of total earning assets.
- (5) Annualized net interest income divided by the average balance of total earning assets.

The following table sets forth changes in interest income and interest expense for the six-month periods indicated and the amount of change attributable to variances in volume, rates and the combination of volume and rates based on the relative changes of volume and rates:

<b>2014 over 2013 change in net interest income for the six months ended June 30 (in thousands)</b>				
	<b>Volume (1)</b>	<b>Rate (2)</b>	<b>Mix (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>				
Loans	\$ 797	\$ (300)	\$ (27)	\$ 470
Investment securities	67	145	18	230
Interest bearing deposits	2	4	1	7
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>(151)</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>707</b>
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>				
NOW deposits		(9)		(9)
Money market deposits	1	(7)		(6)
Savings deposits	20	(9)	(3)	8
Time deposits	(16)	(24)	3	(37)
Note payable			63	63
Subordinated debentures	221	(2)	(2)	217
Junior subordinated debentures		(10)		(10)
Other		(48)		(48)
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>(109)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>\$ 640</b>	<b>\$ (42)</b>	<b>\$ (69)</b>	<b>\$ 529</b>

- (1) The volume change in net interest income represents the change in average balance multiplied by the previous year's rate.
- (2) The rate change in net interest income represents the change in rate multiplied by the previous year's average balance.
- (3) The mix change in net interest income represents the change in average balance multiplied by the change in rate.

**Provision for loan losses.** During the six months ended June 30, 2014 we recorded a provision for loan losses of \$450 thousand down \$650 thousand from the \$1.1 million provision recorded during the first half of 2013. Approximately \$0.7 million of the \$1.1 million provision during 2013 was related to a specific reserve required on a significant land development loan. During June, 2013 this loan, which had a book balance of \$2.3 million, was transferred to OREO and during the second quarter of 2014 the related OREO was sold. See *Analysis of Asset Quality and Allowance for Loan Losses* for further discussion of loan quality trends and the provision for loan losses.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level that management believes will be appropriate to absorb probable incurred losses on existing loans based on an evaluation of the collectability of the loans and prior loan loss experience. The evaluations take into consideration such factors as changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio, overall portfolio quality, review of specific problem loans, and current economic conditions that may affect the

borrower's ability to repay their loan. The allowance for loan losses is based on estimates, and ultimate losses may vary from the current estimates. These estimates are reviewed not less than quarterly and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the periods in which they become known.

Based on information currently available, management believes that the allowance for loan losses is appropriate to absorb probable incurred losses in the portfolio. However, no assurance can be given that the Company may not sustain charge-offs which are in excess of the allowance in any given period.

**Non-interest income.** During the six months ended June 30, 2014 non-interest income totaled \$3.6 million an increase of \$184 thousand from the six months ended June 30, 2013. The largest component of this increase was an increase of \$240 thousand in service charge income which we attribute to growth in the Company's demand deposit accounts, an increase in debit card interchange income and a restructuring of our service charge fee structure beginning in August of 2013. Other non-interest income increased by \$126 thousand mostly related to increases in loan servicing income on previously sold SBA loans and an increase in dividends received on our Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock. These items were partially offset by a decline of \$181 thousand in gains on the sale of government guaranteed loans. During the current period, proceeds from SBA loan sales totaled \$11.8 million resulting in a gain on sale of \$776 thousand. This compares to proceeds of \$13.8 million and gain on sale of \$957 thousand during the first half of 2013. Loans originated for sale were \$9.1 million and \$7.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The following table describes the components of non-interest income for the six-month periods ending June 30, 2014 and 2013, dollars in thousands:

	<b>For the Six Months</b>		<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percentage Change</b>
	<b>Ended June 30 2014</b>	<b>2013</b>		
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 2,058	\$ 1,818	\$ 240	13.2%
Gain on sale of loans	776	957	(181)	(18.9)%
Earnings on life insurance policies	172	173	(1)	(0.6)%
Other	576	450	126	28.0%
<b>Total non-interest income</b>	<b>\$ 3,582</b>	<b>\$ 3,398</b>	<b>\$ 184</b>	<b>5.4%</b>

**Non-interest expense.** During the six months ended June 30, 2014, total non-interest expense increased by \$349 thousand, or 4%, to \$9.0 million, up from \$8.7 million for the comparable period in 2013. The largest components of this increase were \$461 thousand in salary and benefit expense, \$201 thousand in outside service fees, \$115 thousand in OREO costs and \$113 thousand in occupancy and equipment expense. The largest declines in non-interest expense were \$279 thousand in provision for OREO losses, \$151 thousand in professional fees and \$87 thousand in deposit premium amortization.

Salaries and employee benefits increased by \$461 thousand primarily related to an increase in bonus expense of \$300 thousand. The Bank's bonus plan for 2014 provides for a bonus pool of 60% of the amount that pretax income exceeds budgeted pretax income with a cap of \$600 thousand. There was no bonus accrual during the first half of 2013. Salary expense increased by \$97 thousand as a decline in one employee was offset by merit and promotional increases. In addition, payroll tax expense increased by \$36 thousand.

Of the \$201 thousand increase in outside service fees, \$108 thousand was related to the outsourcing of our item processing beginning in June of 2013. This cost has been offset by savings in salary and benefit expense and software expense.

OREO represents real property acquired by the Bank either through foreclosure or through a deed in lieu thereof from the borrower. The increase in OREO costs during 2014 includes an increase of \$76 thousand in legal expense as we are actively pursuing additional recoveries on selected OREO properties through legal channels. In addition OREO expense during 2014 includes costs to renovate several properties in an effort to increase their marketability.

The largest components of the increase in occupancy and equipment expense relate to an increase in rental expense at our Tahoe City branch related to a new lease agreement and an increase in equipment expense related to replacing our Windows XP personal computers with new computers utilizing Windows 7 as Windows XP is no longer being supported.

When other real estate is acquired, any excess of the Bank's recorded investment in the loan balance and accrued interest income over the estimated fair market value of the property less costs to sell is charged against the allowance for loan losses. A valuation allowance for losses on other real estate is maintained to provide for temporary declines in value. The allowance is established through a provision for subsequent losses on other real estate which is included in other expenses. Subsequent gains or losses on sales or write-downs resulting from impairment are recorded in other income or expensed as incurred. The provision for OREO losses declined by \$279 thousand from \$414 thousand during the six months ended June 30, 2014 to \$135 thousand during the current period. During the second quarter of 2013 we recorded a \$300 thousand provision related to one land development property.

Professional fees benefited from reductions in legal expense related to loan collection activities, corporate legal expense mostly related the repurchase of the preferred stock in 2013 and audit expense related to a change in audit firms beginning in 2014. The deposit premium intangible asset was fully amortized at the end of September, 2013 resulting in a savings of \$87 thousand during the comparison periods.

The following table describes the components of non-interest expense for the six-month periods ending June 30, 2014 and 2013, dollars in thousands:

	For the Six Months		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	Ended June 30 2014	2013		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 4,762	\$ 4,301	\$ 461	10.7%
Occupancy and equipment	1,536	1,423	113	7.9%
Outside service fees	1,019	818	201	24.6%
Professional fees	251	402	(151)	(37.6)%
OREO expense	227	112	115	102.7%
FDIC insurance	206	225	(19)	(8.4)%
Telephone and data communication	166	140	26	18.6%
Director compensation and retirement	142	110	32	29.1%
Provision for OREO losses	135	414	(279)	(67.4)%
Business development	131	132	(1)	(0.8)%
Advertising and shareholder relations	131	123	8	6.5%
Armored car and courier	109	112	(3)	(2.7)%
Loan and collection expenses	98	95	3	3.2%
Stationery and supplies	60	53	7	13.2%
Insurance expense	60	56	4	7.1%
Postage	22	26	(4)	(15.4)%
Deposit premium amortization		87	(87)	(100.0)%
Gain on sale of OREO	(91)	(87)	(4)	4.6%
Other	61	134	(73)	(54.5)%
Total non-interest expense	\$ 9,025	\$ 8,676	\$ 349	4.0%

**Provision for income taxes.** The Company recorded an income tax provision of \$1.4 million, or 39.7% of pre-tax income for the six months ended June 30, 2014. This compares to an income tax provision of \$906 thousand, or 37.5% of pre-tax income for the six months ended June 30, 2013. The percentages for 2014 and 2013 differ from the statutory rate as tax exempt income such as earnings on Bank owned life insurance and municipal loan and investment income decrease the tax provision.



Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences between the reported amount of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The determination of the amount of deferred income tax assets which are more likely than not to be realized is primarily dependent on projections of future earnings, which are subject to uncertainty and estimates that may change given economic conditions and other factors. The realization of deferred income tax assets is assessed and a valuation allowance is recorded if it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. More likely than not is defined as greater than a 50% chance. All available evidence, both positive and negative is considered to determine whether, based on the weight of that evidence, a valuation allowance is needed. Based upon the analysis of available evidence, management has determined that it is more likely than not that all deferred income tax assets as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 will be fully realized and therefore no valuation allowance was recorded. On the consolidated balance sheet, net deferred tax assets are included in accrued interest receivable and other assets.

### **RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

**Net Income.** The Company recorded net income of \$1.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014, up \$234 thousand from net income of \$891 thousand during the three months ended June 30, 2013. The components of this increase were a \$276 thousand increase in net interest income, a \$100 thousand decline in the provision for loan losses and a \$196 thousand increase in non-interest income. These items were partially offset by a \$163 thousand increase in non-interest expense and a \$175 thousand increase in the provision for income taxes.

Net income allocable to common shareholders decreased from \$1.3 million or \$0.27 per diluted share during the three months ended June 30, 2013 to \$1.1 million or \$0.23 per diluted share during the current quarter. Income allocable to common shareholders is calculated by subtracting dividends and discount amortized on preferred stock from net income. In addition, during the 2013 quarter income allocable to common shareholders benefited from a \$530 thousand discount on redemption of preferred stock.

The following is a detail discussion of each component of the change in net income.

**Net interest income before provision for loan losses.** Net interest income, on a nontax-equivalent basis, was \$4.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014, an increase of \$276 thousand, or 6%, from \$4.5 million for the same period in 2013. The increase in net interest income includes an increase of \$290 thousand in interest income and a decline of \$22 thousand in interest expense on deposits. These items were partially offset by an increase in interest expense on other interest-bearing liabilities of \$36 thousand. Mostly related to a decline in loan yield, net interest margin for the three months ended June 30, 2014 decreased 10 basis points, or 2%, to 4.04%, down from 4.14% for the same period in 2013.

Interest income increased by \$290 thousand, or 6%, to \$5.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014, up from \$4.9 million during the same period in 2013. Interest and fees on loans increased \$178 thousand to \$4.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014 as compared to \$4.6 million during the second quarter of 2013. The Company's average loan balances were \$352 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014, up \$31.7 million, or 10%, from \$320 million for the same period in 2013. The Company is focused on growing loan balances through a balanced and diversified approach.

The average yield on loans was 5.42% during the second quarter of 2014 down from 5.74% for same quarter in 2013. We attribute much of the decrease in yield to price competition in our service area.

Interest on investment securities increased by \$111 thousand as a result of an increase in yield of 35 basis points from 1.36% during the second quarter of 2013 to 1.71% during the three months ended June 30, 2014 and an increase in

average balance from \$79.4 million in 2013 to \$89.4 million in 2014. The increase in yield includes an increase in government sponsored agency residential mortgage backed securities as a percentage of total securities and an increase in market yields.

Interest expense on deposits decreased by \$22 thousand, or 14%, to \$131 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2014, down from \$153 thousand during the 2013 quarter. This decrease mostly relates to decreases in the average balance and rate paid on time deposits.

Interest on time deposits declined by \$16 thousand. Average time deposits declined by \$6.8 million from \$66.9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2013 to \$60.1 million during the current quarter. We attribute much of the reduction in time deposits to the unusually low interest rate environment as we have seen a movement out of time into more liquid deposit types. The average rate paid on time deposits decreased from 0.43% during the three months ended June 30, 2013 to 0.37% during the current quarter. This decrease primarily relates to a decline in market rates paid in the Company's service area and the maturity of higher rate deposits.

Interest expense on NOW accounts declined by \$5 thousand mostly related in a decline in rate paid. Rates paid on NOW accounts declined by 2 basis points from 0.11% during the quarter ended June 30, 2013 to 0.09% during the three months ended June 30, 2014 related to a decline in market rates.

Interest expense on money market accounts decreased by \$4 thousand related to a decrease in rate paid on these accounts of 4 basis points from 0.17% during the 2013 quarter to 0.13% during the current quarter. Interest expense on savings accounts increased by \$3 thousand related to an increase in average balance from \$81.2 million during the three months ended June 30, 2013 to \$100.9 million during the current quarter. The average rate paid on these accounts declined by 2 basis points to 0.16% during the three months ended June 30, 2014.

Interest expense on other interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$36 thousand from \$260 thousand during the three months ending June 30, 2013 to \$296 thousand during the quarter ending June 30, 2014 related to an increase of interest expense on subordinated debt and the issuance of a \$3 million promissory note in October 2013. Interest expense on the Company's subordinated debenture totaled \$189 thousand during the three months ended June 30, 2014 an increase of \$29 thousand from \$160 thousand during the same quarter in 2013. During the 2013 period this debenture was outstanding 77 days, while it was outstanding for the entire quarter in 2014.

On October 24, 2013 the Bancorp issued a \$3 million promissory note payable to an unrelated commercial bank. The note bears interest at the U.S. Prime Rate plus three-quarters percent per annum (currently 4%), has a term of 18 months and is secured by 100 shares of Plumas Bank stock representing the Company's 100% ownership interest in Plumas Bank. Proceeds from this note were used to help fund the redemption of the remaining preferred shares. Interest expense on this note for 2014 totaled \$31 thousand.

Interest expense on other liabilities declined by \$23 thousand from \$24 thousand during the 2013 period to \$1 thousand during the three months ended June 30, 2014. This item included interest on deferred dividends and interest on repurchase agreements during 2013, but during 2014 represents solely interest on repurchase agreements.

The following table presents for the three-month periods indicated the distribution of consolidated average assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity. It also presents the amounts of interest income from interest earning assets and the resultant annualized yields expressed in both dollars and annualized yield percentages, as well as, the amounts of interest expense on interest bearing liabilities and the resultant cost expressed in both dollars and annualized rate percentages. Average balances are based on daily averages. Nonaccrual loans are included in the calculation of average loans while nonaccrued interest thereon is excluded from the computation of yields earned:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2014			For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013		
	Average Balance			Average Balance		
	(in thousands)	Interest (in thousands)	Yield/Rate	(in thousands)	Interest (in thousands)	Yield/Rate
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>						
Loans (1) (2) (3)	\$ 351,904	\$ 4,758	5.42%	\$ 320,249	\$ 4,580	5.74%
Investment securities (1)	89,397	381	1.71%	79,394	270	1.36%
Other	28,581	26	0.36%	33,020	25	0.30%
<b>Total interest-earning assets</b>	<b>469,882</b>	<b>5,165</b>	<b>4.41%</b>	<b>432,663</b>	<b>4,875</b>	<b>4.52%</b>
Cash and due from banks	13,878			14,109		
Other assets	35,498			36,850		
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 519,258</b>			<b>\$ 483,622</b>		
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>						
NOW deposits	\$ 82,172	19	0.09%	\$ 83,974	24	0.11%
Money market deposits	47,704	16	0.13%	47,669	20	0.17%
Savings deposits	100,883	40	0.16%	81,206	37	0.18%
Time deposits	60,054	56	0.37%	66,913	72	0.43%
<b>Total deposits</b>	<b>290,813</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.18%</b>	<b>279,762</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>0.22%</b>
Note payable	3,000	31	4.14%			%
Subordinated debentures	7,351	189	10.31%	6,124	160	10.48%
Junior subordinated debentures	10,310	75	2.92%	10,310	76	2.96%
Other interest-bearing liabilities	4,909	1	0.08%	6,049	24	1.59%
<b>Total interest-bearing liabilities</b>	<b>316,383</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>0.54%</b>	<b>302,245</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>0.55%</b>
Non-interest bearing deposits	163,827			138,394		
Other liabilities	5,924			5,728		
Shareholders' equity	33,124			37,255		
<b>Total liabilities &amp; equity</b>	<b>\$ 519,258</b>			<b>\$ 483,622</b>		
Cost of funding interest-earning assets (4)			0.37%			0.38%
Net interest income and margin (5)		\$ 4,738	4.04%		\$ 4,462	4.14%

- (1) Not computed on a tax-equivalent basis.
- (2) Average nonaccrual loan balances of \$8.3 million for 2014 and \$11.0 million for 2013 are included in average loan balances for computational purposes.
- (3) Net loan costs included in loan interest income for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$130,000 and \$78,000, respectively.
- (4) Total annualized interest expense divided by the average balance of total earning assets.
- (5) Annualized net interest income divided by the average balance of total earning assets.

The following table sets forth changes in interest income and interest expense for the three-month periods indicated and the amount of change attributable to variances in volume, rates and the combination of volume and rates based on the relative changes of volume and rates:

<b>2014 over 2013 change in net interest income for the three months ended June 30 (in thousands)</b>				
	<b>Volume (1)</b>	<b>Rate (2)</b>	<b>Mix (3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>				
Loans	\$ 453	\$ (250)	\$ (25)	\$ 178
Investment securities	34	68	9	111
Interest bearing deposits	(3)	5	(1)	1
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>(177)</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>				
NOW deposits	(1)	(4)		(5)
Money market deposits		(4)		(4)
Savings deposits	9	(5)	(1)	3
Time deposits	(7)	(10)	1	(16)
Note Payable			31	31
Subordinated debentures	32	(2)	(1)	29
Junior subordinated debentures		(1)		(1)
Other	(4)	(23)	4	(23)
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>\$ 455</b>	<b>\$ (128)</b>	<b>\$ (51)</b>	<b>\$ 276</b>

- (1) The volume change in net interest income represents the change in average balance divided by the previous year's rate.
- (2) The rate change in net interest income represents the change in rate divided by the previous year's average balance.
- (3) The mix change in net interest income represents the change in average balance multiplied by the change in rate.

**Provision for loan losses.** The Company recorded a \$300 thousand provision for loan losses for the three months ended June 30, 2014 compared to the \$400 thousand provision for loan losses for the three months ended June 30, 2013.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level that management believes will be appropriate to absorb probable incurred losses on existing loans based on an evaluation of the collectability of the loans and prior loan loss experience. The evaluations take into consideration such factors as changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio, overall portfolio quality, review of specific problem loans, and current economic conditions that may affect the borrower's ability to repay their loan. The allowance for loan losses is based on estimates, and ultimate losses may vary from the current estimates. These estimates are reviewed not less than quarterly and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the periods in which they become known.

Based on information currently available, management believes that the allowance for loan losses is appropriate to absorb probable incurred losses in the portfolio. However, no assurance can be given that the Company may not sustain charge-offs which are in excess of the allowance in any given period. See Analysis of Asset Quality and Allowance for Loan Losses for further discussion of loan quality trends and the provision for loan losses.

**Non-interest income.** During the three months ended June 30, 2014 non-interest income increased by \$196 thousand to \$1.9 million up from \$1.7 million during the three months ended June 30, 2013. The largest component of this increase was an increase of \$121 thousand in service charge income which we attribute to growth in the Company's demand deposit accounts, an increase in debit card interchange income and a restructuring of our service charge fee structure beginning in August of 2013. Other non-interest income increased by \$63 thousand mostly related to increases in loan servicing income on previously sold SBA loans and an increase in dividends received on our FHLB stock. Gains on sale of SBA loans increased by \$8 thousand from \$436 thousand during the three months ended June 30, 2013 to \$444 thousand during the current quarter.

The following table describes the components of non-interest income for the three-month periods ending June 30, 2014 and 2013, dollars in thousands:

	For the Three Months		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	Ended June 30 2014	2013		
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 1,064	\$ 943	\$ 121	12.8%
Gain on sale of loans	444	436	8	1.8%
Earnings on life insurance policies	85	81	4	4.9%
Other	300	237	63	26.6%
<b>Total non-interest income</b>	<b>\$ 1,893</b>	<b>\$ 1,697</b>	<b>\$ 196</b>	<b>11.5%</b>

**Non-interest expenses.** Non-interest expense totaled \$4.5 million during the three months ended June 30, 2014 an increase of \$163 thousand from \$4.3 million during the same period in 2013. The largest components of this increase were \$311 thousand in salary and benefit expense, \$117 thousand in outside service fees and \$91 thousand in occupancy and equipment expense. The largest declines in non-interest expense were \$300 thousand in provision for OREO losses, \$79 thousand in professional fees and \$43 thousand in deposit premium amortization.

Salaries and employee benefits increased by \$311 thousand primarily related to increases in bonus expense of \$150 thousand and salaries of \$55 thousand. In addition, deferred loan origination costs, which reduce salary expense, decreased by \$43 thousand. Salary expense increased by \$55 thousand as a decline in one employee was offset by merit and promotional increases.

Of the \$117 thousand increase in outside service fees, \$55 thousand was related to the outsourcing of our item processing beginning in June of 2013. This cost as been offset by savings in salary and benefit expense and software expense. Additionally, \$30 thousand of the increase was a recruitment fee for a new loan officer.

The largest components of the increase in occupancy and equipment expense relate to an increase in rental expense at our Tahoe City branch related to a new lease agreement and an increase in equipment expense related to replacing our Windows XP personal computers with new computers utilizing Windows 7 as Windows XP is no longer being supported.

The provision for OREO losses declined by \$300 thousand from \$300 thousand during the three months ended June 30, 2013 to \$0 during the current quarter. The \$300 thousand provision recorded during the second quarter of 2013 was related to one land development property.

Professional fees benefited from reductions in legal expense related to loan collection activities and audit expense related to a change in audit firms beginning in 2014. The deposit premium intangible asset was fully amortized at the end of September, 2013 resulting in a savings of \$43 thousand during the comparison quarters.

The following table describes the components of non-interest expense for the three-month periods ending June 30, 2014 and 2013, dollars in thousands:

	For the Three Months		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	Ended June 30, 2014	2013		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 2,393	\$ 2,082	\$ 311	14.9%
Occupancy and equipment	757	666	91	13.7%
Outside service fees	525	408	117	28.7%
Professional fees	126	205	(79)	(38.5)%
FDIC insurance and assessments	96	92	4	4.3%
OREO expense	90	64	26	40.6%
Telephone and data communication	84	72	12	16.7%
Director compensation and retirement	73	55	18	32.7%
Advertising and shareholder relations	70	62	8	12.9%
Business development	67	69	(2)	(2.9)%
Loan and collection expenses	63	44	19	43.2%
Armored car and courier	55	57	(2)	(3.5)%
Insurance expense	30	29	1	3.4%
Stationery and supplies	28	25	3	12.0%
Postage	11	13	(2)	(15.4)%
Deposit premium amortization		43	(43)	(100.0)%
Provision for OREO losses		300	(300)	(100.0)%
Gain on sale of OREO	(36)	(65)	29	44.6%
Other	32	80	(48)	(60.0)%
Total non-interest expense	\$ 4,464	\$ 4,301	\$ 163	3.8%

**Provision for income taxes.** The Company recorded income tax expense of \$742 thousand, or 39.7% of pre-tax income for the three months ended June 30, 2014. This compares to income tax expense of \$567 thousand, or 38.9% of pre-tax income for the three months ended June 30, 2013. The percentages for 2014 and 2013 differ from the statutory rate as tax exempt income such as earnings on Bank owned life insurance and municipal loan and investment income decrease taxable income.

## FINANCIAL CONDITION

**Loan Portfolio.** Net loans increased by \$18.2 million, an annualized rate of 11%, from \$334.4 million at December 31, 2013 to \$352.6 million at June 30, 2014. The Company continues to manage the mix of its loan portfolio consistent with its identity as a community bank serving the financing needs of all sectors of the area it serves. Although the Company offers a broad array of financing options, it continues to concentrate its focus on small to medium sized commercial businesses. These commercial loans offer diversification as to industries and types of businesses, thus limiting material exposure in any industry concentrations. The Company offers both fixed and floating rate loans and obtains collateral in the form of real property, business assets and deposit accounts, but looks to business and personal cash flows as its primary source of repayment.

As shown in the following table the Company's largest lending categories are commercial real estate loans, equity lines of credit, and automobile loans.

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at End of Period <b>6/30/14</b>	Percent of Loans in Each Category <b>6/30/14</b>	Balance at End of Period <b>12/31/13</b>	Percent of Loans in Each Category <b>12/31/13</b>
Commercial	\$ 32,882	9.2%	\$ 32,612	9.6%
Agricultural	32,152	9.0%	30,647	9.0%
Real estate residential	29,364	8.2%	31,322	9.3%
Real estate commercial	161,205	45.2%	155,942	46.1%
Real estate construction	20,904	5.9%	17,793	5.3%
Equity Lines of Credit	37,701	10.6%	35,800	10.6%
Auto	37,981	10.7%	30,305	8.9%
Other	4,124	1.2%	4,130	1.2%
<b>Total Gross Loans</b>	<b>\$ 356,313</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 338,551</b>	<b>100%</b>

Construction and land development loans represented 5.9% and 5.3% of the loan portfolio as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The construction and land development portfolio component has been identified by Management as a higher-risk loan category. The quality of the construction and land development category is highly dependent on property values both in terms of the likelihood of repayment once the property is transacted by the current owner as well as the level of collateral the Company has securing the loan in the event of default. Loans in this category are characterized by the speculative nature of commercial and residential development properties and can include property in various stages of development from raw land to finished lots. The decline in these loans as a percentage of the Company's loan portfolio from over 21% at December 31, 2007 to less than 6% during the last two years reflects management's efforts, which began in 2009, to reduce its exposure to construction and land development loans.

The Company's real estate related loans, including real estate mortgage loans, real estate construction loans, consumer equity lines of credit, and agricultural loans secured by real estate comprised 76% of the total loan portfolio at June 30, 2014. Moreover, the business activities of the Company currently are focused in the California counties of Plumas, Nevada, Placer, Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Sierra and in Washoe County in Northern Nevada. Consequently, the results of operations and financial condition of the Company are dependent upon the general trends in these economies and, in particular, the residential and commercial real estate markets. In addition, the concentration of the Company's operations in these areas of Northeastern California and Northwestern Nevada exposes it to greater risk than other banking companies with a wider geographic base in the event of catastrophes, such as earthquakes, fires and floods in these regions.

The rates of interest charged on variable rate loans are set at specific increments in relation to the Company's lending rate or other indexes such as the published prime interest rate or U.S. Treasury rates and vary with changes in these indexes. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, approximately 72% and 73%, respectively of the Company's loan portfolio was comprised of variable rate loans. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, 41% and 40%, respectively of the variable loans were at their respective floor rate. While real estate mortgage, commercial and consumer lending remain the foundation of the Company's historical loan mix, some changes in the mix have occurred due to the changing economic environment and the resulting change in demand for certain loan types. The most significant

change has been an increase in indirect auto lending with automobile loans increasing from 2.5% of gross loans at December 31, 2011 to 10.7% of gross loans at June 30, 2014. The automobile portfolio provides diversification to the loan portfolio in terms of rate, term and balance as these loans tend to have a much shorter term and balance than commercial real-estate loans and are fixed rate. In addition, the Company remains committed to the agricultural industry in Northeastern California and will continue to pursue high quality agricultural loans. Agricultural loans include both commercial and commercial real estate loans. The Company's agricultural loan balances totaled \$32 million at June 30, 2014 and \$31 million at December 31, 2013.

**Analysis of Asset Quality and Allowance for Loan Losses.** The Company attempts to minimize credit risk through its underwriting and credit review policies. The Company's credit review process includes internally prepared credit reviews as well as contracting with an outside firm to conduct periodic credit reviews. The Company's management and lending officers evaluate the loss exposure of classified and impaired loans on a quarterly basis, or more frequently as loan conditions change. The Management Asset Resolution Committee (MARC) reviews the asset quality of criticized and past due loans on a bimonthly basis and reports the findings to the full Board of Directors. The Board's Loan Committee reviews the asset quality of new loans on a monthly basis and reports the findings to the full Board of Directors. In management's opinion, this loan review system helps facilitate the early identification of potential criticized loans.

The Company has implemented MARC to develop an action plan to significantly reduce nonperforming loans. It consists of members of executive management and credit administration management, and the activities are governed by a formal written charter. The MARC meets at least monthly and reports to the Board of Directors.

More specifically, a formal plan to effect repayment and/or disposition of every significant nonperforming loan relationship is developed and documented for review and on-going oversight by the MARC. Some of the strategies used include but are not limited to: 1) obtaining additional collateral, 2) obtaining additional investor cash infusion, 3) sale of the promissory note to an outside party, 4) proceeding with foreclosure on the underlying collateral, and 5) legal action against borrower/guarantors to encourage settlement of debt and/or collect any deficiency balance owed. Each step includes a benchmark timeline to track progress.

MARC also provides guidance for the maintenance and timely disposition of OREO properties; including developing financing and marketing programs to incent individuals to purchase OREO.

The allowance for loan losses is established through charges to earnings in the form of the provision for loan losses. Loan losses are charged to and recoveries are credited to the allowance for loan losses. The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level deemed appropriate by management to provide for known and inherent risks in the loan portfolio. The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based upon management's continuing assessment of various factors affecting the collectability of loans; including current economic conditions, maturity of the portfolio, size of the portfolio, industry concentrations, borrower credit history, collateral, the existing allowance for loan losses, independent credit reviews, current charges and recoveries to the allowance for loan losses and the overall quality of the portfolio as determined by management, regulatory agencies, and independent credit review consultants retained by the Company. There is no precise method of predicting specific losses or amounts which may ultimately be charged off on particular segments of the loan portfolio. The collectability of a loan is subjective to some degree, but must relate to the borrower's financial condition, cash flow, quality of the borrower's management expertise, collateral and guarantees, and state of the local economy.

Formula allocations are calculated by applying loss factors to outstanding loans with similar characteristics. Loss factors are based on the Company's historical loss experience as adjusted for changes in the business cycle and may be adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, affect the collectability of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. Historical loss data from the beginning of the latest business cycle are incorporated in the loss factors.

The discretionary allocation is based upon management's evaluation of various loan segment conditions that are not directly measured in the determination of the formula and specific allowances. The conditions may include, but are not limited to, general economic and business conditions affecting the key lending areas of the Company, credit quality trends, collateral values, loan volumes and concentrations, and other business conditions.

The following table provides certain information for the dates indicated with respect to the Company's allowance for loan losses as well as charge-off and recovery activity.

	For the Six Months Ended		For the Year Ended		
	June 30,		December 31		
	2014	2013	2013	2012	2011
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 5,517	\$ 5,686	\$ 5,686	\$ 6,908	\$ 7,324
Charge-offs:					
Commercial and agricultural	93	353	401	1,159	539
Real estate mortgage	824	374	419	616	483
Real estate construction		735	735	1,524	2,603
Consumer (includes equity LOC & Auto)	304	147	360	602	622
Total charge-offs	1,221	1,609	1,915	3,901	4,247
Recoveries:					
Commercial and agricultural	27	28	140	66	199
Real estate mortgage	28	12	109	8	18
Real estate construction	491			81	5
Consumer (includes equity LOC & Auto)	66	46	97	174	109
Total recoveries	612	86	346	329	331
Net charge-offs	(609)	(1,523)	(1,569)	(3,572)	(3,916)
Provision for loan losses	450	1,100	1,400	2,350	3,500
Balance at end of period	\$ 5,358	\$ 5,263	\$ 5,517	\$ 5,686	\$ 6,908
Net charge-offs during the period to average loans (annualized for the six month periods)	0.36%	0.97%	0.49%	1.18%	1.29%
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	1.50%	1.63%	1.63%	1.80%	2.35%

During the six months ended June 30, 2014 we recorded a provision for loan losses of \$450 thousand down \$650 thousand from the \$1.1 million provision recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2013. Net charge-offs totaled \$609 thousand a decline of \$914 thousand from net charge-offs of \$1.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2013.

The following table provides a breakdown of the allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

Balance at June 30,	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans at June 30,	Balance at December 31,	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans at
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(dollars in thousands)	2014	2014	2013	December 31, 2013
Commercial and agricultural	\$ 964	18.3%	\$ 949	18.7%
Real estate mortgage	2,059	53.4%	2,412	55.3%
Real estate construction	1,140	5.9%	944	5.3%
Consumer (includes equity LOC & Auto)	1,195	22.4%	1,212	20.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,358</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 5,517</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The allowance for loan losses totaled \$5.4 million at June 30, 2014 and \$5.5 million at December 31, 2013. Specific reserves related to impaired loans increased from \$629 thousand at December 31, 2013 to \$824 thousand at June 30, 2014. At least quarterly the Company evaluates each specific reserve and if it determines that the loss represented by the specific reserve is uncollectable it records a charge-off for the uncollectable portion. General reserves decreased by \$354 thousand to \$4.5 million at June 30, 2014. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans decreased from 1.63% at December 31, 2013 to 1.50% at June 30, 2014. The percentage of general reserves to unimpaired loans decreased from 1.49% at December 31, 2013 to 1.30% primarily related to reductions in historical net charge-offs.

The Company places loans 90 days or more past due on nonaccrual status unless the loan is well secured and in the process of collection. A loan is considered to be in the process of collection if, based on a probable specific event, it is expected that the loan will be repaid or brought current. Generally, this collection period would not exceed 90 days. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status the Company's general policy is to reverse and charge against current income previously accrued but unpaid interest. Interest income on such loans is subsequently recognized only to the extent that cash is received and future collection of principal is deemed by management to be probable. Where the collectability of the principal or interest on a loan is considered to be doubtful by management, it is placed on nonaccrual status prior to becoming 90 days delinquent.

Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. The amount of impaired loans is not directly comparable to the amount of nonperforming loans disclosed later in this section. The primary difference between impaired loans and nonperforming loans is that impaired loan recognition considers not only loans 90 days or more past due, restructured loans and nonaccrual loans but also may include identified problem loans other than delinquent loans where it is considered probable that we will not collect all amounts due to us (including both principal and interest) in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the Company, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. Restructured workout loans typically present an elevated level of credit risk as the borrowers are not able to perform according to the original contractual terms. Loans that are reported as TDRs are considered impaired and measured for impairment as described above.

Loans restructured (TDRs) and not included in nonperforming loans in the following table totaled \$2.1 million, \$4.5 million, \$5.4 million, \$8.6 million and \$2.0 million at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For additional information related to restructured loans see Note 5 of the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this quarterly report on form 10Q.

The following table sets forth the amount of the Company's nonperforming assets as of the dates indicated.

	<b>At June 30, 2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>At December 31,</b>		<b>2010</b>
			<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 6,869	\$ 5,519	\$ 13,683	\$ 16,757	\$ 25,313
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	21	17	15	72	45
<b>Total nonperforming loans</b>	<b>6,890</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>13,698</b>	<b>16,829</b>	<b>25,358</b>
Other real estate owned	3,914	6,399	5,295	8,623	8,867
Other vehicles owned		60	41	57	17
<b>Total nonperforming assets</b>	<b>\$ 10,804</b>	<b>\$ 11,995</b>	<b>\$ 19,034</b>	<b>\$ 25,509</b>	<b>\$ 34,242</b>
Interest income forgone on nonaccrual loans	\$ 204	\$ 280	\$ 646	\$ 510	\$ 1,021
Interest income recorded on a cash basis on nonaccrual loans	\$ 64	\$ 22	\$ 192	\$ 285	\$ 608
Nonperforming loans to total Loans	1.93%	1.64%	4.35%	5.73%	8.07%
Nonperforming assets to total Assets	2.07%	2.33%	3.98%	5.60%	7.07%

Nonperforming loans at June 30, 2014 were \$6.9 million, an increase of \$1.4 million from the \$5.5 million balance at December 31, 2013. Specific reserves on nonaccrual loans totaled \$787 thousand at June 30, 2014 and \$578 thousand at December 31, 2013, respectively. Performing loans past due thirty to eighty-nine days decreased from \$1.5 million at December 31, 2013 to \$1.1 million at June 30, 2014.

A substandard loan is not adequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower or the value of the collateral pledged, if any. Total substandard loans increased by \$211 thousand from \$7.5 million at December 31, 2013 to \$7.7 million at June 30, 2014. Loans classified as watch decreased by \$1.6 million from \$5.8 million at December 31, 2013 to \$4.2 million at June 30, 2014. At June 30, 2014, \$2.2 million of performing loans were classified as substandard. Further deterioration in the credit quality of individual performing substandard loans or other adverse circumstances could result in the need to place these loans on nonperforming status.

At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company's recorded investment in impaired loans totaled \$8.9 million and \$9.8 million, respectively. The specific allowance for loan losses related to impaired loans totaled \$824 thousand and \$629 thousand at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Additionally, \$0.7 million has been charged off against the impaired loans at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

It is the policy of management to make additions to the allowance for loan losses so that it remains appropriate to absorb the inherent risk of loss in the portfolio. Management believes that the allowance at June 30, 2014 is appropriate. However, the determination of the amount of the allowance is judgmental and subject to economic conditions which cannot be predicted with certainty. Accordingly, the Company cannot predict whether charge-offs of loans in excess of the allowance may occur in future periods.

OREO represents real property acquired by the Bank either through foreclosure or through a deed in lieu thereof from the borrower. Repossessed assets include vehicles and other commercial assets acquired under agreements with delinquent borrowers. OREO holdings represented twenty-two properties totaling \$3.9 million at June 30, 2014 and twenty-six properties totaling \$6.4 million at December 31, 2013. During June 2014 the Company sold its largest property in OREO, a land development property with an OREO value of \$2.2 million which represented 36% of the total OREO balance prior to sale. A gain of \$28 thousand was recorded on the sale of this property. Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total assets were 2.07% at June 30, 2014 and 2.33% at December 31, 2013.

The following table provides a summary of the change in the number and balance of OREO properties for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, dollars in thousands:

	<b>Six Months Ended June 30,</b>			
	<b>#</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>2013</b>
Beginning Balance	26	\$ 6,399	40	\$ 5,295
Additions	6	364	6	2,756
Dispositions	(10)	(2,714)	(11)	(971)
Provision from change in OREO valuation		(135)		(414)
Ending Balance	22	\$ 3,914	35	\$ 6,666

**Investment Portfolio and Federal Funds Sold.** Total investment securities increased by \$0.5 million from \$90.3 million as of December 31, 2013 to \$90.8 million as of June 30, 2014. The investment portfolio at June 30, 2014 consisted of \$84.3 million in securities of U.S. Government-sponsored agencies, 24 municipal securities totaling \$6.0 million and one corporate security totaling \$0.5 million. Included in the \$90.3 million at December 31, 2013 were \$89.0 million in securities of U.S. Government-sponsored agencies and six municipal securities totaling \$1.3 million.

There were no Federal funds sold at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013; however, the Bank maintained interest earning balances at the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) totaling \$17.2 million at June 30, 2014 and \$29.1 million at December 31, 2013. These balances currently earn 25 basis points.

The Company classifies its investment securities as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity. Currently all securities are classified as available-for-sale. Securities classified as available-for-sale may be sold to implement the Company's asset/liability management strategies and in response to changes in interest rates, prepayment rates and similar factors.

**Deposits.** During 2013 and continuing into 2014 we have experienced strong core deposit growth and have benefited from the closing of two branches of a large national bank in our service area. Total deposits increased by \$7.3 million from \$449 million at December 31, 2013 to \$457 million at June 30, 2014.

The Company continues to manage the mix of its deposits consistent with its identity as a community bank serving the financial needs of its customers. The following table shows the distribution of deposits by type at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at End of Period <b>6/30/14</b>	Percent of Deposits in Each Category <b>6/30/14</b>	Balance at End of Period <b>12/31/13</b>	Percent of Deposits in Each Category <b>12/31/13</b>
Non-interest bearing	\$ 170,847	37.4%	\$ 162,816	36.2%
NOW	79,292	17.4%	82,687	18.4%
Money Market	46,223	10.1%	47,331	10.5%
Savings	101,032	22.1%	93,922	20.9%
Time	59,322	13.0%	62,683	14.0%
Total Deposits	\$ 456,716	100%	\$ 449,439	100%

Deposits represent the Bank's primary source of funds. Deposits are primarily core deposits in that they are demand, savings and time deposits generated from local businesses and individuals. These sources are considered to be relatively stable, long-term relationships thereby enhancing steady growth of the deposit base without major fluctuations in overall deposit balances. The Company experiences, to a small degree, some seasonality with the slower growth period between November through April, and the higher growth period from May through October. In order to assist in meeting any funding demands, the Company maintains a secured borrowing arrangement with the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (FHLB). There were no brokered deposits at June 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

**Short-term Borrowing Arrangements.** The Company is a member of the FHLB and can borrow up to \$114,000,000 from the FHLB secured by commercial and residential mortgage loans with carrying values totaling \$190,000,000. The Company is required to hold FHLB stock as a condition of membership. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company held \$2,380,000 and \$2,226,000, respectively of FHLB stock which is recorded as a component of other assets. Based on this level of stock holdings at June 30, 2014, the Company can borrow up to \$50,600,000. To borrow the \$114,000,000 in available credit the Company would need to purchase \$2,978,000 in additional FHLB stock. In addition to its FHLB borrowing line, the Company has unsecured short-term borrowing agreements with three of its correspondent banks in the amounts of \$11 million, \$10 million and \$10 million. There were no outstanding borrowings under the FHLB or the correspondent bank borrowing lines at June 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

**Note Payable.** On October 24, 2013 the Bancorp issued a \$3 million promissory note (the "Note") payable to an unrelated commercial bank. The note bears interest at the U.S. Prime Rate plus three-quarters percent per annum, 4.00% at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, has a term of 18 months and is secured by 100 shares of Plumas Bank stock representing the Company's 100% ownership interest in Plumas Bank. Interest expense related to this note for the six months ended June 30, 2014 totaled \$63,000. Under the Note the Bank is required to maintain specified levels of capital and to meet or exceed certain capital and asset quality ratios. The Bank was in compliance with all such requirements at June 30, 2014.

On July 28, 2014, Plumas Bancorp entered into a Renewal, Extension, and Modification of Loan Agreement (the "Agreement") related to its promissory note dated October 24, 2013. This Agreement provides for the following

changes, among others:

1.) The maturity date of the Note is October 24, 2015.

2.) The maximum amount of the Note is \$7.5 million.

3.) The Company may borrow, repay, and reborrow up to the principal face amount of the Note.  
The above provisions are subject to the following conditions:

1.) An advance under the Note in excess of \$3 million is subject to the lender completing a satisfactory loan review of the Company.

2.) The Company shall provide an assignment of Key Man life Policy(s) in a minimum amount of \$3.5 million.

3.) The Company shall not prepay the Company's Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures until the Note has been paid in full.

**Repurchase Agreements.** In 2011 Plumas Bank introduced a product for their larger business customers which use repurchase agreements as an alternative to interest-bearing deposits. The balance in this product at June 30, 2014 was \$4.1 million a decline of \$5.0 million from the December 31, 2013 balance of \$9.1 million. Interest paid on this product is similar to that which is paid on the Bank's premium money market account; however, these are not deposits and are not FDIC insured.

**Subordinated Debentures.** On April 15, 2013, to help fund the repurchase of preferred stock during 2013, the Company issued a \$7.5 million subordinated debenture. The subordinated debt bears an interest rate of 7.5% per annum, has a term of 8 years with no prepayment allowed during the first two years and was made in conjunction with an eight-year warrant (the Lender Warrant) to purchase up to 300,000 shares of the Bancorp's common stock, no par value at an exercise price, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, of \$5.25 per share. The effective yield on the debenture was 10.4% which was in excess of the 7.5% rate due to amortization of a \$75 thousand commitment fee and a discount recorded on issuance of \$318 thousand. Interest expense related to the subordinated debt for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 was \$377 thousand and \$160 thousand, respectively.

The subordinated debt agreement provides that in the event of default with respect to the subordinated debt, the Bancorp will be subject to certain restrictions on the payment of dividends and distributions to shareholders, repurchase or redemption of the Bancorp's securities and payment on certain debts or guarantees. The subordinated debenture agreement also provides that in the event of default, Lender will have the right to appoint a director to the Bancorp's board of directors and/or the Plumas Bank board in certain limited circumstances.

Under current capital guidelines the subordinated debt qualifies as Tier 2 capital; however, under Basel III guidelines effective January 1, 2015 it does not qualify for regulatory capital.

**Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures.** Plumas Statutory Trust I and II are Connecticut business trusts formed by the Company with capital of \$301,000 and \$160,000, respectively, for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company. Under current applicable regulatory guidance, the amount of trust preferred securities (TRUPS) that is eligible as Tier 1 capital is limited to twenty-five percent of the Company's Tier 1 capital, as defined, on a pro forma basis. At June 30, 2014, all of the trust preferred securities that have been issued qualify as Tier 1 capital. Under Basel III guidelines the twenty-five percent limitation applies to Tier 1 capital exclusive of the TRUPS which we expect will result in a portion of the TRUPS not qualifying as Tier 1 capital. The amount of the TRUPS that does not qualify as Tier 1 capital will be included in Tier 2 capital.

During 2002, Plumas Statutory Trust I issued 6,000 Floating Rate Capital Trust Pass-Through Securities (Trust Preferred Securities), with a liquidation value of \$1,000 per security, for gross proceeds of \$6,000,000. During 2005, Plumas Statutory Trust II issued 4,000 Trust Preferred Securities with a liquidation value of \$1,000 per security, for gross proceeds of \$4,000,000. The entire proceeds were invested by Trust I in the amount of \$6,186,000 and Trust II in the amount of \$4,124,000 in Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures (the Subordinated Debentures) issued by the Company, with identical maturity, repricing and payment terms as the Trust Preferred Securities. The Subordinated Debentures represent the sole assets of Trusts I and II.

Trust I's Subordinated Debentures mature on September 26, 2032, bear a current interest rate of 3.65% (based on 3-month LIBOR plus 3.40%), with repricing and payments due quarterly. Trust II's Subordinated Debentures mature on September 28, 2035, bear a current interest rate of 1.72% (based on 3-month LIBOR plus 1.48%), with repricing and payments due quarterly. The interest rate of the Trust Preferred Securities issued by Trust I adjust on each quarterly anniversary date to equal the 3-month LIBOR plus 3.40%. The Trust Preferred Securities issued by Trust II adjust on each quarterly anniversary date to equal the 3-month LIBOR plus 1.48%. Both Trusts I and II have the option to defer payment of the distributions for a period of up to five years, as long as the Company is not in default on the payment of interest on the Subordinated Debentures.

Interest expense recognized by the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 related to the junior subordinated debentures was \$149,000 and \$159,000, respectively.

**Capital Resources**

Related to total comprehensive income of \$3.0 million shareholders equity increased from \$30.6 million at December 31, 2013 to \$33.6 million at June 30, 2014.

It is the policy of the Company to periodically distribute excess retained earnings to the shareholders through the payment of cash dividends. Such dividends help promote shareholder value and capital adequacy by enhancing the marketability of the Company's stock. All authority to provide a return to the shareholders in the form of a cash or stock dividend or split rests with the Board of Directors (the Board). The Board will periodically, but on no regular schedule, review the appropriateness of a cash dividend payment. Banking regulations limit the amount of dividends that may be paid without prior approval of regulatory agencies. No common cash dividends were paid during the last five years.

The Company is subject to various restrictions on the payment of dividends.

**Capital Standards.**

The Company uses a variety of measures to evaluate its capital adequacy, with risk-based capital ratios calculated separately for the Company and the Bank. Management reviews these capital measurements on a monthly basis and takes appropriate action to ensure that they are within established internal and external guidelines. The FDIC has promulgated risk-based capital guidelines for all state non-member banks such as the Bank. These guidelines establish a risk-adjusted ratio relating capital to different categories of assets and off-balance sheet exposures. There are two categories of capital under the guidelines: Tier 1 capital includes common stockholders' equity, and qualifying trust-preferred securities (including notes payable to unconsolidated special purpose entities that issue trust-preferred securities), less goodwill and certain other deductions, notably the unrealized net gains or losses (after tax adjustments) on available-for-sale investment securities carried at fair market value; Tier 2 capital can include qualifying subordinated debt and the allowance for loan losses, subject to certain limitations. The Series A Preferred Stock qualifies as Tier 1 capital for the Company.

The following table presents the Company's and the Bank's capital ratios as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (amounts in thousands except percentage amounts).

	June 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<b><u>Tier 1 Leverage Ratio</u></b>				
<b>Plumas Bancorp and Subsidiary</b>	<b>\$ 43,878</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>\$ 40,909</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
Minimum requirement for Well-Capitalized institution under the prompt corrective action plan	26,007	5.0%	26,070	5.0%
<b>Plumas Bank</b>	<b>53,282</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>50,748</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Minimum requirement for Well-Capitalized institution under the prompt corrective action plan	25,953	5.0%	26,026	5.0%
Minimum regulatory requirement	20,763	4.0%	20,821	4.0%
<b><u>Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio</u></b>				
<b>Plumas Bancorp and Subsidiary</b>	<b>43,878</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>40,909</b>	<b>10.7%</b>
Minimum requirement for Well-Capitalized institution under the prompt corrective action plan	24,042	6.0%	22,998	6.0%
<b>Plumas Bank</b>	<b>53,282</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>50,748</b>	<b>13.2%</b>

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Minimum requirement for Well-Capitalized institution under the prompt corrective action plan	23,988	6.0%	22,986	6.0%
Minimum regulatory requirement	15,992	4.0%	15,324	4.0%
<b>Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio</b>				
<b>Plumas Bancorp and Subsidiary</b>	<b>56,267</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>53,006</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
Minimum requirement for Well-Capitalized institution under the prompt corrective action plan	40,070	10.0%	38,331	10.0%