

MVB FINANCIAL CORP
Form 10QSB
May 14, 2007
Table of Contents

United States
Securities and Exchange Commission

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007

OR

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File number 333-120931

MVB Financial Corp.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

West Virginia
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

301 Virginia Avenue

Fairmont, West Virginia 26554-2777

20-0034461
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

Edgar Filing: MVB FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10QSB

(Address of principal executive offices)

304-363-4800

(Issuer's telephone number)

Not Applicable

(Former name, address, and fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.) Yes No

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date:

As of May 11, 2007, the number of shares outstanding of the issuer's only class of common stock was 1,467,849.

Transitional Small Business format (check one): Yes No

Table of Contents

MVB Financial Corp.

Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. <u>Financial Statements</u>	2
The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of MVB Financial Corp. and Subsidiaries (MVB or the Company) listed below are included on pages 2-8 of this report.	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006</u>	2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three Months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	4
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	5
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	9
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is included on pages 9-18 of this report.	
Item 3. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	19
Part II. <u>Other Information</u>	
Item 5. <u>Other Information</u>	20
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	20

Table of Contents

Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements

MVB Financial Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in thousands, except Share and Per Share Data)

	March 31 2007	December 31 2006
	(Unaudited)	(Note 1)
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 4,620	\$ 6,417
Interest bearing balances FHLB	8,754	53
Investment securities:		
Securities held-to-maturity, at cost	2,323	2,326
Securities available-for-sale, at approximate market value	24,951	26,413
Loans:	139,114	142,599
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(1,318)	(1,206)
Net loans	137,796	141,393
Loans held for sale	400	1,293
Bank premises, furniture and equipment, net	6,975	6,493
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	6,614	6,896
Total assets	\$ 192,433	\$ 191,284
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 18,572	\$ 19,758
Interest bearing	125,061	114,835
Total deposits	143,633	134,593
Accrued interest, taxes and other liabilities	1,005	1,037
Repurchase agreements	15,364	20,209
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	6,511	13,790
Long-term debt	4,000	
Total liabilities	170,513	169,629
Stockholders equity		
Preferred stock, \$1,000 par value, 5,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, \$1 par value, 4,000,000 authorized, 1,467,849 and 1,467,849 issued and outstanding, respectively	1,468	1,468
Additional paid-in capital	17,720	17,720
Treasury Stock	(18)	(18)
Retained earnings	3,117	2,858
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(367)	(373)

Edgar Filing: MVB FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10QSB

Total stockholders equity	21,920	21,655
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 192,433	\$ 191,284

See accompanying notes to unaudited financial statements.

Table of Contents

MVB Financial Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income

(Unaudited) (Dollars in Thousands except Share and Per Share Data)

	Three Months Ended	
	2007	2006
Interest income		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 2,482	\$ 1,760
Interest on deposits with other banks	18	22
Interest on investment securities - taxable	316	282
Interest on tax exempt loans and securities	83	79
Total interest income	2,899	2,143
Interest expense		
Deposits	1,077	684
Repurchase agreements	170	128
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	106	50
Long-term debt	2	
Total interest expense	1,355	862
Net interest income	1,544	1,281
Provision for loan losses	120	75
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	1,424	1,206
Other income		
Service charges on deposit accounts	145	137
Income on bank owned life insurance	38	37
Visa debit card income	49	38
Origination fees on mortgages sold	84	31
Other operating income	27	17
Total other income	343	260
Other expense		
Salary and employee benefits	790	715
Occupancy expense	101	93
Equipment expense	76	81
Data processing	175	149
Advertising	40	12
Legal and accounting fees	21	20
Printing, stationery and supplies	21	23
Other taxes	27	21
Other operating expenses	138	130
Total other expense	1,389	1,244
Income before income taxes	378	222

Edgar Filing: MVB FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10QSB

Income tax expense		120	49
Net income	\$	258	\$ 173
Basic net income per share	\$	0.18	\$ 0.13
Diluted net income per share	\$	0.17	\$ 0.13
Basic weighted average shares outstanding		1,467,849	1,347,751
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding		1,482,774	1,362,762
See accompanying notes to unaudited financial statements.			

Table of Contents

MVB Financial Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited) (Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2007	2006
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 258	\$ 173
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	120	75
Depreciation	75	77
Loans originated for sale	(4,552)	(2,538)
Proceeds of loans sold	5,445	2,538
Amortization, net of accretion	9	12
Decrease/(increase) in interest receivable and other assets	278	(293)
(Decrease)/increase in accrued interest, taxes, and other liabilities	(30)	208
Net cash used in operating activities	1,603	252
Investing activities		
Decrease/(Increase) in loans made to customers	3,477	(12,473)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(558)	(34)
(Increase)/decrease in deposits with Federal Home Loan Bank, net	(8,700)	2,607
Purchases of certificates of deposit with other banks		(594)
Proceeds from maturity of certificates of deposit with other Banks		792
Purchases of investment securities available-for-sale	(500)	
Proceeds from sales, maturities and calls of securities available-for-sale	1,965	2,122
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities held-to-maturity		5
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,316)	(7,575)
Financing activities		
Net increase in deposits	9,040	3,442
Net (decrease)/increase in repurchase agreements and federal funds sold	(4,845)	4,233
Net (decrease)/increase in Federal Home Loan Bank Borrowings	(7,279)	1,736
Net increase in long-term borrowings	4,000	
Proceeds of stock offering		302
Purchase of treasury stock		(2)
Net cash provided by financing activities	916	9,711
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,797)	2,388
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	6,417	3,130
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	\$ 4,620	\$ 5,518
Cash payments for:		
Interest on deposits, repurchase agreements and FHLB borrowings	\$ 1,267	\$ 893
Income taxes	\$ 13	\$
See accompanying notes to unaudited financial statements.		

Table of Contents

MVB Financial Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with instructions to Form 10-QSB and Section 310(b) of Regulation SB. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation, have been included and are of a normal, recurring nature. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2007.

The accounting and reporting policies of MVB conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and practices in the banking industry. The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates, such as the allowance for loan losses, are based upon known facts and circumstances. Estimates are revised by management in the period such facts and circumstances change. Actual results could differ from those estimates. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2006 has been extracted from audited financial statements included in MVB's 2006 filing on Form 10-KSB. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been omitted. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in MVB's December 31, 2006, Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Note 2. Allowance for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$120 and \$75, respectively. Management bases the provision for loan losses upon its continuing evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and the overall management of inherent credit risk.

Management continually monitors the risk in the loan portfolio through review of the monthly delinquency reports and through the work of the Loan Review Committee. The Loan Review Committee is responsible for the determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. This analysis involves both experience of the portfolio to date and the makeup of the overall portfolio. The allocation among the various components of the loan portfolio and its adequacy is somewhat difficult considering our limited operating history in newer markets. Loss estimates are derived for individual loans based on specific criteria such as current delinquency status, related deposit account activity, estimates of cash flow and underlying collateral value.

The results of this analysis at March 31, 2007, indicate that the allowance for loan losses is considered adequate to absorb losses inherent in the portfolio.

	March 31	
	2007	2006
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Allowance for loan losses		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,206	\$ 873
Loan charge-offs	(14)	(24)
Loan recoveries	6	4
Net charge-offs	(8)	(20)
Loan loss provision	120	75
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,318	\$ 928

Table of Contents

Total non-performing assets and accruing loans past due 90 days are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31	
	2007	2006
Non-accrual loans:		1,590
Commercial	\$	\$
Real Estate	417	
Consumer	34	
Total non-accrual loans	451	1,590
Renegotiated loans		
Total non-performing loans	451	1,590
Other real estate, net		
Total non-performing assets	\$ 451	\$ 1,590
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	\$ 1,462	\$ 468
Non-performing loans as a % of total loans	.32%	1.35%
Allowance for loan losses as a % of non-performing loans	292.24%	58.36%

Note 3. Borrowed Funds

The Company is a party to repurchase agreements with certain customers. As of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company had repurchase agreements of \$15,364 and \$20,209.

The bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Borrowings from the FHLB are secured by stock in the FHLB of Pittsburgh, qualifying first mortgage loans, mortgage-backed securities and certain investment securities. The remaining maximum borrowing capacity with the FHLB at March 31, 2007 was approximately \$63.4 million.

Borrowings from the FHLB were as follows:

	March 31 2007	December 31 2006
Fixed interest rate note, originating April 1999, due April 2014, interest of 5.41% is payable monthly.	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Fixed interest rate note, originating January 2005, due January 2020, interest of 5.14% is payable in monthly installments of \$11.	1,209	1,225
Fixed interest rate note, originating April 2002, due May 2017, interest of 5.90% is payable in monthly installments of \$4.	698	701
Fixed interest rate note, originating July 2006, due July 2016, interest of 4.50% is payable in monthly installments of \$8.	1,478	1,487
Fixed interest rate note, originating October 2006, due October 2021, payable in monthly installments of \$6, including interest of 5.20%.	1,157	1,161
Fixed interest rate note, originating February 2007, due February 2022, payable in monthly installments of \$5, including interest of 5.22%.	969	
Floating interest rate note, originating March 2003, due December 2011, interest payable monthly.		8,216
	\$ 6,511	\$ 13,790

Table of Contents

A summary of maturities of these borrowings over the next five years is as follows:

Year	Amount
2007	109
2008	151
2009	159
2010	168
2011	176
Thereafter	5,748
	6,511

Note 4. Other Comprehensive Income

The bank currently has two components of other comprehensive income, which include unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale and pension liability adjustment. Details are as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	2007	2006
Other Comprehensive Income:		
Beginning accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ (373)	\$ (443)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on securities available for sale	9	(3)
Pension liability adjustment		(40)
Deferred income tax effect	(3)	1
Net change in other comprehensive income	6	(42)
Ending accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ (367)	\$ (485)

Note 5 Net Income Per Common Share

MVB determines basic earnings per share by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding increased by the number of shares that would be issued assuming the exercise of stock options. At March 31, 2007 and 2006, stock options to purchase 174,312 and 175,312 shares at an average price of \$14.63 and \$14.63, respectively, were outstanding. For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the dilutive effect of stock options was 14,925 and 15,011 shares, respectively.

Note 6 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. FIN 48 is an interpretation of FAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, and it seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with certain aspects of measurement and recognition in accounting for income taxes. In addition, FIN No. 48 requires expanded disclosure with respect to the uncertainty in income taxes and is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the standard will have on the Company's results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB reached consensus on the guidance provided by Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 06-4 (EITF 06-4), Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements. The guidance is applicable to endorsement split-dollar life insurance arrangements, whereby the employer owns and controls the insurance policy, that are associated with a postretirement benefit. EITF 06-4

Table of Contents

requires that for a split-dollar life insurance arrangement within the scope of the Issue, and employer should recognize a liability for future benefits in accordance with FAS No. 106 (if, in substance, a postretirement benefit plan exists) or Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 12 (if the arrangement is, in substance, an individual deferred compensation contract) based on the substantive agreement with the employee. EITF 06-4 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of the EITF will have on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In September 2006, The FASB issued FAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, which provides enhanced guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The standard applies whenever other standards require or permit assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. The Standard does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. FAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post Retirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R). FAS No. 158 requires that a company recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of its defined benefit post retirement plans (other than multiemployer plans) as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and that it recognize changes in the funded status in the year in which the changes occur through other comprehensive income. FAS No. 158 also requires the measurement of defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the fiscal year end, in addition to footnote disclosures. FAS No. 158 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. The Company adopted this standard in 2006.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115, which provides all entities with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The objective of the FAS No. 159 is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply the complex provisions of hedge accounting. FAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year that begins on or before November 15, 2007 provided the entity also elects to apply the provisions of FAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 indicates that the disclosure of forward-looking information is desirable for investors and encourages such disclosure by providing a safe harbor for forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainty. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Form 10-QSB including statements in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are, or may be deemed to be, forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Exchange Act of 1934. In order to comply with the terms of the safe harbor, the corporation notes that a variety of factors, (e.g., changes in the national and local economies, changes in the interest rate environment, competition, etc.) could cause MVB's actual results and experience to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in those forward-looking statements.

At March 31, 2007 and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 and 2006:

	2007	2006
Net income to:		
Average assets	.55%	.44%
Average stockholders' equity	4.72	3.79
Net interest margin	3.60	3.63
Average stockholders' equity to average assets	11.58	11.70
Total loans to total deposits (end of period)	96.85	100.23
Allowance for loan losses to total loans (end of period)	.95	.79
Efficiency ratio	73.61	80.73
Capital ratios:		
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.46	14.49
Risk-based capital ratio	18.38	15.26
Leverage ratio	13.24	11.25
Cash dividends as a percentage of net income	N/A	N/A
Per share data:		
Book value per share (end of period)	\$ 14.93	\$ 13.98
Market value per share (end of period)*	16.00	16.00
Basic earnings per share	.18	.13
Diluted earnings per share	.17	.13

* Market value per share is based on MVB's knowledge of certain arms-length transactions in the stock as MVB's common stock is not traded on any market. There may be other transactions involving either higher or lower prices of which MVB is unaware.

Table of Contents

Introduction

The following discussion and analysis of the consolidated financial statements of MVB Financial Corp. is presented to provide insight into management's assessment of the financial results. MVB has three wholly-owned second tier holding companies which own 100 percent of MVB Bank, Inc. (the bank). The bank is the primary financial entity in this discussion. Unless otherwise noted, this discussion will be in reference to the bank.

MVB Bank, Inc. was chartered by the State of West Virginia and is subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the West Virginia Department of Banking. The bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System. The bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh.

The bank began operations January 4, 1999, at 301 Virginia Avenue in Fairmont, West Virginia. MVB Bank, Inc. provides a full array of financial products and services to its customers, including traditional banking products such as deposit accounts, lending products, debit cards, automated teller machines, and safe deposit rental facilities. The bank opened a banking office in the Shop N Save supermarket in White Hall, WV during the second quarter of 2000. During August of 2005, the bank opened a full-service office at 1000 Johnson Avenue in Bridgeport, WV. In October of 2005 MVB Bank, Inc. purchased an office at 88 Somerset Boulevard in Charles Town, WV. Additionally, the bank expects to complete construction of a full service office in the Martinsburg area of West Virginia's eastern panhandle in the second quarter of 2007.

During the fourth quarter of 2004, MVB formed two second-tier holding companies, MVB Marion, Inc. and MVB Harrison, Inc. to manage the banking operations of MVB, the sole bank subsidiary in those markets. In 2006 MVB formed a third second-tier holding company, MVB East, Inc. to manage the banking operations of MVB in the Jefferson and Berkeley county markets.

This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the prior year-end audited financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's filing on Form 10-KSB and the unaudited financial statements, ratios, statistics, and discussions contained elsewhere in this Form 10-QSB.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies

MVB's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and follow general practices within the banking industry. Application of these principles requires management to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements; accordingly, as this information changes, the financial statements could reflect different estimates, assumptions, and judgments. Application of certain accounting policies inherently requires a greater reliance on the use of estimates, assumptions and judgments and as such, the probability of actual results being materially different from reported estimates is increased. Estimates, assumptions, and judgments are necessary when assets and liabilities are required to be recorded at fair value, when a decline in the value of an asset not carried on the financial statements at fair value warrants an impairment write-down or valuation reserve to be established, or when an asset or liability needs to be recorded contingent upon a future event. Carrying assets and liabilities at fair value inherently results in more financial statement volatility. The fair values and the information used to record valuation adjustments for certain assets and liabilities are based either on quoted market prices or are provided by other third-party sources, when available. When third-party information is not available, valuation adjustments are estimated in good faith by management primarily through the use of internal forecasting techniques.

Table of Contents

The most significant accounting policies followed by MVB are presented in Note 1 to the audited consolidated financial statements included in MVB's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. These policies, along with the disclosures presented in the other financial statement notes and in management's discussion and analysis of operations, provide information on how significant assets and liabilities are valued in the financial statements and how those values are determined. Based on the valuation techniques used and the sensitivity of financial statement amounts to the methods, assumptions, and estimates underlying those amounts, management has identified the determination of the allowance for loan losses to be the accounting area that requires the most subjective or complex judgments, and as such could be most subject to revision as new information becomes available.

The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses is considered a critical accounting estimate because it requires significant judgment and the use of estimates related to the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows, estimated losses in pools of homogeneous loans based on historical loss experience of peer banks, estimated losses on specific commercial credits, and consideration of current economic trends and conditions, all of which may be susceptible to significant change. The loan portfolio also represents the largest asset in the consolidated balance sheet. Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in MVB's 10-KSB describes the methodology used to determine the allowance for loan losses and a discussion of the factors driving changes in the amount of the allowance for loan losses is included in the Allowance for Loan Losses section of Management's Discussion and Analysis in this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB.

Results of Operations

Overview of the Statement of Income

For the quarter ended March 31, 2007, MVB earned \$258 compared to \$173 in the first quarter of 2006. First quarter net income increased \$85 from 2006. This increase in net income is the result of increased earnings in the Harrison and Jefferson county offices as they continue to grow.

Loan loss provisions of \$120 and \$75 were made for the quarters ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The provision for loan losses, which is a product of management's formal quarterly analysis, is recorded in response to inherent risks in the loan portfolio.

Non-interest income for the quarters ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 totaled \$343 and \$260, respectively. The most significant portion of non-interest income is service charges on deposit accounts, which totaled \$145 at March 31, 2007, an increase of \$8 over the first quarter of 2006. Other items that were significant factors in the increase in non-interest income were as follows: income on loans held for sale increased by \$53 and Visa debit card income increased by \$11 and other operating income increased by \$10.

Non-interest expense for the quarters ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 totaled \$1.4 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. The most significant increases were as follows: salaries and benefits increased by \$75, advertising increased by \$28 and data processing increased by \$26. These increases are directly related to MVB's continued growth.

Table of Contents

Interest Income and Expense

Net interest income is the amount by which interest income on earning assets exceeds interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities. Interest-earning assets include loans and investment securities. Interest-bearing liabilities include interest-bearing deposits and repurchase agreements and Federal Home Loan Bank advances. Net interest income is the primary source of revenue for the bank. Changes in market interest rates, as well as changes in the mix and volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities impact net interest income.

Net interest margin is calculated by dividing net interest income by average interest-earning assets. This ratio serves as a performance measurement of the net interest revenue stream generated by the bank's balance sheet. The net interest margin for the quarters ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 was 3.60% and 3.63% respectively. During 2006 the Federal Reserve increased rates four times resulting in a total rate increase of 1.00%, which increased MVB's cost of funds as well. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased from 2.83% during the first quarter of 2006 to 3.70% during the first quarter of 2007. This 87 basis point increase is primarily due to the following: a 93 basis point increase on certificates of deposit, an 80 basis point increase on money market accounts, and an 87 basis point increase on repurchase agreements. In addition to the Federal Reserve rate increases, some of the rising cost of funds is attributable to the bank's competition in the Harrison and Jefferson County markets.

Management continuously monitors the effects of net interest margin on the performance of the bank. Growth and mix of the balance sheet will continue to impact net interest margin in future periods. As competition for deposits continues, management anticipates that future deposits will be at a higher cost thereby exerting continued pressure on the net interest margin.

Table of Contents**Average Balances and Interest Rates**

(Unaudited)(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 2007 Interest			Three Months Ended March 2006 Interest		
	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Cost
Assets						
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	\$ 1,447	\$ 18	4.98%	\$ 2,112	\$ 22	4.17%
Investment securities	28,424	323	4.55	27,803	289	4.16
Loans:						
Commercial	71,808	1,438	8.01	55,144	985	7.14
Tax exempt	6,563	76	4.63	6,366	72	4.52
Consumer	14,937	273	7.31	13,404	245	7.31
Real estate	48,581	771	6.35	36,214	530	5.85
Total loans	141,889	2,558	7.28	111,128	1,832	6.65
Total earning assets	171,760	2,899	6.75	141,043	2,143	6.08
Cash and due from banks	4,518			3,919		
Other assets	12,232			11,063		
Total assets	\$ 188,510			\$ 156,025		
Liabilities						
Deposits:						
Non-interest bearing demand	\$ 19,069	\$	%	\$ 15,242	\$	%
NOW	13,256	24	0.72	11,085	14	0.51
Money market checking	27,027	187	2.77	27,245	134	1.97
Savings	5,737	8	0.56	6,374	9	0.56
IRAs	6,347	64	4.03	5,161	48	3.72
CDs	68,006	794	4.67	51,072	478	3.74
Repurchase agreements & FFS	17,533	170	3.88	17,169	129	3.01
FHLB borrowings	8,424	106	5.03	3,782	50	5.29
Long-term debt	133	2	6.02			
Total interest-bearing liabilities	146,330	1,355	3.70	121,888	862	2.83
Other liabilities	1,139			637		
Total liabilities	166,671			137,767		
Stockholders equity						
Common stock	1,426			1,271		
Paid-in capital	17,308			14,975		
Retained earnings	3,491			2,424		
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(386)			(412)		
Total stockholders equity	21,839			18,258		
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 188,510			\$ 156,025		

Edgar Filing: MVB FINANCIAL CORP - Form 10QSB

Net interest spread	3.05	3.25
Impact of non-interest bearing funds on margin	.55	0.38
Net interest income-margin	\$ 1,544 3.60%	\$ 1,281 3.63%

Table of Contents

Non-Interest Income

Service charges on deposit accounts generate the core of the bank's non-interest income. Non-interest income totaled \$343 in the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$260 in the first quarter of 2006.

Service charges on deposit accounts include mainly non-sufficient funds and returned check fees, allowable overdraft fees and service charges on commercial accounts.

The bank is continually searching for ways to increase non-interest income. Two areas in which MVB has made progress are Visa debit card income, which increased \$11 from the first quarter of 2006 through increased card penetration to existing and new customers, and origination fees on mortgages sold, which increased by \$53 from the first quarter of 2006, mainly a product of the bank's presence in the Harrison County market.

Non-Interest Expense

For the first quarter of 2007, non-interest expense totaled \$1.4 million compared to \$1.2 million in the first quarter of 2006. MVB's efficiency ratio was 73.61% for the first quarter of 2007 compared to 80.73% for the first quarter of 2006. This ratio measures the efficiency of non-interest expenses incurred in relationship to net interest income plus non-interest income. MVB's first quarter 2007 efficiency ratio has improved from the first quarter of 2006 mainly due to the continued improved performance in Harrison and Jefferson County.

Salaries and benefits totaled \$790 for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$715 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006. This increase in salaries and benefits reflects MVB's additional staffing and adjustments to existing personnel to continue providing outstanding customer service. MVB had 66 full-time equivalent personnel at March 31, 2007 compared to 64 full-time equivalent personnel as of March 31, 2006. Management will continue to strive to find new ways of increasing efficiencies and leveraging its resources, while effectively optimizing customer service.

For the quarters ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, occupancy expense totaled \$101 and \$93, respectively.

Equipment expense totaled \$76 in the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$81 for the first quarter of 2006. Included in equipment expense is depreciation of furniture, fixtures and equipment of \$47 for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 and \$49 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006. Equipment depreciation expense reflects MVB's commitment to technology.

Data processing costs totaled \$175 in the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$149 in the first quarter of 2006. These increases are due mainly to the overall account and transaction growth of the bank.

Other operating expense totaled \$138 in the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$130 in the first quarter of 2006.

Return on Average Assets and Average Equity

Returns on average assets (ROA) and average equity (ROE) were .55% and 4.72% for the first quarter of 2007 compared to .44% and 3.79% in the first quarter of 2006. As anticipated these performance indicators have improved from the first quarter of 2006 to the first quarter of 2007 as the Harrison and Jefferson County offices have become more profitable.

Table of Contents

Overview of the Statement of Condition

MVB's interest-earning assets, interest-bearing liabilities, non-interest bearing demand deposits and stockholders' equity changed significantly during the first quarter of 2007 compared to 2006. The most significant areas of change between the quarters ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006 were as follows: net loans increased to an average balance of \$141.9 million from \$111.1 million, interest-bearing liabilities grew to an average balance of \$146.5 million from \$121.9 million, non-interest bearing demand deposits increased to an average balance of \$19.2 million from \$15.2 million and stockholders' equity grew to an average balance of \$21.8 million from \$18.3 million. These trends reflect the continued growth of MVB.

Total assets at March 31, 2007 were \$192.4 million or an increase of \$1.1 million since December 31, 2006. Asset growth has been slow in the first quarter of 2007 primarily due to slower loan demand than normal. However it is anticipated that loan demand will pick up considerably in the second quarter, especially in the eastern panhandle with the addition of the Berkeley County office.

Deposits totaled \$143.6 million at March 31, 2007 or an increase of \$9.0 million since December 31, 2006. Repurchase agreements totaled \$15.4 million and have decreased \$4.8 million since December 31, 2006. Some of this decrease is due to the movement of some repurchase agreements to deposit accounts secured by Federal Home Loan Bank letters of credit.

Stockholders' equity has increased approximately \$265 from December 31, 2006, consisting of earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2007 of \$258 and accumulated other comprehensive income of \$7.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$4.6 million as of March 31, 2007 compared to \$6.4 million as of December 31, 2006, or a decrease of \$1.8 million.

Total cash and cash equivalents fluctuate on a daily basis due to transactions in process and other liquidity and performance demands. Management believes the liquidity needs of MVB are satisfied by the current balance of cash and cash equivalents, readily available access to traditional and non-traditional funding sources, and the portions of the investment and loan portfolios that mature within one year. These sources of funds should enable MVB to meet cash obligations as they come due.

Investment Securities

Investment securities totaled \$27.3 million as of March 31, 2007 and \$28.7 million as of December 31, 2006. Government sponsored agency securities comprise the majority of the portfolio.

Management monitors the earnings performance and liquidity of the investment portfolio on a regular basis through Asset/Liability Committee meetings. The group also monitors net interest income, sets pricing guidelines, and manages interest rate risk for the bank. Management believes the risk characteristics inherent in the investment portfolio are acceptable.

Table of Contents**Loans**

The bank's lending is primarily focused in the Marion, Harrison and Jefferson County areas of West Virginia, and consists primarily of commercial lending, retail lending, which includes single-family residential mortgages, and consumer lending.

The following table details total loans outstanding as of:

	December 31	
(Dollars in thousands)	March 31	2006
	2007	2006
Commercial and nonresidential real estate	\$ 80,935	\$ 83,124
Residential real estate	47,047	48,065
Consumer and other	11,132	11,410
Total loans	\$ 139,114	\$ 142,599

Loan Concentration

At March 31, 2007, commercial loans comprised the largest component of the loan portfolio. The majority of commercial loans that are not secured by real estate are lines of credit secured by accounts receivable. While the loan concentration is in commercial loans, the commercial portfolio is comprised of loans to many different borrowers, in numerous different industries but primarily located in our market areas.

Allowance for Loan Losses

Management continually monitors the loan portfolio through review of the monthly delinquency reports and through the Loan Review Committee. The Loan Review Committee is responsible for the determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Their analysis involves both experience of the portfolio to date and the makeup of the overall portfolio. Specific loss estimates are derived for individual loans based on specific criteria such as current delinquency status, related deposit account activity, where applicable, local market rumors, which are generally based on some factual information, and changes in the local and national economy. While local market rumors are not measurable or perhaps not readily supportable, historically, this form of information can be an indication of a potential problem. The allowance for loan losses is further based upon the internal risk rating assigned to the various loan types within the portfolio.

Funding Sources

MVB considers a number of alternatives, including but not limited to deposits, short-term borrowings, and long-term borrowings when evaluating funding sources. Traditional deposits continue to be the most significant source of funds for the bank, reaching \$143.6 million at March 31, 2007.

Non-interest bearing deposits remain a core funding source for MVB. At March 31, 2007, non-interest bearing deposits totaled \$18.6 million compared to \$19.7 million at December 31, 2006. Management intends to continue to focus on finding ways to increase the bank's base of non-interest bearing funding sources.

Interest-bearing deposits totaled \$125.1 million at March 31, 2007 compared to \$114.8 million at December 31, 2006. Average interest-bearing liabilities totaled \$146.5 million during the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$121.9 million for the first quarter of 2006. Average non-interest bearing demand deposits totaled \$19.2 million for the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$15.2 million for the first quarter of 2006. Management will continue to emphasize deposit gathering in 2007 by offering outstanding customer service and competitively priced products. Management will also concentrate on balancing deposit growth with adequate net interest margin to meet MVB's strategic goals.

Table of Contents

Along with traditional deposits, MVB has access to both repurchase agreements, which are corporate deposits secured by pledging securities from the investment portfolio, and Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings to fund its operations and investments. At March 31, 2007, repurchase agreements totaled \$15.4 million compared to \$20.2 million at December 31, 2006. In addition to the aforementioned funds alternatives, MVB has access to more than \$63.4 million through additional advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, a \$4.5 million line of credit with the Bankers Bank of Atlanta, and the ability to readily sell jumbo certificates of deposits to other banks.

Capital/Stockholders Equity

The bank was initially capitalized when it sold 452,000 shares of stock at \$10 per share or a total of \$4.5 million in an offering during 1998.

In October of 1999 the bank completed a secondary offering of 66,000 shares of stock at \$11 per share or a total of \$726,000. This offering was used to purchase MVB's main office at 301 Virginia Avenue.

During November of 2002 the bank completed another secondary offering of 164,000 shares of stock at \$12.50 per share or a total of \$2.0 million. This offering was needed to continue funding the bank's growth.

In 2004, the bank formed a one-bank holding company. In that transaction, MVB Financial Corp. issued shares of common stock in exchange for shares of the bank's common stock.

In 2006, MVB completed a public offering of 725,000 shares totaling \$11.6 million.

At March 31, 2007, accumulated other comprehensive (loss) totaled \$(367) compared to \$(373) at December 31, 2006

The primary source of funds for dividends to be paid by MVB Financial Corp. is dividends received from its subsidiary bank, MVB Bank, Inc. Dividends paid by the subsidiary bank are subject to restrictions by banking regulations. The most restrictive provision requires regulatory approval if dividends declared in any year exceed that year's retained net profits, as defined, plus the retained net profits, as defined, of the two preceding years.

Bank regulators have established risk-based capital requirements designed to measure capital adequacy. Risk-based capital ratios reflect the relative risks of various assets banks hold in their portfolios. A weight category of 0% (lowest risk assets), 20%, 50%, or 100% (highest risk assets) is assigned to each asset on the balance sheet. Detailed information concerning MVB's risk-based capital ratios can be found in Note 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of MVB's 2006 Form 10-KSB. At March 31, 2007, MVB and its banking subsidiary's risk-based capital ratios exceeded the minimum standards for a well capitalized financial institution.

Table of Contents

Commitments

In the normal course of business, the bank is party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk necessary to meet the financing needs of customers and to manage its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheets. The contract or notional amounts of these instruments express the extent of involvement the bank has in these financial instruments.

Loan commitments are made to accommodate the financial needs of MVB's customers. MVB uses the same underwriting standards in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. The amount of collateral obtained is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral held varies, but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant, and equipment, and income-producing commercial properties. The total amount of loan commitments outstanding at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 was \$32.4 million and \$21.9 million, respectively.

Market Risk

There have been no material changes in market risks faced by MVB since December 31, 2006. For information regarding MVB's market risk, refer to MVB's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Effects of Inflation on Financial Statements

Substantially all of the bank's assets relate to banking and are monetary in nature. Therefore they are not impacted by inflation to the same degree as companies in capital-intensive industries in a replacement cost environment. During a period of rising prices, a net monetary asset position results in loss in purchasing power and conversely a net monetary liability position results in an increase in purchasing power. In the banking industry, typically monetary assets exceed monetary liabilities. Therefore as prices increase, financial institutions experience a decline in the purchasing power of their net assets.

Future Outlook

The bank's results of operations in the first quarter of 2007 reflect the continued growth and improved performance of the Harrison and Jefferson County offices. Results in the first quarter of 2007 are an improvement over the first three quarters of 2006. MVB's emphasis in future periods will be to do those things that have made the bank successful thus far. The critical challenge for the bank in the future is to attract core deposits to fund growth in the new markets through continued delivery of the most outstanding customer service with the highest quality products and technology.

2007 will be a year of continued growth for MVB, as the Harrison and Jefferson offices continue to mature and the Berkeley County office opens.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls are procedures that a company designs with the objective of ensuring that information required to be disclosed in their reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (such as this Form 10-QSB), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified under the SEC's rules. Disclosure controls are also designed with the objective of ensuring that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Internal controls are procedures that a company designs with the objective of providing reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use and transactions are properly recorded and reported all to permit the preparation of a company's financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls or internal controls will prevent all error and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments and decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of control also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report and pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness and design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded, as of the end of the period covered by this report, that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting information required to be disclosed by the Company, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

Changes in internal controls

In addition, there have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

Part II. Other Information

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

- (a) The following exhibits were filed with Form SB-2 Registration Statement, Registration No. 333-120931, filed December 1, 2004, and are incorporated by reference herein.

Exhibit 3.1 Articles of Incorporation

Exhibit 3.1-1 Articles of Incorporation Amendment

Exhibit 3.2 Bylaws

- (b) The following exhibits are filed herewith.

Exhibit 31.1 Certificate of principal executive officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 31.2 Certificate of principal financial officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 32.1 Certificate of principal executive officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 32.2 Certificate of principal financial officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

May 11, 2007

MVB Financial Corp.

By: /s/ James R. Martin
James R. Martin
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Eric L. Tichenor
Eric L. Tichenor
Chief Financial Officer

21