SUMMIT FINANCIAL GROUP INC
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2009

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

FORM 10 – Q

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009.
or
[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the transition period from ___________ to __________.

Commission File Number 0-16587

Summit Financial Group, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

West Virginia	55-0672148
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

300 North Main Street
Moorefield, West Virginia 26836
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(304) 530-1000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and 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 þ No o

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 o No o

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 definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer o Accelerated filerþ

Non-accelerated filer o Smaller reporting companyo

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of Common Stock as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock, $2.50 par value
7,425,472 shares outstanding as of November 6, 2009

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Summit Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands	September 30, 2009 (unaudited)	December 31, 2008 (*)	September 30, 2008 (unaudited)
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	$ 4,415	$ 11,356	$ 24,077
Interest bearing deposits with other banks	6,195	108	321
Federal funds sold	-	2	56
Securities available for sale	285,156	327,606	305,962
Other investments	24,002	23,016	21,686
Loans held for sale, net	251	978	378
Loans, net	1,156,432	1,192,157	1,145,606
Property held for sale	31,193	8,110	2,232
Premises and equipment, net	23,891	22,434	22,294
Accrued interest receivable	6,666	7,217	7,082
Intangible assets	9,441	9,704	9,792
Other assets	30,151	24,428	27,839
Total assets	$ 1,577,793	$ 1,627,116	$ 1,567,325
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposits			
Non interest bearing	$ 68,929	$ 69,808	$ 70,353
Interest bearing	901,093	896,042	874,871
Total deposits	970,022	965,850	945,224
Short-term borrowings	73,733	153,100	98,316
Long-term borrowings	413,448	392,748	414,427
Subordinated debentures owed to unconsolidated subsidiary trusts	19,589	19,589	19,589
Other liabilities	9,064	8,585	9,259
Total liabilities	1,485,856	1,539,872	1,486,815
Commitments and Contingencies			
Shareholders' Equity			
Preferred stock and related surplus - authorized 250,000 shares			
Series 2009, 8% Non-cumulative convertible preferred stock,			
par value $1.00; issued 2009 - 3,710 shares	3,558	-	-
Common stock and related surplus, authorized 20,000,000 shares			

par value $2.50; issued and outstanding 2009 - 7,425,472 shares,								
December 2008 - 7,415,310 shares,								
September 2008 - 7,410,791 shares		24,508			24,453		24,409	
Retained earnings		63,982			64,709		62,487	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(111	)		(1,918	)	(6,386	)
Total shareholders' equity		91,937			87,244		80,510	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$	1,577,793		$	1,627,116	$	1,567,325	

(*) - December 31, 2008 financial information has been extracted from audited consolidated financial statements

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Summit Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts	2009	2008	2009	2008
Interest income				
Interest and fees on loans				
Taxable	$ 17,950	$ 18,413	$ 54,033	$ 57,824
Tax-exempt	111	114	331	349
Interest and dividends on securities				
Taxable	3,808	3,563	12,226	9,920
Tax-exempt	543	545	1,572	1,735
Interest on interest bearing deposits with other banks	5	1	6	4
Interest on Federal funds sold	-	1	-	4
Total interest income	22,417	22,637	68,168	69,836
Interest expense				
Interest on deposits	6,094	6,704	19,073	20,263
Interest on short-term borrowings	129	671	487	2,161
Interest on long-term borrowings and subordinated debentures	5,298	4,878	15,270	14,715
Total interest expense	11,521	12,253	34,830	37,139
Net interest income	10,896	10,384	33,338	32,697
Provision for loan losses	4,000	12,000	13,500	14,750
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	6,896	(1,616)	19,838	17,947
Other income				
Insurance commissions	1,254	1,337	3,881	3,939
Service fees	859	828	2,452	2,395
Realized securities gains (losses)	428	(6)	723	(6)
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	9	(99)	(115)	137
Net cash settlement on interest rate swaps	-	-	-	(171)
Change in fair value of interest rate swap	-	-	-	705
Other	282	260	973	838
Total other-than-temporary impairment loss on securities	-	(4,495)	(5,434)	(6,036)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	451	
Net impairment loss recognized in earnings	-	(4,495)	(4,983)	(6,036)
Total other income	2,832	(2,175)	2,931	1,801
Other expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	3,862	4,113	12,449	12,695

Net occupancy expense	484	489	1,548	1,407
Equipment expense	527	538	1,622	1,606
Supplies	241	236	683	671
Professional fees	330	173	1,067	473
Amortization of intangibles	88	88	263	263
FDIC premiums	660	180	2,288	534
Other	1,675	1,468	4,407	3,873
Total other expense	7,867	7,285	24,327	21,522
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,861	(11,076)	(1,558)	(1,774)
Income tax expense (benefit)	458	(3,402)	(1,276)	(518)
Net Income (loss)	$ 1,403	$ (7,674)	$ (282)	$ (1,256)
Basic earnings per common share	$ 0.19	$ (1.04)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.17)
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.19	$ (1.03)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.17)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Summit Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts	Common Stock and Related Surplus	Preferred Stock and Related Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Compre-hensive Income (Loss)	Total Share-holders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2008	$ 24,453	$ -	$ 64,709	$ (1,918)	$ 87,244
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009					
Comprehensive income:					
Net income (loss)	-	-	(282)	-	(282)
Other comprehensive income:					
Non-credit related other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities, net of deferred tax benefit of $153	-	-	-	(250)	(250)
Net unrealized gain on securities of $1,334 net of deferred tax expense of $1,258 and reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income of $723	-	-	-	2,057	2,057
Total comprehensive income					1,525
Exercise of stock options	55	-			55
Stock compensation expense	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of 3,710 shares preferred stock	-	3,558	-	-	3,558
Cash dividends declared ($0.06 per share)	-	-	(445)	-	(445)
Balance, September 30, 2009	$ 24,508	$ 3,558	$ 63,982	$ (111)	$ 91,937
Balance, December 31, 2007	$ 24,391		$ 65,077	$ (48)	$ 89,420
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008					
Comprehensive income:					
Net income (loss)	-		(1,256)	-	(1,256)
Other comprehensive income:					
Net unrealized loss on securities of					

$6,332, net of deferred tax benefit of		-					-							
$3,885 and reclassification adjustment														
for gains included in net income of $6										(6,338	)		(6,338	)
Total comprehensive income													(7,594	)
Exercise of stock options		9											9	
Stock compensation expense		9					-			-			9	
Cash dividends declared ($0.18 per share)		-		-			(1,334	)		-			(1,334	)
Balance, September 30, 2008	$	24,409	$	-		$	62,487		$	(6,386	)	$	80,510	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Summit Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	$ (282)	$ (1,256)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash		
provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,190	1,196
Provision for loan losses	13,500	14,750
Stock compensation expense	-	9
Deferred income tax (benefit)	(1,959)	(3,541)
Loans originated for sale	(14,990)	(4,902)
Proceeds from loans sold	15,742	5,957
(Gain) on sales of loans held for sale	(26)	(56)
Securities (gains) losses	(723)	6
Writedown of equity investment	215	6,036
Writedown of debt securities	4,768	-
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	-	(705)
Loss (gain) on disposal of other repossissed assets & property held for sale	110	(137)
Amortization of securities premiums, net	(2,137)	(307)
Amortization of goodwill and purchase accounting adjustments, net	272	272
Increase in accrued interest receivable	550	109
(Increase) in other assets	(4,906)	(5,312)
Increase in other liabilities	479	3,247
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,803	15,366
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Net (increase) in interest bearing deposits with other banks	(6,087)	(243)
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities available for sale	15,704	18,776
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	18,479	1,141
Principal payments received on securities available for sale	58,648	23,426
Purchases of securities available for sale	(49,592)	(85,237)
Purchases of other investments	(983)	(11,953)
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	-	10,309
Net decrease in Federal funds sold	2	125
Net loans made to customers	(2,601)	(109,840)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(2,648)	(1,394)
Proceeds from sales of other repossessed assets & property held for sale	1,697	2,048
Proceeds from early termination of interest rate swap	-	212

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		32,619		(152,630)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Net increase(decrease) in demand deposit, NOW and savings accounts		50,892		(17,982)
Net increase(decrease) in time deposits		(46,720)		134,516
Net (decrease) in short-term borrowings		(79,367)		(73,738)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		82,656		131,281
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(68,755)		(32,697)
Proceeds from issuance of subordinated debentures		6,763		-
Exercise of stock options		55		9
Dividends paid		(445)		(1,334)
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock		3,558		-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(51,363)		140,055
Increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks		(6,941)		2,791
Cash and due from banks:				
Beginning		11,356		21,286
Ending	$	4,415	$	24,077

(Continued)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Summit Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended			
Dollars in thousands	September 30, 2009		September 30, 2008	
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information				
Cash payments for:				
Interest	$	35,173	$	37,170
Income taxes	$	1,395	$	3,690
Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities				
Other assets acquired in settlement of loans	$	24,826	$	1,972

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Summit Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

We, Summit Financial Group, Inc. and subsidiaries, prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with instructions to Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for annual year end financial statements. In our opinion, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included and are of a normal recurring nature.

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. For the third quarter of 2009, we evaluated subsequent events through November 6, 2009.

The results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The consolidated financial statements and notes included herein should be read in conjunction with our 2008 audited financial statements and Annual Report on Form 10-K and Form 10-K/A. Certain accounts in the consolidated financial statements for December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2008, as previously presented, have been reclassified to conform to current year classifications.

Note 2. Significant New Authoritative Accounting Guidance

The Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") became effective on July 1, 2009. At that date, the ASC became the officially recognized source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by non-governmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative guidance for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the ASC carries an equal level of authority. All non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the ASC is superseded and deemed non-authoritative. The switch to the ASC affects the way companies refer to U.S. GAAP in financial statements and accounting policies. Citing particular content in the ASC involves specifying the unique numeric path to the content through the Topic, Subtopic, Section and Paragraph structure.

Effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009, new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 320, Investments - Debt and Equity Securities, requires an entity to recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the noncredit component in other comprehensive income when the entity does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the entity will not be required to sell the security prior to its recovery. This guidance does not change the recognition of other-than-temporary impairment for equity securities. We adopted this guidance effective April 1, 2009, which resulted in a $451,000, pre-tax, reduction in the other-than-temporary impairment charges recorded in earnings for the three month period ended June 30, 2009. The adoption had no effect on any prior periods, as we held no debt securities at the time of its adoption for which an other-than-temporary impairment had been previously recognized. Accordingly, we recorded no cumulative effect adjustment upon adoption. The expanded disclosures related to ACS Topic 320 are included in Note 5. Securities.

New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, amends prior guidance to amend and expand the disclosure requirements for derivatives and hedging activities to provide greater transparency about (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedge items are accounted for under ASC Topic 815, and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The new authoritative accounting guidance under

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ASC Topic 815 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008 and did not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations as it only relates to disclosures.

New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, affirms that the objective of fair value when the market for an asset is not active is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction, and clarifies and includes additional factors for determining whether there has been a significant decrease in market activity for an asset when the market for that asset is not active. ASC Topic 820 requires an entity to base its conclusion about whether a transaction was not orderly on the weight of the evidence. The new accounting guidance amended prior guidance to expand certain disclosure requirements. We adopted the new guidance during the quarter ended June 30, 2009, and the adoption did not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

Further new authoritative accounting guidance (Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-5) under ASC Topic 820 provides guidance for measuring the fair value of a liability in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available. In such instances, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value utilizing a valuation technique that uses (i) the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset, (ii) quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets, or (iii) another valuation technique that is consistent with the existing principles of ASC Topic 820, such as an income approach or market approach. The new authoritative accounting guidance also clarifies that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to include a separate input or adjustment to other inputs relating to the existence of a restriction that prevents the transfer of the liability. The forgoing new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 820 will be effective for us beginning October 1, 2009 and is not expected to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 825, Financial Instruments, requires an entity to provide disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments in interim financial information and amends prior guidance to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. During second quarter 2009, we adopted this guidance, which only relates to disclosures and therefore it did not have an impact on our financial condition or results of operations. The new interim disclosures required under Topic 825 are included in Note 3. Fair Value Measurements.

New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 855, Subsequent Events, establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date. It does not change the definition of a subsequent event (i.e., an event or transaction that occurs after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued) but requires disclosure of the date through which subsequent events were evaluated when determining whether adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements is required. The new authoritative guidance under ASC Topic 855 was effective for the second quarter of 2009 and did not affect our financial condition or results of operations.

On January 1, 2009, new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations, became applicable to our accounting for business combinations closing on or after January 1, 2009. ASC Topic 805 applies to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses. ASC Topic 805 requires an acquirer, upon initially obtaining control of another entity, to recognize the assets, liabilities and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value as of the acquisition date. Contingent consideration is required to be recognized and measured at fair value on the date of acquisition rather than at a later date when the amount of that consideration may be determinable beyond a reasonable doubt. This fair value approach replaces the cost-allocation process required under previous accounting guidance whereby the cost of an acquisition was allocated to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair value. ASC Topic 805 requires acquirers to expense acquisition-related costs as incurred rather than allocating such costs to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as was previously the case under prior accounting guidance. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies are to be recognized at fair value if fair value can be reasonably estimated. If fair value of such an asset or liability cannot be reasonably estimated, the asset or liability would generally be recognized in accordance with ASC Topic 450, Contingencies.

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Under ASC Topic 805, the requirements of ASC Topic 420, Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations, would have to be met in order to accrue for a restructuring plan in purchase accounting. Pre-acquisition contingencies are to be recognized at fair value, unless it is a non-contractual contingency that is not likely to materialize, in which case, nothing should be recognized in purchase accounting and, instead, that contingency would be subject to the probable and estimable recognition criteria of ASC Topic 450. We will be required to prospectively apply ASC Topic 805 to all business combinations completed on or after January 1, 2009. Early adoption is not permitted. We are currently evaluating this guidance and have not determined the impact it will have on our financial statements.

Note 3. Fair Value Measurements

ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC Topic 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value.

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

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

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

Accordingly, securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, we may be required to record other assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, such as loans held for sale, and impaired loans held for investment. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of lower of cost or market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

Following is a description of valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value.

Available-for-Sale Securities: Investment securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted prices, if available. If quoted prices are not available, fair values are measured using independent pricing models or other model-based valuation techniques such as the present value of future cash flows, adjusted for the security's credit rating, prepayment assumptions and other factors such as credit loss assumptions. Level 1 securities include those traded on an active exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, U.S. Treasury securities that are traded by dealers or brokers in active over-the-counter markets and money market funds. Level 2 securities include mortgage-backed securities issued by government sponsored entities, municipal bonds and corporate debt securities.

Loans Held for Sale: Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or market value. The fair value of loans held for sale is based on what secondary markets are currently offering for portfolios with similar characteristics. As such, we classify loans subject to nonrecurring fair value adjustments as Level 2.

Loans: We do not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. However, from time to time, a loan is considered impaired and an allowance for loan losses is established. Loans for which it is probable that payment of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement are considered impaired. Once a loan is identified as individually impaired, management measures impairment in accordance with ASC Topic 310, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan. The fair value of impaired loans is estimated using one of several methods, including collateral value, liquidation value and discounted cash flows. Those impaired loans not requiring an allowance represent loans for which the fair value of the expected repayments or collateral exceed the

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

recorded investments in such loans. At September 30, 2009, substantially all of the total impaired loans were evaluated based on the fair value of the collateral. In accordance with ASC Topic 820, impaired loans where an allowance is established based on the fair value of collateral requires classification in the fair value hierarchy. When the fair value of the collateral is based on an observable market price or a current appraised value that management believes is indicative of the value that will be ultimately realized upon the future sale of the collateral, we record the impaired loan as nonrecurring Level 2. When a current appraised value is not available or management determines the fair value of the collateral is further impaired below the current appraised value and there is no observable market price, we record the impaired loan as nonrecurring Level 3.

When a collateral dependent loan is identified as impaired, management immediately begins the process of evaluating the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral to determine if a related specific allowance for loan losses or charge-off is necessary. Current appraisals are ordered for impaired loans where management deems appropriate. In evaluating the necessity for obtaining current appraisals, management considers such factors as: age of the original appraisal, significance of the loan balance, and the collateral's specific nature. If a new appraisal is not obtained or has not yet been obtained, the original appraised value is discounted, as appropriate, to compensate for the estimated depreciation in value of the loan's underlying collateral since the date of the original appraisal. Such discounts are generally estimated based upon management's knowledge of sales of similar collateral within the applicable market area and its knowledge of other real estate market-related data as well as general economic trends. When a new appraisal is received (which are received generally within 3 months of a loan being identified as impaired), management then re-evaluates the fair value of the collateral and adjusts any specific allocated allowance for loan losses, as appropriate. In addition, management also assigns a discount to substantially all appraised values in arriving at its fair value of collateral dependent impaired loans to compensate for the estimated costs to sell the collateral and a shorter marketing period than that assumed by the appraiser. As of September 30, 2009, the total fair value of our collateral dependent impaired loans which had a related specific allowance or charge-off was $1,580,000 less than the related appraised values of the underlying collateral for such loans, representing an average discount of approximately 7%.

Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The table below presents the recorded amount of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

	Total at September 30, 2009	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
Dollars in thousands		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Available for sale securities	$ 285,156	$ -	$ 285,156	$ -

The table below presents a reconciliation of all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the period ended September 30, 2009.

Dollars in thousands	Available for Sale Securities
Balance January 1, 2009	$ 11,711
Total realized/unrealized gains (losses):	
Included in earnings	(4,768)
Included in other comprehensive income	3,808
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	(760)
Transfers between categories	(9,991)
Balance September 30, 2009	$ -

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

We may be required, from time to time, to measure certain assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. These include assets that are measured at the lower of cost or market that were recognized at fair value below cost at the end of the period. Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis are included in the table below.

	Total at September 30, 2009	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
Dollars in thousands		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans held for sale	$ 251	$ -	$ 251	$ -
Impaired loans	59,585	-	40,215	19,370

Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral-dependent loans, had a carrying amount of $64,320,000, with a valuation allowance of $4,735,000, resulting in an additional provision for loan losses of $3,220,000 for nine months ended September 30, 2009.

ASC Topic 825, “Financial Instruments”, requires disclosure of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including those financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis or non-recurring basis. The following summarizes the methods and significant assumptions we used in estimating our fair value disclosures for financial instruments.

Cash and due from banks: The carrying values of cash and due from banks approximate their estimated fair value.

Interest bearing deposits with other banks: The fair values of interest bearing deposits with other banks are estimated by discounting scheduled future receipts of principal and interest at the current rates offered on similar instruments with similar remaining maturities.

Federal funds sold: The carrying values of Federal funds sold approximate their estimated fair values.

Securities: Estimated fair values of securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, estimated fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable securities.

Loans held for sale: The carrying values of loans held for sale approximate their estimated fair values.

Loans: The estimated fair values for loans are computed based on scheduled future cash flows of principal and interest, discounted at interest rates currently offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. No prepayments of principal are assumed.

Accrued interest receivable and payable: The carrying values of accrued interest receivable and payable approximate their estimated fair values.

Deposits: The estimated fair values of demand deposits (i.e. non-interest bearing checking, NOW, money market and savings accounts) and other variable rate deposits approximate their carrying values. Fair values of fixed maturity deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow methodology at rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities. Any intangible value of long-term relationships with depositors is not considered in estimating the fair values disclosed.

Short-term borrowings: The carrying values of short-term borrowings approximate their estimated fair values.

Long-term borrowings: The fair values of long-term borrowings are estimated by discounting scheduled future payments of principal and interest at current rates available on borrowings with similar terms.

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Derivative financial instruments: The fair values of the interest rate swaps are valued using cash flow projection models.

Off-balance sheet instruments: The fair values of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit are estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present credit standing of the counter parties. The amounts of fees currently charged on commitments and standby letters of credit are deemed insignificant, and therefore, the estimated fair values and carrying values are not shown below.

The carrying values and estimated fair values of our financial instruments are summarized below:

	September 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Dollars in thousands	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and due from banks	$ 4,415	$ 4,415	$ 11,356	$ 11,356
Interest bearing deposits with other banks	6,195	6,195	108	108
Federal funds sold	-	-	2	2
Securities available for sale	285,156	285,156	327,606	327,606
Other investments	24,002	24,002	23,016	23,016
Loans held for sale, net	251	251	978	978
Loans, net	1,156,432	1,172,448	1,192,157	1,201,884
Accrued interest receivable	6,666	6,666	7,217	7,217
Derivative financial assets	-	-	16	16
	$ 1,483,117	$ 1,499,133	$ 1,562,456	$ 1,572,183
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	$ 970,022	$ 986,913	$ 965,850	$ 1,077,942
Short-term borrowings	73,733	73,733	153,100	153,100
Long-term borrowings and subordinated debentures	433,037	450,125	412,337	434,172
Accrued interest payable	4,454	4,454	4,796	4,796
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	18	18
	$ 1,481,246	$ 1,515,225	$ 1,536,101	$ 1,670,028

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Note 4. Earnings per Share

The computations of basic and diluted earnings per share follow:

Dollars in thousands , except per share amounts	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	2008
Numerator for both basic and diluted earnings per share:				
Net Income	$ 1,403	$ (7,674)	$ (282)	$ (1,256)
Denominator				
Denominator for basic earnings per share -				
weighted average common shares outstanding	7,425,472	7,410,791	7,420,271	7,409,986
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Convertible preferred stock	7,332	-	2,471	-
Stock options	7,072	34,451	13,626	37,327
	14,404	34,451	16,097	37,327
Denominator for diluted earnings per share -				
weighted average common shares outstanding and				
assumed conversions	7,439,876	7,445,242	7,436,368	7,447,313
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.19	$ (1.04)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.17)
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.19	$ (1.03)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.17)

Note 5. Securities

The amortized cost, unrealized gains, unrealized losses and estimated fair values of securities at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30, 2008 are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2009			
Dollars in thousands	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Available for Sale				
Taxable debt securities:				
U. S. Government agencies				
and corporations	$ 34,694	$ 961	$ 4	$ 35,651
Residential mortgage-backed securities:				
Government-sponsored agencies	116,237	5,196	13	121,420

Nongovernment-sponsored agencies	83,050	148	7,939	75,259
State and political subdivisions	3,760	42	4	3,798
Corporate debt securities	350	9	-	359
Total taxable debt securities	238,091	6,356	7,960	236,487
Tax-exempt debt securities:				
State and political subdivisions	47,063	1,277	180	48,160
Total tax-exempt debt securities	47,063	1,277	180	48,160
Equity securities	179	330	-	509
Total available for sale securities	$ 285,333	$ 7,963	$ 8,140	$ 285,156

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	December 31, 2008			
	Amortized	Unrealized		Estimated
Dollars in thousands	Cost	Gains	Losses	Fair Value
Available for Sale				
Taxable debt securities:				
U. S. Government agencies				
and corporations	$ 36,934	$ 1,172	$ 3	$ 38,103
Residential mortgage-backed securities:				
Government-sponsored agencies	147,074	4,291	71	151,294
Nongovernment-sponsored agencies	95,568	2,335	10,020	87,883
State and political subdivisions	3,760	19	-	3,779
Corporate debt securities	349	5	-	354
Total taxable debt securities	283,685	7,822	10,094	281,413
Tax-exempt debt securities:				
State and political subdivisions	46,617	639	1,459	45,797
Total tax-exempt debt securities	46,617	639	1,459	45,797
Equity securities	396	-	-	396
Total available for sale securities	$ 330,698	$ 8,461	$ 11,553	$ 327,606

	September 30, 2008			
	Amortized	Unrealized		Estimated
Dollars in thousands	Cost	Gains	Losses	Fair Value
Available for Sale				
Taxable debt securities:				
U. S. Government agencies				
and corporations	$ 40,979	$ 130	$ 858	40,251
Residential mortgage-backed securities:				
Government-sponsored agencies	147,992	1,510	708	148,794
Nongovernment-sponsored agencies	75,022	91	8,508	66,605
State and political subdivisions	3,759	20	-	3,779
Corporate debt securities	349	5	-	354
Total taxable debt securities	268,101	1,756	10,074	259,783
Tax-exempt debt securities:				
State and political subdivisions	46,740	327	2,306	44,761
Total tax-exempt debt securities	46,740	327	2,306	44,761
Equity securities	1,418	-	-	1,418
Total available for sale securities	$ 316,259	$ 2,083	$ 12,380	$ 305,962

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The maturities, amortized cost and estimated fair values of securities at September 30, 2009, are summarized as follows:

Dollars in thousands	Available for Sale Amortized Cost	Available for Sale Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 82,417	$ 83,542
Due from one to five years	110,797	110,072
Due from five to ten years	48,093	47,150
Due after ten years	43,846	43,883
Equity securities	180	509
	$ 285,333	$ 285,156

The proceeds from sales, calls and maturities of available for sale securities, including principal payments received on mortgage-backed obligations, and the related gross gains and losses realized, for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 are as follows:

Dollars in thousands	Sales	Proceeds from Calls and Maturities	Principal Payments	Gross realized Gains	Gross realized Losses
Securities available for sale	$ 18,479	$ 15,704	$ 58,648	$ 737	$ 14

During the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, we recorded other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities as follows:

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
Dollars in thousands	Residential MBS Nongovernment - Sponsored Entities	Equity Securities	Total	Residential MBS Nongovernment - Sponsored Entities	Equity Securities	Total
September 30, 2009						
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (5,219)	$ (215)	$ (5,434)
Portion of loss recognized in						
	-	-	-	451	-	451

other comprehensive income						
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (4,768)	$ (215)	$ (4,983)
September 30, 2008						
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	$ -	$ (4,495)	$ (4,495)	$ -	$ (6,036)	$ (6,036)
Portion of loss recognized in						
other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	$ -	$ (4,495)	$ (4,495)	$ -	$ (6,036)	$ (6,036)

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Activity related to the credit component recognized on debt securities available for sale for which a portion of other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in other comprehensive income for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2009 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009
Dollars in thousands	Total	Total
Beginning Balance	$ (4,768)	$ -
Additions for the credit component on debt securities in which		
other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	-	(4,768)
Securities sold during the period	2,229	2,229
Ending Balance	$ (2,539)	$ (2,539)

At September 30, 2009, our debt securities with other-than-temporary impairment in which only the amount of loss related to credit was recognized in earnings consisted solely of residential mortgage-backed securities issued by nongovernment-sponsored entities. We utilize third party vendors to estimate the portion of loss attributable to credit using a discounted cash flow models. The vendors estimate cash flows of the underlying collateral of each mortgage-backed security using models that incorporate their best estimates of current key assumptions, such as default rates, loss severity and prepayment rates. Assumptions utilized vary widely from loan to loan, and are influenced by such factors as loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, collateral type and borrower characteristic. Specific such assumptions utilized by our vendors in their valuation of our other-than-temporarily impaired residential mortgage-backed securities issued by nongovernment-sponsored entities were as follows at September 30, 2009:

	Weighted	Range	
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Prepayment rates	14.5%	4.5%	36.0%
Constant default rates	27.2%	1.5%	100.0%
Loss severities	42.7%	30.0%	50.0%

Our vendors performing these valuations also analyze the structure of each mortgage-backed instrument in order to determine how the estimated cash flows of the underlying collateral will be distributed to each security issued from the structure. Expected principal and interest cash flows on the impaired debt securities are discounted predominantly using unobservable discount rates which the vendors assumes that market participants would utilize in pricing the specific security. Based on the discounted expected cash flows derived from our vendor's models, we expect to recover the remaining unrealized losses on residential mortgage-backed securities issued by nongovernment sponsored entities.

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Provided below is a summary of securities available for sale which were in an unrealized loss position at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, including debt securities for which a portion of other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized in other comprehensive income.

	September 30, 2009					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
Dollars in thousands	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Temporarily impaired securities						
Taxable debt securities						
U. S. Government agencies and corporations	$ 1,042	$ (1)	$ 193	$ (2)	$ 1,235	$ (3)
Residential mortgage-backed securities:						
Government-sponsored agencies	4,477	(11)	136	(2)	4,613	(13)
Nongovernment-sponsored entities	30,690	(1,692)	21,666	(5,844)	52,356	(7,536)
Tax-exempt debt securities						
State and political subdivisions	883	(4)	3,860	(180)	4,743	(184)
Total temporarily impaired securities	37,092	(1,708)	25,855	(6,028)	62,947	(7,736)
Other-than-temporarily impaired securities						
Taxable debt securities						
Residential mortgage-backed securities:						
Nongovernment-sponsored entities	383	(41)	2,035	(363)	2,418	(404)
Total other-than-temporarily impaired securities	383	(41)	2,035	(363)	2,418	(404)
Total	$ 37,475	$ (1,749)	$ 27,890	$ (6,391)	$ 65,365	$ (8,140)

	December 31, 2008					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
Dollars in thousands	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Temporarily impaired securities						
Taxable debt securities						
U. S. Government agencies and corporations	$ 1,240	$ (3)	$ -	$ -	$ 1,240	$ (3)
Residential mortgage-backed securities:						
	7,542	(33)	5,327	(38)	12,869	(71)

Government-sponsored agencies						
Nongovernment-sponsored entities	45,940	(6,612)	16,932	(3,408)	62,872	(10,020)
Tax-exempt debt securities						
State and political subdivisions	19,797	(1,004)	2,481	(455)	22,278	(1,459)
Total temporarily impaired securities	$ 74,519	$ (7,652)	$ 24,740	$ (3,901)	$ 99,259	$ (11,553)

We held 55 available for sale securities, including debt securities with other-than-temporary impairment in which a portion of the impairment remains in other comprehensive income, having an unrealized loss at September 30, 2009. We do not intend to sell these securities, and it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell these securities before recovery of their amortized cost bases. We believe that this decline in value is primarily attributable to the lack of market liquidity and to changes in market interest rates and not due to credit quality. Accordingly, no additional other-than-temporary impairment charge to earnings is warranted at this time.

At September 30, 2009, we had $7.9 million in total unrealized losses related to residential mortgage-backed securities issued by nongovernment sponsored entities. We monitor the performance of the mortgages underlying these bonds. Although there has been some deterioration in their collateral performance, we primarily hold the senior tranches of each issue which provides protection against defaults. We attribute the unrealized loss on these

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mortgage-backed securities held largely to the current absence of liquidity in the markets for such securities and not to deterioration in credit quality. The mortgages in these asset pools have been made to borrowers with strong credit history and significant equity invested in their homes. Nonetheless, further weakening of economic fundamentals coupled with significant increases in unemployment and substantial deterioration in the value of high end residential properties could extend distress to this borrower population. This could increase default rates and put additional pressure on property values. Should these conditions occur, the value of these securities could decline further and result in the recognition of additional other-than-temporary impairment charges recognized in earnings.

Note 6. Loans

Loans are summarized as follows:

Dollars in thousands	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008
Commercial	$ 125,743	$ 130,106	$ 115,106
Commercial real estate	457,669	452,264	423,982
Construction and development	176,783	215,465	225,582
Residential real estate	376,439	376,026	366,989
Consumer	29,555	31,519	31,433
Other	6,087	6,061	6,240
Total loans	1,172,276	1,211,441	1,169,332
Less unearned income	1,996	2,351	2,293
Total loans net of unearned income	1,170,280	1,209,090	1,167,039
Less allowance for loan losses	13,848	16,933	21,433
Loans, net	$ 1,156,432	$ 1,192,157	$ 1,145,606

We segment our loan portfolio in to the following major lending categories: commercial, commercial real estate, construction and development, residential real estate, and consumer. Commercial loans are loans made to commercial borrowers that are not secured by real estate. These encompass loans secured by accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, as well as unsecured loans. Commercial real estate loans consist of commercial mortgages, which generally are secured by nonresidential and multi-family residential properties. Also included in this portfolio are loans that are secured by owner-occupied real estate, but made for purposes other than the construction of that real estate. Commercial real estate loans are made to many of the same customers and carry similar industry risks as the commercial loan portfolio. Construction and development loans are loans made for the purpose of financing construction or development projects. This portfolio includes commercial and residential land development loans, 1-4 family housing construction both pre-sold and speculative in nature, multi-family housing construction, non-residential building construction, and raw land. Residential real estate loans are mortgage loans to consumers and are secured primarily by a first lien deed of trust. These loans are traditional one-to-four family residential mortgages. Also included in this category of loans are second liens on one-to-four family properties as well as home equity loans. Consumer loans are loans that establish consumer credit that is granted for the consumer’s personal use. These loans include automobile loans, recreational loans, as well as personal unsecured loans.

Summit’s loan underwriting guidelines and standards are updated periodically and are presented to the Board of Directors for approval. The purpose of these standards and guidelines is to grant loans on a sound and collectible basis; to invest available funds in a safe, profitable manner, to serve the legitimate credit needs of the communities of Summit's primary market area, and to ensure that all loan applicants receive fair and equal treatment in the lending process. It is the intent of the underwriting guidelines and standards to: minimize losses by carefully investigating the credit history of each applicant, verify the source of repayment and the ability of the applicant to repay, collateralize those loans in which collateral is deemed to be required, exercise care in the documentation of the application, review, approval, and origination process, and administer a comprehensive loan collection program.

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Our real estate underwriting loan-to-value ("LTV") policy limits are at or below bank regulatory guidelines, as follows:

	Regulatory LTV Guideline	Summit LTV Policy Limit
Raw land	65%	65%
Land development	75%	70%
Construction:		
Commercial, multifamily, and other non-residential	80%	80%
1-4 family residential, consumer borrower	85%	85%
1-4 family residential, commercial borrower	85%	80%
Improved property	85%	80%
Owner occupied 1-4 family	90%	85%
Home equity	90%	90%

The regulatory guidelines permit exceptions as long as those loans are identified, monitored, and reported to the Board of Directors at least quarterly, and the total of such high LTV exceptions does not exceed 100% of our subsidiary bank's Total regulatory capital, which totaled $134.3 million as of September 30, 2009. As of this date, we had loans approximating $90.9 million that exceeded the above regulatory LTV guidelines, as follows:

Residential real estate	
Owner occupied – 1st lien	$ 11.8 million
Owner occupied – 2nd lien	$ 4.0 million
Commercial real estate	
Residential non-owner occupied, 1st lien	$ 6.5 million
Owner occupied commercial real estate	$ 22.3 million
Other commercial real estate	$ 10.7 million
Construction, development & land	$ 35.6 million

Summit's underwriting standards and practice is designed to originate both fixed and variable rate loan products in a manner which is consistent with the prudent banking practices applicable to these exposures and within our underwriting guidelines, as disclosed above. Consumer real estate loans are underwritten to the initial rate, and to a higher assumed rate commensurate with normal market conditions. Therefore, the intent of our underwriting standards is to insure that adequate primary repayment capacity exists to address both future increases in interest rate, and fluctuations in the underlying cash flows available for repayment. Historically, Summit has not offered “teaser rate” or “payment option ARM” loans, and had no loan portfolio products which were specifically designed for “sub-prime” borrowers (defined as consumers with a credit score of less than 599).

The above guidelines are adhered to and subject to the experience, background, and personal judgment of the loan officer receiving a loan application. A loan officer may grant, with justification, a loan with variances from underwriting guidelines and standards. However, the loan officer may not exceed his or her respective unsecured lending authority without obtaining the prior, proper approval from a superior, or Loan Committee, whichever is deemed appropriate.

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Note 7. Allowance for Loan Losses

An analysis of the allowance for loan losses for the six month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and for the year ended December 31, 2008 is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,
Dollars in thousands	2009	2008	2008
Balance, beginning of period	$ 16,933	$ 9,192	$ 9,192
Losses:			
Commercial	343	145	198
Commercial real estate	459	869	1,131
Construction and development	15,339	-	4,529
Residential real estate	1,907	1,260	1,608
Consumer	167	277	375
Other	180	142	203
Total	18,395	2,693	8,044
Recoveries:			
Commercial	14	2	4
Commercial real estate	12	13	17
Construction and development	1,594	-	-
Residential real estate	22	29	64
Consumer	71	42	72
Other	97	98	128
Total	1,810	184	285
Net losses	16,585	2,509	7,759
Provision for loan losses	13,500	14,750	15,500
Balance, end of period	$ 13,848	$ 21,433	$ 16,933

Our total recorded investment in impaired loans at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2008 approximated $64,320,000, $54,029,000, and $57,194,000, respectively. The related allowance associated with impaired loans was approximately $4,735,000, $7,992,000, and $10,996,000, at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30, 2008, respectively. At September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30 2008, $17,612,000, $34,650,000, and $37,506,000, respectively, of the impaired loans had a related allowance. Our average investment in such loans approximated $52,209,000 and $18,254,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively and $31,762,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008. Impaired loans for all periods included loans that were collateral dependent, for which the fair values of the loans' collateral were used to measure impairment.

For purposes of evaluating impairment, we specifically review credits which consist of loans to customers who owe more than $50,000 and who are delinquent more than 30 days, all loans more than 90 days past due, loans adversely classified by regulatory authorities or the loan review staff or other management staff, and loans to customers in which it has been determined that ultimate collectibility is questionable.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, we recognized approximately $44,000, and $14,000, respectively, in interest income on impaired loans after the date that the loans were deemed to be impaired, while we recognized approximately $62,000 of such interest for the year ended December 31, 2008. Using a cash-basis method of accounting, we would have recognized approximately the same amount of interest income on such loans.

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Note 8. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The following tables present our goodwill at September 30, 2009 and other intangible assets at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30, 2008.

Dollars in thousands	Goodwill Activity
Balance, January 1, 2009	$ 6,198
Acquired goodwill, net	-
Balance, September 30, 2009	$ 6,198

	Other Intangible Assets		
Dollars in thousands	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008
Unidentifiable intangible assets			
Gross carrying amount	$ 2,267	$ 2,267	$ 2,267
Less: accumulated amortization	1,574	1,461	1,423
Net carrying amount	$ 693	$ 806	$ 844
Identifiable intangible assets			
Gross carrying amount	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
Less: accumulated amortization	450	300	250
Net carrying amount	$ 2,550	$ 2,700	$ 2,750

During the third quarter, we completed the required annual impairment test for 2009, which reflected no impairment.

We recorded amortization expense of approximately $263,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 relative to our other intangible assets. Annual amortization is expected to be approximately $351,000 for each of the years ending 2009 through 2011.

Note 9. Deposits

The following is a summary of interest bearing deposits by type as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 and December 31, 2008:

September 30,	December 31,	September 30,

Dollars in thousands	2009	2008	2008
Interest bearing demand deposits	$ 154,683	$ 156,990	$ 182,383
Savings deposits	115,767	61,689	58,678
Retail time deposits	363,406	380,774	352,155
Brokered time deposits	267,237	296,589	281,655
Total	$ 901,093	$ 896,042	$ 874,871

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Brokered deposits represent certificates of deposit acquired through a third party. The following is a summary of the maturity distribution of all certificates of deposit in denominations of $100,000 or more as of September 30, 2009:

Dollars in thousands	Amount	Percent
Three months or less	$ 65,510	16.0 %
Three through six months	43,933	10.7 %
Six through twelve months	69,298	16.9 %
Over twelve months	231,631	56.4 %
Total	$ 410,372	100.0 %

A summary of the scheduled maturities for all time deposits as of September 30, 2009 is as follows:

Dollars in thousands	
Three month period ending December 31, 2009	$ 111,549
Year ending December 31, 2010	253,494
Year ending December 31, 2011	128,329
Year ending December 31, 2012	67,790
Year ending December 31, 2013	42,509
Thereafter	26,972
	$ 630,643

Note 10. Borrowed Funds

Short-term borrowings: A summary of short-term borrowings is presented below:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009		
Dollars in thousands	Short-term FHLB Advances	Repurchase Agreements	Federal Funds Purchased and Lines of Credit
Balance at September 30	$ 69,560	$ 557	$ 3,616
Average balance outstanding for the period	105,711	1,259	6,926
Maximum balance outstanding at any month end during period	184,825	2,433	9,663
Weighted average interest rate for the period	0.50 %	0.39 %	1.61 %
Weighted average interest rate for balances			

outstanding at September 30	0.54 %	0.34 %	3.01 %

	Year Ended December 31, 2008		
Dollars in thousands	Short-term FHLB Advances	Repurchase Agreements	Federal Funds Purchased and Lines of Credit
Balance at December 31	$ 142,346	$ 1,613	$ 9,141
Average balance outstanding for the period	106,308	3,208	2,867
Maximum balance outstanding at any month end during period	146,821	11,458	9,141
Weighted average interest rate for the period	2.13 %	1.74 %	2.37 %
Weighted average interest rate for balances outstanding at December 31	0.57 %	0.48 %	1.15 %

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	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008		
Dollars in thousands	Short-term FHLB Advances	Repurchase Agreements	Federal Funds Purchased and Lines of Credit
Balance at September 30	$ 96,689	$ 587	$ 1,040
Average balance outstanding for the period	105,123	4,123	979
Maximum balance outstanding at any month end during period	146,821	11,458	3,584
Weighted average interest rate for the period	2.63 %	1.79 %	4.67 %
Weighted average interest rate for balances outstanding at September 30	1.92 %	0.55 %	4.50 %

Long-term borrowings: Our long-term borrowings of $413,448,000, $392,748,000 and $414,427,000 at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30, 2008 respectively, consisted primarily of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB"). Included in long term borrowings is subordinated debt which qualifies as Tier 2 regulatory capital totaling $16.8 million at September 30, 2009 and $10 million at December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2008. Of the $6.8 million in subordinated debt we issued during the first nine months of 2009, $5 million was issued to an affiliate of a director of Summit. This subordinated debt bears an interest rate of 10 percent per annum, a term of 10 years, and is not prepayable by us within the first five years.

Our long term borrowings bear both fixed and variable rates and mature in varying amounts through the year 2019.

The average interest rate paid on long-term borrowings for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 was 4.78% compared to 4.61% for the first nine months of 2008.

Subordinated Debentures Owed to Unconsolidated Subsidiary Trusts: We have three statutory business trusts that were formed for the purpose of issuing mandatorily redeemable securities (the "capital securities") for which we are obligated to third party investors and investing the proceeds from the sale of the capital securities in our junior subordinated debentures (the "debentures"). The debentures held by the trusts are their sole assets. Our subordinated debentures totaled $19,589,000 at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30, 2008.

In October 2002, we sponsored SFG Capital Trust I, in March 2004, we sponsored SFG Capital Trust II, and in December 2005, we sponsored SFG Capital Trust III, of which 100% of the common equity of each trust is owned by us. SFG Capital Trust I issued $3,500,000 in capital securities and $109,000 in common securities and invested the proceeds in $3,609,000 of debentures. SFG Capital Trust II issued $7,500,000 in capital securities and $232,000 in common securities and invested the proceeds in $7,732,000 of debentures. SFG Capital Trust III issued $8,000,000 in capital securities and $248,000 in common securities and invested the proceeds in $8,248,000 of debentures. Distributions on the capital securities issued by the trusts are payable quarterly at a variable interest rate equal to 3 month LIBOR plus 345 basis points for SFG Capital Trust I, 3 month LIBOR plus 280 basis points for SFG Capital Trust II, and 3 month LIBOR plus 145 basis points for SFG Capital Trust III, and equals the interest rate earned on the debentures held by the trusts, and is recorded as interest expense by us. The capital securities are subject to mandatory redemption in whole or in part, upon repayment of the debentures. We have entered into agreements which, taken collectively, fully and unconditionally guarantee the capital securities subject to the terms of the guarantee. The debentures of SFG Capital Trust I and SFG Capital Trust II are redeemable by us quarterly, and the debentures of SFG Capital Trust III are first redeemable by us in March 2011.

The capital securities held by SFG Capital Trust I, SFG Capital Trust II, and SFG Capital Trust III qualify as Tier 1 capital under Federal Reserve Board guidelines. In accordance with these Guidelines, trust preferred securities generally are limited to 25% of Tier 1 capital elements, net of goodwill. The amount of trust preferred securities and certain other elements in excess of the limit can be included in Tier 2 capital.

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A summary of the maturities of all long-term borrowings and subordinated debentures for the next five years and thereafter is as follows:

Dollars in thousands Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2009	$ 15,156
2010	76,481
2011	33,589
2012	64,915
2013	40,080
Thereafter	202,816
	$ 433,037

Note 11. Stock Option Plan

The 2009 Officer Stock Option Plan was adopted by our shareholders in May 2009 and provides for the granting of stock options for up to 350,000 shares of common stock to our key officers. Each option granted under the Plan vests according to a schedule designated at the grant date and has a term of no more than 10 years following the vesting date. Also, the option price per share was not to be less than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. The 2009 Officer Stock Option Plan, which expires in May 2019, replaces the 1998 Officer Stock Option Plan (collectively the “Plans”) that expired in May 2008.

The fair value of our employee stock options granted is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. This model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, changes to which can materially affect the fair value estimate. Additionally, there may be other factors that would otherwise have a significant effect on the value of employee stock options granted but are not considered by the model. Because our employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management’s opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its employee stock options at the time of grant. There were no option grants during the first nine months of 2009 or 2008.

All compensation cost related to nonvested awards was previously recognized prior to January 1, 2009. During the first nine months of 2008, we recognized $9,000 of compensation expense for share-based payment arrangements in our income statement, with a deferred tax asset of $3,000.

A summary of activity in our Plans during the first nine months of 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended			
	September 30, 2009		September 30, 2008	
	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, January 1	335,730	$ 18.36	337,580	$ 18.28

Granted	-		-	-		-
Exercised	(8,000)		5.36	(1,850)		4.81
Forfeited	(1,600)		5.21	-		-
Outstanding, September 30	326,130	$	18.74	335,730	$	18.36

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Other information regarding options outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2009 is as follows:

	Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable		
Range of exercise price	# of shares	WAEP	Wted. Avg. Remaining Contractual Life (yrs)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)	# of shares	WAEP	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
$ 4.63 - $6.00	60,150	$5.38	3.55	$ -	60,150	$5.38	$ -
6.01 - 10.00	31,680	9.49	6.26	-	31,680	9.49	-
10.01 - 17.50	3,500	17.43	4.42	-	3,500	17.43	-
17.51 - 20.00	52,300	17.79	7.25	-	51,900	17.79	-
20.01 - 25.93	178,500	25.19	5.82	-	178,500	25.19	-
	326,130	18.74		$ -	325,730	18.74	$ -

Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are a party to certain financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the statement of financial position. The contract amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of involvement that we have in this class of financial instruments.

Many of our lending relationships contain both funded and unfunded elements. The funded portion is reflected on our balance sheet. The unfunded portion of these commitments is not recorded on our balance sheet until a draw is made under the loan facility. Since many of the commitments to extend credit may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash flow requirements.

A summary of the total unfunded, or off-balance sheet, credit extension commitments follows:

Dollars in thousands	September 30, 2009
Commitments to extend credit:	

Revolving home equity and credit card lines	$	45,088
Construction loans		29,157
Other loans		43,661
Standby letters of credit		5,463
Total	$	123,369

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. We evaluate each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if we deem necessary upon extension of credit, is based on our credit evaluation. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, equipment or real estate.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Standby letters of credit generally are contingent upon the failure of the customer to perform according to the terms of the underlying contract with the third party.

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Our exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. We use the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as we do for on-balance sheet instruments.

Note 13. Regulatory Matters

We and our subsidiaries are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the banking regulatory agencies. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, we and each of our subsidiaries must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of our and our subsidiaries' assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. We and each of our subsidiaries' capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require us and each of our subsidiaries to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier I capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). We believe, as of September 30, 2009, that we and each of our subsidiaries met all capital adequacy requirements to which they were subject.

The most recent notifications from the banking regulatory agencies categorized us and each of our subsidiaries as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, we and each of our subsidiaries must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table below.

Our actual capital amounts and ratios as well as our subsidiary, Summit Community Bank's ("Summit Community") are presented in the following table.

	Actual		Minimum Required Regulatory Capital		To be Well Capitalized under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
Dollars in thousands	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of September 30, 2009						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)						
Summit	$ 132,649	11.0 %	$ 96,079	8.0 %	$ 120,099	10.0 %
Summit Community	134,299	11.2 %	95,644	8.0 %	119,555	10.0 %
Tier I Capital (to risk weighted assets)						
Summit	$ 101,852	8.5 %	48,040	4.0 %	72,059	6.0 %
Summit Community	120,302	10.1 %	47,822	4.0 %	71,733	6.0 %

Tier I Capital (to average assets)											
Summit	$	101,852	6.5	%	47,313	3.0	%	78,855	5.0	%
Summit Community		120,302	7.7	%	47,040	3.0	%	78,401	5.0	%
As of December 31, 2008										
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)										
Summit	$	125,091	10.0	%	99,694	8.0	%	124,618	10.0	%
Summit Community		129,369	10.4	%	99,225	8.0	%	124,031	10.0	%
Tier I Capital (to risk weighted assets)										
Summit		99,497	8.0	%	49,847	4.0	%	74,771	6.0	%
Summit Community		113,841	9.2	%	49,612	4.0	%	74,418	6.0	%
Tier I Capital (to average assets)										
Summit		99,497	6.3	%	47,707	3.0	%	79,512	5.0	%
Summit Community		113,841	7.2	%	47,143	3.0	%			