

FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES INC /NV/
Form 10-K
March 05, 2018

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UNITED STATES

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

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO
SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For the fiscal year ended **December
31, 2017**

Commission file number **000-19297**

**FIRST
COMMUNITY
BANCSHARES,
INC.**

(Exact name of
registrant as
specified in its
charter)

Nevada	55-0694814
(State	
or	
other	(I.R.S.
jurisdiction	Employer
	Identification
of	No.)
incorporation	
or	
organization)	

P.O. Box 989

**Bluefield,
Virginia
24605-0989**

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(276) 326-9000**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$1.00 par value	NASDAQ Global Select

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company
	Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

As of June 30, 2017, the aggregate market value of the registrant’s voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates was \$351.27 million.

As of February 28, 2018, there were 16,945,756 shares outstanding of the registrant’s Common Stock, \$1.00 par value.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 24, 2018, are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

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2017 FORM 10-K

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the accompanying Exhibits, filings incorporated by reference, reports to shareholders, and other communications that represent the Company's beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, guidelines, expectations, anticipations, estimates, and intentions are made in good faith pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict. The words "may," "could," "should," "would," "believe," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "plan," and other similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. The following factors, among others, could cause financial performance to differ materially from that expressed in such forward-looking statements:

- the strength of the U.S. economy in general and the strength of the local economies in which we conduct operations;
- the effects of, and changes in, trade, monetary, and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve System;
- inflation, interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations;
- timely development of competitive new products and services and the acceptance of these products and services by new and existing customers;
- the willingness of customers to substitute competitors' products and services for the Company's products and services and vice versa;
- the impact of changes in financial services laws and regulations, including laws about taxes, banking, securities, and insurance, and the impact of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act;
- the impact of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and federal banking regulators' continued implementation of programs to address capital and liquidity in the banking system;
- further, future, and proposed rules, including those that are part of the process outlined in the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's "Basel III: A Global Regulatory Framework for More Resilient Banks and Banking Systems," which require banking institutions to increase levels of capital;
- technological changes;
- the effect of acquisitions, including, without limitation, the failure to achieve the expected revenue growth and/or expense savings from such acquisitions;
- the growth and profitability of noninterest, or fee, income being less than expected;
- unanticipated regulatory or judicial proceedings;
- changes in consumer spending and saving habits; and
- the Company's success at managing the risks mentioned above.

The list of important factors is not exclusive. If one or more of the factors affecting these forward-looking statements proves incorrect, actual results, performance, or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, the Company cautions you not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information and statements. The Company does not intend to update any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, to reflect changes. These cautionary statements expressly qualify all forward-looking statements that apply to the Company including the risk factors presented in Part I, Item 1A of this report.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

General

First Community Bancshares, Inc. (the “Company”), a financial holding company, was founded in 1989 and incorporated under the laws of Nevada in 1997. The Company’s principal executive office is located at One Community Place, Bluefield, Virginia. The Company provides commercial banking products and services through its wholly owned subsidiary First Community Bank (the “Bank”), a Virginia-chartered banking institution founded in 1874. The Bank operates as First Community Bank in Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina and People’s Community Bank, a Division of First Community Bank, in Tennessee. The Bank provides insurance services through its wholly owned subsidiary First Community Insurance Services and offers wealth management and investment advice through its Trust Division and wholly owned subsidiary First Community Wealth Management. Unless the context suggests otherwise, the terms “First Community,” “Company,” “we,” “our,” and “us” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K refer to First Community Bancshares, Inc. and its subsidiaries as a consolidated entity.

We focus on building financial partnerships and creating enduring and complete relationships with businesses and individuals through a personal and local approach to banking and financial services. We strive to be the bank of choice in the markets we serve by offering impeccable service and a complete line of competitive products that include:

- demand deposit accounts, savings and money market accounts, certificates of deposit, and individual retirement arrangements;
- commercial, consumer, and real estate mortgage loans and lines of credit;
- various credit card, debit card, and automated teller machine card services;
- corporate and personal trust services;
- investment management services; and
- life, health, and property and casualty insurance products.

Our operations are guided by a strategic plan that focuses on organic growth supplemented by strategic acquisitions of complementary financial institutions. For a summary of our financial performance, see Item 6, “Selected Financial Data,” in Part II of this report.

Employees

As of December 31, 2017, we had 562 full-time equivalent employees. Our employees are not represented by collective bargaining agreements and we consider employee relations to be excellent.

Market Area

As of December 31, 2017, we operated 44 branch locations in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee through our sole operating segment, Community Banking. Economic indicators in our market areas show relatively stable employment and business conditions. We serve a diverse base of individuals and businesses across a variety of industries such as education, government, and health services; coal mining and gas extraction; retail trade; construction; manufacturing; tourism; and transportation.

Competition

The financial services industry is highly competitive and constantly evolving. We encounter strong competition in attracting and retaining deposit, loan, and other financial relationships in our market areas. We compete with other commercial banks, thrifts, savings and loan associations, credit unions, consumer finance companies, mortgage banking firms, commercial finance and leasing companies, securities firms, brokerage firms, and insurance companies. We have positioned ourselves as a regional community bank that provides an alternative to larger banks, which often place less emphasis on personal relationships, and smaller community banks, which lack the capital and resources to efficiently serve customer needs. Factors that influence our ability to remain competitive include the ability to develop, maintain, and build long-term customer relationships; the quality, variety, and pricing of products and services; the convenience of banking locations and office hours; technological developments; and industry and general economic conditions. We seek to mitigate these pressures with our relationship style of banking, competitive pricing, cost efficiencies, and disciplined approach to loan underwriting.

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Supervision and Regulation

Overview

We are subject to extensive examination, supervision, and regulation under applicable federal and state laws and various regulatory agencies. These regulations are intended to protect consumers, depositors, borrowers, deposit insurance funds, and the stability of the financial system and are not for the protection of stockholders or creditors.

Applicable laws and regulations restrict our permissible activities and investments and impose conditions and requirements on the products and services we offer and the manner in which they are offered and sold. They also restrict our ability to repurchase stock or pay dividends, or to receive dividends from our banking subsidiary, and impose capital adequacy requirements on the Company and the Bank. The consequences of noncompliance with these laws and regulations can include substantial monetary and nonmonetary sanctions.

The following discussion summarizes significant laws and regulations applicable to the Company and the Bank. These summaries are not intended to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the applicable statute or regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may have a material effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

First Community Bancshares, Inc.

The Company is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, (“BHC Act”) and a financial holding company under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (“GLB Act”). The Company elected financial holding company status in December 2006. The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to supervision, regulation, and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve”). The BHC Act generally provides for umbrella regulation of financial holding companies, such as the Company, by the Federal Reserve, as well as functional regulation of financial holding company subsidiaries by applicable regulatory agencies. The Federal Reserve is granted the authority, in certain circumstances, to require reports of, examine, and adopt rules applicable to any bank holding company subsidiary.

The Company is also subject to the disclosure and regulatory requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (“Exchange Act”), as administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The Company’s common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the trading symbol FCBC and is subject to NASDAQ’s rules for listed companies.

First Community Bank

The Bank is a Virginia state-chartered bank and a member of the Federal Reserve subject to supervision, regulation, and examination by the Virginia Bureau of Financial Institutions and the Federal Reserve Bank (“FRB”) of Richmond. The Bank is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), and its deposits are insured by the FDIC to the extent provided by law. The regulations of these agencies govern most aspects of the Bank’s business, including requirements concerning the allowance for loan losses, lending and mortgage operations, interest rates received on loans and paid on deposits, the payment of dividends, loans to affiliates, mergers and acquisitions, capital, and the establishment of branches. Various consumer and compliance laws and regulations also affect the Bank’s operations.

As a member bank, the Bank is required to hold stock in the FRB of Richmond in an amount equal to 6% of their capital stock and surplus (half paid to acquire the stock with the remainder held as a cash reserve). Member banks do not have any control over the Federal Reserve as a result of owning the stock and the stock cannot be sold or traded.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”) of 2010 significantly restructured the U.S. financial regulatory regime. The Dodd-Frank Act is extensive, complicated, and comprehensive legislation that impacts practically all aspects of a banking organization, including the following provisions:

centralizes responsibility for consumer financial protection by creating a new agency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”), responsible for implementing, examining and enforcing compliance with federal consumer financial laws;

requires financial holding companies, such as the Company, to be well-capitalized and well managed (bank holding companies and banks must also be well-capitalized and well managed to engage in interstate bank acquisitions);

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imposes comprehensive regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market, which would include certain provisions that would effectively prohibit insured depository institutions from conducting certain derivatives businesses in the institutions themselves;

implements corporate governance revisions, including executive compensation and proxy access by shareholders;

makes permanent the \$250 thousand limit for federal deposit insurance;

repeals the federal prohibitions on the payment of interest on demand deposits, thereby permitting depository institutions to pay interest on business transaction and other accounts;

amends the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to, among other things, give the Federal Reserve the authority to establish rules about interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by payment card issuers having assets over \$10 billion and enforces a new statutory requirement that such fees be reasonable and proportional to the actual cost of a transaction to the issuer; and

increases the authority of the Federal Reserve to examine bank holding companies, such as the Company, and their non-bank subsidiaries.

Many of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and other laws are subject to further rulemaking, guidance, and interpretation by applicable federal regulators. We continue to evaluate the impact of any new regulations.

Permitted Activities under the BHC Act

The BHC Act limits the activities of bank holding companies, such as the Company, to the business of banking, managing or controlling banks and other activities the Federal Reserve determines to be closely related to banking. A bank holding company that elects treatment as a financial holding company under the GLB Act, such as the Company, may engage in a broader range of activities that are financial in nature or complementary to a financial activity and do not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system. These activities include securities underwriting, dealing, and market making; sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies; insurance underwriting and agency; merchant banking activities; and other activities that the Federal Reserve determines to be closely related to banking.

In order to maintain financial holding company status, the Company and the Bank must be well-capitalized and well-managed under applicable Federal Reserve regulations and have received at least a satisfactory rating under the Community Reinvestment Act (“CRA”). See “Prompt Corrective Action” and “Community Reinvestment Act” below. If we fail to meet these requirements, the Federal Reserve may impose corrective capital and managerial requirements and place limitations or conditions on our ability to conduct activities permissible for financial holding companies. If the deficiencies persist, the Federal Reserve may require the Company to divest the Bank or divest investments in companies engaged in activities permissible only for financial holding companies.

The Company is required to give the Federal Reserve prior notice of any redemption or repurchase of its own equity securities, subject to certain exemptions, if the consideration to be paid, together with the consideration paid for any repurchases or redemptions in the preceding 12 months, is equal to 10% or more of the Company’s consolidated net

worth. The Federal Reserve may oppose the transaction if it believes that the transaction would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice or would violate any law or regulation.

The BHC Act requires that bank holding companies obtain the Federal Reserve's approval before acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares or all, or substantially all, of the assets of a bank. The regulatory authorities are required to consider the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the target bank, the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, and various competitive factors when approving acquisitions. The BHC Act also prohibits a bank holding company from acquiring direct or indirect control of more than 5% of the outstanding voting stock of any company engaged in a non-banking business unless the Federal Reserve determines it to be closely related to banking.

Capital Requirements

We are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the Federal Reserve. The current risk-based capital requirements applicable to the Company and the Bank, parts of which are currently in the process of being phased in, are based on the December 2010 international capital standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("Basel Committee"), known as Basel III.

Prior to January 1, 2015, the risk-based capital requirements that applied to the Company and the Bank were based on the 1988 capital accord of the Basel Committee, known as Basel I. Under Basel I, the Company was required to maintain a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.0%, a total capital ratio of 8.0%, and Tier 1 capital to average consolidated assets ("Tier 1 leverage ratio") of 3.0%. Certain highly rated bank holding companies could maintain a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3.0%, but other bank holding companies were required to maintain a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4.0% or more, depending on their condition.

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On July 2, 2013, the Federal Reserve approved capital rules for U.S. banking organizations implementing Basel III (“Basel III Capital Rules”) and certain requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act to remove references to credit ratings from the federal banking agencies’ rules. Basel III Capital Rules (1) introduced a new Common Equity Tier 1 (“CET1”) capital measure, (2) specified that Tier 1 capital consist of CET1 and additional Tier 1 capital instruments meeting specified requirements, (3) defined CET1 narrowly by requiring that most deductions/adjustments to regulatory capital measures be made to CET1 and not to the other components of capital, and (4) expanded the scope of the deductions/adjustments to capital as compared to prior regulations. The following initial minimum capital ratios became effective, subject to a phase-in period, for the Company and the Bank under Basel III Capital Rules on January 1, 2015:

- 4.5% CET1 to risk-weighted assets
- 6.0% Tier 1 capital (CET1 plus additional Tier 1 capital) to risk-weighted assets
- 8.0% Total capital (Tier 1 plus Tier 2 capital) to risk-weighted assets
- 4.0% Tier 1 leverage ratio

Basel III Capital Rules introduced a capital conservation buffer designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. The capital conservation buffer was implemented on January 1, 2016, at 0.625% and will be phased in over a four-year period (increasing by an additional 0.625% each year until it reaches 2.5% on January 1, 2019). Basel III Capital Rules also provide for a countercyclical capital buffer that applies to certain covered institutions; however, the buffer does not apply to the Company or the Bank. Banking institutions with a CET1 to risk-weighted assets ratio above the minimum but below the conservation buffer (or below the combined capital conservation buffer and countercyclical capital buffer, if applicable) face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases, and compensation based on the amount of the shortfall.

When fully phased in on January 1, 2019, Basel III Capital Rules will require the Company and the Bank to maintain an additional capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of CET1, effectively resulting in the following minimum ratios:

- 7.0% CET1 to risk-weighted assets
- 8.5% Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets
- 10.5% Total capital to risk-weighted assets
- 4.0% Tier 1 leverage ratio

Management believes that the Company and the Bank would meet all capital adequacy requirements under Basel III Capital Rules on a fully phased-in basis, if such requirements were in effect, as of December 31, 2017.

Basel III Capital Rules provide for a number of deductions from and adjustments to CET1. These include, for example, the requirement that certain deferred tax assets and significant investments in non-consolidated financial entities be deducted from CET1 to the extent that any one such category exceeds 10% of CET1 or all such categories, in the aggregate, exceed 15% of CET1. Implementation of the deductions and other adjustments to CET1 began on January 1, 2015, at 40% and will be phased in over a four-year period (increasing an additional 20% each year until it reaches 100% on January 1, 2018).

Basel III Capital Rules prevent certain hybrid securities, such as trust preferred securities, as Tier 1 capital of bank holding companies, subject to phase-out. The rules do not require a phase-out of trust preferred securities issued before May 19, 2010, for holding companies of depository institutions with less than \$15 billion in consolidated total assets, as of December 1, 2009.

Basel III Capital Rules prescribe a standardized approach for risk weightings that expand the risk-weighting categories from the four Basel I categories (0%, 20%, 50% and 100%) to a larger and more risk-sensitive number of categories, depending on the nature of the assets, generally ranging from 0% for U.S. government and agency securities, to 600% for certain equity exposures, and resulting in higher risk weights for a variety of asset categories.

Prompt Corrective Action

The federal banking regulators are required to take prompt corrective action with respect to capital-deficient institutions. Agency regulations define, for each capital category, the levels at which institutions are well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, or critically undercapitalized. An institution may be downgraded to, or deemed to be in, a capital category that is lower than indicated by its capital ratios if the appropriate federal regulators determine that it is engaging in an unsafe or unsound practice or is in an unsafe or unsound condition. A bank's capital category is determined solely for applying prompt corrective action regulations, and the capital category may not constitute an accurate representation of the bank's financial condition or prospects for other purposes.

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The Bank was classified as well-capitalized under prompt corrective action regulation as of December 31, 2017. In order to be considered a well-capitalized institution under Basel III Capital Rules, an organization must not be subject to any written agreement, order, capital directive, or prompt corrective action directive and must maintain the following minimum capital ratios:

- 6.5% CET1 to risk-weighted assets
- 8.0% Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets
- 10.0% Total capital to risk-weighted assets
- 5.0% Tier 1 leverage ratio

Undercapitalized institutions are required to submit a capital restoration plan to federal banking regulators. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended (“FDIA”), in order for the capital restoration plan to be accepted by the appropriate federal banking agency, a bank holding company must provide appropriate assurances of performance and guarantee that its subsidiary bank will comply with its capital restoration plan, subject to certain limitations. Agency regulations contain broad restrictions on certain activities of undercapitalized institutions, including asset growth, acquisitions, establishing branches, and engaging in new lines of business. With certain exceptions, a depository institution is prohibited from making capital distributions, including dividends, and is prohibited from paying management fees to its parent holding company if the institution would be undercapitalized after such distribution or payment.

A significantly undercapitalized institution is subject to various requirements and restrictions, including orders to sell sufficient voting stock to become adequately capitalized, requirements to reduce total assets, and ending deposits from correspondent banks. The FDIC has limited discretion in dealing with a critically undercapitalized institution and is generally required to appoint a receiver or conservator.

Safety and Soundness Standards

Guidelines adopted by federal bank regulatory agencies establish general standards relating to internal controls and information systems, internal audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth, and compensation fees and benefits. In general, the guidelines require, among other things, appropriate systems and practices to identify and manage risks and exposures. If an institution fails to meet safety and soundness standards, the regulatory agencies may require the institution to submit a written compliance plan describing the steps they would take to correct the situation and the time that such steps would be taken. If an institution fails to submit or implement an acceptable compliance plan, after being notified, the agency must issue an order directing action to correct the deficiency and may issue an order directing other actions, such as those applicable to undercapitalized institutions under the prompt corrective action provisions of the FDIA. An institution may be subject to judicial proceedings and civil money penalties if it fails to follow such an order.

Payment of Dividends

The Company is a legal entity that is separate and distinct from its subsidiaries. The Company's principal source of cash flow is derived from dividends paid by the Bank. There are various restrictions by regulatory agencies related to dividends paid by the Bank to the Company and dividends paid by the Company to its shareholders. The payment of dividends by the Company and the Bank may be limited by certain factors, such as requirements to maintain capital above regulatory guideline minimums.

Prior FRB approval is required for the Bank to declare or pay a dividend to the Company if the total of all dividends declared in any given year exceed the total of the Bank's net profits for that year and its retained profits for the preceding two years, less any required transfers to surplus or to fund the retirement of preferred stock. Dividends paid by the Company to shareholders are subject to oversight by the Federal Reserve. Federal Reserve policy states that bank holding companies generally should pay dividends on common stock only from income available over the past year if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization's expected future needs, asset quality, and financial condition.

Regulatory agencies have the authority to limit or prohibit the Company and the Bank from paying dividends if the payments are deemed to constitute an unsafe or unsound practice. The appropriate regulatory authorities have stated that paying dividends that deplete a bank's capital base to an inadequate level would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice and that banking organizations should generally pay dividends only from current operating earnings. In addition, the Bank may not declare or pay a dividend if, after paying the dividend, the Bank would be classified as undercapitalized. In the current financial and economic environment, the FRB has discouraged payout ratios that are at maximum allowable levels, unless both asset quality and capital are very strong, and has noted that bank holding companies should carefully review their dividend policy. Bank holding companies should not maintain dividend levels that undermine their ability to be a source of strength to their banking subsidiaries.

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Source of Strength

Federal Reserve policy and federal law requires the Company to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to the Bank. Under this requirement, the Company is expected to commit resources to support the Bank even when it may not be in a financial position to provide such resources. Because the Company is a legal entity separate and distinct from its subsidiaries, any capital loans it makes to the Bank are subordinate in right of payment to depositors and to certain other indebtedness of the Bank. In the event of the Company's bankruptcy, any commitment by the Company to a federal bank regulatory agency to maintain the capital of the Bank will be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to priority of payment.

Transactions with Affiliates

The Federal Reserve Act ("FRA") and Federal Reserve Regulation W place restrictions on "covered transactions" between the Bank and its affiliates, including the Company. The term "covered transactions" includes making loans, purchasing assets, issuing guarantees, and other similar transactions. The Dodd-Frank Act expanded the definition of "covered transactions" to include derivative activities, repurchase agreements, and securities lending or borrowing activities. These restrictions limit the amount of transactions with affiliates, require certain levels of collateral for loans to affiliates, and require that all transactions with affiliates be on terms that are consistent with safe and sound banking practices. In addition, these transactions must be on terms that are substantially the same, or at least as favorable to the Bank, as those prevailing at the time for similar transactions with non-affiliates.

The FRA and Federal Reserve Regulation O place restrictions on loans between the Company and the Bank and their directors, executive officers, principal shareholders, affiliates, and interests of those directors, executive officers, and principal shareholders. These restrictions limit the amount of loans to one borrower and require that loans are on terms that are substantially the same as, and follow underwriting procedures that are not less stringent than, those prevailing at the time for similar loans with non-insiders. In addition, the aggregate limit of loans to all insiders, as a group, cannot exceed the Bank's total unimpaired capital and surplus.

Deposit Insurance and Assessments

Substantially all of the Bank's deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF") of the FDIC and are subject to quarterly deposit insurance assessments to maintain the DIF. FDIC deposit insurance premiums are assessed using a risk-based system that places FDIC-insured institutions into one of four risk categories based on capital, supervisory ratings and other factors. The assessment rate determined by considering such information is then applied to the institution's average assets minus average tangible equity to determine the institution's insurance premium. The FDIC may change assessment rates or revise its risk-based assessment system if

deemed necessary to maintain an adequate reserve ratio for the DIF. The Dodd-Frank Act required that the minimum reserve ratio for the DIF increase from 1.15% to 1.35% by September 30, 2020. Under the FDIA, the FDIC may terminate deposit insurance if it determines that the institution has engaged in unsafe and unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations, or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order, or condition imposed by the FDIC. The Bank's FDIC deposit insurance assessments totaled \$797 thousand in 2017, \$1.25 million in 2016, and \$1.42 million in 2015.

In addition, all FDIC-insured institutions must pay annual assessments to fund interest payments on bonds issued by the Financing Corporation ("FICO"). The FICO is a mixed-ownership government corporation that was formed to borrow the money necessary to carry out the closing and ultimate disposition of failed thrift institutions by the Resolution Trust Corporation. The Bank's FICO assessments, which are set quarterly, totaled \$113 thousand in 2017, \$124 thousand in 2016, and \$139 thousand in 2015.

The Volcker Rule

The Dodd-Frank Act amended the BHC Act to prohibit depository institutions and their affiliates from engaging in proprietary trading and from investing in, sponsoring, or having certain relationships with hedge funds or private equity funds, known as the Volcker Rule. These prohibitions are subject to a number of statutory exemptions, restrictions, and definitions. The Volcker Rule became effective on April 1, 2014, but the Federal Reserve extended the conformance period for certain requirements to July 21, 2017. Upon application of a banking entity, the Federal Reserve may provide an additional transition period of up to 5 years to conform investments in a limited class of legacy illiquid funds. The Volcker Rule has not had a material effect on the operations of the Company and subsidiaries, as the Company does not engage in the businesses prohibited by the Volcker Rule. The Company may incur costs to adopt additional policies and systems to ensure compliance with the Volcker Rule, but any such costs are not expected to be material.

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Community Reinvestment Act

The CRA of 1977, as amended, requires depository institutions to help meet the credit needs of their market areas, including low- and moderate-income individuals and communities, consistent with safe and sound banking practices. Federal banking regulators periodically examine depository institutions and assign ratings based on CRA compliance. A rating of less than satisfactory may restrict certain operating activities, delay or deny certain transactions, or result in an institution losing its financial holding company status. The Bank received a rating of satisfactory in its most recent CRA examination.

Incentive Compensation

Federal regulatory agencies have issued comprehensive guidance intended to ensure that the incentive compensation policies of banking organizations do not undermine the safety and soundness of such organizations by encouraging excessive risk-taking. The guidance is based on the key principles that a banking organization's incentive compensation arrangements should (1) provide incentives that do not encourage risk-taking beyond the organization's ability to effectively identify and manage risks, (2) be compatible with effective internal controls and risk management, and (3) be supported by strong corporate governance, including active and effective oversight by the organization's board of directors.

Federal banking regulators periodically examine the incentive compensation arrangements of banking organizations and incorporate any deficiencies in the organization's supervisory ratings, which can affect certain operating activities. The FRB may initiate enforcement actions if the organization's incentive compensation arrangements or related risk management, control, or governance processes pose a risk to the organization's safety and soundness and the organization is not taking prompt and effective measures to correct the deficiencies. The scope and content of the U.S. banking regulators' policies on incentive compensation are continuing to develop. It cannot be determined at this time if or when a final rule will be adopted or if compliance with such a final rule will adversely affect the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to hire, retain and motivate their key employees.

Anti-Tying Restrictions

The Bank and its affiliates are prohibited from tying the provision of certain services, such as extensions of credit, to other services offered by the Company.

Consumer Protection and Privacy

We are subject to certain consumer laws and regulations that are designed to protect consumers in transactions with banks. These laws and regulations include the Mortgage Reform and Anti-Predatory Lending Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Right to Financial Privacy Act, the Fair Housing Act, and various state law counterparts. These laws and regulations contain extensive customer privacy protection provisions that limit the ability of financial institutions to disclose non-public information about consumers to non-affiliated third parties and require financial institutions to disclose certain policies to consumers.

The CFPB is a federal agency with broad authority to implement, examine, and enforce compliance with federal consumer protection laws that relate to credit card, deposit, mortgage, and other consumer financial products and services. The CFPB may enforce actions to prevent and remedy unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts and practices related to consumer financial products and services. The agency has authority to impose new disclosure requirements for any consumer financial product or service. The CFPB may impose a civil penalty or injunction against an entity in violation of federal consumer financial laws.

Cybersecurity

In March 2015, federal regulators issued two related statements about cybersecurity. One statement indicates that financial institutions should design multiple layers of security controls to establish lines of defense and to ensure that their risk management processes also address the risk posed by compromised customer credentials, including security measures to reliably authenticate customers accessing internet-based services of the financial institution. The other statement indicates that a financial institution's management is expected to maintain sufficient business continuity planning processes to ensure the rapid recovery, resumption, and maintenance of the institution's operations after a cyber-attack involving destructive malware. A financial institution is also expected to develop appropriate processes to enable recovery of data and business operations and address rebuilding network capabilities and restoring data if the institution or its critical service providers fall victim to this type of cyber-attack. If the Bank fails to observe the regulatory guidance, the Bank could be subject to various regulatory sanctions, including financial penalties.

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Bank Secrecy Act and Anti-Money Laundering

The Bank is subject to the requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act and the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (“USA PATRIOT Act”) of 2001. The USA PATRIOT Act broadened existing anti-money laundering legislation by imposing new compliance and due diligence obligations focused on detecting and reporting money laundering transactions. These laws and regulations require the Bank to implement policies, procedures, and controls to detect, prevent, and report money laundering and terrorist financing and to verify the identity of our customers. Violations can result in substantial civil and criminal sanctions. In addition, provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act require the federal financial regulatory agencies to consider the effectiveness of a financial institution's anti-money laundering activities when reviewing mergers and acquisitions.

Office of Foreign Assets Control Regulation

The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s (“Treasury”) Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries and regimes, under authority of various laws, including designated foreign countries, nationals, and others. OFAC publishes lists of specially designated targets and countries. We are responsible for, among other things, blocking accounts of, and transactions with, such targets and countries, prohibiting unlicensed trade and financial transactions with them, and reporting blocked transactions after their occurrence. Failure to comply with these sanctions could have serious legal, financial, and reputational consequences, including causing applicable bank regulatory authorities to not approve merger or acquisition transactions when regulatory approval is required or to prohibit such transactions even if approval is not required.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (“SOX Act”) of 2002 addresses a broad range of corporate governance, auditing and accounting, executive compensation, and disclosure requirements for public companies and their directors and officers. The SOX Act requires our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to certify the accuracy of certain information included in our quarterly and annual reports. The rules require these officers to certify that they are responsible for establishing, maintaining, and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of our financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures; that they have made certain disclosures to the auditors and to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors about our controls and procedures; and that they have included information in their quarterly and annual filings about their evaluation and whether there have been significant changes to the controls and procedures or other factors which would significantly impact these controls subsequent to their evaluation. Section 404 of the SOX Act requires management to undertake an assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and requires our auditors to attest to and report on the effectiveness of these controls.

Available Information

We file annual, quarterly, and current reports; proxy statements; and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information about the public reference room. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information that issuers file electronically with the SEC. We maintain a website at www.firstcommunitybank.com that makes available, free of charge, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and other information, including any amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. You are encouraged to access these reports and other information about our business from the Investor Relations section of our website. The Investor Relations section contains information about our Board of Directors, executive officers, and corporate governance policies and principles, which include the charters of the standing committees of the Board of Directors, the Insider Trading Policy, and the Standards of Conduct governing our directors, officers, and employees. Information on our website is not incorporated by reference in this report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The risk factors described below discuss potential events, trends, or other circumstances that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, access to capital resources, and, consequently, cause the market value of our common stock to decline. These risks could cause our future results to differ materially from historical results and expectations of future financial performance. If any of the risks occur and the market price of our common stock declines significantly, individuals may lose all, or part, of their investment in our Company. Individuals should carefully consider our risk factors and information included, or incorporated by reference, in this report before making an investment decision. There may be risks and uncertainties that we have not identified or that we have deemed immaterial that could adversely affect our business; therefore, the following risk factors are not intended to be an exhaustive list of all risks we face.

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Risks Related to Our Business

The current economic environment poses significant challenges.

Our financial performance is generally highly dependent on the business environment in the markets we operate in and of the U.S. as a whole, which includes the ability of borrowers to pay interest, repay principal on outstanding loans, the value of collateral securing those loans, and demand for loans and other products and services we offer. A favorable business environment is generally characterized by, among other factors, economic growth, efficient capital markets, low inflation, low unemployment, high business and investor confidence, and strong business earnings. Unfavorable or uncertain economic and market conditions can be caused by declines in economic growth, business activity, and investor or business confidence; limitations on the availability, or increases, in the cost of credit and capital; increases in inflation or interest rates; high unemployment; natural disasters; or a combination of these or other factors.

In recent years, economic growth and business activity across a wide range of industries has been slow and uneven. There are continuing concerns related to the level of U.S. government debt, fiscal actions that may be taken to address that debt, oil price volatility, global economic conditions, and significant uncertainty with respect to domestic and international fiscal and monetary policy. Economic pressure on consumers and uncertainty about continuing economic improvement may result in changes in consumer and business spending, borrowing, and savings habits. There can be no assurance that these conditions will improve or that these conditions will not worsen. Such conditions could adversely affect the credit quality of the Bank's loans and the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We operate in a highly regulated industry subject to examination, supervision, enforcement, and other legal actions by various federal and state governmental authorities, laws, and judicial and administrative decisions.

Congress and federal regulatory agencies continually review banking laws, regulations, and policies. Changes to these statutes, regulations, and regulatory policies, including changes in the interpretation or implementation, may cause substantial and unpredictable effects, require additional costs, limit the types of financial services and products offered, or allow non-banks to offer competing financial services and products. Failure to follow laws, regulations, and policies may result in sanctions by regulatory agencies and civil money penalties, which could have material adverse effects on our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations. We have policies and procedures designed to prevent violations; however, there is no assurance that violations will not occur. Existing and future laws, regulations, and policies yet to be adopted may make compliance more difficult or expensive; restrict our ability to originate, broker, or sell loans; further limit or restrict commissions, interest, and other charges earned on loans we originate or sell; and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Bank's ability to pay dividends is subject to regulatory limitations that may affect the Company's ability to pay expenses and dividends to shareholders.

The Company is a legal entity that is separate and distinct from its subsidiaries. The Company depends on the Bank and its other subsidiaries for cash, liquidity, and the payment of dividends to the Company to pay operating expenses and dividends to stockholders. There is no assurance that the Bank will have the capacity to pay dividends to the Company in the future or that the Company will not require dividends from the Bank to satisfy obligations. The Bank's dividend payment is governed by various statutes and regulations. For additional information, see "Payment of Dividends" in Item 1 of this report. The Company may not be able to service obligations as they become due if the Bank is unable to pay dividends sufficient to satisfy the Company's obligations, including our common stock. Consequently, the inability to receive dividends from the Bank could adversely affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and prospects.

We face strong competition from other financial institutions, financial service companies, and organizations that offer services similar to our offerings.

Our larger competitors may have substantially greater resources and lending limits, name recognition, and market presence that allow them to offer products and services that we do not offer and to price loans and deposits more aggressively than we do. The expansion of non-bank competitors, which may have fewer regulatory constraints and lower cost structures, over recent years has intensified competitive pressures on core deposit generation and retention. For additional information, see "Competition" in Item 1 of this report. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to attract and retain customers by adapting our products and services to evolving customer needs and industry and economic conditions. Failure to perform in any of these areas could weaken our competitive position, reduce deposits and loan originations, and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and prospects.

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We may require additional capital in the future that may not be available when needed.

We may need to raise additional capital to strengthen our capital position, increase our liquidity, satisfy obligations, or pursue growth objectives. Our ability to raise additional capital depends on current conditions in capital markets, which are outside our control, and our financial performance. Certain economic conditions and declining market confidence may increase our cost of funds and limit our access to customary sources of capital, such as borrowings with other financial institutions, repurchase agreements, and availability under the FRB's Discount Window. Events that limit access to capital markets and the inability to obtain capital may have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and market value of common stock. We cannot provide any assurance that additional capital will be available, on acceptable terms or at all, in the future.

Liquidity risk could impair our ability to fund operations.

Liquidity is essential to our business and the inability to raise funds through deposits, borrowings, equity and debt offerings, or other sources could have a materially adverse effect on our liquidity. Company specific factors such as a decline in our credit rating, an increase in the cost of capital from financial capital markets, a decrease in business activity due to adverse regulatory action or other company specific event, or a decrease in depositor or investor confidence may impair our access to funding with acceptable terms adequate to finance our activities. General factors related to the financial services industry such as a severe disruption in financial markets, a decrease in industry expectations, or a decrease in business activity due to political or environmental events may impair our access to liquidity.

We are subject to interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk results principally when interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities reprice at differing times, when underlying rates change at different levels or in varying degrees, when there is an unequal change in the spread between two or more rates for different maturities, and when embedded options, if any, are exercised. Our earnings and cash flows are largely dependent upon net interest income. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond our control, including general economic conditions and policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies, particularly, the Federal Reserve. Changes in monetary policy and interest rates could influence the interest we receive on loans and securities and the amount of interest we pay on deposits and borrowings. Further, such changes could also affect our ability to originate loans and obtain deposits and the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities. If the interest rates paid on deposits and other borrowings increase at a faster rate than the interest rates received on loans and other investments, our net interest income and earnings could be adversely affected. Conversely, if interest rates received on loans and other investments fall more quickly than interest rates paid on deposits and other borrowings, our net interest income and earnings could also be adversely affected.

Our accounting estimates and risk management processes rely on analytical and forecasting models.

The processes we use to estimate probable loan losses and to measure the fair value of financial instruments, as well as the processes used to estimate the effects of changing interest rates and other market measures on our financial condition and results of operations, depend upon analytical and forecasting models. These models reflect assumptions that may not be accurate, particularly in times of market stress or other unforeseen circumstances. Even if these assumptions are adequate, the models may prove to be inadequate or inaccurate because of other flaws in their design or their implementation. If the models we use for interest rate risk and asset/liability management are inadequate, we may incur increased or unexpected losses upon changes in market interest rates or other market measures. If the models used for determining probable loan losses are inadequate, the allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover actual loan losses and an increase in the loan loss provision could materially and adversely affect our operating results. Federal regulatory agencies regularly review our loans and allowance for loan losses as an integral part of the examination process. There is no assurance that we will not, or that regulators will not require us to, increase our allowance in future periods, which could materially and adversely affect our earnings and profitability. If the models we use to measure the fair value of financial instruments are inadequate, the fair value of such financial instruments may fluctuate unexpectedly or may not accurately reflect what we could realize upon the sale or settlement of such financial instruments. Any such failure in our analytical or forecasting models could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. For additional information, see “Fair Value Measurements” and “Allowance for Loan Losses” in the “Critical Accounting Estimates” section in Part II, Item 7 and Note 1, “Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

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Changes in the fair value of our investment securities may reduce stockholders' equity and net income.

A decline in the estimated fair value of the investment portfolio may result in a decline in stockholders' equity, book value per common share, and tangible book value per common share. Unrealized losses are recorded even though the securities are not sold or held for sale. If a debt security is never sold and no credit impairment exists, the decrease is recovered at the security's maturity. Equity securities have no stated maturity; therefore, declines in fair value may or may not be recovered over time. We conduct quarterly reviews of our securities portfolio to determine if unrealized losses are temporary or other than temporary. No assurance can be given that we will not need to recognize other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") charges in the future. Additional OTTI charges may materially affect our financial condition and earnings. For additional information, see "Investment Securities" in the "Critical Accounting Estimates" section in Part II, Item 7 and Note 1, "Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies," and Note 3, "Investment Securities," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

We are subject to credit risk associated with the financial condition of other financial institutions.

Credit risk is the risk of not collecting payments pursuant to the contractual terms of loans, leases and investment securities. Financial institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, and other relationships. We have exposure to different industries and counterparties, and we routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, investment companies, and other institutional clients. Our ability to engage in routine funding transactions could be adversely affected by the failure, actions, and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. These transactions may expose us to credit risk if our counterparty or client defaults on their contractual obligation. Our credit risk may increase if the collateral we hold cannot be realized or liquidated at prices sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure due to us. In the event of default, we may be required to provide collateral to secure the obligation to the counterparties. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding involving one of such counterparties, we may experience delays in recovering the assets posted as collateral or may incur a loss to the extent that the counterparty was holding collateral in excess of the obligation to such counterparty. Losses from routine funding transactions could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our commercial loan portfolio may expose us to increased credit risk.

Commercial business and real estate loans generally have a higher risk of loss because loan balances are typically larger than residential real estate and consumer loans and repayment is usually dependent on cash flows from the borrower's business or the property securing the loan. Our commercial business loans are primarily made to small business and middle market customers. As of December 31, 2017, commercial business and real estate loans totaled \$1.01 billion, or 55.52%, of our total loan portfolio. As of the same date, our largest outstanding commercial business loan was \$6.15 million and largest outstanding commercial real estate loan was \$11.01 million. Commercial construction loans generally have a higher risk of loss due to the assumptions used to estimate the value of property at

completion and the cost of the project, including interest. If the assumptions and estimates are inaccurate, the value of completed property may fall below the related loan amount. As of December 31, 2017, commercial construction loans totaled \$60.06 million, or 3.30% of our total loan portfolio. As of the same date, our largest outstanding commercial construction loan was \$5.79 million. Losses from our commercial loan portfolio could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to environmental liability risk associated with lending activities.

A significant portion of our loan portfolio is secured by real property. In the ordinary course of business, we foreclose on and take title to properties that secure certain loans. Hazardous or toxic substances could be found on properties we own. If substances are present, we may be liable for remediation costs, personal injury claims, and property damage and our ability to use or sell the property would be limited. We have policies and procedures in place that require environmental reviews before initiating foreclosure actions on real property; however, these reviews may not detect all potential environmental hazards. Environmental laws that require us to incur substantial remediation costs, which could materially reduce the affected property's value, and other liabilities associated with environmental hazards could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Potential acquisitions may disrupt our business and dilute stockholder value.

We may seek merger or acquisition partners that are culturally similar, have experienced management, and possess either significant market presence or the potential for improved profitability through financial management, economies of scale, or expanded services. Risks inherent in acquiring other banks, businesses, and banking branches may include the following:

- potential exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of the target company;
- exposure to potential asset quality issues of the target company;
- difficulty, expense, and delays of integrating the operations and personnel of the target company;
- potential disruption to our business;
- potential diversion of management's time and attention;

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loss of key employees and customers of the target company;
difficulty in estimating the value of the target company;
potential changes in banking or tax laws or regulations that may affect the target company;
unexpected costs and delays;
the target company's performance does not meet our growth and profitability expectations;
limited experience in new markets or product areas;
increased time, expenses, and personnel as a result of strain on our infrastructure, staff, internal controls, and management; and
potential short-term decreases in profitability.

We regularly evaluate merger and acquisition opportunities and conduct due diligence activities related to possible transactions with other financial institutions and financial services companies. As a result, merger or acquisition discussions and, in some cases, negotiations may take place and future mergers or acquisitions involving the payment of cash or the issuance of debt or equity securities may occur at any time. Acquisitions typically involve goodwill, a purchase premium over the acquired company's book and market values; therefore, dilution of our tangible book value and net income per common share may occur. If we are unable to realize revenue increases, cost savings, geographic or product presence growth, or other projected benefits from acquisitions, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Attractive acquisition opportunities may not be available in the future.

We expect banking and financial companies, which may have significantly greater resources, to compete for the acquisition of financial service businesses. This competition could increase the price of potential acquisitions that we believe are attractive. If we fail to receive proper regulatory approval, we will not be able to consummate an acquisition. Our regulators consider our capital, liquidity, profitability, regulatory compliance, level of goodwill and intangible assets, and other factors when considering acquisition and expansion proposals. Future acquisitions may be dilutive to our earnings and equity per share of our common stock.

We may experience future goodwill impairment.

We test goodwill for impairment annually, or more often if necessary, using quantitative and qualitative factors. Impairment charges may cause an adverse effect on our earnings and financial position. For additional information, see "Intangible Assets" in the "Critical Accounting Estimates" section in Part II, Item 7 and Note 1, "Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies," and Note 9, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

We are subject to certain obligations under FDIC loss share agreements that specify how to manage, service, report, and request reimbursement for losses incurred on covered assets.

Our ability to receive benefits under FDIC loss share agreements is subject to compliance with certain requirements, oversight and interpretation, and contractual term limitations. Our obligations under loss share agreements are extensive, and failure to follow any obligations could result in a specific asset, or group of assets, losing loss share coverage. Reimbursement requests are subject to FDIC review and may be delayed or disallowed if we do not comply with our obligations. Losses projected to occur during the loss share term may not be realized until after the expiration of the applicable agreement; consequently, those losses may have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. Our current loss estimates only include those projected to occur during the loss share period and for which we expect reimbursement from the FDIC at the applicable reimbursement rate. We are subject to FDIC audits to ensure compliance with the loss share agreements. The loss share agreements are subject to interpretation by the FDIC and us; therefore, disagreements about the coverage of losses, expenses, and contingencies may arise. The realization of benefits to be received from the FDIC ultimately depends on the performance of the underlying covered assets, the passage of time, claims paid by the FDIC, and interpretation; therefore, the amount received could differ materially from the carrying value of expected reimbursements and have a material effect on our financial condition and results of operations. For additional information, see “FDIC Indemnification Asset” in the “Critical Accounting Estimates” section in Part II, Item 7 and Note 1, “Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies,” and Note 7, “FDIC Indemnification Asset,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

We may be required to pay higher FDIC insurance premiums or special assessments.

Our deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the DIF of the FDIC and we are subject to deposit insurance assessments to maintain the DIF. For additional information, see “Deposit Insurance and Assessments” in Item 1 of this report. We are unable to predict future insurance assessment rates; however, deterioration in our risk-based capital ratios or adjustments to base assessment rates may result in higher insurance premiums or special assessments. The deterioration of banking and economic conditions and financial institution failures deplete the FDIC’s DIF and reduce the ratio of reserves to insured deposits. If the DIF is unable to meet funding requirements, increases in deposit insurance premium rates or special assessments may be required. Future assessments, increases, or required prepayments related to FDIC insurance premiums may negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

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The repeal of the federal prohibitions on payment of interest on demand deposits could increase our interest expense.

All federal prohibitions on the ability of financial institutions to pay interest on demand deposit accounts were repealed as part of the Dodd-Frank Act. We do not know what interest rates other institutions may offer as market interest rates begin to increase. Our interest expense will increase and net interest margin will decrease if we offer interest on demand deposits to attract additional customers or maintain current customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may lose members of our management team and have difficulty attracting skilled personnel.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to attract and retain key employees. Competition for the best people can be intense. The unexpected loss of key personnel could have a material adverse impact on our business due to the loss of certain skills, market knowledge, and industry experience and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel. Certain existing and proposed regulatory guidance on compensation may also negatively affect our ability to retain and attract skilled personnel.

Our internal controls and procedures may fail or be circumvented.

We review our internal controls over financial reporting quarterly and enhance controls in response to these assessments, internal and external audit, and regulatory recommendations. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, includes certain assumptions and can only provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. These controls may be circumvented by individual acts, collusion, or management override. Any failure or circumvention related to our controls and procedures or failure to follow regulations related to controls and procedures could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations, and financial condition.

We continue to encounter technological change and are subject to information security risks associated with technology.

The financial services industry continues to experience rapid technological change with the introduction of new, and increasingly complex, technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases operational efficiency that enables financial service institutions to reduce costs. Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to provide products and services that satisfactorily meet the financial needs of our customers, as well as to realize

additional efficiencies in our operations. We may fail to use technology-driven products and services effectively to better serve our customers and increase operational efficiency or sufficiently invest in technology solutions and upgrades to ensure systems are operating properly. Further, many of our competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technology, which may adversely affect our ability to compete.

We rely on electronic communications and information systems, including those provided by third-party vendors, to conduct our business operations. Our security risks increase as our reliance on technology increases; consequently, the expectation to safeguard information by monitoring systems for potential failures, disruptions, and breakdowns has also increased. Risks associated with technology include security breaches, operational failures and service interruptions, and reputational damages. These risks also apply to our third-party service providers. Our third-party vendors include large entities with significant market presence in their respective fields; therefore, their services could be difficult to replace quickly if there are operational failures or service interruptions.

We rely on our technology-driven systems to conduct daily business and accounting operations that include the collection, processing, and retention of confidential financial and client information. We may be vulnerable to security breaches, such as employee error, cyber-attacks, and viruses, beyond our control. In addition to security breaches, programming errors, vandalism, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and third-party vendor disruptions may cause operational failures and service interruptions to our communication and information systems. Further, our systems may be temporarily disrupted during implementation or upgrade. Security breaches and service interruptions related to our information systems could damage our reputation, which may cause us to lose customers, subject us to regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and financial liability.

Our customers and employees have been, and will continue to be, targeted by parties using fraudulent e-mails and other communications in attempts to misappropriate passwords, bank account information or other personal information, or to introduce viruses or other malware through "Trojan horse" programs to our information systems and/or our customers' computers. Though we endeavor to mitigate these threats through product improvements, use of encryption and authentication technology, and customer and employee education, such cyber-attacks against us or our merchants and our third-party service providers remain a serious issue. The pervasiveness of cybersecurity incidents in general and the risks of cyber-crime are complex and continue to evolve. More generally, publicized information about security and cyber-related problems could inhibit the use or growth of electronic or web-based applications or solutions as a means of conducting commercial transactions.

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While we have not experienced a significant compromise, significant data loss, or any material financial losses related to cybersecurity attacks, our systems and those of our customers and third-party service providers are under constant threat and it is possible that we could experience a significant event in the future. Although we make significant efforts to maintain the security and integrity of our information systems and have implemented various measures to manage the risk of a security breach or disruption, there can be no assurance that our security efforts and measures will be effective or that attempted security breaches or disruptions would not be successful or damaging. Even the most well protected information, networks, systems and facilities remain potentially vulnerable because attempted security breaches, particularly cyber-attacks and intrusions, or disruptions will occur in the future, and because the techniques used in such attempts are constantly evolving and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, and in some cases are designed not to be detected and, in fact, may not be detected. Accordingly, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate security barriers or other preventative measures, and thus it is virtually impossible for us to entirely mitigate this risk. A security breach or other significant disruption of our information systems or those related to our customers, merchants and our third-party vendors, including as a result of cyber-attacks, could (1) disrupt the proper functioning of our networks and systems and therefore our operations and/or those of our customers; (2) result in the unauthorized access to, and destruction, loss, theft, misappropriation or release of confidential, sensitive or otherwise valuable information of ours or our customers; (3) result in a violation of applicable privacy, data breach and other laws, subjecting us to additional regulatory scrutiny and expose us to civil litigation, governmental fines and possible financial liability; (4) require significant management attention and resources to remedy the damages that result; or (5) harm our reputation or cause a decrease in the number of customers who choose to do business with us. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to claims and litigation pertaining to intellectual property.

Banking and other financial services companies, such as the Company, rely on technology companies to provide information technology products and services necessary to support the Company's day-to-day operations. Technology companies often enter into litigation based on allegations of patent infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. In addition, patent holding companies seek to monetize patents they have purchased or otherwise obtained. Competitors of the Company's vendors, or other individuals or companies, have from time to time claimed to hold intellectual property sold to the Company by its vendors. Such claims may increase in the future as the financial services sector becomes more reliant on information technology vendors. The plaintiffs in these actions often seek injunctions and substantial damages.

Regardless of the scope or validity of such patents or other intellectual property rights, or the merits of any claims by potential or actual litigants, the Company may have to engage in protracted litigation. Such litigation is often expensive, time consuming, disruptive to the Company's operations, and distracting to management. If the Company is found to have infringed on one or more patents or other intellectual property rights, it may be required to pay substantial damages or royalties to a third party. In certain cases, the Company may consider entering into licensing agreements for disputed intellectual property, although no assurance can be given that such licenses can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur. These licenses may also significantly increase the Company's operating expenses. If legal matters related to intellectual property claims were resolved against the Company or settled, the Company could be required to make payments in amounts that could have a material adverse effect on its

business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock may be volatile.

Stock price volatility may make it more difficult for our stockholders to resell their common stock when desired. Our common stock price may fluctuate significantly due to a variety of factors that include the following:

- actual or expected variations in quarterly results of operations;
- recommendations by securities analysts;
- operating and stock price performance of comparable companies, as deemed by investors;
- news reports relating to trends, concerns, and other issues in the financial services industry;
- perceptions in the marketplace about our Company or competitors;
- new technology used, or services offered, by competitors;

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significant acquisitions or business combinations, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, or capital commitments by, or involving, our Company or competitors;
failure to integrate acquisitions or realize expected benefits from acquisitions;
changes in government regulations; and
geopolitical conditions, such as acts or threats of terrorism or military action.

General market fluctuations; industry factors; political conditions; and general economic conditions and events, such as economic slowdowns, recessions, interest rate changes, or credit loss trends, could also cause our common stock price to decrease regardless of operating results.

The trading volume in our common stock is less than that of other larger financial services companies.

Although our common stock is listed for trading on the NASDAQ, the trading volume in our common stock is less than that of other, larger financial services companies. A public trading market having the desired characteristics of depth, liquidity, and orderliness depends on the presence in the marketplace of willing buyers and sellers of our common stock at any given time. This presence depends on the individual decisions of investors and general economic and market conditions over which we have no control. Given the lower trading volume of our common stock, significant sales of our common stock or the expectation of these sales could cause our stock price to fall.

We may not continue to pay dividends on our common stock in the future.

Our common stockholders are only entitled to receive dividends when declared by our Board of Directors from funds legally available for such payments. Although we have historically declared cash dividends on our common stock, we are not required to do so, and may reduce or eliminate our common stock dividend in the future. This could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. As a financial holding company, the Company's ability to declare and pay dividends is dependent on certain federal regulatory considerations, including the guidelines of the Federal Reserve about capital adequacy and dividends. For additional information, see "Payment of Dividends" in Item 1 of this report.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

We own our corporate headquarters located at One Community Place, Bluefield, Virginia. As of December 31, 2017, the Bank provided financial services through a network of 44 branch locations in West Virginia (18 branches), Virginia (19 branches), North Carolina (5 branches), and Tennessee (2 branches). We own 42 of these branches and lease the remaining 2 branches. We also lease a loan production office and own a wealth management office and a call center location. As of December 31, 2017, there were no mortgages or liens against any properties. We believe that our properties are suitable and adequate to serve as financial services facilities. A list of all branch and ATM locations is available on our website at www.firstcommunitybank.com. Information contained on our website is not part of this report. For additional information, see Note 8, "Premises, Equipment, and Leases," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

We are currently a defendant in various legal actions and asserted claims in the normal course of business. Although we are unable to assess the ultimate outcome of each of these matters with certainty, we are of the belief that the resolution of these actions should not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.****Market Information, Holders, and Dividends**

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol FCBC. As of February 28, 2018, there were 2,337 record holders and 16,945,756 outstanding shares of our common stock. The following table presents the high and low stock prices and cash dividends paid per share of our common stock for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31, 2017			2016		
	Sale Price		Cash Dividends per Common Share	Sale Price		Cash Dividends per Common Share
	High	Low		High	Low	
First quarter	\$30.86	\$23.23	\$ 0.16	\$19.93	\$16.67	\$ 0.14
Second quarter	28.80	24.06	0.16	22.74	19.03	0.14
Third quarter	29.80	24.02	0.18	25.24	21.53	0.16
Fourth quarter	32.24	26.97	0.18	31.94	20.47	0.16

Common stock cash dividends totaled \$11.56 million in 2017, \$10.40 million in 2016, and \$9.99 million in 2015. Cash dividends paid per common share totaled \$0.68 in 2017, \$0.60 in 2016, and \$0.54 in 2015. The Company's ability to pay dividends on its common stock is dependent on the Bank's ability to pay dividends to the Company, which is subject to various regulatory restrictions and limitations. For additional information, see "Payment of Dividends" in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

During the first quarter of 2015, the Company notified holders of its 6% Series A Noncumulative Convertible Preferred Stock ("Series A Preferred Stock") of its intent to redeem all of the outstanding shares. Prior to redemption, holders converted 12,784 shares of Series A Preferred Stock with each share convertible into 69 shares of the

Company's common stock. The Company redeemed the remaining 2,367 shares for \$2.37 million along with accrued and unpaid dividends of \$9 thousand. As a result of the redemption, there were no shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding as of December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016, or December 31, 2015. Series A Preferred Stock cash dividends totaled \$105 thousand in 2015.

Purchases of Equity Securities

We repurchased 50,118 shares of our common stock in 2017, 1,182,294 shares in 2016, and 1,238,299 shares in 2015. The following table provides information about purchases of our common stock made by us or on our behalf by any affiliated purchaser, as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act, during the periods indicated:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Plan	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plan⁽¹⁾
October 1-31, 2017	-	\$ -	-	613,071
November 1-30, 2017	-	-	-	613,071
December 1-31, 2017	-	-	-	616,447
Total	-	\$ -	-	

Our stock repurchase plan, as amended, authorizes the purchase and retention of up to 5,000,000 shares. The plan (1) has no expiration date and is currently in effect. No determination has been made to terminate the plan or to cease making purchases. We held 4,383,553 shares in treasury as of December 31, 2017.

Table of Contents**Stock Performance Graph**

The following graph, compiled by SNL Financial LC (“SNL”), compares the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock for the five years ended December 31, 2017, with the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Index, the NASDAQ Composite Index, and SNL’s Asset Size & Regional Peer Group. The Asset Size & Regional Peer Group consists of 48 bank holding companies with total assets between \$1 billion and \$5 billion that are located in the Southeast Region of the United States and traded on NASDAQ, the OTC Bulletin Board, and pink sheets. The cumulative returns assume that \$100 was originally invested on December 31, 2012, and that all dividends are reinvested.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
First Community Bancshares, Inc.	100.00	107.80	109.87	128.17	213.40	208.43
S&P 500 Index	100.00	132.39	150.51	152.59	170.84	208.14
NASDAQ Composite Index	100.00	140.12	160.78	171.97	187.22	242.71
SNL Asset & Regional Peer Group ⁽¹⁾	100.00	119.35	130.28	146.71	196.01	220.52

(1) Includes the following institutions: Access National Corporation; American National Bankshares Inc.; Atlantic Capital Bancshares, Inc.; Bear State Financial, Inc.; Burke & Herbert Bank & Trust Company; C&F Financial Corporation; Capital City Bank Group, Inc.; CapStar Financial; Holdings, Inc.; Carolina Financial Corporation; Carter Bank & Trust; Charter Financial Corporation; Citizens Holding Company; City Holding Company; CNB Corporation; Colony Bankcorp, Inc.; Community Bankers Trust Corporation; Entegra Financial Corp.; Fidelity Southern Corporation; First Bancorp; First Bancorp, Inc.; First Bancshares, Inc.; First Citizens Bancshares, Inc.; First Community Bancshares, Inc.; First Farmers and Merchants Corporation; Hamilton State Bancshares, Inc.; HomeTrust Bancshares, Inc.; Live Oak Bancshares, Inc.; MetroCity Bankshares, Inc.; MVB Financial Corp.; National Bankshares, Inc.; National Commerce Corporation; Paragon Commercial Corporation; Peoples Bancorp of North Carolina, Inc.; Premier Financial Bancorp, Inc.; Reliant Bancorp, Inc.; SmartFinancial, Inc.; Southern BancShares (N.C.), Inc.; Southern First Bancshares, Inc.; Southern National Bancorp of Virginia, Inc.; Summit Financial Group, Inc.; TGR Financial, Inc.; and Wilson Bank Holding Co.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data, derived from the audited financial statements, as of and for the five years ended December 31, 2017. This information should be read in conjunction with Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data,” of this report.

<i>(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Selected Balance Sheet Data					
Investment securities	\$190,729	\$212,712	\$438,714	\$384,065	\$520,388
Loans	1,817,184	1,852,948	1,706,541	1,691,208	1,711,604
Allowance for loan losses	19,276	17,948	20,233	20,227	24,077
Total assets	2,388,460	2,386,398	2,462,276	2,607,936	2,602,514
Average assets	2,370,321	2,455,458	2,520,934	2,608,570	2,661,602
Deposits	1,929,891	1,841,338	1,873,259	2,000,759	1,950,742
Borrowings	80,086	178,713	219,370	229,741	300,396
Total liabilities	2,037,746	2,047,341	2,119,259	2,256,562	2,273,908
Preferred stock	-	-	-	15,151	15,251
Total stockholders' equity	350,714	339,057	343,017	351,374	328,606
Average stockholders' equity	349,701	338,475	348,199	342,619	355,611
Summary of Operations					
Interest income	\$95,308	\$94,724	\$96,102	\$106,108	\$109,476
Interest expense	8,090	9,844	11,349	15,290	17,834
Net interest income	87,218	84,880	84,753	90,818	91,642
Provision for loan losses	2,771	1,255	2,191	145	8,208
Noninterest income	26,248	27,066	29,530	30,003	29,771
Noninterest expense	68,582	72,746	76,171	82,862	78,985
Income tax expense	20,628	12,819	11,381	12,324	10,908
Net income	21,485	25,126	24,540	25,490	23,312
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	105	910	1,024
Net income available to common shareholders	21,485	25,126	24,435	24,580	22,288
Selected Share and Per Share Data					
Basic earnings per common share	\$1.26	\$1.45	\$1.32	\$1.34	\$1.13
Diluted earnings per common share	1.26	1.45	1.31	1.31	1.11
Cash dividends per common share	0.68	0.60	0.54	0.50	0.48
Book value per common share at year-end ⁽¹⁾	20.63	19.95	18.95	18.06	16.79
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	17,002,116	17,319,689	18,531,039	18,406,363	19,792,099

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Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	17,077,842	17,365,524	18,727,464	19,483,054	20,961,800
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Selected Ratios

Return on average assets	0.91	%	1.02	%	0.97	%	0.94	%	0.84	%
Return on average common equity	6.14	%	7.42	%	7.08	%	7.51	%	6.57	%
Average equity to average assets	14.75	%	13.78	%	13.81	%	13.13	%	13.36	%
Dividend payout	53.81	%	41.36	%	40.95	%	37.44	%	42.62	%
Common equity Tier 1 ratio ⁽²⁾	13.98	%	13.88	%	14.54	%	NA		NA	
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.06	%	15.79	%	15.95	%	17.68	%	16.44	%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.98	%	14.74	%	14.73	%	16.43	%	15.19	%
Tier 1 leverage ratio	11.06	%	11.07	%	10.62	%	10.12	%	9.95	%

(1) Book value per common share is defined as stockholders' equity divided by as-converted common shares outstanding.

(2) The common equity Tier 1 ratio became effective on January 1, 2015.

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Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”) is intended to help the reader understand our financial condition, changes in financial condition, and results of operations. MD&A contains forward-looking statements and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, accompanying notes, and other financial information included in this report. Unless the context suggests otherwise, the terms “First Community,” “Company,” “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to First Community Bancshares, Inc. and its subsidiaries as a consolidated entity.

Executive Overview

First Community Bancshares, Inc. (the “Company”) is a financial holding company, headquartered in Bluefield, Virginia, that provides banking products and services through its wholly owned subsidiary First Community Bank (the “Bank”), a Virginia chartered bank institution. As of December 31, 2017, the Bank operated 44 branches as First Community Bank in Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina and as People’s Community Bank, a Division of First Community Bank, in Tennessee. Our primary source of earnings is net interest income, the difference between interest earned on assets and interest paid on liabilities, which is supplemented by fees for services, commissions on sales, and various deposit service charges. We fund our lending and investing activities primarily through the retail deposit operations of our branch banking network and, to a lesser extent, retail and wholesale repurchase agreements and Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) borrowings. We invest our funds primarily in loans to retail and commercial customers and various investment securities.

The Bank offers trust management, estate administration, and investment advisory services through its Trust Division and wholly owned subsidiary First Community Wealth Management (“FCWM”). The Trust Division manages inter vivos trusts and trusts under will, develops and administers employee benefit and individual retirement plans, and manages and settles estates. Fiduciary fees for these services are charged on a schedule related to the size, nature, and complexity of the account. Revenues consist primarily of commissions on assets under management and investment advisory fees. As of December 31, 2017, the Trust Division and FCWM managed \$957 million in combined assets under various fee-based arrangements as fiduciary or agent.

The Bank offers insurance products and services through its wholly owned subsidiary First Community Insurance Services (“FCIS”). FCIS provides in-branch commercial and insurance services in Virginia and West Virginia. Revenues are primarily derived from commissions paid by issuing companies on the sale of policies.

Our acquisition and divestiture activity during the three years ended December 31, 2017, includes the sale of Greenpoint Insurance Group, Inc. (“Greenpoint”) to Ascension Insurance Agency, Inc. on October 31, 2016, and the

simultaneous sale of six branches to and purchase of seven branches from First Bank on July 15, 2016. For additional information, see Note 2, "Acquisitions and Divestitures," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the U.S. and prevailing practices in the banking industry. Our accounting policies, as presented in Note 1, "Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report are fundamental in understanding MD&A and the disclosures presented in Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," of this report. Management may be required to make significant estimates and assumptions that have a material impact on our financial condition or operating performance. Due to the level of subjectivity and the susceptibility of such matters to change, actual results could differ significantly from management's assumptions and estimates. Based on the valuation techniques used and the sensitivity of financial statement amounts to the methods, assumptions, and estimates used, we have identified fair value measurements, investment securities, the allowance for loan losses, goodwill and other intangible assets, and income taxes as the accounting areas that require the most subjective or complex judgments or are the most susceptible to change.

Fair Value Measurements

We use the fair value hierarchy to determine the fair value of certain assets and liabilities. The hierarchy consists of three levels that include valuations based on observable quoted prices in active markets; quoted prices in inactive markets or other observable inputs, such as third-party sources; and unobservable inputs. When quoted prices or third-party information is not available, management estimates valuation adjustments primarily through the use of financial modeling techniques and appraisal estimates. The assumptions and estimates used to determine fair value may be highly subjective in nature, such as cash flow estimates, risk characteristics, credit quality measurements, and interest rates; therefore, valuations may not be precise. The amounts realized or paid on the settlement or maturity of fair value instruments may be significantly different from estimates. While management believes our valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, different methodologies or assumptions used to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. For additional information, see Note 17, "Fair Value," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

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Investment Securities

We review our investment portfolio quarterly for indications of other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”). We use inputs from independent third parties to determine the fair value of investment securities, which are reviewed and corroborated by management. Unrealized losses are evaluated to determine whether the impairment is temporary or other-than-temporary in nature. For debt securities, we consider our intent to sell the securities, the evidence available to determine if it is more likely than not that we will have to sell the securities before recovery of amortized cost, and the probable credit losses. Probable credit losses are evaluated using the present value of expected future cash flows; the severity and duration of the impairment; the issuer’s financial condition and near-term prospects to service the debt; the cause of the decline, such as adverse conditions related to the issuer, the industry, or economic environment; the payment structure of the debt; the issuer’s failure to make scheduled interest or principal payments; and any change in the issuer’s credit rating by rating agencies. If the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the security’s effective yield is less than the net book value, the difference is recognized as a credit-related OTTI in noninterest income. If we do not intend to sell and if we are not likely to be required to sell the security, the OTTI is separated into an amount representing the credit loss, which is recognized as a charge to noninterest income, and the amount representing all other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). For equity securities, we consider our intent and ability to hold the security to recovery; the severity and duration of the impairment; the issuer’s financial condition, capital strength, and near-term prospects; and any change in the issuer’s credit rating by rating agencies. If the fair value of the security is less than the net book value, the OTTI is recognized as a charge to noninterest income. For additional information, see Note 3, “Investment Securities,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Allowance for Loan Losses

We review our allowance for loan losses quarterly to determine if it is sufficient to absorb probable loan losses in the portfolio. This determination requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions. While management uses its best judgment and available information, the ultimate adequacy of the allowance is dependent upon a variety of factors beyond our control, including the performance of our loan portfolio, the economy, changes in interest rates, and the view of regulatory authorities towards loan classifications. These uncertainties may result in material changes to the allowance for loan losses in the near term; however, the amount of the change cannot reasonably be estimated.

Our allowance for loan losses consists of reserves assigned to specific loans and credit relationships and general reserves assigned to loans not separately identified that have been segmented into groups with similar risk characteristics using our internal risk grades. General reserve allocations are based on management’s judgments of qualitative and quantitative factors about macro and micro economic conditions reflected within the loan portfolio and the economy. Factors considered in this evaluation include, but are not limited to, probable losses from loan and other credit arrangements, general economic conditions, changes in credit concentrations or pledged collateral, historical loan loss experience, and trends in portfolio volume, maturities, composition, delinquencies, and nonaccruals. Historical loss rates for each risk grade of commercial loans are adjusted by environmental factors to estimate the amount of reserve needed by segment. Individually significant loans require additional analysis that may include the

borrower's underlying cash flow and capacity for debt repayment, specific business conditions, and value of secondary sources of repayment; consequently, this analysis may result in the identification of weakness and a corresponding need for a specific reserve. No allowance for loan losses is carried over or established at acquisition for purchased loans acquired in business combinations. A provision for loan losses is recorded for any credit deterioration in purchased performing loans after the acquisition date. Loans acquired in business combinations that are deemed impaired at acquisition, purchased credit impaired ("PCI") loans, are grouped into pools and evaluated separately from the non-PCI portfolio. The estimated cash flows to be collected on PCI loans are discounted at a market rate of interest. Management believed the allowance was adequate to absorb probable loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2017. For additional information, see Note 6, "Allowance for Loan Losses," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Third-party collateral valuations are regularly obtained and evaluated to help management determine changes in cash flows on purchased loans acquired in business combinations, potential credit impairment, and the amount of impairment to record. Internal collateral valuations are generally performed within two to four weeks of identifying the initial potential impairment. The internal evaluation compares the original appraisal to current local real estate market conditions and considers experience and expected liquidation costs. When a third-party evaluation is received, it is reviewed for reasonableness. Once the evaluation is reviewed and accepted, discounts are applied to fair market value, based on, but not limited to, our historical liquidation experience for like collateral, resulting in an estimated net realizable value. The estimated net realizable value is compared to the outstanding loan balance to determine the appropriate amount of specific impairment reserve. Specific reserves are generally recorded for impaired loans while third-party evaluations are in process and for impaired loans that continue to make some form of payment. While waiting for receipt of the third-party appraisal, we regularly review the relationship to identify any potential adverse developments and begin the tasks necessary to gain control of the collateral and prepare it for liquidation, including, but not limited to, engagement of counsel, inspection of collateral, and continued communication with the borrower. Generally, the only difference between current appraised value, adjusted for liquidation costs, and the carrying amount of the loan, less the specific reserve, is any downward adjustment to appraised value that we determine appropriate, such as the costs to sell the property. Impaired loans that do not meet certain criteria and do not have a specific reserve have typically been written down through partial charge-offs to net realizable value. Based on prior experience, the Company rarely returns loans to performing status after they have been partially charged off. Impaired credits move quickly through the process towards ultimate resolution except in cases involving bankruptcy and various state judicial processes, which may extend the time for ultimate resolution.

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Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We test goodwill annually, or more frequently if necessary, using a qualitative assessment to determine if it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. We have one reporting unit for goodwill impairment testing purposes -- Community Banking. Prior to October 2016, we maintained two reporting units -- Community Banking and Insurance Services. The Insurance Services reporting unit consisted of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Greenpoint, which was sold in October 2016. We performed our annual assessment of goodwill as of October 31, 2017, and concluded that our carrying value of goodwill was not impaired. Qualitative factors considered in the analysis included macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, overall financial performance, changes in stock price, and our progress towards stated objectives as compared to prior years. An impairment charge to goodwill and other intangible assets may be required in the future if the Company's future earnings and cash flows decline or discount rates used in determining fair value increase. For additional information, see Note 9, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Income Taxes

The establishment of provisions for federal and state income taxes is a complex area of accounting that involves judgments and estimates in applying relevant tax statutes. We operate in many state tax jurisdictions, which requires the appropriate allocation of income and expense to each state based on a variety of apportionment or allocation bases. Audits by federal and state tax authorities may reveal liabilities that differ from our estimates and provisions. We continually evaluate our exposure to possible tax assessments arising from audits and record an estimate of possible exposure based on current facts and circumstances.

We measure deferred tax assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates applicable in the periods we expect temporary differences to be realized or settled. As changes in tax laws and rates are enacted, we adjust deferred tax assets and liabilities through the provision for income taxes. When evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that some, or all, of the deferred tax asset is not recoverable, we may record a valuation allowance to reduce the carrying value of the asset. Increases or decreases in the valuation allowance result in increases or decreases to the provision for income taxes.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("Tax Reform Act") was enacted on December 22, 2017. Among other things, the new law establishes a new, flat corporate federal statutory income tax rate of 21%; eliminates the corporate alternative minimum tax and allows the use of any such carryforwards to offset regular tax liability for any taxable year; limits the deduction for net interest expense incurred by U.S. corporations; allows businesses to immediately expense the cost of new investments in certain qualified depreciable assets for tax purposes; eliminates or reduces certain deductions related to meals and entertainment expenses; modifies the limitation on excessive employee remuneration to eliminate the exception for performance-based compensation and clarifies the definition of a covered employee;

and limits the deductibility of deposit insurance premiums. The Tax Reform Act also significantly changes U.S. tax law related to foreign operations, however, such changes do not currently impact us. As a result of the Tax Reform Act, we recognized income tax expense totaling \$6.55 million related to the revaluation of our deferred tax balances, which includes provisional estimates primarily related to certain purchase accounting, indemnification asset, intangible, and depreciation items. We are still analyzing certain aspects of the Tax Reform Act and refining calculations, which could potentially affect the measurement of these balances. Based on current projections, we expect that our effective tax rate for 2018 will be approximately 22% to 23% under the new tax law; however, there can be no assurance to the actual amount as it is dependent upon the nature and amount of future income and expenses and transactions with discrete tax effects. For additional information, see Note 15, "Income Taxes," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Performance Overview

Highlights of our results of operations in 2017, and financial condition as of December 31, 2017, include the following:

Pre-tax income increased \$4.17 million, or 10.98%, to \$42.11 million compared to the prior year.

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Net income decreased \$3.64 million, or 14.49%, and diluted earnings per share decreased \$0.19 to \$1.26 compared to the prior year. Excluding the impact of the \$6.55 million tax expense related to the Tax Reform Act, net income increased \$2.91 million, or 11.59% to \$28.04 million compared to the prior year.

The GAAP efficiency ratio improved to 60.44%, from 64.98%, and the non-GAAP efficiency ratio improved to 58.07%, from 61.75%, compared to the prior year.

Net interest margin increased 22 basis points to 4.23% and normalized net interest margin increased 18 basis points to 3.97% compared to the prior year.

Net charge-offs decreased \$2.10 million, or 59.23%, to \$1.44 million compared to the prior year.

Tangible book value per common share increased \$0.75 to \$14.64 compared to the prior year. The Company and the Bank both significantly exceed regulatory “well capitalized” targets as of December 31, 2017.

Results of Operations*Net Income*

The following table presents the changes in net income and related information for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			2017 Compared to 2016		2016 Compared to 2015		
	2017	2016	2015	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	
<i>(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)</i>								
Net income	\$21,485	\$25,126	\$24,540	\$(3,641)	-14.49 %	\$586	2.39 %	
Net income available to common shareholders	21,485	25,126	24,435	(3,641)	-14.49 %	691	2.83 %	
Basic earnings per common share	1.26	1.45	1.32	(0.19)	-13.10 %	0.13	9.85 %	
Diluted earnings per common share	1.26	1.45	1.31	(0.19)	-13.10 %	0.14	10.69 %	
Return on average assets	0.91 %	1.02 %	0.97 %	-0.11 %	-10.93 %	0.05 %	5.57 %	
Return on average common equity	6.14 %	7.42 %	7.08 %	-1.28 %	-17.24 %	0.34 %	4.80 %	

2017 Compared to 2016. Net income decreased in 2017 due to increases in income tax expense, driven by tax expense related to the Tax Reform Act, and the provision for loan losses and decrease in noninterest income. These changes were offset by an increase in net interest income and a decrease in noninterest expense.

2016 Compared to 2015. Net income increased in 2016 due to decreases in noninterest expense and in the provision for loan losses and an increase in net interest income. These changes were offset by a decrease in noninterest income and increase in income tax expense.

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Net interest income, our largest contributor to earnings, is analyzed on a fully taxable equivalent (“FTE”) basis, a non-GAAP financial measure. For additional information, see “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below. The following table presents the consolidated average balance sheets and net interest analysis on a FTE basis for the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31, 2017			2016			2015		
	Average Balance	Interest⁽¹⁾	Average Yield/Rate⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest⁽¹⁾	Average Yield/Rate⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest⁽¹⁾	Average Yield/Rate⁽¹⁾
Assets									
Earning assets									
Loans ⁽²⁾	\$1,837,092	\$90,032	4.90 %	\$1,793,618	\$87,848	4.90 %	\$1,680,021	\$87,768	5.22 %
Securities available for sale	164,489	5,695	3.46 %	287,332	8,047	2.80 %	363,359	9,575	2.64 %
Securities held to maturity	32,954	487	1.48 %	71,069	757	1.07 %	70,987	770	1.08 %
Interest-bearing deposits	73,405	1,008	1.37 %	18,864	153	0.81 %	98,639	267	0.27 %
Total earning assets	2,107,940	\$97,222	4.61 %	2,170,883	\$96,805	4.46 %	2,213,006	\$98,380	4.44 %
Other assets	262,381			284,575			307,928		
Total assets	\$2,370,321			\$2,455,458			\$2,520,934		
Liabilities									
Interest-bearing deposits									
Demand deposits	\$401,092	\$412	0.10 %	\$342,169	\$250	0.07 %	\$343,036	\$203	0.06 %
Savings deposits	520,430	148	0.03 %	531,050	248	0.05 %	532,221	367	0.07 %
Time deposits	510,411	4,427	0.87 %	525,162	3,981	0.76 %	631,654	5,308	0.84 %
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,431,933	4,987	0.35 %	1,398,381	4,479	0.32 %	1,506,911	5,878	0.39 %
Borrowings									
Federal funds purchased	1	-	0.00 %	4,058	26	0.64 %	535	2	0.37 %
Retail repurchase agreements	47,716	32	0.07 %	68,701	49	0.07 %	71,262	68	0.10 %
Wholesale repurchase agreements	25,000	806	3.22 %	49,727	1,874	3.77 %	50,000	1,878	3.76 %
	55,502	2,265	4.08 %	116,602	3,416	2.93 %	89,400	3,523	3.94 %

FHLB advances and other borrowings									
Total borrowings	128,219	3,103	2.42 %	239,088	5,365	2.24 %	211,197	5,471	2.59 %
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,560,152	8,090	0.52 %	1,637,469	9,844	0.60 %	1,718,108	11,349	0.66 %
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	438,513			456,474			433,936		
Other liabilities	21,955			23,040			20,691		
Total liabilities	2,020,620			2,116,983			2,172,735		
Stockholders' equity	349,701			338,475			348,199		
Total liabilities and equity	\$2,370,321			\$2,455,458			\$2,520,934		
Net interest income, FTE		\$89,132			\$86,961			\$87,031	
Net interest rate spread, FTE			4.09 %			3.86 %			3.78 %
Net interest margin, FTE			4.23 %			4.01 %			3.93 %

(1) Fully taxable equivalent ("FTE") basis based on the federal statutory rate of 35%

(2) Nonaccrual loans are included in average balances; however, no related interest income is recognized during the period of nonaccrual.

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The following table presents the impact to net interest income on a FTE basis due to changes in volume (average volume times the prior year's average rate), rate (average rate times the prior year's average volume), and rate/volume (average volume times the change in average rate), for the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31, 2017 Compared to 2016				Year Ended December 31, 2016 Compared to 2015			
	Dollar Increase (Decrease) due to				Dollar Increase (Decrease) due to			
	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total
Interest earned on ⁽¹⁾ :								
Loans ⁽²⁾	\$2,130	\$-	\$ 54	\$2,184	\$5,930	\$(5,376)	\$(474)	\$80
Securities available for sale	(3,440)	1,896	(808)	(2,352)	(2,007)	581	(102)	(1,528)
Securities held to maturity	(408)	291	(153)	(270)	1	(7)	(7)	(13)
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	442	106	307	855	(215)	533	(432)	(114)
Total interest-earning assets	(1,276)	2,293	(600)	417	3,709	(4,269)	(1,015)	(1,575)
Interest paid on ⁽¹⁾ :								
Demand deposits	41	103	18	162	(1)	34	14	47
Savings deposits	(5)	(106)	11	(100)	(1)	(106)	(12)	(119)
Time deposits	(112)	578	(20)	446	(895)	(505)	73	(1,327)
Federal funds purchased	(26)	(26)	26	(26)	13	1	10	24
Retail repurchase agreements	(15)	-	(2)	(17)	(3)	(21)	5	(19)
Wholesale repurchase agreements	(932)	(273)	137	(1,068)	(10)	5	1	(4)
FHLB advances and other Borrowings	(1,790)	1,341	(702)	(1,151)	1,072	(903)	(276)	(107)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	(2,839)	1,617	(532)	(1,754)	175	(1,495)	(185)	(1,505)
Change in net interest income, FTE	\$1,563	\$676	\$ (68)	\$2,171	\$3,534	\$(2,774)	\$(830)	\$(70)

(1) FTE basis based on the federal statutory rate of 35%

(2) Nonaccrual loans are included in average balances; however, no related interest income is recognized during the period of nonaccrual.

The following table presents the net interest analysis on a FTE basis excluding the impact of non-cash purchase accounting accretion from acquired loan portfolios for the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	Interest⁽¹⁾Average	Interest⁽¹⁾Average	Interest⁽¹⁾Average

	Yield/ Rate ⁽¹⁾			Yield/ Rate ⁽¹⁾			Yield/ Rate ⁽¹⁾		
Earning assets									
Loans ⁽²⁾	\$90,032	4.90	%	\$87,848	4.90	%	\$87,768	5.22	%
Accretion income	7,863			7,690			11,258		
Less: cash accretion income	2,446			2,924			4,149		
Non-cash accretion income	5,417			4,766			7,109		
Loans, normalized ⁽³⁾	84,615	4.61	%	83,082	4.63	%	80,659	4.80	%
Other earning assets	7,190	2.65	%	8,957	2.37	%	10,612	1.99	%
Total earning assets	91,805	4.36	%	92,039	4.24	%	91,271	4.12	%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	8,090	0.52	%	9,844	0.60	%	11,349	0.66	%
Net interest income, normalized ⁽³⁾	\$83,715			\$82,195			\$79,922		
Net interest rate spread, normalized ⁽³⁾		3.84	%		3.64	%		3.46	%
Net interest margin, normalized ⁽³⁾		3.97	%		3.79	%		3.61	%

(1) FTE basis based on the federal statutory rate of 35%

(2) Nonaccrual loans are included in average balances; however, no related interest income is recorded during the period of nonaccrual.

(3) Normalized totals are non-GAAP financial measures that exclude non-cash loan interest accretion related to PCI loans.

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2017 Compared to 2016. Net interest income comprised 76.87% of total net interest and noninterest income in 2017 compared to 75.82% in 2016. Net interest income on a GAAP basis increased \$2.34 million, or 2.75%, and net interest income on a FTE basis increased \$2.17 million, or 2.50%. Normalized net interest income on a FTE basis is a non-GAAP measure that excludes non-cash loan accretion income related to PCI loans. For additional information, see “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below. Normalized net interest margin increased 18 basis points compared to an increase of 22 basis points on a FTE basis. Normalized net interest spread increased 20 basis points compared to an increase of 23 basis points on a FTE basis.

Average earning assets decreased \$62.94 million, or 2.90%, primarily due to decreases in investment securities offset by an increase in interest-bearing deposits and loan growth. The normalized yield on earning assets increased 12 basis points compared to an increase of 15 basis points on a GAAP basis. Average loans increased \$43.47 million, or 2.42%, and the average loan to deposit ratio increased to 98.22% from 96.70%. The normalized yield on loans decreased 2 basis points while remaining constant on a GAAP basis. Non-cash accretion income increased \$651 thousand, or 13.66%.

Average interest-bearing liabilities, which consist of interest-bearing deposits and borrowings, decreased \$77.32 million, or 4.72%, primarily due to a decline in average borrowings. The yield on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 8 basis points, largely driven by a decrease in the average balance of borrowings. Average borrowings decreased \$110.87 million, or 46.37%, largely due to a \$61.10 million, or 52.40%, decrease in average FHLB advances and other borrowings, a \$24.73 million, or 49.73%, decrease in average wholesale repurchase agreements, a \$20.99 million, or 30.55%, decrease in average retail repurchase agreements, and a \$4.06 million, or 99.98%, decrease in average federal funds purchased. Average interest-bearing deposits increased \$33.55 million, or 2.40%, which was driven by a \$58.92 million, or 17.22%, increase in average interest-bearing demand deposits offset by a \$14.75 million, or 2.81%, decrease in average time deposits, and a \$10.62 million, or 2.00%, decrease in average savings deposits, which include money market and savings accounts.

2016 Compared to 2015. Net interest income comprised 75.82% of total net interest and noninterest income in 2016 compared to 74.16% in 2015. Net interest income on a GAAP basis increased \$127 thousand, or 0.15%, and net interest income on a FTE basis decreased \$70 thousand, or 0.08%. Normalized net interest income on a FTE basis is a non-GAAP measure that excludes non-cash loan accretion income related to PCI loans. For additional information, see “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below. Normalized net interest margin increased 18 basis points compared to an increase of 8 basis points on a FTE basis. The normalized and FTE net interest spread increased 18 basis points.

Average earning assets decreased \$42.12 million, or 1.90%, primarily due to decreases in securities available for sale and interest-bearing deposits offset by loan growth. The normalized yield on earning assets increased 12 basis points compared to an increase of 2 basis points on a GAAP basis. Average loans increased \$113.60 million, or 6.76%, and the average loan to deposit ratio increased to 96.70% from 86.56%. The normalized yield on loans decreased 17 basis points compared to a decrease of 32 basis points on a GAAP basis. Non-cash accretion income decreased \$2.34 million, or 32.96%, as the effect of accretion income continued to decline from acquired portfolio attrition.

Average interest-bearing liabilities, which consist of interest-bearing deposits and borrowings, decreased \$80.64 million, or 4.69%, primarily due to a decline in average interest-bearing time deposit balances. The yield on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 6 basis points, which was comprised of a 7 basis point decrease in the rate on interest-bearing deposits and a 1 basis point increase in the rate on borrowings. Average interest-bearing deposits decreased \$108.53 million, or 7.20%, which was driven by a \$106.49 million, or 16.86%, decrease in average time deposits, a \$1.17 million, or 0.22%, decrease in savings deposits, which include money market and savings accounts, and an \$867 thousand, or 0.25%, decrease in interest-bearing demand deposits. Average borrowings increased \$27.89 million, or 13.21%, largely due to a \$27.20 million, or 30.43%, increase in average FHLB advances and other borrowings.

Provision for Loan Losses

2017 Compared to 2016. The provision charged to operations increased \$1.52 million to \$2.77 million, which included a \$1.49 million increase in the non-PCI provision to \$2.78 million and a \$30 thousand increase in the PCI provision to a recovery of \$12 thousand.

2016 Compared to 2015. The provision charged to operations decreased \$936 thousand to \$1.26 million, which included an \$870 thousand decrease in the non-PCI provision to \$1.30 million and a \$66 thousand decrease in the PCI provision to a recovery of \$41 thousand. The provision charged to operations included a \$1 thousand benefit attributed to the FDIC indemnification asset to reflect the indemnified portion of the post-acquisition exposure. The reduction in the non-PCI provision was partially due to the reversal of loan loss reserves totaling \$1.35 million attributed to loans divested in the First Bank transaction.

Table of Contents*Noninterest Income*

The following table presents the components of, and changes in, noninterest income for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			2017 Compared to 2016		2016 Compared to 2015		
	2017	2016	2015	Increase % (Decrease) Change	%	Increase % (Decrease) Change	%	
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>								
Wealth management	\$3,150	\$2,828	\$2,975	\$322	11.39 %	\$(147)	-4.94 %	
Service charges on deposits	13,803	13,588	13,717	215	1.58 %	(129)	-0.94 %	
Other service charges and fees	8,624	8,102	8,045	522	6.44 %	57	0.71 %	
Insurance commissions	1,347	5,442	6,899	(4,095)	-75.25 %	(1,457)	-21.12 %	
Net impairment loss	-	(4,646)	-	4,646	-100.00 %	(4,646)	-	
Net (loss) gain on sale of securities	(661)	335	144	(996)	-297.31 %	191	132.64 %	
Net FDIC indemnification asset amortization	(3,517)	(5,474)	(6,379)	1,957	-35.75 %	905	-14.19 %	
Net gain on divestitures	-	3,682	-	(3,682)	-100.00 %	3,682	-	
Other operating income	3,502	3,209	4,129	293	9.13 %	(920)	-22.28 %	
Total noninterest income	\$26,248	\$27,066	\$29,530	\$(818)	-3.02 %	\$(2,464)	-8.34 %	

2017 Compared to 2016. Noninterest income comprised 23.13% of total net interest and noninterest income in 2017 compared to 24.18% in 2016. Noninterest income decreased \$818 thousand, or 3.02%, primarily due to a decrease in insurance commissions and the associated net gain related to the Greenpoint divestiture in the fourth quarter of 2016 and divestiture of six bank branches to First Bank in the third quarter of 2016. The decrease was largely offset by the absence of net impairment losses and the decrease in net negative amortization related to the FDIC indemnification asset as loss share coverage on commercial loans expired on June 30, 2017. We recognized a net loss of \$661 thousand on the sale of securities related primarily to certain single issue trust preferred securities. See Note 3, "Investment Securities," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this report. Excluding the impact from impairment losses, sales of securities and branches, net FDIC indemnification asset amortization, the net gain on divestitures, and bank owned life insurance proceeds, noninterest income decreased \$2.76 million, or 8.44%, to \$29.97 million in 2017, from \$32.73 million in 2016. The decrease was primarily due to the \$4.10 million decrease in insurance commissions resulting from the Greenpoint divestiture offset by increases in wealth management income, service charges and fees, and other operating income.

2016 Compared to 2015. Noninterest income comprised 24.18% of total net interest and noninterest income in 2016 compared to 25.84% in 2015. Noninterest income decreased \$2.46 million, or 8.34%, in 2016 primarily due to net impairment losses offset by a net gain on divestitures and a decrease in insurance commissions. We realized net impairment losses of \$4.64 million on certain debt securities and \$11 thousand on certain equity securities. We realized a net gain of \$3.68 million on the divestiture of Greenpoint and six bank branches. Insurance commissions decreased largely due to the Greenpoint divestiture. Other operating income decreased primarily due to the absence of

a \$1.14 million net death benefit from the maturity of a life insurance policy recognized in 2015 offset by a \$381 thousand gain on the sale of closed branches and \$474 thousand in legal settlements. Net negative amortization related to the FDIC indemnification asset decreased as the expiration of the loss share agreement for commercial loans approaches. We recognized a net gain of \$335 thousand on the sale of securities related primarily to certain Agency mortgage-backed securities. Excluding the impact from impairment losses, sales of securities and branches, net FDIC indemnification asset amortization, the net gain on divestitures, and net death benefits, noninterest income decreased \$1.89 million, or 5.47%, to \$32.73 million in 2016 from \$34.62 million in 2015.

Table of Contents*Noninterest Expense*

The following table presents the components of, and changes in, noninterest expense for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			2017 Compared to 2016		2016 Compared to 2015		
	2017	2016	2015	Increase % (Decrease)Change	Increase % (Decrease)Change	Increase % (Decrease)Change	Increase % (Decrease)Change	
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>								
Salaries and employee benefits	\$36,317	\$39,912	\$39,625	\$(3,595)	-9.01 %	\$287	0.72 %	
Occupancy expense	4,775	5,297	5,817	(522)	-9.85 %	(520)	-8.94 %	
Furniture and equipment expense	4,425	4,341	5,199	84	1.94 %	(858)	-16.50 %	
Amortization of intangibles	1,056	1,136	1,118	(80)	-7.04 %	18	1.61 %	
FDIC premiums and assessments	910	1,383	1,513	(473)	-34.20 %	(130)	-8.59 %	
FHLB debt prepayment fees	-	-	1,702	-	-	(1,702)	-100.00 %	
Merger, acquisition, and divestiture expense	-	730	86	(730)	-100.00 %	644	748.84 %	
Other operating expense	21,099	19,947	21,111	1,152	5.78 %	(1,164)	-5.51 %	
Total noninterest expense	\$68,582	\$72,746	\$76,171	\$(4,164)	-5.72 %	\$(3,425)	-4.50 %	

2017 Compared to 2016. Noninterest expense decreased \$4.16 million, or 5.72%, in 2017 compared to 2016, which was largely due to a decrease in salaries and employee benefits coupled with the absence of merger, acquisition, and divestiture expense and decreases in occupancy, furniture, and equipment expense, FDIC premiums and assessments, and intangible amortization. Salaries and employee benefits decreased as full-time equivalent employees, calculated using the number of hours worked, decreased to 562 as of December 31, 2017, from 580 as of December 31, 2016. The increase in other operating expense included a \$759 thousand increase in legal fees and write-downs on certain long-term investments in land and buildings totaling \$552 thousand, which were offset by a \$218 thousand decrease in the net loss on sales and expenses related to other real estate owned (“OREO”) to \$1.20 million from \$1.42 million in 2016.

2016 Compared to 2015. Noninterest expense decreased \$3.43 million, or 4.50%, in 2016 compared to 2015, which was largely due to the absence of FHLB prepayment penalties and a decrease in operating expenses. The decrease in other operating expense was primarily due to a \$1.02 million decrease in the net loss on sales and expenses related to OREO to \$1.42 million from \$2.44 million in 2015. The decrease was offset by a \$535 thousand increase in consulting fees and a \$425 thousand increase in legal fees. We incurred expenses totaling \$730 thousand related to the First Bank branch exchange and divestiture of Greenpoint. Occupancy, furniture, and equipment expense decreased \$1.38 million, or 12.51%, due to branch closures and divestitures. Full-time equivalent employees decreased to 580 as of December 31, 2016, from 673 as of December 31, 2015, primarily due to personnel restructuring as a result of the First Bank and Greenpoint transactions.

Income Tax Expense

2017 Compared to 2016. Income tax expense increased \$7.81 million, or 60.92%, and the effective tax rate increased to 48.98% compared to 33.78% in the prior year. The increase was largely attributed to tax expense of \$6.55 million related to the revaluation of our net deferred tax asset in accordance with the Tax Reform Act. Excluding the impact of the revaluation, income tax expense increased \$1.26 million, or 9.81%, and the effective rate decreased 36 basis points to 33.42% largely from a decrease in taxable revenues as a percent of operating earnings. For additional information, see Note 15, "Income Taxes," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

2016 Compared to 2015. Income tax expense increased \$1.44 million, or 12.64%, and the effective tax rate increased 210 basis points to 33.78%. The increase in the effective tax rate was largely due to an increase in taxable revenues as a percent of operating earnings and non-deductible goodwill related to the Greenpoint divestiture.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP, we use certain non-GAAP financial measures that management believes provide investors with important information useful in understanding our operational performance and comparing our financial measures with other financial institutions. The non-GAAP financial measures presented in this report include net interest income on a FTE basis and normalized net interest income on a FTE basis. While we believe these non-GAAP financial measures enhance understanding of our business and performance, they are supplemental and not a substitute for, or more important than, financial measures prepared on a GAAP basis. Our non-GAAP financial measures may not be comparable to those reported by other financial institutions. The reconciliations of these measures to GAAP measures are presented below.

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We believe FTE basis is the preferred industry measurement of net interest income and provides better comparability between taxable and tax exempt amounts. We use this non-GAAP financial measure to monitor net interest income performance and to manage the composition of our balance sheet. The FTE basis adjusts for the tax benefits of income from certain tax exempt loans and investments using the federal statutory rate of 35%. Normalized net interest income on a FTE basis is a non-GAAP measure that excludes non-cash loan accretion income related to PCI loans.

The following table reconciles net interest income and margin, as presented in our consolidated statements of income, to net interest income on a FTE basis for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>						
Net interest income, GAAP	\$87,218		\$84,880		\$84,753	
FTE adjustment ⁽¹⁾	1,914		2,081		2,278	
Net interest income, FTE	89,132		86,961		87,031	
Less: non-cash accretion income ⁽²⁾	5,417		4,766		7,109	
Net interest income, normalized	\$83,715		\$82,195		\$79,922	
Net interest margin, GAAP	4.14	%	3.91	%	3.83	%
FTE adjustment ⁽¹⁾	0.09	%	0.10	%	0.10	%
Net interest margin, FTE	4.23	%	4.01	%	3.93	%
Less: non-cash accretion income ⁽²⁾	0.26	%	0.22	%	0.32	%
Net interest margin, normalized	3.97	%	3.79	%	3.61	%

(1) FTE basis based on the federal statutory rate of 35%

(2) Includes non-cash purchase accounting accretion income from acquired loan portfolios

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We believe the efficiency ratio provides investors with important information about our operating expense control and efficiency of operations. Management also believes this non-GAAP measure focuses attention on our core operating performance over time. The following table reconciles the GAAP-based efficiency ratio to the non-GAAP efficiency ratio for the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
GAAP efficiency ratio			
Noninterest expense	\$68,582	\$72,746	\$76,171
Net interest income	87,218	84,880	84,753
Noninterest income	26,248	27,066	29,530
Net interest income plus noninterest income	113,466	111,946	114,283
GAAP efficiency ratio	60.44 %	64.98 %	66.65 %
Non-GAAP efficiency ratio			
Noninterest expense, GAAP	\$68,582	\$72,746	\$76,171
Non-GAAP adjustments			
Merger, acquisition, and divestiture expense	-	(730)	(86)
FHLB debt prepayment fees	-	-	(1,702)
OREO expense and net loss	(1,202)	(1,420)	(2,438)
Other non-core items	(391)	(364)	(259)
Total non-GAAP adjustments	(1,593)	(2,514)	(4,485)
Adjusted noninterest expense	66,989	70,232	71,686
Net interest income plus noninterest income, GAAP	113,466	111,946	114,283
Non-GAAP adjustments			
Tax equivalency adjustment	1,914	2,081	2,950
Net impairment losses	-	4,646	-
Net loss (gain) on sale of securities	661	(335)	(144)
Net gain on divestitures	-	(3,682)	-
Other non-core items	(689)	(918)	(1,263)
Total non-GAAP adjustments	1,886	1,792	1,543
Adjusted net interest income plus noninterest income	115,352	113,738	115,826
Non-GAAP efficiency ratio ⁽¹⁾	58.07 %	61.75 %	61.89 %

(1) A non-GAAP financial measure computed by dividing adjusted noninterest expense by the sum of tax equivalent net interest income and adjusted noninterest income

Financial Condition

Total assets as of December 31, 2017, increased \$2.06 million, or 0.09%, to \$2.39 billion from \$2.39 billion as of December 31, 2016. Total liabilities as of December 31, 2017, decreased \$9.60 million, or 0.47%, to \$2.04 billion

from \$2.05 billion as of December 31, 2016.

Investment Securities

Our investment securities are used to generate interest income through the employment of excess funds, to provide liquidity, to fund loan demand or deposit liquidation, and to pledge as collateral where required. The composition of our investment portfolio changes from time to time as we consider our liquidity needs, interest rate expectations, asset/liability management strategies, and capital requirements.

Available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2017, remained relatively constant compared to December 31, 2016, with a change in composition resulting from the purchase of U.S. Treasury securities offset by the maturity and sale of municipal, single-issue trust preferred, and mortgage-backed Agency securities. Held-to-maturity securities as of December 31, 2017, decreased \$21.98 million, or 46.64%, compared to December 31, 2016, primarily due to the maturity of U.S. Agency securities.

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The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of investment securities as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31,		2016		2015	
	2017	2017	2016	2016	2015	2015
	Amortized	Fair	Amortized	Fair	Amortized	Fair
	Cost	Value	Cost	Value	Cost	Value
Available for Sale						
U.S. Agency securities	\$11,289	\$11,296	\$1,342	\$1,345	\$31,414	\$30,702
U.S. Treasury securities	19,987	19,971	-	-	-	-
Municipal securities	101,552	103,648	111,659	113,331	124,880	128,678
Single issue trust preferred securities	9,367	8,884	22,104	19,939	55,882	47,832
Corporate securities	-	-	-	-	70,571	70,333
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Mortgage-backed Agency securities	22,095	21,726	31,290	30,891	84,576	83,556
Equity securities	55	55	55	73	66	72
Total securities available for sale	\$164,345	\$165,580	\$166,450	\$165,579	\$372,389	\$366,173
Fair value to amortized cost		100.75 %		99.48 %		98.33 %
Held to Maturity						
U.S. Agency securities	\$17,937	\$17,888	\$36,741	\$36,865	\$61,863	\$61,832
Municipal securities	-	-	-	-	190	193
Corporate securities	7,212	7,196	10,392	10,401	10,488	10,465
Total securities held to maturity	\$25,149	\$25,084	\$47,133	\$47,266	\$72,541	\$72,490
Fair value to amortized cost		99.74 %		100.28 %		99.93 %

The following table provides information about our investment portfolio as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in years)</i>	December 31,			2016		
	Available for Sale	Held to Maturity	Total	Available for Sale	Held to Maturity	Total
Average life	5.44	1.11	4.87	7.75	1.30	6.32
Average duration	4.74	1.09	4.26	6.66	1.26	5.47

There were no holdings of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of our total consolidated shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2017 or 2016.

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The following tables present the amortized cost, fair value, and weighted-average yield of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities, by contractual maturity, as of December 31, 2017. Actual maturities could differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties.

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Available-for-Sale Securities					Tax Equivalent		
	U.S. Agency Securities	U.S. Treasury Securities	Municipal Securities	Corporate Notes	Total	Purchase Yield⁽¹⁾		
Amortized cost maturity:								
One year or less	\$ 10,065	\$ 19,987	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,052	1.17	%	
After one year through five years	-	-	7,193	-	7,193	4.57	%	
After five years through ten years	1,224	-	90,062	9,367	100,653	4.15	%	
After ten years	-	-	4,297	-	4,297	4.43	%	
Amortized cost	\$ 11,289	\$ 19,987	\$ 101,552	\$ 9,367	142,195			
Mortgage-backed securities					22,095	2.18	%	
Equity securities					55	0.00	%	
Total amortized cost					\$ 164,345			
Tax equivalent purchase yield ⁽¹⁾	1.46	%	1.13	%	4.39	%	2.08	%
Average contractual maturity (in years)	1.37		0.25		7.48		9.08	
					6.09			
Fair value maturity:								
One year or less	\$ 10,055	\$ 19,971	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,026			
After one year through five years	-	-	7,308	-	7,308			
After five years through ten years	1,241	-	91,886	8,884	102,011			
After ten years	-	-	4,454	-	4,454			
Fair value	\$ 11,296	\$ 19,971	\$ 103,648	\$ 8,884	143,799			
Mortgage-backed securities					21,726			
Equity securities					55			
Total fair value					\$ 165,580			

(1) FTE basis based on the federal statutory rate of 35%

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Held-to-Maturity Securities			Tax Equivalent	
	U.S. Agency Securities	Corporate Notes	Total	Purchase Yield⁽¹⁾	
Amortized cost maturity:					
One year or less	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00	%
After one year through five years	17,937	7,212	25,149	1.67	%

After five years through ten years	-	-	-	0.00	%
After ten years	-	-	-	0.00	%
Total amortized cost	\$17,937	\$ 7,212	\$25,149		
Tax equivalent purchase yield ⁽¹⁾	1.59	% 1.84	% 1.67	%	
Average contractual maturity (in years)	1.14	1.06	1.11		
Fair value maturity:					
One year or less	\$-	\$ -	\$-		
After one year through five years	17,888	7,196	25,084		
After five years through ten years	-	-	-		
After ten years	-	-	-		
Total fair value	\$17,888	\$ 7,196	\$25,084		

(1)FTE basis based on the federal statutory rate of 35%

Investment securities are reviewed quarterly for possible other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) charges. We recognized no OTTI charges in earnings associated with debt securities in 2017 or 2015. We recognized OTTI charges in earnings associated with debt securities of \$4.64 million in 2016 due to our change in intent to hold certain trust preferred securities in our portfolio to recovery. These specific securities were sold to reduce credit concentrations with two issuers, which increased cash reserves and reduced exposure to the financial industry. We recognized no OTTI charges in earnings associated with equity securities in 2017 or 2015. We recognized OTTI charges in earnings associated with certain equity securities of \$11 thousand in 2016. For additional information, see “Investment Securities” in the “Critical Accounting Estimates” section above and Note 3, “Investment Securities,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

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Loans Held for Investment

Loans held for investment, our largest component of interest income, are grouped into commercial, consumer real estate, and consumer and other loan segments. Each segment is divided into various loan classes based on collateral or purpose. Certain loans acquired in FDIC-assisted transactions are covered under loss share agreements (“covered loans”). The general characteristics of each loan segment are as follows:

Commercial loans – This segment consists of loans to small and mid-size industrial, commercial, and service companies that include, but are not limited to, natural gas producers, retail merchants, and wholesale merchants. Commercial real estate projects represent a variety of sectors of the commercial real estate market, including single family and apartment lessors, commercial real estate lessors, and hotel/motel operators. Commercial loan underwriting guidelines require that comprehensive reviews and independent evaluations be performed on credits exceeding predefined size limits. Updates to these loan reviews are done periodically or annually depending on the size of the loan relationship.

Consumer real estate loans – This segment consists of loans to individuals within our market footprint for home equity loans and lines of credit and for the purchase or construction of owner occupied homes. Residential real estate loan underwriting guidelines require that borrowers meet certain credit, income, and collateral standards at origination.

Consumer and other loans – This segment consists of loans to individuals within our market footprint that include, but are not limited to, personal lines of credit, credit cards, and the purchase of automobiles, boats, mobile homes, and other consumer goods. Consumer loan underwriting guidelines require that borrowers meet certain credit, income, and collateral standards at origination.

Total loans held for investment, net of unearned income, as of December 31, 2017, decreased \$35.76 million, or 1.93%, compared to December 31, 2016, primarily due to a \$29.05 million, or 50.96%, decrease in covered loans due to the expiration of the commercial loss share agreement on June 30, 2017, and continued loan runoff in the remaining portfolio. Non-covered loans decreased \$6.72 million, or 0.37%, which was driven by declines in residential real estate. We had no foreign loans or loan concentrations to any single borrower or industry, which are not otherwise disclosed as a category of loans, that represented 10% or more of outstanding loans, as of December 31, 2017 or 2016. For additional information, see Note 4, “Loans,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

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The following table presents loans, net of unearned income and by loan class, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Non-covered loans held for investment					
Commercial loans					
Construction, development, and other land	\$60,017	\$56,948	\$48,896	\$41,271	\$35,255
Commercial and industrial	92,188	92,204	88,903	83,099	95,455
Multi-family residential	125,202	134,228	95,026	97,480	70,197
Single family non-owner occupied	141,670	142,965	149,351	135,171	135,559
Non-farm, non-residential	616,633	598,674	485,460	473,906	475,911
Agricultural	7,035	6,003	2,911	1,599	2,324
Farmland	25,649	31,729	27,540	29,517	32,614
Total commercial loans	1,068,394	1,062,751	898,087	862,043	847,315
Consumer real estate loans					
Home equity lines	103,205	106,361	107,367	110,957	111,770
Single family owner occupied	502,686	500,891	495,209	485,475	496,012
Owner occupied construction	39,178	44,535	43,505	32,799	28,703
Total consumer real estate loans	645,069	651,787	646,081	629,231	636,485
Consumer and other loans					
Consumer loans	70,772	77,445	72,000	69,347	71,313
Other	5,001	3,971	7,338	6,555	3,926
Total consumer and other loans	75,773	81,416	79,338	75,902	75,239
Total non-covered loans	1,789,236	1,795,954	1,623,506	1,567,176	1,559,039
Total covered loans	27,948	56,994	83,035	122,240	151,682
Total loans held for investment, net of unearned income	1,817,184	1,852,948	1,706,541	1,689,416	1,710,721
Less: allowance for loan losses	19,276	17,948	20,233	20,227	24,077
Total loans held for investment, net of unearned income and allowance	\$1,797,908	\$1,835,000	\$1,686,308	\$1,669,189	\$1,686,644
Loans held for sale	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1,792	\$883

The following table presents covered loans, by loan class, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Commercial loans					
Construction, development, and other land	\$39	\$4,570	\$6,303	\$13,100	\$15,865
Commercial and industrial	-	895	1,170	2,662	3,325
Multi-family residential	-	8	640	1,584	1,933
Single family non-owner occupied	284	962	2,674	5,918	7,449
Non-farm, non-residential	9	7,512	14,065	25,317	34,646

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Agricultural	-	25	34	43	164
Farmland	-	397	643	716	873
Total commercial loans	332	14,369	25,529	49,340	64,255
Consumer real estate loans					
Home equity lines	23,720	35,817	48,565	60,391	69,206
Single family owner occupied	3,896	6,729	8,595	11,968	16,919
Owner occupied construction	-	-	262	453	1,184
Total consumer real estate loans	27,616	42,546	57,422	72,812	87,309
Consumer and other loans					
Consumer loans	-	79	84	88	118
Total covered loans	\$27,948	\$56,994	\$83,035	\$122,240	\$151,682

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The following table presents the percentage of loans to total loans in the non-covered portfolio, by loan class, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,									
	2017		2016		2015		2014		2013	
Commercial loans										
Construction, development, and other land	3.36	%	3.17	%	3.01	%	2.64	%	2.26	%
Commercial and industrial	5.15	%	5.13	%	5.48	%	5.30	%	6.12	%
Multi-family residential	7.00	%	7.47	%	5.85	%	6.22	%	4.50	%
Single family non-owner occupied	7.92	%	7.96	%	9.20	%	8.63	%	8.70	%
Non-farm, non-residential	34.46	%	33.34	%	29.90	%	30.24	%	30.53	%
Agricultural	0.39	%	0.34	%	0.18	%	0.10	%	0.15	%
Farmland	1.43	%	1.77	%	1.70	%	1.88	%	2.09	%
Total commercial loans	59.71	%	59.18	%	55.32	%	55.01	%	54.35	%
Consumer real estate loans										
Home equity lines	5.77	%	5.92	%	6.62	%	7.08	%	7.17	%
Single family owner occupied	28.09	%	27.89	%	30.50	%	30.98	%	31.82	%
Owner occupied construction	2.19	%	2.48	%	2.68	%	2.09	%	1.84	%
Total consumer real estate loans	36.05	%	36.29	%	39.80	%	40.15	%	40.83	%
Consumer and other loans										
Consumer loans	3.96	%	4.31	%	4.43	%	4.42	%	4.57	%
Other	0.28	%	0.22	%	0.45	%	0.42	%	0.25	%
Total consumer and other loans	4.24	%	4.53	%	4.88	%	4.84	%	4.82	%
Total non-covered loans	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%

The following table presents the percentage of loans to total loans in the covered portfolio, by loan class, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,									
	2017		2016		2015		2014		2013	
Commercial loans										
Construction, development, and other land	0.14	%	8.02	%	7.59	%	10.72	%	10.46	%
Commercial and industrial	0.00	%	1.57	%	1.41	%	2.18	%	2.19	%
Multi-family residential	0.00	%	0.01	%	0.77	%	1.30	%	1.27	%
Single family non-owner occupied	1.02	%	1.69	%	3.22	%	4.84	%	4.91	%
Non-farm, non-residential	0.03	%	13.18	%	16.94	%	20.71	%	22.84	%
Agricultural	0.00	%	0.04	%	0.04	%	0.03	%	0.11	%
Farmland	0.00	%	0.70	%	0.77	%	0.59	%	0.58	%
Total commercial loans	1.19	%	25.21	%	30.74	%	40.37	%	42.36	%
Consumer real estate loans										
Home equity lines	84.87	%	62.84	%	58.49	%	49.40	%	45.63	%
Single family owner occupied	13.94	%	11.81	%	10.35	%	9.79	%	11.15	%
Owner occupied construction	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.32	%	0.37	%	0.78	%

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Total consumer real estate loans	98.81	%	74.65	%	69.16	%	59.56	%	57.56	%
Consumer and other loans										
Consumer loans	0.00	%	0.14	%	0.10	%	0.07	%	0.08	%
Total covered loans	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%

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The following table presents the maturities and rate sensitivities of the non-covered loan portfolio as of December 31, 2017:

	Due in One Year or Less	Due After One Year Through Five Years	Due After Five Years	Total
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
Commercial loans				
Construction, development, and other land ⁽¹⁾	\$17,946	\$15,243	\$26,828	\$60,017
Commercial and industrial	27,305	52,747	12,136	92,188
Multi-family residential	14,606	27,819	82,777	125,202
Single family non-owner occupied	15,515	28,653	97,502	141,670
Non-farm, non-residential	41,040	197,139	378,454	616,633
Agricultural	741	5,534	760	7,035
Farmland	5,227	9,193	11,229	25,649
Total commercial loans	122,380	336,328	609,686	1,068,394
Consumer real estate loans				
Home equity lines	6,164	15,754	81,287	103,205
Single family owner occupied	3,701	33,301	465,684	502,686
Owner occupied construction	2,547	1,275	35,356	39,178
Total consumer real estate loans	12,412	50,330	582,327	645,069
Consumer and other loans				
Consumer loans	13,046	55,820	1,906	70,772
Other	1,827	1,369	1,805	5,001
Total consumer and other loans	14,873	57,189	3,711	75,773
Total non-covered loans	\$149,665	\$443,847	\$1,195,724	\$1,789,236
Rate sensitivities				
Predetermined interest rate	\$92,442	\$395,966	\$391,264	\$879,672
Floating or adjustable interest rate	57,223	47,881	804,460	909,564
Total non-covered loans	\$149,665	\$443,847	\$1,195,724	\$1,789,236

(1) Construction loans with maturities due after five years include construction to permanent loans that have not converted to principal and interest payments.

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The following table presents the maturities and rate sensitivities of the covered loan portfolio as of December 31, 2017:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Due in One Year or Less	Due After One Year Through Five Years	Due After Five Years	Total
Commercial loans				
Construction, development, and other land	\$1	\$ 38	\$-	\$39
Single family non-owner occupied	-	258	26	284
Non-farm, non-residential	-	9	-	9
Total commercial loans	1	305	26	332
Consumer real estate loans				
Home equity lines	395	11,774	11,551	23,720
Single family owner occupied	18	754	3,124	3,896
Total consumer real estate loans	413	12,528	14,675	27,616
Total covered loans	\$414	\$ 12,833	\$14,701	\$27,948
Rate sensitivities				
Predetermined interest rate	\$6	\$ 989	\$3,033	\$4,028
Floating or adjustable interest rate	408	11,844	11,668	23,920
Total covered loans	\$414	\$ 12,833	\$14,701	\$27,948

Risk Elements

We seek to mitigate credit risk by following specific underwriting practices and by ongoing monitoring of our loan portfolio. Our underwriting practices include the analysis of borrowers' prior credit histories, financial statements, tax returns, and cash flow projections; valuation of collateral based on independent appraisers' reports; and verification of liquid assets. We believe our underwriting criteria are appropriate for the various loan types we offer; however, losses may occur that exceed the reserves established in our allowance for loan losses. We track certain credit quality indicators that include: trends related to the risk rating of commercial loans, the level of classified commercial loans, net charge-offs, nonperforming loans, and general economic conditions. The Company's loan review function generally analyzes all commercial loan relationships greater than \$4.0 million annually and at various times during the year. Smaller commercial and retail loans are sampled for review during the year.

Nonperforming assets consist of nonaccrual loans, accrual loans contractually past due 90 days or more, unseasoned troubled debt restructurings (“TDRs”), and OREO. Ongoing activity in the classification and categories of nonperforming loans include collections on delinquencies, foreclosures, loan restructurings, and movements into or out of the nonperforming classification due to changing economic conditions, borrower financial capacity, or resolution efforts. Loans acquired with credit deterioration, with a discount, continue to accrue interest based on expected cash flows; therefore, PCI loans are not generally considered nonaccrual. For additional information, see Note 5, “Credit Quality,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

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The following table presents the components of nonperforming assets and related information as of the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Non-covered nonperforming					
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 18,997	\$ 15,854	\$ 17,847	\$ 10,556	\$ 19,161
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	1	-	-	-	-
TDRs ⁽¹⁾	120	114	73	2,726	1,311
Total non-covered nonperforming loans	19,118	15,968	17,920	13,282	20,472
Non-covered OREO	2,409	5,109	4,873	6,638	7,318
Total non-covered nonperforming assets	\$ 21,527	\$ 21,077	\$ 22,793	\$ 19,920	\$ 27,790
Covered nonperforming					
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 342	\$ 608	\$ 647	\$ 2,438	\$ 3,353
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	-	-	-	-	86
Total covered nonperforming loans	342	608	647	2,438	3,439
Covered OREO	105	276	4,034	6,324	7,541
Total covered nonperforming assets	\$ 447	\$ 884	\$ 4,681	\$ 8,762	\$ 10,980
Total nonperforming					
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 19,339	\$ 16,462	\$ 18,494	\$ 12,994	\$ 22,514
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	1	-	-	-	86
TDRs ⁽¹⁾	120	114	73	2,726	1,311
Total nonperforming loans	19,460	16,576	18,567	15,720	23,911
OREO	2,514	5,385	8,907	12,962	14,859
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 21,974	\$ 21,961	\$ 27,474	\$ 28,682	\$ 38,770
Additional Information					
Performing TDRs ⁽²⁾	\$ 7,614	\$ 12,838	\$ 13,889	\$ 11,808	\$ 10,900
Total TDRs ⁽³⁾	7,734	12,952	13,962	14,534	12,211
Gross interest income that would have been recorded under the original terms of restructured and nonperforming loans	1,217	1,414	1,645	1,171	1,548
Actual interest income recorded on restructured and nonperforming loans	222	424	608	597	511
Non-covered ratios					
Nonperforming loans to total loans	1.07 %	0.89 %	1.10 %	0.85 %	1.31 %
Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.91 %	0.90 %	0.96 %	0.80 %	1.14 %
Non-PCI allowance to nonperforming loans	100.83 %	112.32 %	112.61 %	151.85 %	113.92 %
Non-PCI allowance to total loans	1.08 %	1.00 %	1.24 %	1.29 %	1.50 %
Total ratios					
Nonperforming loans to total loans	1.07 %	0.89 %	1.09 %	0.93 %	1.40 %
Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.92 %	0.92 %	1.12 %	1.10 %	1.49 %
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	99.05 %	108.28 %	108.97 %	128.67 %	100.69 %

Allowance for loan losses to total loans 1.06 % 0.97 % 1.19 % 1.20 % 1.41 %

- (1) TDRs restructured within the past six months and nonperforming exclude nonaccrual TDRs of \$169 thousand, \$224 thousand, \$923 thousand, \$306 thousand, and \$734 thousand for the five years ended December 31, 2017.
- (2) TDRs with six months or more of satisfactory payment performance exclude TDRs of \$1.76 million, \$1.06 million, \$416 thousand, \$248 thousand, and \$1.47 million for the five years ended December 31, 2017.
- (3) Total TDRs exclude nonaccrual TDRs of \$1.93 million, \$1.28 million, \$1.34 million, \$554 thousand, and \$2.20 million for the five years ended December 31, 2017.

Non-covered nonperforming assets as of December 31, 2017, increased \$450 thousand, or 2.14%, from December 31, 2016, primarily due to an increase in non-covered nonaccrual loans. Non-covered nonaccrual loans as of December 31, 2017, increased \$3.14 million, or 19.82%, from December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2017, non-covered nonaccrual loans were largely attributed to single family owner occupied (69.00%) and non-farm, non-residential (12.89%) loans. As of December 31, 2017, approximately \$673 thousand, or 3.54%, of non-covered nonaccrual loans were attributed to performing loans acquired in business combinations. Certain loans included in the nonaccrual category have been written down to estimated realizable value or assigned specific reserves in the allowance for loan losses based on management's estimate of loss at ultimate resolution.

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Non-covered delinquent loans, comprised of loans 30 days or more past due and nonaccrual loans, totaled \$30.71 million as of December 31, 2017, an increase of \$5.70 million, or 22.77%, compared to \$25.02 million as of December 31, 2016. Non-covered delinquent loans as a percent of total non-covered loans totaled 1.71% as of December 31, 2017, which includes past due loans (0.65%) and nonaccrual loans (1.06%).

When restructuring loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, we generally make concessions in interest rates, loan terms, or amortization terms. Certain TDRs are classified as nonperforming when modified and are returned to performing status after six months of satisfactory payment performance; however, these loans remain identified as impaired until full payment or other satisfaction of the obligation occurs. Accruing TDRs as of December 31, 2017, decreased \$5.22 million, or 40.29%, to \$7.73 million from December 31, 2016. Nonperforming accruing TDRs as of December 31, 2017, increased \$6 thousand, or 5.26%, to \$120 thousand from December 31, 2016. Nonperforming accruing TDRs as a percent of total accruing TDRs totaled 1.55% as of December 31, 2017, compared to 0.88% as of December 31, 2016. Specific reserves on TDRs totaled \$642 thousand as of December 31, 2017, compared to \$670 thousand as of December 31, 2016.

Non-covered OREO, which is carried at the lesser of estimated net realizable value or cost, decreased \$2.70 million, or 52.85%, as of December 31, 2017, compared to December 31, 2016. Non-covered OREO consisted of 16 properties with an average holding period of 12 months as of December 31, 2017. The net loss on the sale of OREO totaled \$937 thousand in 2017, \$1.15 million in 2016, and \$1.85 million in 2015. The following table presents the changes in OREO during the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			2016		
	2017		Total	2016		Total
	Non-covered	Covered		Non-covered	Covered	
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>						
Beginning balance	\$5,109	\$ 276	\$5,385	\$4,873	\$4,034	\$8,907
Additions	2,204	79	2,283	3,962	1,200	5,162
Disposals	(4,165)	(218)	(4,383)	(2,887)	(4,405)	(7,292)
Valuation adjustments	(739)	(32)	(771)	(839)	(553)	(1,392)
Ending balance	\$2,409	\$ 105	\$2,514	\$5,109	\$ 276	\$5,385

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level management deems sufficient to absorb probable loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is increased by the provision for loan losses and recoveries of prior loan charge-offs and decreased by loans charged off. The provision for loan losses is calculated and charged to expense to bring the allowance to an appropriate level using a systematic process of measurement that requires significant judgments and estimates. As of December 31, 2017, our qualitative risk factors reflect a stable risk of loan losses due to consistent asset quality metrics and relatively stable business and economic conditions in our primary market areas.

The loan portfolio is continually monitored for deterioration in credit, which may result in the need to increase the allowance for loan losses in future periods. Management considered the allowance adequate as of December 31, 2017; however, no assurance can be made that additions to the allowance will not be required in future periods. For additional information, see “Allowance for Loan Losses” in the “Critical Accounting Estimates” section above and Note 6, “Allowance for Loan Losses,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

The allowance for loan losses as of December 31, 2017, increased \$1.33 million, or 7.40%, from December 31, 2016. The increase was largely attributed to a \$1.74 million increase in specific reserves on impaired loans combined with a \$700 thousand increase in unallocated reserves. The non-PCI allowance as a percent of non-covered loans totaled 1.08% as of December 31, 2017, compared to 1.00% as of December 31, 2016. PCI loans were aggregated into five loan pools as of December 31, 2017 and 2016; Waccamaw commercial, Waccamaw serviced home equity lines, Waccamaw residential, Peoples Bank of Virginia (“Peoples”) commercial, and Peoples residential. The cash flow analysis identified no impaired PCI loan pools as of December 31, 2017, compared to one impaired PCI loan pool with a cumulative impairment of \$12 thousand as of December 31, 2016. Net charge-offs decreased \$2.10 million, or 59.23%, in 2017 compared to 2016, largely due to an overall reduction in charge-offs for commercial real estate loans.

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The following table presents the changes in the allowance for loan losses, by loan class, during the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>					
Beginning balance	\$17,948	\$20,233	\$20,227	\$24,077	\$25,770
Removal of loans transferred ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	(682)	-
Provision for loan losses charged to operations, non-PCI loans	2,783	1,296	2,166	420	7,912
(Recovery of) provision for loan losses charged to operations, PCI loans	(12)	(41)	25	(275)	296
(Recovery of) provision for loan losses recorded through the FDIC indemnification asset	-	(1)	(29)	(422)	451
Charge-offs					
Commercial loans					
Construction, development, and other land	427	254	256	1,238	2,738
Commercial and industrial	224	144	93	459	720
Multi-family residential	9	64	-	35	17
Single family non-owner occupied	52	237	87	488	2,618
Non-farm, non-residential	142	1,684	773	832	1,613
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	17
Farmland	68	9	73	-	20
Consumer real estate loans					
Home equity lines	13	1,073	92	451	1,873
Single family owner occupied	675	508	812	988	947
Owner occupied construction	11	31	2	305	295
Consumer and other loans					
Consumer loans	658	457	461	659	491
Other	664	715	1,096	1,026	1,178
Total charge-offs	2,943	5,176	3,745	6,481	12,527
Recoveries					
Commercial loans					
Construction, development, and other land	306	282	135	84	510
Commercial and industrial ⁽²⁾	160	484	173	1,736	98
Multi-family residential	9	15	-	10	16
Single family non-owner occupied	180	79	92	331	158
Non-farm, non-residential	146	59	74	239	119
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	22
Farmland	-	-	-	-	8
Consumer real estate loans					
Home equity lines	201	137	402	514	273
Single family owner occupied	108	182	258	76	169
Owner occupied construction	105	39	18	-	-
Consumer and other					
Consumer loans	137	123	101	121	107
Other	148	237	336	479	695

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Total recoveries	1,500	1,637	1,589	3,590	2,175
Net charge-offs	1,443	3,539	2,156	2,891	10,352
Ending balance	\$19,276	\$17,948	\$20,233	\$20,227	\$24,077
Net charge-offs to average non-covered loans	0.08	% 0.21	% 0.14	% 0.18	% 0.68
Net charge-offs to average total loans	0.08	% 0.20	% 0.13	% 0.17	% 0.61

(1) Includes a \$682 thousand removal in 2014 due to loans transferred in branch divestitures

(2) Includes a \$1.60 million recovery in 2014 related to the positive resolution of a sizable problem credit

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The following table presents the allowance for loan losses, excluding PCI loans, by loan class, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Commercial loans					
Construction, development, and other land	\$830	\$889	\$1,119	\$1,151	\$1,141
Commercial and industrial	762	495	504	689	5,215
Multi-family residential	1,094	1,157	1,535	1,917	1,211
Single family non-owner occupied	1,976	2,752	3,369	3,228	3,549
Non-farm, non-residential	6,597	6,185	6,393	5,805	4,650
Agricultural	51	43	22	13	23
Farmland	362	169	190	206	301
Consumer real estate loans					
Home equity lines	803	895	1,091	1,330	1,361
Single family owner occupied	5,710	4,364	4,969	4,935	5,030
Owner occupied construction	297	228	297	225	206
Consumer and other loans					
Consumer loans	794	759	690	670	635
Total allowance, excluding PCI loans	\$19,276	\$17,936	\$20,179	\$20,169	\$23,322

The following table presents the PCI allowance for loan losses, by loan pool, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Commercial loans					
Waccamaw commercial	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$37	\$-
Peoples commercial	-	-	-	-	69
Other	-	-	-	-	8
Consumer real estate loans					
Waccamaw serviced home equity lines	-	-	-	-	277
Waccamaw residential	-	-	1	-	217
Peoples residential	-	12	53	21	184
Total PCI allowance	\$-	\$12	\$54	\$58	\$755

Deposits

Total deposits as of December 31, 2017, increased \$88.55 million, or 4.81%, compared to December 31, 2016. Noninterest-bearing deposits increased \$26.44 million and interest-bearing deposits increased \$87.07 million while savings deposits, which include money market accounts and savings accounts, decreased \$10.47 million; and time

deposits, which include certificates of deposit and individual retirement accounts, decreased \$14.49 as of December 31, 2017, compared to December 31, 2016. We had no material deposit concentrations to any single customer or industry that represented 10% or more of outstanding deposits as of December 31, 2017 or 2016.

The following schedule presents the contractual maturities of time deposits of \$100 thousand or more as of December 31, 2017:

(Amounts in thousands)

Three months or less	\$15,401
Over three through six months	13,188
Over six through twelve months	22,441
Over twelve months	147,090
	\$198,120

Table of Contents*Borrowings*

Total borrowings as of December 31, 2017, decreased \$98.63 million, or 55.19%, compared to December 31, 2016, primarily due to moving certain cash management accounts into interest-bearing deposit products. Short-term borrowings consisted of retail repurchase agreements, which decreased \$67.92 million, or 93.03%, as of December 31, 2017, compared to December 31, 2016. The following table presents the balances and weighted average rates paid on short-term borrowings for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,				2015	
	2017		2016		Amount	Rate
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate		
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>						
Year-end balance	\$5,086	0.11%	\$73,005	0.07%	\$88,614	0.19%
Average annual balance ⁽¹⁾	47,717	0.07%	108,620	0.21%	72,691	0.10%
Maximum month-end balance ⁽¹⁾	90,968		182,554		122,693	

(1) Average annual and month-end balances include federal funds purchased and short-term FHLB advances that were repaid prior to year end.

Long-term borrowings consisted of a wholesale repurchase agreement and a convertible FHLB advance as of December 31, 2017. The wholesale repurchase agreement totaled \$25.00 million with a weighted average rate of 3.18% as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. Long-term FHLB borrowings decreased \$15.00 million, or 23.08%, to \$50.00 million and the weighted average rate decreased 4 basis points to 4.00% as of December 31, 2017, compared to December 31, 2016. The decrease was due to a \$15.00 million convertible advance with a 4.15% rate that matured on May 4, 2017. The Company redeemed all of its trust preferred securities on January 9, 2017, resulting in a decrease of \$15.46 million in subordinated debt.

Liquidity and Capital Resources*Liquidity*

Liquidity is a measure of our ability to convert assets to cash or raise cash to meet financial obligations. We believe that liquidity management should encompass an overall balance sheet approach that draws together all sources and uses of liquidity. Poor or inadequate liquidity risk management may result in a funding deficit that could have a material impact on our operations. We maintain a liquidity risk management policy and contingency funding policy (“Liquidity Plan”) to detect potential liquidity issues and protect our depositors, creditors, and shareholders. The

Liquidity Plan includes various internal and external indicators that are reviewed on a recurring basis by our Asset/Liability Management Committee (“ALCO”) of the Board of Directors. ALCO reviews liquidity risk exposure and policies related to liquidity management; ensures that systems and internal controls are consistent with liquidity policies; and provides accurate reports about liquidity needs, sources, and compliance. The Liquidity Plan involves ongoing monitoring and estimation of potentially credit sensitive liabilities and the sources and amounts of balance sheet and external liquidity available to replace outflows during a funding crisis. The liquidity model incorporates various funding crisis scenarios and a specific action plan is formulated, and activated, when a financial shock that affects our normal funding activities is identified. Generally, the plan will reflect a strategy of replacing liability outflows with alternative liabilities, rather than balance sheet asset liquidity, to the extent that significant premiums can be avoided. If alternative liabilities are not available, outflows will be met through liquidation of balance sheet assets, including unpledged securities.

As a financial holding company, the Company’s primary source of liquidity is dividends received from the Bank, which are subject to certain regulatory limitations. Other sources of liquidity include cash, investment securities, and borrowings. As of December 31, 2017, the Company’s cash reserves totaled \$19.22 million and availability on an unsecured, committed line of credit with an unrelated financial institution totaled \$15.00 million. There was no outstanding balance on the line of credit as of December 31, 2017. The Company’s cash reserves and investments provide adequate working capital to meet obligations, projected dividends to shareholders, and anticipated debt repayments for the next twelve months.

In addition to cash on hand and deposits with other financial institutions, we rely on customer deposits, cash flows from loans and investment securities, and lines of credit from the FHLB and the Federal Reserve Bank (“FRB”) Discount Window to meet potential liquidity demands. These sources of liquidity are immediately available to satisfy deposit withdrawals, customer credit needs, and our operations. Secondary sources of liquidity include approved lines of credit with correspondent banks and unpledged available-for-sale securities. As of December 31, 2017, our unencumbered cash totaled \$157.95 million, unused borrowing capacity from the FHLB totaled \$411.20 million, available credit from the FRB Discount Window totaled \$6.15 million, available lines from correspondent banks totaled \$90.00 million, and unpledged available-for-sale securities totaled \$114.24 million.

Table of Contents*Cash Flows*

The following table summarizes the components of cash flow for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$39,009	\$43,088	\$58,519
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	65,157	110,210	(70,785)
Net cash used in financing activities	(22,522)	(128,778)	(173,607)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	81,644	24,520	(185,873)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	76,307	51,787	237,660
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance	\$ 157,951	\$76,307	\$51,787

2017 Compared to 2016. Cash and cash equivalents increased \$81.64 million compared to an increase of \$24.52 million in the prior year. The increase was primarily due to a \$106.26 million reduction in net cash used in financing activities as we increased deposit accounts and significantly reduced FHLB and other borrowings. Net cash provided by investing activities decreased \$45.05 million largely due to a decrease in proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities, which were partially offset by less loan origination activity. Net cash provided by operating activities experienced a slight decrease of \$4.08 million.

2016 Compared to 2015. Cash and cash equivalents increased \$24.52 million compared to a decrease of \$185.87 million in the prior year primarily due to a \$181.00 million increase in net cash provided by investing activities. The increase was largely the result of an increase in proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities, an increase in proceeds from acquisition and divestiture activities, and a reduction in the purchase of investment securities offset by an increase in loan originations. Net cash used in financing activities decreased \$44.83 million primarily due to a decrease in interest-bearing deposits offset by an increase in the repayment of long-term debt. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased \$15.43 million.

Capital Resources

We are committed to effectively managing our capital to protect our depositors, creditors, and shareholders. Failure to meet certain capital requirements may result in actions by regulatory agencies that could have a material impact on our operations. Total stockholders' equity as of December 31, 2017, increased \$11.66 million, or 3.44%, to \$350.71 million from \$339.06 million as of December 31, 2016. The change in stockholders' equity was largely due to net income of \$21.49 million offset by dividends declared on our common stock of \$11.56 million. In accordance with current regulatory guidelines, accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) is largely excluded from stockholders'

equity in the calculation of our capital ratios. Accumulated other comprehensive loss was reduced by \$1.42 million, or 70.36%, to \$596 thousand as of December 31, 2017, compared to December 31, 2016, primarily due to net unrealized gains on securities. We repurchased 50,118 shares of our common stock in 2017 totaling \$1.26 million. Our book value per common share increased \$0.68, or 3.41%, to \$20.63 as of December 31, 2017, from \$19.95 as of December 31, 2016.

Capital Adequacy Requirements

Risk-based capital guidelines, issued by state and federal banking agencies, include balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet arrangements weighted by the risks inherent in the specific asset type. Our current risk-based capital requirements, based on the international capital standards known as Basel III, became effective on January 1, 2015, subject to a four-year phase-in period. Basel III's capital conservation buffer became effective on January 1, 2016, at 0.625%, and will be phased in over a four-year period (increasing by an additional 0.625% each year until it reaches 2.5% on January 1, 2019). A description of the Basel III capital rules is included in Part I, Item 1 of the 2016 Form 10-K. Our current required capital ratios are as follows:

- 4.5% Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (effectively 5.75% including the capital conservation buffer)
- 6.0% Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (effectively 7.25% including the capital conservation buffer)
- 8.0% Total capital to risk-weighted assets (effectively 9.25% including the capital conservation buffer)
- 4.0% Tier 1 capital to average consolidated assets ("Tier 1 leverage ratio")

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Five Years	Total
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>					
Deposits without a stated maturity ⁽¹⁾	\$1,453,281	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1,453,281
Certificates of deposit ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	222,058	191,284	93,637	1,794	508,773
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	5,881	25,122	-	-	31,003
Long-term borrowings ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2,000	4,000	50,033	-	56,033
Operating leases	237	208	194	694	1,333
Total contractual cash obligations	\$1,683,457	\$220,614	\$143,864	\$2,488	\$2,050,423

(1) Excludes interest

(2) Includes interest on fixed and variable rate obligations (changes in market interest rates may materially affect the variable rate obligation to be paid, which is reflected using the rates in effect as of December 31, 2017)

(3) Excludes unamortized premiums and discounts

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We extend contractual commitments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers. Our exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by other parties to financial instruments is the same as the contractual amount of the instrument.

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The following table presents our off-balance sheet arrangements, by commitment expiration, as of December 31, 2017:

	Less than One Year⁽¹⁾	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	More than Five Years	Total
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>					
Commitments to extend credit	\$93,513	\$32,507	\$22,142	\$94,985	\$243,147
Financial letters of credit	240	-	-	10	250
Performance letters of credit ⁽²⁾	34,360	96,927	50	-	131,337
Total off-balance sheet risk	\$128,113	\$129,434	\$22,192	\$94,995	\$374,734

(1) Lines of credit with no stated maturity date are included in the less than one year expiration category.

(2) Includes FHLB letters of credit

The reserve for the risk inherent in unfunded lending commitments totaled \$66 thousand as of December 31, 2017, and \$326 thousand as of December 31, 2016. For additional information, see Note 20, "Litigation, Commitments, and Contingencies," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity

Market risk represents the risk of loss due to adverse changes in current and future cash flows, fair values, earnings, or capital due to movements in interest rates and other factors. Our profitability is largely dependent upon net interest income, which is subject to variation due to changes in the interest rate environment and unbalanced repricing opportunities. We are subject to interest rate risk when interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities reprice at differing times, when underlying rates change at different levels or in varying degrees, when there is an unequal change in the spread between two or more rates for different maturities, and when embedded options, if any, are exercised. ALCO reviews our mix of assets and liabilities with the goal of limiting exposure to interest rate risk, ensuring adequate liquidity, and coordinating sources and uses of funds while maintaining an acceptable level of net interest income given the current interest rate environment. ALCO is also responsible for overseeing the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies to improve balance sheet positioning and mitigate the effect of interest rate changes.

In order to manage our exposure to interest rate risk, we periodically review third-party and internal simulation models that project net interest income at risk, which measures the impact of different interest rate scenarios on net interest income, and the economic value of equity at risk, which measures potential long-term risk in the balance sheet by valuing our assets and liabilities at fair value under different interest rate scenarios. Simulation results show the

existence and severity of interest rate risk in each scenario based on our current balance sheet position, assumptions about changes in the volume and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and estimated yields earned on assets and rates paid on liabilities. The simulation model provides the best tool available to us and the industry for managing interest rate risk; however, the model cannot precisely predict the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on net interest income due to the use of significant estimates and assumptions. Actual results will differ from simulated results due to the timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes; changes in market conditions and customer behavior; and changes in our strategies that management might undertake in response to a sudden and sustained rate shock.

On December 13, 2017, the Federal Open Market Committee raised the benchmark federal funds rate to a range of 125 to 150 basis points. The following table presents the sensitivity of net interest income from immediate and sustained rate shocks in various interest rate scenarios over a twelve-month period for the periods indicated. Due to the current target rate, we do not reflect a decrease of more than 100 basis points from current rates in our analysis.

	Year Ended December 31,		2016			
	2017		2016			
	Change	Percent	Change	Percent		
	in		in			
	Net		Net			
Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points	Interest	Change	Interest	Change		
	Income		Income			
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
300	\$3,759	4.3 %	\$526	0.6 %		
200	2,756	3.2 %	438	0.5 %		
100	1,535	1.8 %	183	0.2 %		
(100)	(4,405)	-5.1 %	(2,616)	-3.1 %		

We have established policy limits for tolerance of interest rate risk in various interest rate scenarios and exposure limits to changes in the economic value of equity. As of December 31, 2017, exposure to interest rate risk was within our defined policy limits.

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The Company primarily uses derivative instruments to manage exposure to market risk and meet customer financing needs. As of December 31, 2017, we maintained interest rate swap agreements with notional amounts totaling \$5.81 million to modify our exposure to interest rate risk caused by changes in the LIBOR curve in relation to certain designated fixed rate loans. The fair value of the swap agreements, which are accounted for as fair value hedges and recorded as derivative liabilities, totaled \$90 thousand as of December 31, 2017, and \$167 thousand as of December 31, 2016. For additional information, see Note 12, “Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report.

Inflation and Changing Prices

Our consolidated financial statements and related notes are presented in accordance with GAAP, which requires the measurement of results of operations and financial position in historical dollars. Inflation may cause a rise in price levels and changes in the relative purchasing power of money. These inflationary effects are not reflected in historical dollar measurements. The primary effect of inflation on our operations is increased operating costs. In management’s opinion, interest rates have a greater impact on our financial performance than inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily fluctuate in the same direction, or to the same extent, as the price of goods and services; therefore, the effect of inflation on businesses with large investments in property, plant, and inventory is generally more significant than the effect on financial institutions. The U.S. inflation rate continues to be relatively stable, and management believes that any changes in inflation will not be material to our financial performance.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

The information required in this item is incorporated by reference to “Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity” in Item 7 of this report.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>		
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$37,115	\$36,645
Federal funds sold	119,891	38,717
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	945	945
Total cash and cash equivalents	157,951	76,307
Securities available for sale	165,580	165,579
Securities held to maturity	25,149	47,133
Loans held for investment, net of unearned income		
Non-covered	1,789,236	1,795,954
Covered	27,948	56,994
Allowance for loan losses	(19,276)	(17,948)
Loans held for investment, net	1,797,908	1,835,000
FDIC indemnification asset	7,161	12,173
Premises and equipment, net	48,126	50,085
Other real estate owned, non-covered	2,409	5,109
Other real estate owned, covered	105	276
Interest receivable	5,778	5,553
Goodwill	95,779	95,779
Other intangible assets	6,151	7,207
Other assets	76,363	86,197
Total assets	\$2,388,460	\$2,386,398
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Noninterest-bearing	\$454,143	\$427,705
Interest-bearing	1,475,748	1,413,633
Total deposits	1,929,891	1,841,338
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	30,086	98,005
FHLB borrowings	50,000	65,000
Other borrowings	-	15,708
Interest, taxes, and other liabilities	27,769	27,290
Total liabilities	2,037,746	2,047,341
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, undesignated par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; Series A		
Noncumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value; 25,000 shares authorized;	-	-
none outstanding		
Common stock, \$1 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 21,381,779 shares issued at	21,382	21,382
December 31, 2017 and 2016; 4,383,553 and 4,387,571 shares in treasury at December 31,		

2017 and 2016, respectively

Additional paid-in capital	228,750	228,142
Retained earnings	180,543	170,377
Treasury stock	(79,121)	(78,833)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(840)	(2,011)
Total stockholders' equity	350,714	339,057
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$2,388,460	\$2,386,398

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

<i>(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Interest income			
Interest and fees on loans	\$89,749	\$87,718	\$87,632
Interest on securities -- taxable	1,522	3,229	4,225
Interest on securities -- tax-exempt	3,029	3,624	3,978
Interest on deposits in banks	1,008	153	267
Total interest income	95,308	94,724	96,102
Interest expense			
Interest on deposits	4,987	4,479	5,878
Interest on short-term borrowings	850	2,101	1,952
Interest on long-term debt	2,253	3,264	3,519
Total interest expense	8,090	9,844	11,349
Net interest income	87,218	84,880	84,753
Provision for loan losses	2,771	1,255	2,191
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	84,447	83,625	82,562
Noninterest income			
Wealth management	3,150	2,828	2,975
Service charges on deposits	13,803	13,588	13,717
Other service charges and fees	8,624	8,102	8,045
Insurance commissions	1,347	5,442	6,899
Impairment losses on securities	-	(4,646)	-
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	-	(4,646)	-
Net (loss) gain on sale of securities	(661)	) 335	144
Net FDIC indemnification asset amortization	(3,517)	) (5,474)	) (6,379)
Net gain on divestitures	-	3,682	-
Other operating income	3,502	3,209	4,129
Total noninterest income	26,248	27,066	29,530
Noninterest expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	36,317	39,912	39,625
Occupancy expense	4,775	5,297	5,817
Furniture and equipment expense	4,425	4,341	5,199
Amortization of intangibles	1,056	1,136	1,118
FDIC premiums and assessments	910	1,383	1,513
FHLB debt prepayment fees	-	-	1,702
Merger, acquisition, and divestiture expense	-	730	86
Other operating expense	21,099	19,947	21,111
Total noninterest expense	68,582	72,746	76,171
Income before income taxes	42,113	37,945	35,921
Income tax expense	20,628	12,819	11,381

Net income	21,485	25,126	24,540
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	105
Net income available to common shareholders	\$21,485	\$25,126	\$24,435
Earnings per common share			
Basic	\$1.26	\$1.45	\$1.32
Diluted	1.26	1.45	1.31
Cash dividends per common share	0.68	0.60	0.54
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic	17,002,116	17,319,689	18,531,039
Diluted	17,077,842	17,365,524	18,727,464

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>			
Net income	\$21,485	\$25,126	\$24,540
Other comprehensive income, before tax			
Available-for-sale securities			
Change in net unrealized gains on securities without other-than-temporary impairment	1,445	1,035	755
Reclassification adjustment for net loss (gain) recognized in net income	661	(335)	(144)
Reclassification adjustment for other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in net income	-	4,646	-
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	2,106	5,346	611
Employee benefit plans			
Net actuarial loss	48	(367)	(363)
Plan change	(258)	(69)	-
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of prior service cost and net actuarial loss recognized in net income	259	273	326
Net unrealized gains (losses) on employee benefit plans	49	(163)	(37)
Other comprehensive income, before tax	2,155	5,183	574
Income tax expense	(740)	(1,947)	(216)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	1,415	3,236	358
Total comprehensive income	\$22,900	\$28,362	\$24,898

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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<i>(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance January 1, 2015	\$ 15,151	\$ 20,500	\$ 215,873	\$ 141,206	\$(35,751)	\$ (5,605)	\$ 351,374
Net income	-	-	-	24,540	-	-	24,540
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	358	358
Common dividends declared – \$0.54 per share	-	-	-	(9,994)	-	-	(9,994)
Preferred dividends declared – \$15.00 per share	-	-	-	(105)	-	-	(105)
Preferred stock converted to common stock -- 882,096 shares	(12,784)	882	11,902	-	-	-	-
Redemption of preferred stock – 2,367 shares	(2,367)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,367)
Equity-based compensation expense	-	-	110	-	-	-	110
Common stock options exercised – 4,323 shares	-	-	(11)	-	74	-	63
Restricted stock awards – 23,057 shares	-	-	(191)	-	391	-	200
Issuance of treasury stock to 401(k) plan – 20,745 shares	-	-	9	-	354	-	363
Purchase of treasury shares – 1,238,299 shares at \$17.35 per share	-	-	-	-	(21,525)	-	(21,525)
Balance December 31, 2015	\$-	\$ 21,382	\$ 227,692	\$ 155,647	\$(56,457)	\$ (5,247)	\$ 343,017
Balance January 1, 2016	\$-	\$ 21,382	\$ 227,692	\$ 155,647	\$(56,457)	\$ (5,247)	\$ 343,017
Net income	-	-	-	25,126	-	-	25,126
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	3,236	3,236
Common dividends declared – \$0.60 per share	-	-	-	(10,396)	-	-	(10,396)
Equity-based compensation expense	-	-	209	-	-	-	209
Common stock options exercised – 43,463 shares	-	-	146	-	775	-	921

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Restricted stock awards -- 16,680 shares	-	-	32	-	290	-	322
Issuance of treasury stock to 401(k) plan – 18,218 shares	-	-	63	-	321	-	384
Purchase of treasury shares – 1,182,294 shares at \$20.06 per share	-	-	-	-	(23,762)	-	(23,762)
Balance December 31, 2016	\$-	\$21,382	\$228,142	\$170,377	\$(78,833)	\$(2,011)	\$339,057
Balance January 1, 2017	\$-	\$21,382	\$228,142	\$170,377	\$(78,833)	\$(2,011)	\$339,057
Net income	-	-	-	21,485	-	-	21,485
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1,415	1,415
Reclassification of certain tax effects	-	-	-	244	-	(244)	-
Common dividends declared – \$0.68 per share	-	-	-	(11,563)	-	-	(11,563)
Equity-based compensation expense	-	-	430	-	-	-	430
Common stock options exercised – 16,185 shares	-	-	86	-	292	-	378
Restricted stock awards – 22,697 shares	-	-	(48)	-	408	-	360
Issuance of treasury stock to 401(k) plan – 15,254 shares	-	-	140	-	275	-	415
Purchase of treasury shares – 50,118 shares at \$25.16 per share	-	-	-	-	(1,263)	-	(1,263)
Balance December 31, 2017	\$-	\$21,382	\$228,750	\$180,543	\$(79,121)	\$(840)	\$350,714

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Operating activities			
Net income	\$21,485	\$25,126	\$24,540
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Provision for loan losses	2,771	1,255	2,191
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant, and equipment	3,560	3,563	4,135
Amortization of premiums on investments, net	172	1,066	1,375
Amortization of FDIC indemnification asset, net	3,517	5,474	6,379
Amortization of intangible assets	1,056	1,136	1,118
Accretion on acquired loans	(5,417)	(4,766)	(7,109)
Gain on divestiture, net	-	(3,682)	-
Gain on sale of loans, net	-	-	(501)
Equity-based compensation expense	430	209	110
Restricted stock awards	360	322	200
Issuance of treasury stock to 401(k) plan	415	384	363
(Gain) loss on sale of property, plant, and equipment, net	(1)	238	23
Loss on sale of other real estate	791	1,495	3,002
Loss (gain) on sale of securities	661	(335)	(144)
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	-	4,646	-
FHLB debt prepayment fees	-	-	1,702
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans	-	-	21,993
Originations of mortgage loans	-	-	(19,700)
Decrease in other operating activities	9,209	6,957	18,842
Net cash provided by operating activities	39,009	43,088	58,519
Investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale	13,664	104,928	10,999
Proceeds from maturities, prepayments, and calls of securities available for sale	37,155	99,906	29,931
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities held to maturity	21,840	25,190	190
Payments to acquire securities available for sale	(49,406)	(1,174)	(81,540)
Payments to acquire securities held to maturity	-	-	(15,003)
Repayments of (originations of) loans, net	37,455	(159,243)	(24,719)
Redemptions of FHLB stock, net	694	130	1,279
Cash proceeds from (paid in) mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures, net (See Note 2)	-	29,716	(88)
Proceeds from the FDIC	1,689	4,403	2,683
Payments to acquire property, plant, and equipment, net	(2,297)	(793)	(1,239)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate	4,363	7,147	6,722
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	65,157	110,210	(70,785)
Financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in noninterest-bearing deposits, net	26,438	(17,482)	33,782

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Increase (decrease) in interest-bearing deposits, net	62,115	(37,576)	(161,282)
(Repayments of) proceeds from securities sold under agreements to repurchase, net	(67,919)	(40,609)	16,872
Repayments of FHLB and other borrowings, net	(30,708)	(48)	(28,945)
Redemption of preferred stock	-	-	(2,367)
Proceeds from stock options exercised	378	921	63
Excess tax benefit from equity-based compensation	-	174	8
Payments for repurchase of treasury stock	(1,263)	(23,762)	(21,525)
Payments of common dividends	(11,563)	(10,396)	(9,994)
Payments of preferred dividends	-	-	(219)
Net cash used in financing activities	(22,522)	(128,778)	(173,607)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	81,644	24,520	(185,873)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	76,307	51,787	237,660
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$157,951	\$76,307	\$51,787

Supplemental disclosure – cash flow information

Cash paid for interest	\$8,267	\$9,845	\$11,757
Cash paid for income taxes	15,852	6,588	6,900

Supplemental transactions – noncash items

Transfer of loans to other real estate	2,283	5,162	6,317
Loans originated to finance other real estate	-	57	649
Increase in accumulated other comprehensive income	1,171	3,236	358

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

First Community Bancshares, Inc. (the “Company”) is a financial holding company headquartered in Bluefield, Virginia that provides banking products and services to individuals and commercial customers through its wholly owned subsidiary First Community Bank (the “Bank”). The Bank offers insurance products and services through First Community Insurance Services (“FCIS”) and trust and wealth management services through its Trust Division and wholly owned subsidiary First Community Wealth Management. Unless the context suggests otherwise, the term “Company” refers to First Community Bancshares, Inc. and its subsidiaries as a consolidated entity.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company’s accounting and reporting policies conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and prevailing practices in the banking industry. The consolidated financial statements include all accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries and eliminate all intercompany balances and transactions. The Company operates in *one* business segment, Community Banking, which consists of all operations, including commercial and consumer banking, lending activities, wealth management, and insurance services.

The Company maintains investments in variable interest entities (“VIEs”). VIEs are legal entities in which equity investors do *not* have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to independently finance its activities, or as a group, the holders of the equity investment at risk lack the power through voting or similar rights to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact its economic performance, or do *not* have the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity or the right to receive expected residual returns of the entity. Consolidation of a VIE is required if a reporting entity is the primary beneficiary of the VIE. The Company periodically reviews its VIEs and has determined that it is *not* the primary beneficiary of any VIE; therefore, the assets and liabilities of these entities are *not* consolidated into the financial statements.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that require the most subjective or complex judgments relate to fair value measurements, investment securities, the allowance for loan losses, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) indemnification asset, goodwill and other intangible assets, and income taxes.

Reclassification

Certain amounts reported in prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current year’s presentation. These reclassifications had *no* effect on the Company’s results of operations, financial position, or cash flow.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability, in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants. Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal market that are independent, knowledgeable, able to transact, and willing to transact. The fair value hierarchy ranks the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 – Observable, unadjusted quoted prices in active markets

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs with little or *no* market activity that require the Company to use reasonable inputs and assumptions

The Company uses fair value measurements to record adjustments to certain financial assets and liabilities on a recurring basis. The Company *may* be required to record certain assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in specific circumstances, such as evidence of impairment. Methodologies used to determine fair value might be highly subjective and judgmental in nature; therefore, valuations *may not* be precise. If the Company determines that a valuation technique change is necessary, the change is assumed to have occurred at the end of the respective reporting period.

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FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, and interest-bearing balances on deposit with the Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”), the Federal Reserve Bank (“FRB”), and correspondent banks that are available for immediate withdrawal.

Investment Securities

Management classifies debt and marketable equity securities as held-to-maturity or available-for-sale based on the intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. Debt securities that the Company has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities and carried at amortized cost. Debt securities *not* classified as held to maturity and marketable equity securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and carried at estimated fair value. Available-for-sale securities consist of securities the Company intends to hold for indefinite periods of time including securities to be used as part of the Company’s asset/liability management strategy and securities that *may* be sold in response to changes in interest rates, prepayment risk, or other similar factors. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”), net of income taxes, in stockholders’ equity. Gains or losses on calls, maturities, or sales of investment securities are recorded based on the specific identification method and included in noninterest income. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the life of a security into interest income. Nonmarketable equity investments are reported in other assets. The Company performs quarterly reviews of held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities to determine if unrealized losses are temporary or other than temporary. If the security is deemed to have other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”), the amount representing the credit loss is recognized as a charge to noninterest income and the amount representing all other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income (“OCI”).

Nonmarketable Equity Investments

As a condition of membership in the FHLB and the FRB, the Company is required to hold a minimum level of stock in the FHLB of Atlanta and the FRB of Richmond. These nonmarketable securities are carried at cost and periodically reviewed for impairment. When evaluating these investments, management considers publicly available information about the profitability and asset quality of the issuer, dividend payment history, and redemption experience in determining the recoverability of the investment. The total investment in FHLB and FRB stock, which is included in other assets, was \$9.90 million as of *December 31, 2017*, and \$10.60 million as of *December 31, 2016*.

Other Investments

The Company has certain long-term investments that are considered VIEs, including certain tax credit limited partnerships, and various limited liability companies that manage real estate investments, facilitate tax credits, and provide title insurance and other related financial services. The Company uses the equity method of accounting if it is able to exercise significant influence over the entity and records its share of the entity's earnings or losses in noninterest income. The Company uses the cost method of accounting if it is *not* able to exercise significant influence over the entity. There were *no* equity investments as of *December 31, 2017*, or *December 31, 2016*. The carrying value and maximum potential loss exposure of VIEs totaled \$823 thousand as of *December 31, 2017*, and \$1.14 million as of *December 31, 2016*.

Business Combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting as outlined in using Topic 805 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). Under this method, all identifiable assets acquired, including purchased loans, and liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. In instances where the price of the acquired business is less than the net assets acquired, a gain on the purchase is recorded. Fair values are assigned based on quoted prices for similar assets, if readily available, or appraisals by qualified independent parties for relevant asset and liability categories. Certain financial assets and liabilities are valued using discount models that apply current discount rates to streams of cash flow. Valuation methods require assumptions, which can result in alternate valuations, varying levels of goodwill or bargain purchase gains, or amortization expense or accretion income. Management must make estimates for the useful or economic lives of certain acquired assets and liabilities that are used to establish the amortization or accretion of some intangible assets and liabilities, such as core deposits. Fair values are subject to refinement for up to *one* year after the closing date of the acquisition as additional information about the closing date fair values becomes available. Acquisition and divestiture activities are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations from the closing date of the transaction. Acquisition and divestiture related costs are recognized in noninterest expense as incurred. For additional information, see "Purchased Credit Impaired Loans" and "Intangible Assets" below.

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FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Loans Held for Investment

Loans classified as held for investment are originated with the intent to hold indefinitely, until maturity, or until pay-off. Loans held for investment are carried at the principal amount outstanding, net of unearned income and any necessary write-downs to reduce individual loans to net realizable value. Interest income on performing loans is recognized as interest income at the contractual rate of interest. Loan origination fees, including loan commitment and underwriting fees, are reduced by direct costs associated with loan processing, including salaries, legal review, and appraisal fees. Net deferred loan fees are deferred and amortized over the life of the related loan or commitment period.

Purchased Performing Loans. Purchased loans that are deemed to be performing at the acquisition date are accounted for using the contractual cash flow method of accounting, which results in the loans being recorded at fair value with a credit discount. The fair value discount is accreted as an adjustment to yield over the estimated contractual lives of the loans. *No* allowance for loan losses is recorded at acquisition for purchased loans because the fair values of the acquired loans incorporate credit risk assumptions.

Purchased Credit Impaired (“PCI”) Loans. When purchased loans exhibit evidence of credit deterioration after the acquisition date, and it is probable at acquisition the Company will *not* collect all contractually required principal and interest payments, the loans are referred to as PCI loans. PCI loans are accounted for using Topic 310-30 of the FASB ASC. PCI loans are initially measured at fair value, which includes estimated future credit losses expected to be incurred over the life of the loans. Per the guidance, the Company groups PCI loans that have common risk characteristics into loan pools. Evidence of credit quality deterioration at acquisition *may* include measures such as nonaccrual status, credit scores, declines in collateral value, current loan to value percentages, and days past due. The Company considers expected prepayments and estimates the amount and timing of expected principal, interest, and other cash flows for each loan or pool of loans identified as credit impaired. If contractually required payments at acquisition exceed cash flows expected to be collected, the excess is the non-accretable difference, which is available to absorb credit losses on those loans or pools of loans. If the cash flows expected at acquisition exceed the estimated fair values, the excess is the accretable yield, which is recognized in interest income over the remaining lives of those loans or pools of loans when there is a reasonable expectation about the amount and timing of such cash flows.

Impaired Loans and Nonperforming Assets. The Company maintains an active and robust problem credit identification system through its ongoing credit review function. When a credit is identified as exhibiting characteristics of weakening, the Company assesses the credit for potential impairment. Loans are considered impaired when, in the opinion of management and based on current information and events, the collection of principal

and interest payments due under the contractual terms of the loan agreements are uncertain. The Company conducts quarterly reviews of loans with balances of \$250 thousand or greater that are deemed to be impaired. Factors considered in determining impairment include, but are *not* limited to, the borrower's cash flow and capacity for debt repayment, the valuation of collateral, historical loss percentages, and economic conditions. Impairment allowances allocated to individual loans, including individual credit relationships and loan pools grouped by similar risk characteristics, are reviewed quarterly by management. Interest income realized on impaired loans in nonaccrual status, if any, is recognized upon receipt. The accrual of interest, which is based on the daily amount of principal outstanding, on impaired loans is generally continued unless the loan becomes delinquent 90 days or more.

Loans are considered past due when either principal or interest payments become contractually delinquent by 30 days or more. The Company's policy is to discontinue the accrual of interest, if warranted, on loans based on the payment status, evaluation of the related collateral, and the financial strength of the borrower. Loans that are 90 days or more past due are placed on nonaccrual status. Management *may* elect to continue the accrual of interest when the loan is well secured and in process of collection. When interest accruals are discontinued, interest accrued and *not* collected in the current year is reversed from income, and interest accrued and *not* collected from prior years is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Nonaccrual loans *may* be returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due, including past due payments, are brought current; the ability of the borrower to repay the obligation is reasonably assured; and there is generally a period of at least *six* months of repayment performance by the borrower in accordance with the contractual terms.

Seriously delinquent loans are evaluated for loss mitigation options. Closed-end retail loans are generally charged off against the allowance for loan losses when the loans become 120 days past due. Open-end retail loans and residential real estate secured loans are generally charged off when the loans become 180 days past due. Unsecured loans are generally charged off when the loans become 90 days past due. All other loans are charged off against the allowance for loan losses after collection attempts have been exhausted, which generally is within 120 days. Recoveries of loans previously charged off are credited to the allowance for loan losses in the period received.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Loans are considered troubled debt restructurings (“TDRs”) when the Company grants concessions, for legal or economic reasons, to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that would *not* otherwise be considered. The Company generally makes concessions in interest rates, loan terms, and/or amortization terms. All TDRs \$250 thousand or greater are evaluated for a specific reserve based on either the collateral or net present value method, whichever is most applicable. TDRs under \$250 thousand are subject to the reserve calculation for classified loans based primarily on the historical loss rate. At the date of modification, nonaccrual loans are classified as nonaccrual TDRs. TDRs classified as nonperforming at the date of modification are returned to performing status after *six* months of satisfactory payment performance; however, these loans remain identified as impaired until full payment or other satisfaction of the obligation occurs.

Other real estate owned (“OREO”) acquired through foreclosure, or other settlement, is carried at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated selling costs. The fair value is generally based on current *third*-party appraisals. When a property is transferred into OREO, any excess of the loan balance over the net realizable fair value is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Operating expenses, gains, and losses on the sale of OREO are included in other noninterest expense in the Company’s consolidated statements of income after any fair value write-downs are recorded as valuation adjustments.

Allowance for Loan Losses

Management performs quarterly assessments of the allowance for loan losses. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to operations and reduced by net charge-offs. The provision is calculated and charged to earnings to bring the allowance to a level that, through a systematic process of measurement, reflects the amount management estimates is needed to absorb probable losses in the portfolio. The Company’s allowance for loan losses is segmented into commercial, consumer real estate, and consumer and other loans with each segment divided into classes with similar characteristics, such as the type of loan and collateral. The allowance for loan losses includes specific allocations related to significant individual loans and credit relationships and general reserves related to loans *not* individually evaluated. Loans *not* individually evaluated are grouped into pools based on similar risk characteristics. A loan that becomes adversely classified or graded is moved into a group of adversely classified or graded loans with similar risk characteristics for evaluation. A provision for loan losses is recorded for any credit deterioration in purchased performing loans after the acquisition date.

PCI loans are grouped into pools and evaluated separately from the non-PCI portfolio. The Company estimates cash flows to be collected on PCI loans and discounts those cash flows at a market rate of interest. If cash flows for PCI loans are expected to decline, generally a provision for loan losses is charged to earnings, resulting in an increase to

the allowance for loan losses. If cash flows for PCI loans are expected to improve, any previously established allowance is *first* reversed to the extent of prior charges and then interest income is increased using the prospective yield adjustment over the remaining life of the loan, or pool of loans. Any provision established for PCI loans covered under the FDIC loss share agreements is offset by an adjustment to the FDIC indemnification asset to reflect the indemnified portion, 80%, of the post-acquisition exposure. While allocations are made to various portfolio segments, the allowance for loan losses is available for use against any loan loss management deems appropriate, excluding reserves allocated to specific loans and PCI loan pools.

FDIC Indemnification Asset

The FDIC indemnification asset represents the carrying amount of the right to receive payments from the FDIC for losses incurred on certain loans and OREO purchased from the FDIC that are covered by loss share agreements. The FDIC indemnification asset is measured separately from related covered assets because it is *not* contractually embedded in the assets or transferable should the assets be disposed. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the FDIC indemnification asset is recorded at fair value using projected cash flows based on expected reimbursements and applicable loss share percentages as outlined in the loss share agreements. The expected reimbursements do *not* include reimbursable amounts related to future covered expenditures. The cash flows are discounted to reflect the timing and receipt of reimbursements from the FDIC. The discount is accreted through noninterest income over future periods. Post-acquisition adjustments to the indemnification asset are measured on the same basis as the underlying covered assets. Increases in the cash flows of covered loans reduce the FDIC indemnification asset balance, which is recognized as amortization through noninterest income over the shorter of the remaining life of the FDIC indemnification asset or the underlying loans. Decreases in the cash flows of covered loans increase the FDIC indemnification asset balance, which is recognized as accretion through noninterest income. Certain expenses related to covered assets are reimbursable from the FDIC through monthly and quarterly claims. Estimated reimbursements from the FDIC are netted against covered expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Premises and Equipment

Premises, equipment, and capital leases are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Useful lives range from 5 to 10 years for furniture, fixtures, and equipment; 3 to 5 years for computer software, hardware, and data handling equipment; and 10 to 40 years for buildings and building improvements. Land improvements are amortized over a period of 20 years and leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the term of the respective leases plus the *first* optional renewal period, when renewal is reasonably assured, or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. The Company leases various properties within its branch network. Leases generally have initial terms of up to 20 years and most contain options to renew with increases in rent. All leases are accounted for as operating leases. Maintenance and repairs are charged to current operations while improvements that extend the economic useful life of the underlying asset are capitalized. Disposition gains and losses are reflected in current operations.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of goodwill, core deposit intangible assets, and other identifiable intangible assets that result from business combinations. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired that is allocated to the appropriate reporting unit when acquired. Core deposit intangible assets represent the future earnings potential of acquired deposit relationships that are amortized over their estimated remaining useful lives. Other identifiable intangible assets primarily represent the rights arising from contractual arrangements that are amortized using the straight-line method.

Goodwill is tested annually, or more frequently if necessary, using a qualitative assessment to determine if it is more likely than *not* that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the Company concludes that it is more likely than *not* that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the *two*-step quantitative goodwill impairment test is performed. Step 1 consists of calculating and comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its book value, *no* goodwill impairment exists. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit is greater than its calculated fair value, goodwill impairment *may* exist and Step 2 is required to determine the amount of the impairment loss.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are generally accounted for as collateralized financing transactions and recognized as short-term borrowings in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Securities, generally U.S. government and federal agency securities, pledged as collateral under these arrangements can be sold or repledged only if replaced by the secured party. The fair value of the collateral provided to a *third* party is continually monitored and additional collateral is provided as appropriate.

Derivative Instruments

The Company primarily uses derivative instruments to protect against the risk of adverse price or interest rate movements on the value of certain assets and liabilities and on future cash flows. Derivative instruments represent contracts between parties that usually require little or *no* initial net investment and result in *one* party delivering cash or another asset to the other party based on a notional amount and an underlying asset as specified in the contract such as interest rates, equity security prices, currencies, commodity prices, or credit spreads. These derivative instruments *may* consist of interest rate swaps, floors, caps, collars, futures, forward contracts, and written and purchased options. Derivative contracts often involve future commitments to exchange interest payment streams or currencies based on a notional or contractual amount, such as interest rate swaps or currency forwards, or to purchase or sell other financial instruments at specified terms on a specified date, such as options to buy or sell securities or currencies. Derivative instruments are subject to counterparty credit risk due to the possibility that the Company will incur a loss because a counterparty, which *may* be a bank, a broker-dealer or a customer, fails to meet its contractual obligations. This risk is measured as the expected positive replacement value of contracts. Derivative contracts *may* be executed only with exchanges or counterparties approved by the Company's Asset/Liability Management Committee.

If certain conditions are met, a derivative *may* be designated as a hedge related to fair value, cash flow, or foreign exposure risk. The recognition of changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument varies depending on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. The Company accounts for hedges of customer loans as fair value hedges. The change in fair value of the hedging derivative and the change in fair value of the hedged exposure are recorded in earnings. Any hedge ineffectiveness is also reflected in current earnings. Changes in the fair value of derivatives *not* designated as hedging instruments are recognized as a gain or loss in earnings. The Company formally documents any relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking each hedged transaction. All derivative instruments are reported at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets.

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FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Equity-Based Compensation

The cost of employee services received in exchange for equity instruments, including stock options and restricted stock awards, is generally measured at fair value on the grant date. The Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model is used to estimate the fair value of stock options at the grant date while the fair value of restricted stock awards is based on the market price of the Company's common stock on the grant date. The Black-Scholes-Merton model incorporates the following assumptions: the expected volatility is based on the weekly historical volatility of the Company's common stock price over the expected term of the option; the expected term is generally calculated using the shortcut method; the risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Department of the Treasury's ("Treasury") yield curve on the grant date with a term comparable to the grant; and the dividend yield is based on the Company's dividend yield using the most recent dividend rate paid per share and trading price of the Company's common stock. Compensation cost is recognized over the required service period, generally defined as the vesting period for stock option awards and as the restriction period for restricted stock awards. For awards with graded vesting, compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

Advertising Expenses

Advertising costs are generally expensed as incurred. The Company *may* establish accruals for expected advertising expenses in the course of a fiscal year.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of the current and deferred tax consequences of events and transactions already recognized. The Company includes interest and penalties related to income tax liabilities in income tax expense. The effective tax rate, income tax expense as a percent of pre-tax income, *may* vary significantly from statutory rates due to tax credits and permanent differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes as changes in tax laws or rates are enacted.

Per Share Results

Basic earnings per common share is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share includes the dilutive effect of potential common stock that could be issued by the Company. Under the treasury stock method of accounting, potential common stock *may* be issued for stock options, non-vested restricted stock awards, performance based stock awards, and convertible preferred stock. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period plus the number of dilutive potential common shares. The calculation of diluted earnings per common share excludes potential common shares that have an exercise price greater than the average market value of the Company's common stock because the effect would be antidilutive.

Recent Accounting Standards

Standards Adopted in 2018

In *February 2018*, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, "Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." This ASU allows a reclassification from AOCI to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("Tax Reform Act") and requires certain new disclosures. ASU 2018-02 will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2018*, with early adoption permitted. The update should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate in the Tax Reform Act is recognized. The Company elected to early adopt ASU 2018-02 on a retrospective basis. The effect of the adoption of the standard was a decrease in AOCI of \$244 thousand with the offset to retained earnings as recorded in the Company's consolidated balance sheet and statement of changes in stockholders' equity for the year ended *December 31, 2017*.

In *May 2017*, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, "Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting." This ASU clarifies when to account for a change to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award as a modification. Under the new guidance, modification accounting is required only if the fair value, the vesting conditions, or the classification of the award (as equity or liability) changes as a result of the change in terms or conditions. ASU 2017-09 will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2017*. The Company adopted ASU 2017-09 in the *first* quarter of 2018. The adoption of the standard will *not* have a material effect on the Company's financial statements beginning with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ending *March 31, 2018*.

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FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In *March 2017*, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, “Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost.” This ASU intends to improve the presentation of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit costs in the income statement and to narrow the amounts eligible for capitalization in assets. ASU 2017-07 will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2017*. The Company adopted ASU 2017-07 in the *first* quarter of 2018. The adoption of the standard will *not* have a material effect on the Company’s financial statements beginning with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ending *March 31, 2018*.

In *November 2016*, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash.” This ASU requires that a statement of cash flows explains the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-18 will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2017*. The Company adopted ASU 2016-18 in the *first* quarter of 2018. The adoption of the standard will *not* have a material effect on the Company’s financial statements beginning with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ending *March 31, 2018*.

In *August 2016*, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments.” This ASU makes *eight* targeted changes to how cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2017*, with early adoption permitted. The update should be applied on a retrospective basis, if practicable. The Company adopted ASU 2016-15 in the *first* quarter of 2018. The adoption of the standard will *not* have a material effect on the Company’s financial statements beginning with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ending *March 31, 2018*.

In *January 2016*, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, “Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.” This ASU significantly revises how entities account and disclose financial assets and liabilities. The guidance (1) requires most equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income; (2) simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without a readily determinable fair value; (3) eliminates the requirement to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet; (4) requires public business entities to use exit price notion, rather than entry prices, when measuring fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; (5) requires separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial assets on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements; (6) requires separate presentation in other comprehensive income of the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the

organization has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments; and (7) states that a valuation allowance on deferred tax assets related to available-for-sale securities should be evaluated in combination with other deferred tax assets. ASU 2016-01 will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2017*, with early adoption permitted for the instrument-specific credit risk provision. The Company adopted ASU 2016-01 in the *first* quarter of 2018. The Company does *not* expect to recognize a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings at the beginning of the year or expect the guidance to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In *May 2014*, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." This ASU's core principle is that an entity will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In doing so, companies will need to use more judgment and make more estimates than under existing guidance. These *may* include identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation. In *August 2015*, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" deferring the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for the Company until fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2017*, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2016*. The Company adopted ASU 2014-09, and related updates, in the *first* quarter of 2018 using the modified retrospective method. The Company's primary source of revenue is interest income, which is excluded from the scope of this guidance; however, the Company evaluated the impact on other income; which includes fees for services, commissions on sales, and various deposit service charges; revenue contracts; and disclosures and determined that *no* cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings was necessary. The adoption of the standard will *not* have a material effect on the Company's financial statements beginning with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ending *March 31, 2018*.

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FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Standards Adopted in 2017

In *January 2017*, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) *2017-04*, “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Accounting for Goodwill Impairment.” This ASU removes the requirement to perform a hypothetical purchase price allocation to measure goodwill impairment. Goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which a reporting unit’s carrying value exceeds its fair value, *not* to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. ASU *2017-04* is effective for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2019*, with early adoption permitted. The update should be applied prospectively. The Company elected to early adopt ASU *2017-04* in the *first* quarter of *2017*. The adoption of the standard did *not* have an effect on the Company’s financial statements.

In *January 2017*, the FASB issued ASU *2017-03*, “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (Topic 250) and Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Announcements at the *September 22, 2016* and *November 17, 2016* EITF Meetings.” This ASU requires registrants to disclose the effect that recently issued accounting standards will have on their financial statements when adopted in a future period. In cases where a registrant cannot reasonably estimate the impact of the adoption, additional qualitative disclosures should be considered to assist the reader in assessing the significance of the standard's impact on its financial statements. The Company adopted ASU *2017-03* in the *first* quarter of *2017*. The adoption of the standard resulted in enhanced disclosures regarding the impact that recently issued accounting standards adopted in a future period will have on the Company’s financial statements and disclosures.

In *March 2016*, the FASB issued ASU *2016-09*, “Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting.” This ASU simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. The guidance eliminates additional paid-in capital pools for equity-based awards and requires that the related income tax effects of awards be recognized in the income statement. The guidance also allows an employer to repurchase more of an employee’s shares for tax withholding purposes without triggering liability accounting and to make a policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur. The Company adopted ASU *2016-09* in the *first* quarter of *2017* on a prospective basis and elected to account for forfeitures of share-based awards as they occur. Excess tax benefits on share-based awards in the statements of cash flows in prior periods have *not* been adjusted. The adoption of the standard did *not* have a material effect on the Company’s financial statements.

Standards Not Yet Adopted

In *August 2017*, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, “Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities.” This ASU intends to improve the financial reporting of hedging relationships to better portray the economic results of an entity’s risk management activities in its financial statements and simplify the application of hedge accounting guidance. ASU 2017-12 will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2018*. The Company expects to adopt ASU 2017-12 in the *first* quarter of 2019. The Company is evaluating the impact of the standard and does *not* expect the guidance to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In *March 2017*, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08, “Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Securities.” This ASU amends the amortization period for certain purchased callable debt securities held at a premium. ASU 2017-08 will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2018*. The Company expects to adopt ASU 2017-08 in the *first* quarter of 2019. The Company is evaluating the impact of the standard and does *not* expect the guidance to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In *June 2016*, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, “Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.” This ASU intends to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments held by financial institutions and other organizations. This ASU requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts and requires enhanced disclosures related to the significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses, as well as the credit quality and underwriting standards of an organization’s portfolio. In addition, the update amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. ASU 2016-13 will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2019*, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2018*. The Company expects to adopt ASU 2016-13 in the *first* quarter of 2020 and recognize a cumulative adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption. The Company is evaluating the impact of the standard.

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In *February 2016*, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842).” This ASU increases transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and requiring more disclosures related to leasing transactions. ASU 2016-02 will be effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning after *December 15, 2018*, with early adoption permitted. The Company expects to adopt ASU 2016-02 in the *first* quarter of 2019. The Company leases certain banking offices under lease agreements it classifies as operating leases. The Company is evaluating the impact of the standard and expects an increase in assets and liabilities and an impact on capital; however, the Company does *not* expect the guidance to have a material effect on its financial statements or resulting operations.

The Company does *not* expect other recent accounting standards issued by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2. Acquisitions and Divestitures

The following table presents the components of net cash received in, or paid for, acquisitions and divestitures, an investing activity in the Company’s consolidated statements of cash flows, for the periods indicated. There was *no* acquisition or divestiture activity recorded in 2017.

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended	
	December 31,	2015
	2016	
Acquisitions		
Fair value of assets and liabilities acquired:		
Loans	\$149,122	\$-
Premises and equipment	4,829	-
Other assets	448	-
Other intangible assets	3,842	-
Deposits	(134,307)	-
Other liabilities	(75)	-
Purchase price in excess of net assets acquired	2,446	88
Total purchase price	26,305	88
Non-cash purchase price	-	-
Cash acquired	-	-

Net cash paid in acquisitions	26,305	88
Divestitures		
Book value of assets sold	(165,742)	389
Book value of liabilities sold	111,198	(152)
Sales price in excess of net liabilities assumed	(3,682)	(6)
Total sales price	(58,226)	231
Cash sold	-	-
Amount due remaining on books	2,205	(231)
Net cash received in divestitures	(56,021)	-
Net cash (received) paid in acquisitions and divestitures	\$(29,716)	\$88

Ascension Insurance Agency, Inc.

On *October 1, 2016*, the Company completed the sale of Greenpoint Insurance Group, Inc. (“Greenpoint”) to Ascension Insurance Agency, Inc. for \$7.11 million, including earn-out payments of \$2.21 million to be received over *three* years if certain operating targets are met. The divestiture consisted of *two* North Carolina offices operating as Greenpoint and *two* Virginia offices operating under the trade name Carr & Hyde Insurance. The Company recorded a net gain of \$617 thousand in connection with the divestiture and eliminated \$6.49 million in goodwill and other intangible assets. The Company incurred expenses related to the divestiture of \$46 thousand in 2016. The transaction did *not* impact the Company’s in-branch insurance offices operating as FCIS in West Virginia and Virginia.

On *October 31, 2015*, the Company sold *one* insurance agency for \$372 thousand. The Company recorded a net loss of \$8 thousand in connection with the sale and eliminated \$385 thousand in goodwill and other intangible assets. In addition, the Company recorded additional goodwill of \$88 thousand in 2015 related to contingent earn-out payments from acquisitions that occurred before 2009.

Table of Contents**FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*****First Bank***

On July 15, 2016, the Company completed a branch exchange with First Bank, North Carolina, pursuant to which the Bank exchanged a portion of its North Carolina branch network for First Bank's Virginia branch network. Under the agreements, the Bank simultaneously sold *six* branches in the Winston-Salem and Mooresville areas of North Carolina and acquired *seven* branches in Southwestern Virginia. The branch acquisition complements the Company's 2014 acquisition of *seven* branches from Bank of America by expanding the Company's existing presence in Southwest Virginia and affords the opportunity to realize certain operating cost savings.

In connection with the branch exchange, the Company acquired total assets of \$160.69 million, including total loans of \$149.12 million and goodwill and other intangibles of \$6.29 million, and total liabilities of \$134.38 million, including total deposits of \$134.31 million. The Company did *not* acquire any PCI loans. The consideration transferred included the net fair value of divested assets and a purchase premium of \$3.84 million. The Company divested total assets of \$162.17 million, including loans of \$155.54 million and goodwill and other intangibles of \$2.33 million, and total liabilities of \$111.05 million, including deposits of \$111.02 million, and received a deposit premium of \$4.07 million. In connection with the divestiture, the Company recorded a net gain of \$3.07 million. The Company incurred expenses related to the First Bank transaction of \$684 thousand in 2016.

Note 3. Investment Securities

The following tables present the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale securities, including gross unrealized gains and losses, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2017			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
U.S. Agency securities	\$11,289	\$ 17	\$ (10	) \$11,296
U.S. Treasury securities	19,987	-	(16	) 19,971
Municipal securities	101,552	2,203	(107	) 103,648
Single issue trust preferred securities	9,367	-	(483	) 8,884

Mortgage-backed Agency securities	22,095	46	(415	)	21,726
Equity securities	55	-	-		55
Total securities available for sale	\$164,345	\$ 2,266	\$ (1,031	)	\$165,580

December 31, 2016

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
U.S. Agency securities	\$1,342	\$ 3	\$ -	\$1,345
Municipal securities	111,659	2,258	(586	) 113,331
Single issue trust preferred securities	22,104	-	(2,165	) 19,939
Mortgage-backed Agency securities	31,290	66	(465	) 30,891
Equity securities	55	18	-	73
Total securities available for sale	\$166,450	\$ 2,345	\$ (3,216	) \$165,579

Table of Contents**FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale securities, by contractual maturity, as of *December 31, 2017*. Actual maturities could differ from contractual maturities because issuers *may* have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties.

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	U.S. Agency Securities	U.S. Treasury Securities	Municipal Securities	Corporate Notes	Total
Amortized cost maturity:					
One year or less	\$ 10,065	\$ 19,987	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,052
After one year through five years	-	-	7,193	-	7,193
After five years through ten years	1,224	-	90,062	9,367	100,653
After ten years	-	-	4,297	-	4,297
Amortized cost	\$ 11,289	\$ 19,987	\$ 101,552	\$ 9,367	142,195
Mortgage-backed securities					22,095
Equity securities					55
Total amortized cost					\$ 164,345
Fair value maturity:					
One year or less	\$ 10,055	\$ 19,971	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,026
After one year through five years	-	-	7,308	-	7,308
After five years through ten years	1,241	-	91,886	8,884	102,011
After ten years	-	-	4,454	-	4,454
Fair value	\$ 11,296	\$ 19,971	\$ 103,648	\$ 8,884	143,799
Mortgage-backed securities					21,726
Equity securities					55
Total fair value					\$ 165,580

The following tables present the amortized cost and fair value of held-to-maturity securities, including gross unrealized gains and losses, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2017			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Agency securities	\$ 17,937	\$ -	\$ (49)	\$ 17,888
Corporate securities	7,212	-	(16)	7,196

Total securities held to maturity \$25,149 \$ - \$ (65) \$25,084

	December 31, 2016			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
U.S. Agency securities	\$36,741	\$ 124	\$ -	\$36,865
Corporate securities	10,392	11	(2)	10,401
Total securities held to maturity	\$47,133	\$ 135	\$ (2)	\$47,266

Table of Contents**FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of held-to-maturity securities, by contractual maturity, as of *December 31, 2017*. Actual maturities could differ from contractual maturities because issuers *may* have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties.

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	U.S. Agency Securities	Corporate Notes	Total
Amortized cost maturity:			
One year or less	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
After one year through five years	17,937	7,212	25,149
After five years through ten years	-	-	-
After ten years	-	-	-
Total amortized cost	\$ 17,937	\$ 7,212	\$25,149
Fair value maturity:			
One year or less	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
After one year through five years	17,888	7,196	25,084
After five years through ten years	-	-	-
After ten years	-	-	-
Total fair value	\$ 17,888	\$ 7,196	\$25,084

The following tables present municipal securities, by state, for the states where the largest volume of these securities are held in the Company's portfolio. The tables also present the amortized cost and fair value of the municipal securities, including gross unrealized gains and losses, as of the dates indicated.

December 31, 2017					
Percent					
of					
Municipal		Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair
Portfolio		Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>					
New York	10.64 %	\$ 10,804	\$ 223	\$ -	\$11,027
Minnesota	10.12 %	10,280	211	(1)	10,490
Wisconsin	8.74 %	8,913	147	-	9,060
Massachusetts	8.57 %	8,691	208	(14)	8,885

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The following tables present the fair values and unrealized losses for available-for-sale securities in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and for 12 months or longer as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2017					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>						
U.S. Agency securities	\$10,054	\$ (10)	\$-	\$ -	\$10,054	\$ (10)
U.S. Treasury securities	19,972	(16)	-	-	19,972	(16)
Municipal securities	8,047	(55)	2,314	(52)	10,361	(107)
Single issue trust preferred securities	-	-	8,884	(483)	8,884	(483)
Mortgage-backed Agency securities	4,276	(25)	14,069	(390)	18,345	(415)
Total	\$42,349	\$ (106)	\$25,267	\$ (925)	\$67,616	\$ (1,031)

	December 31, 2016					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>						
Municipal securities	\$24,252	\$ (527)	\$715	\$ (59)	\$24,967	\$ (586)
Single issue trust preferred securities	-	-	19,939	(2,165)	19,939	(2,165)
Mortgage-backed Agency securities	12,834	(166)	11,851	(299)	24,685	(465)
Total	\$37,086	\$ (693)	\$32,505	\$ (2,523)	\$69,591	\$ (3,216)

The following tables present the fair values and unrealized losses for held-to-maturity securities in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and for 12 months or longer as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2017					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>						

U.S. Agency securities	\$17,888	\$ (49)	\$ -	\$ -	\$17,888	\$ (49)
Corporate securities	7,196	(16)	-	-	7,196	(16)
Total	\$25,084	\$ (65)	\$ -	\$ -	\$25,084	\$ (65)

December 31, 2016

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>						
Corporate securities	\$3,533	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,533	\$ (2)
Total	\$3,533	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,533	\$ (2)

There were 45 individual securities in an unrealized loss position as of *December 31, 2017*, and their combined depreciation in value represented 0.57% of the investment securities portfolio. These securities included 24 securities in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer that the Company does *not* intend to sell, and that it has determined is *not* more likely than *not* going to be required to sell, prior to maturity or recovery. There were 82 individual securities in an unrealized loss position as of *December 31, 2016*, and their combined depreciation in value represented 1.51% of the investment securities portfolio.

The Company reviews its investment portfolio quarterly for indications of OTTI. The initial indicator of OTTI for both debt and equity securities is a decline in fair value below book value and the severity and duration of the decline. For debt securities, the credit-related OTTI is recognized as a charge to noninterest income and the noncredit-related OTTI is recognized in OCI. The Company incurred *no* credit-related OTTI charges on debt securities in 2017 or 2015. In 2016 the Company incurred credit-related OTTI charges on debt securities of \$4.64 million related to the Company's change in intent to hold certain securities to recovery. The intent was changed to sell specific trust preferred securities in the Company's investment portfolio primarily to reduce credit concentrations with *two* issuers. Temporary impairment on debt securities is primarily related to changes in benchmark interest rates, changes in pricing in the credit markets, and other current economic factors. For equity securities, the OTTI is recognized as a charge to noninterest income. There were *no* OTTI charges recognized in 2017 or 2015. The Company incurred OTTI charges related to equity securities of \$11 thousand in 2016.

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The following table presents the changes in credit-related losses recognized in earnings on debt securities where a portion of the impairment was recognized in OCI during the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>			
Beginning balance	\$-	\$-	\$ -
Additions for credit losses on securities not previously recognized	-	4,646	-
Additions for credit losses on securities previously recognized	-	-	-
Reduction for securities sold/realized losses	-	(4,646)	-
Ending balance	\$-	\$-	\$ -

The following table presents the gross realized gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>			
Gross realized gains	\$-	\$757	\$363
Gross realized losses	(661)	(422)	(219)
Net (loss) gain on sale of securities	\$(661)	\$335	\$144

The carrying amount of securities pledged for various purposes totaled \$51.34 million as of *December 31, 2017*, and \$139.75 million as of *December 31, 2016*.

Note 4. Loans

The Company groups loans held for investment into *three* segments (commercial loans, consumer real estate loans, and consumer and other loans) with each segment divided into various classes. Covered loans are those loans acquired

in FDIC assisted transactions that are covered by loss share agreements. Customer overdrafts reclassified as loans totaled \$1.71 million as of *December 31, 2017*, and \$1.41 million as of *December 31, 2016*. Deferred loan fees totaled \$4.44 million in 2017, \$3.90 million in 2016, and \$3.78 million in 2015. For information about off-balance sheet financing, see Note 20, "Litigation, Commitments, and Contingencies," to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this report.

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The following table presents loans, net of unearned income with non-covered loans and by loan class, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31,		2016			
	2017		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Non-covered loans held for investment						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	\$60,017	3.30 %	\$56,948	3.07 %		
Commercial and industrial	92,188	5.07 %	92,204	4.98 %		
Multi-family residential	125,202	6.89 %	134,228	7.24 %		
Single family non-owner occupied	141,670	7.80 %	142,965	7.72 %		
Non-farm, non-residential	616,633	33.93 %	598,674	32.31 %		
Agricultural	7,035	0.39 %	6,003	0.32 %		
Farmland	25,649	1.41 %	31,729	1.71 %		
Total commercial loans	1,068,394	58.79 %	1,062,751	57.35 %		
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	103,205	5.68 %	106,361	5.74 %		
Single family owner occupied	502,686	27.66 %	500,891	27.03 %		
Owner occupied construction	39,178	2.16 %	44,535	2.41 %		
Total consumer real estate loans	645,069	35.50 %	651,787	35.18 %		
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	70,772	3.89 %	77,445	4.18 %		
Other	5,001	0.28 %	3,971	0.21 %		
Total consumer and other loans	75,773	4.17 %	81,416	4.39 %		
Total non-covered loans	1,789,236	98.46 %	1,795,954	96.92 %		
Total covered loans	27,948	1.54 %	56,994	3.08 %		
Total loans held for investment, net of unearned income	\$1,817,184	100.00 %	\$1,852,948	100.00 %		

The following table presents the covered loan portfolio, by loan class, as of the dates indicated. The commercial loss share agreement expired on *June 30, 2017*.

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Covered loans		
Commercial loans		
Construction, development, and other land	\$39	\$4,570

Commercial and industrial	-	895
Multi-family residential	-	8
Single family non-owner occupied	284	962
Non-farm, non-residential	9	7,512
Agricultural	-	25
Farmland	-	397
Total commercial loans	332	14,369
Consumer real estate loans		
Home equity lines	23,720	35,817
Single family owner occupied	3,896	6,729
Total consumer real estate loans	27,616	42,546
Consumer and other loans		
Consumer loans	-	79
Total covered loans	\$27,948	\$56,994

The Company identifies certain purchased loans as impaired when fair values are established at acquisition and groups those PCI loans into loan pools with common risk characteristics. The Company estimates cash flows to be collected on PCI loans and discounts those cash flows at a market rate of interest.

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The following table presents the recorded investment and contractual unpaid principal balance of PCI loans, by acquisition, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2017		2016	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance
PCI Loans, by acquisition				
Peoples	\$5,278	\$ 8,111	\$5,576	\$ 9,397
Waccamaw	12,176	31,335	21,758	45,030
Other acquired	986	1,012	1,095	1,121
Total PCI Loans	\$18,440	\$ 40,458	\$28,429	\$ 55,548

The following table presents the changes in the accretable yield on PCI loans, by acquisition, during the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Peoples	Waccamaw	Total
Balance January 1, 2015	\$4,745	\$ 19,048	\$23,793
Additions	-	2	2
Accretion	(2,712)	(6,459)	(9,171)
Reclassifications from nonaccretable difference ⁽¹⁾	1,283	6,564	7,847
Other changes, net	273	6,954	7,227
Balance December 31, 2015	\$3,589	\$ 26,109	\$29,698
Balance January 1, 2016	\$3,589	\$ 26,109	\$29,698
Accretion	(1,237)	(5,380)	(6,617)
Reclassifications from nonaccretable difference ⁽¹⁾	287	1,620	1,907
Other changes, net	1,753	(515)	1,238
Balance December 31, 2016	\$4,392	\$ 21,834	\$26,226
Balance January 1, 2017	\$4,392	\$ 21,834	\$26,226
Accretion	(1,379)	(5,664)	(7,043)
Reclassifications from nonaccretable difference ⁽¹⁾	825	3,378	4,203
Other changes, net	(450)	(83)	(533)
Balance December 31, 2017	\$3,388	\$ 19,465	\$22,853

(I) Represents changes attributable to expected loss assumptions

Note 5. Credit Quality

The Company uses a risk grading matrix to assign a risk grade to each loan in its portfolio. Loan risk ratings *may* be upgraded or downgraded to reflect current information identified during the loan review process. The general characteristics of each risk grade are as follows:

Pass -- This grade is assigned to loans with acceptable credit quality and risk. The Company further segments this grade based on borrower characteristics that include capital strength, earnings stability, liquidity, leverage, and industry conditions.

Special Mention -- This grade is assigned to loans that require an above average degree of supervision and attention. These loans have the characteristics of an asset with acceptable credit quality and risk; however, adverse economic or financial conditions exist that create potential weaknesses deserving of management's close attention. If potential weaknesses are *not* corrected, the prospect of repayment *may* worsen.

Substandard -- This grade is assigned to loans that have well defined weaknesses that *may* make payment default, or principal exposure, possible. These loans will likely be dependent on collateral liquidation, secondary repayment sources, or events outside the normal course of business to meet repayment terms.

Doubtful -- This grade is assigned to loans that have the weaknesses inherent in substandard loans; however, the weaknesses are so severe that collection or liquidation in full is unlikely based on current facts, conditions, and values. Due to certain specific pending factors, the amount of loss cannot yet be determined.

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Loss -- This grade is assigned to loans that will be charged off or charged down when payments, including the timing and value of payments, are uncertain. This risk grade does *not* imply that the asset has *no* recovery or salvage value, but simply means that it is *not* practical or desirable to defer writing off, either all or a portion of, the loan balance even though partial recovery *may* be realized in the future.

The following tables present the recorded investment of the loan portfolio, by loan class and credit quality, as of the dates indicated. Losses on covered loans are generally reimbursable by the FDIC at the applicable loss share percentage, 80%; therefore, covered loans are disclosed separately.

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2017					Total
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	
Non-covered loans						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	\$57,768	\$1,367	\$ 882	\$ -	\$ -	\$60,017
Commercial and industrial	87,181	3,721	1,286	-	-	92,188
Multi-family residential	118,509	5,663	1,030	-	-	125,202
Single family non-owner occupied	130,689	7,271	3,710	-	-	141,670
Non-farm, non-residential	596,616	12,493	7,351	173	-	616,633
Agricultural	6,639	294	102	-	-	7,035
Farmland	22,875	210	2,564	-	-	25,649
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	100,833	618	1,754	-	-	103,205
Single family owner occupied	471,382	5,480	25,824	-	-	502,686
Owner occupied construction	38,947	-	231	-	-	39,178
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	70,448	13	311	-	-	70,772
Other	5,001	-	-	-	-	5,001
Total non-covered loans	1,706,888	37,130	45,045	173	-	1,789,236
Covered loans						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	1	38	-	-	-	39
Single family non-owner occupied	265	-	19	-	-	284
Non-farm, non-residential	-	-	9	-	-	9
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	11,338	11,685	697	-	-	23,720
Single family owner occupied	2,996	411	489	-	-	3,896
Total covered loans	14,600	12,134	1,214	-	-	27,948
Total loans	\$1,721,488	\$49,264	\$ 46,259	\$ 173	\$ -	\$1,817,184

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<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2016					
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Non-covered loans						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	\$55,188	\$980	\$780	\$-	\$-	\$56,948
Commercial and industrial	87,581	3,483	1,137	-	3	92,204
Multi-family residential	126,468	6,992	768	-	-	134,228
Single family non-owner occupied	131,934	5,466	5,565	-	-	142,965
Non-farm, non-residential	579,134	10,236	9,102	202	-	598,674
Agricultural	5,839	164	-	-	-	6,003
Farmland	28,887	1,223	1,619	-	-	31,729
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	104,033	871	1,457	-	-	106,361
Single family owner occupied	475,402	4,636	20,381	472	-	500,891
Owner occupied construction	43,833	-	702	-	-	44,535
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	77,218	11	216	-	-	77,445
Other	3,971	-	-	-	-	3,971
Total non-covered loans	1,719,488	34,062	41,727	674	3	1,795,954
Covered loans						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	2,768	803	999	-	-	4,570
Commercial and industrial	882	-	13	-	-	895
Multi-family residential	-	-	8	-	-	8
Single family non-owner occupied	796	63	103	-	-	962
Non-farm, non-residential	6,423	537	552	-	-	7,512
Agricultural	25	-	-	-	-	25
Farmland	132	-	265	-	-	397
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	14,283	20,763	771	-	-	35,817
Single family owner occupied	4,601	928	1,200	-	-	6,729
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	79	-	-	-	-	79
Total covered loans	29,989	23,094	3,911	-	-	56,994
Total loans	\$1,749,477	\$57,156	\$45,638	\$674	\$3	\$1,852,948

The Company identifies loans for potential impairment through a variety of means, including, but *not* limited to, ongoing loan review, renewal processes, delinquency data, market communications, and public information. If the Company determines that it is probable all principal and interest amounts contractually due will *not* be collected, the loan is generally deemed impaired.

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The following table presents the recorded investment, unpaid principal balance, and related allowance for loan losses for impaired loans, excluding PCI loans, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with no related allowance						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	\$ 727	\$ 988	\$ -	\$ 33	\$ 35	\$ -
Commercial and industrial	315	1,142	-	346	383	-
Multi-family residential	499	1,010	-	294	369	-
Single family non-owner occupied	2,042	3,521	-	3,084	3,334	-
Non-farm, non-residential	3,022	5,955	-	3,829	4,534	-
Agricultural	102	107	-	-	-	-
Farmland	395	414	-	1,161	1,188	-
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	1,621	1,770	-	913	968	-
Single family owner occupied	16,633	18,964	-	11,779	12,630	-
Owner occupied construction	231	231	-	573	589	-
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	141	144	-	62	103	-
Total impaired loans with no allowance	25,728	34,246	-	22,074	24,133	-
Impaired loans with a related allowance						
Commercial loans						
Commercial and industrial	343	343	270	-	-	-
Single family non-owner occupied	446	446	62	351	351	31
Non-farm, non-residential	262	263	15	-	-	-
Farmland	936	974	233	430	430	18
Consumer real estate loans						
Single family owner occupied	5,586	5,606	1,978	4,118	4,174	770
Total impaired loans with an allowance	7,573	7,632	2,558	4,899	4,955	819
Total impaired loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 33,301	\$ 41,878	\$ 2,558	\$ 26,973	\$ 29,088	\$ 819

Includes loans totaling \$20.13 million as of *December 31, 2017*, and \$16.89 million as of *December 31, 2016*, that (1) do not meet the Company's evaluation threshold for individual impairment and are therefore collectively evaluated for impairment

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The following table presents the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on impaired loans, excluding PCI loans, for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	Interest Average		Interest Average		Interest Average	
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Income Recorded		Income Recorded		Income Recorded	
	Recognized Investment		Recognized Investment		Recognized Investment	
Impaired loans with no related allowance:						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	\$56	\$ 455	\$22	\$ 344	\$5	\$ 481
Commercial and industrial	14	556	16	646	-	324
Multi-family residential	53	523	21	308	4	269
Single family non-owner occupied	106	3,214	178	3,076	88	2,140
Non-farm, non-residential	122	4,052	307	8,573	312	11,677
Agricultural	5	124	-	-	-	-
Farmland	17	853	55	437	16	195
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	50	1,365	30	1,223	36	813
Single family owner occupied	488	15,758	343	12,330	356	12,708
Owner occupied construction	8	234	9	497	10	359
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	9	75	5	60	8	98
Total impaired loans with no related allowance	928	27,209	986	27,494	835	29,064
Impaired loans with a related allowance:						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	-	107	-	-	-	-
Commercial and industrial	103	1,376	-	-	-	-
Single family non-owner occupied	27	479	23	518	25	575
Non-farm, non-residential	15	789	215	3,831	65	4,987
Farmland	22	442	14	108	-	-
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	-	104	-	-	-	-
Single family owner occupied	161	4,805	118	4,452	26	3,731
Owner occupied construction	-	-	-	87	1	178
Total impaired loans with a related allowance	328	8,102	370	8,996	117	9,471
Total impaired loans	\$1,256	\$ 35,311	\$1,356	\$ 36,490	\$952	\$ 38,535

The following tables provide information on impaired PCI loan pools as of and for the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands, except impaired loan pools)</i>		
Unpaid principal balance	\$-	\$1,086
Recorded investment	-	1,085
Allowance for loan losses related to PCI loan pools	-	12
Impaired PCI loan pools	-	1

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>			
Interest income recognized	\$20	\$142	\$364
Average recorded investment	528	1,929	3,309

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The Company generally places a loan on nonaccrual status when it is 90 days or more past due. PCI loans are generally *not* classified as nonaccrual due to the accrual of interest income under the accretion method of accounting. The following table presents nonaccrual loans, by loan class, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31,			2016		
	2017			2016		
	Non-covered	Covered	Total	Non-covered	Covered	Total
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$72	\$ 32	\$104
Commercial and industrial	211	-	211	332	13	345
Multi-family residential	498	-	498	294	-	294
Single family non-owner occupied	851	19	870	1,242	24	1,266
Non-farm, non-residential	2,448	-	2,448	3,295	30	3,325
Agricultural	102	-	102	-	-	-
Farmland	805	-	805	1,591	-	1,591
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	882	306	1,188	705	400	1,105
Single family owner occupied	13,108	17	13,125	7,924	109	8,033
Owner occupied construction	-	-	-	336	-	336
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	92	-	92	63	-	63
Total nonaccrual loans	\$18,997	\$ 342	\$19,339	\$15,854	\$ 608	\$16,462

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The following tables present the aging of past due loans, by loan class, as of the dates indicated. Nonaccrual loans 30 days or more past due are included in the applicable delinquency category. Loans acquired with credit deterioration, with a discount, continue to accrue interest based on expected cash flows; therefore, PCI loans are *not* generally considered nonaccrual. Non-covered accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more totaled \$1 thousand as of *December 31, 2017*. There were *no* non-covered accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more as of *December 31, 2016*.

	December 31, 2017			Total Past Due	Current Loans	Total Loans
	30 - 59 Days Past Due	60 - 89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due			
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>						
Non-covered loans						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	\$20	\$365	\$-	\$385	\$59,632	\$60,017
Commercial and industrial	232	40	142	414	91,774	92,188
Multi-family residential	544	-	185	729	124,473	125,202
Single family non-owner occupied	223	302	331	856	140,814	141,670
Non-farm, non-residential	2,433	383	1,536	4,352	612,281	616,633
Agricultural	123	-	-	123	6,912	7,035
Farmland	113	-	692	805	24,844	25,649
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	226	198	485	909	102,296	103,205
Single family owner occupied	6,959	2,418	8,186	17,563	485,123	502,686
Owner occupied construction	326	79	-	405	38,773	39,178
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	439	97	17	553	70,219	70,772
Other	-	-	-	-	5,001	5,001
Total non-covered loans	11,638	3,882	11,574	27,094	1,762,142	1,789,236
Covered loans						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	-	-	-	-	39	39
Single family non-owner occupied	-	-	-	-	284	284
Non-farm, non-residential	-	-	-	-	9	9
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	402	-	173	575	23,145	23,720
Single family owner occupied	70	-	-	70	3,826	3,896
Total covered loans	472	-	173	645	27,303	27,948
Total loans	\$12,110	\$3,882	\$11,747	\$27,739	\$1,789,445	\$1,817,184

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	December 31, 2016			Total Past Due	Current Loans	Total Loans
	30 - 59 Days Past Due	60 - 89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due			
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>						
Non-covered loans						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	\$33	\$5	\$17	\$55	\$56,893	\$56,948
Commercial and industrial	174	30	149	353	91,851	92,204
Multi-family residential	163	-	281	444	133,784	134,228
Single family non-owner occupied	1,302	159	835	2,296	140,669	142,965
Non-farm, non-residential	1,235	332	2,169	3,736	594,938	598,674
Agricultural	-	5	-	5	5,998	6,003
Farmland	224	343	565	1,132	30,597	31,729
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	78	136	658	872	105,489	106,361
Single family owner occupied	4,777	2,408	3,311	10,496	490,395	500,891
Owner occupied construction	342	336	-	678	43,857	44,535
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	371	90	15	476	76,969	77,445
Other	-	-	-	-	3,971	3,971
Total non-covered loans	8,699	3,844	8,000	20,543	1,775,411	1,795,954
Covered loans						
Commercial loans						
Construction, development, and other land	434	-	32	466	4,104	4,570
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	895	895
Multi-family residential	-	-	-	-	8	8
Single family non-owner occupied	24	-	-	24	938	962
Non-farm, non-residential	32	-	-	32	7,480	7,512
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	25	25
Farmland	-	-	-	-	397	397
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	108	146	62	316	35,501	35,817
Single family owner occupied	58	-	39	97	6,632	6,729
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-	79	79
Total covered loans	656	146	133	935	56,059	56,994
Total loans	\$9,355	\$3,990	\$8,133	\$21,478	\$1,831,470	\$1,852,948

The Company *may* make concessions in interest rates, loan terms and/or amortization terms when restructuring loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. Restructured loans in excess of \$250 thousand are evaluated for a

specific reserve based on either the collateral or net present value method, whichever is most applicable. Restructured loans under \$250 thousand are subject to the reserve calculation at the historical loss rate for classified loans. Certain TDRs are classified as nonperforming at the time of restructuring and are returned to performing status after *six* months of satisfactory payment performance; however, these loans remain identified as impaired until full payment or other satisfaction of the obligation occurs. PCI loans are generally *not* considered TDRs as long as the loans remain in the assigned loan pool. *No* covered loans were recorded as TDRs as of *December 31, 2017*, or *December 31, 2016*.

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The following table presents loans modified as TDRs, by loan class and accrual status, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2017			2016		
	Nonaccrual	Accruing	Total	Nonaccrual	Accruing	Total
Commercial loans						
Single family non-owner occupied	\$364	\$ 528	\$892	\$38	\$ 892	\$930
Non-farm, non-residential	-	295	295	-	4,160	4,160
Consumer real estate loans						
Home equity lines	-	145	145	-	158	158
Single family owner occupied	1,565	6,496	8,061	905	7,503	8,408
Owner occupied construction	-	233	233	341	239	580
Consumer and other loans						
Consumer loans	-	37	37	-	-	-
Total TDRs	\$1,929	\$ 7,734	\$9,663	\$1,284	\$12,952	\$14,236
Allowance for loan losses related to TDRs			\$642			\$670

(1) Nonaccrual TDRs are included in total nonaccrual loans disclosed in the nonaccrual table above.

The following table presents interest income recognized on TDRs for the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Interest income recognized	\$222	\$424	\$608

The following table presents loans modified as TDRs, by type of concession made and loan class, that were restructured during the periods indicated. The post-modification recorded investment represents the loan balance immediately following modification.

Year Ended December 31,

	2017		2016	
	Total Pre-Modification Contracts	Recorded Investment	Total Post-Modification Contracts	Recorded Investment
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
Below market interest rate and extended payment term				
Single family owner occupied	5	\$ 207	1	\$ 115
Consumer loans	1	36	-	-
Total	6	\$ 243	1	\$ 115

The following table presents loans modified as TDRs, by loan class, that were restructured during the previous 12 months for which there was a payment default during the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2017		2016	
	Total Contracts	Recorded Investment	Total Contracts	Recorded Investment
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
Single family owner occupied	1	\$ 14	-	\$ -
Total	1	\$ 14	-	\$ -

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The following table provides information about OREO, which consists of properties acquired through foreclosure, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>		
Non-covered OREO	\$2,409	\$5,109
Covered OREO	105	276
Total OREO	\$2,514	\$5,385
Non-covered OREO secured by residential real estate	\$2,209	\$1,746
Residential real estate loans in the foreclosure process ⁽¹⁾	9,921	2,539

(1) The recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate that are in the process of foreclosure according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdiction

Note 6. Allowance for Loan Losses

The following tables present the changes in the allowance for loan losses, by loan segment, during the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31, 2017			Total
	Commercial	Consumer Real Estate	Consumer and Other	
Allowance, excluding PCI				
Beginning balance	\$11,690	\$ 5,487	\$ 759	\$ 17,936
Provision for loan losses charged to operations	103	1,608	1,072	2,783
Charge-offs	(922)	(699)	(1,322)	(2,943)
Recoveries	801	414	285	1,500

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Net charge-offs	(121)	(285)	(1,037)	(1,443)
Ending balance	\$11,672	\$ 6,810	\$ 794	\$ 19,276

PCI allowance

Beginning balance	\$-	\$ 12	\$ -	\$ 12
Recovery of loan losses	-	(12)	-	(12)
Benefit attributable to the FDIC indemnification asset	-	-	-	-
Recovery of loan losses charged to operations	-	(12)	-	(12)
Recovery of loan losses recorded through the FDIC indemnification asset	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Total allowance

Beginning balance	\$11,690	\$ 5,499	\$ 759	\$ 17,948
Provision for loan losses	103	1,596	1,072	2,771
Benefit attributable to the FDIC indemnification asset	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses charged to operations	103	1,596	1,072	2,771
Recovery of loan losses recorded through the FDIC indemnification asset	-	-	-	-
Charge-offs	(922)	(699)	(1,322)	(2,943)
Recoveries	801	414	285	1,500
Net charge-offs	(121)	(285)	(1,037)	(1,443)
Ending balance	\$11,672	\$ 6,810	\$ 794	\$ 19,276

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	Year Ended December 31, 2016			Total Allowance
	Commercial	Consumer Real Estate	Consumer and Other	
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
Allowance, excluding PCI				
Beginning balance	\$13,133	\$ 6,356	\$ 690	\$ 20,179
Provision for loan losses charged to operations	30	385	881	1,296
Charge-offs	(2,392)	(1,612)	(1,172)	(5,176)
Recoveries	919	358	360	1,637
Net charge-offs	(1,473)	(1,254)	(812)	(3,539)
Ending balance	\$11,690	\$ 5,487	\$ 759	\$ 17,936
PCI allowance				
Beginning balance	\$-	\$ 54	\$ -	\$ 54
Recovery of loan losses	-	(42)	-	(42)
Benefit attributable to the FDIC indemnification asset	-	1	-	1
Recovery of loan losses charged to operations	-	(41)	-	(41)
Recovery of loan losses recorded through the FDIC indemnification asset	-	(1)	-	(1)
Ending balance	\$-	\$ 12	\$ -	\$ 12
Total allowance				
Beginning balance	\$13,133	\$ 6,410	\$ 690	\$ 20,233
Provision for loan losses	30	343	881	1,254
Benefit attributable to the FDIC indemnification asset	-	1	-	1
Provision for loan losses charged to operations	30	344	881	1,255
Recovery of loan losses recorded through the FDIC indemnification asset	-	(1)	-	(1)
Charge-offs	(2,392)	(1,612)	(1,172)	(5,176)
Recoveries	919	358	360	1,637
Net charge-offs	(1,473)	(1,254)	(812)	(3,539)
Ending balance	\$11,690	\$ 5,499	\$ 759	\$ 17,948

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The following tables present the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment, excluding PCI loans, by loan class, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2017		Loans	Allowance
	Loans	Allowance	Collectively	for
	Individually	for	Loans	Collectively
	Evaluated	Loans	Evaluated	Loans
	for	Individually	for	Collectively
	Impairment	Evaluated	Impairment	Evaluated
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
Commercial loans				
Construction, development, and other land	\$-	\$ -	\$ 59,386	\$ 830
Commercial and industrial	343	270	91,845	492
Multi-family residential	-	-	125,202	1,094
Single family non-owner occupied	770	62	139,093	1,914
Non-farm, non-residential	1,367	15	611,477	6,582
Agricultural	-	-	7,035	51
Farmland	1,219	233	24,430	129
Total commercial loans	3,699	580	1,058,468	11,092
Consumer real estate loans				
Home equity lines	-	-	115,807	803
Single family owner occupied	9,471	1,978	496,348	3,732
Owner occupied construction	-	-	39,178	297
Total consumer real estate loans	9,471	1,978	651,333	4,832
Consumer and other loans				
Consumer loans	-	-	70,772	794
Other	-	-	5,001	-
Total consumer and other loans	-	-	75,773	794
Total loans, excluding PCI loans	\$13,170	\$ 2,558	\$ 1,785,574	\$ 16,718

	December 31, 2016		Loans	Allowance
	Loans	Allowance	Collectively	for
	Individually	for	Loans	Collectively
	Evaluated	Loans	Evaluated	Loans
	for	Individually	for	Collectively
	Impairment	Evaluated	Impairment	Evaluated
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				

Commercial loans				
Construction, development, and other land	\$-	\$ -	\$ 60,281	\$ 889
Commercial and industrial	-	-	93,099	495
Multi-family residential	281	-	133,947	1,157
Single family non-owner occupied	1,910	31	139,711	2,721
Non-farm, non-residential	1,454	-	600,915	6,185
Agricultural	-	-	6,028	43
Farmland	981	18	31,145	151
Total commercial loans	4,626	49	1,065,126	11,641
Consumer real estate loans				
Home equity lines	-	-	122,000	895
Single family owner occupied	5,120	770	501,617	3,594
Owner occupied construction	336	-	44,199	228
Total consumer real estate loans	5,456	770	667,816	4,717
Consumer and other loans				
Consumer loans	-	-	77,524	759
Other	-	-	3,971	-
Total consumer and other loans	-	-	81,495	759
Total loans, excluding PCI loans	\$10,082	\$ 819	\$ 1,814,437	\$ 17,117

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The following table presents the allowance for loan losses on PCI loans and recorded investment in PCI loans, by loan pool, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Allowance for Recorded Loan Pools Investment With Impairment		Allowance for Recorded Loan Pools Investment With Impairment	
Commercial loans				
Waccamaw commercial	\$64	\$ -	\$260	\$ -
Peoples commercial	4,279	-	4,491	-
Other	986	-	1,095	-
Total commercial loans	5,329	-	5,846	-
Consumer real estate loans				
Waccamaw serviced home equity lines	11,118	-	20,178	-
Waccamaw residential	994	-	1,320	-
Peoples residential	999	-	1,085	12
Total consumer real estate loans	13,111	-	22,583	12
Total PCI loans	\$18,440	\$ -	\$28,429	\$ 12

Management believed the allowance was adequate to absorb probable loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of *December 31, 2017*.

Note 7. FDIC Indemnification Asset

In connection with the FDIC-assisted acquisition of Waccamaw in 2012, the Company entered into loss share agreements with the FDIC that covered \$27.95 million of loans and \$105 thousand of OREO as of *December 31, 2017*, compared to \$56.99 million of loans and \$276 thousand of OREO as of *December 31, 2016*. Under the loss share agreements, the FDIC agrees to cover 80% of most loan and foreclosed real estate losses and reimburse certain expenses incurred in relation to these covered assets. Loss share coverage expired *June 30, 2017*, for commercial loans, with recoveries continuing until *June 30, 2019*. Loss share coverage will expire *June 30, 2022*, for single family

loans. The Company's consolidated statements of income include the expense on covered assets net of estimated reimbursements. The following table presents the changes in the FDIC indemnification asset during the periods indicated:

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>		
Beginning balance	\$12,173	\$20,844
Decrease in estimated losses on covered loans	-	(1)
Increase in estimated losses on covered OREO	81	1,045
Reimbursable expenses from the FDIC	112	162
Net amortization	(3,517)	(5,474)
Reimbursements from the FDIC	(1,688)	(4,403)
Ending balance	\$7,161	\$12,173

Table of Contents**FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 8. Premises, Equipment, and Leases***Premises and Equipment*

The following table presents the components of premises and equipment as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>		
Land	\$18,921	\$18,987
Buildings and leasehold improvements	46,002	46,740
Equipment	33,336	32,519
Total premises and equipment	98,259	98,246
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(50,133)	(48,161)
Total premises and equipment, net	\$48,126	\$50,085

Impairment charges related to certain long-term investments in land and buildings totaled \$677 thousand in 2017, \$364 thousand in 2016, and \$259 thousand in 2015. Depreciation and amortization expense for premises and equipment was \$3.56 million in 2017, \$3.56 million in 2016, and \$4.14 million in 2015.

Leases

The Company has entered into various noncancelable operating leases. The following schedule presents the future minimum lease payments required under noncancelable operating leases, with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year, by year, as of December 31, 2017:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	
2018	\$237

2019	111
2020	97
2021	97
2022	97
2023 and thereafter	694
Total future minimum lease payments	\$1,333

Lease expense was \$582 thousand in 2017, \$784 thousand in 2016, and \$862 thousand in 2015. The Company maintained *no* subleases as of *December 31, 2017*.

Note 9. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill

The company has *one* reporting unit for goodwill impairment testing purposes -- Community Banking. Prior to *October 2016*, the Company maintained *two* reporting units -- Community Banking and Insurance Services. The Insurance Services reporting unit consisted of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Greenpoint, which was sold in *October 2016*. The Company performed its annual assessment of goodwill as of *October 31, 2017*, and concluded that *no* impairment charge was necessary. *No* events have occurred after the *2017* analysis to indicate potential impairment.

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The following table presents the changes in goodwill, by reporting unit, during the periods indicated:

	Community Banking	Insurance Services	Total
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>			
Balance January 1, 2015	\$ 91,455	\$ 9,267	\$ 100,722
Acquisitions and dispositions, net	-	(324)	(324)
Cash consideration paid	-	88	88
Balance December 31, 2015	\$ 91,455	\$ 9,031	\$ 100,486
Balance January 1, 2016	\$ 91,455	\$ 9,031	\$ 100,486
Acquisitions and dispositions, net	1,290	(5,997)	(4,707)
Other ⁽¹⁾	3,034	(3,034)	-
Balance December 31, 2016	\$ 95,779	\$ -	\$ 95,779
Balance January 1, 2017	\$ 95,779		\$ 95,779
Acquisitions and dispositions, net	-		-
Balance December 31, 2017	\$ 95,779		\$ 95,779

(1)
Represents
the transfer
of goodwill
after the
sale of
Greenpoint
to *one*
reporting
unit

Other Intangible Assets

The Company's other intangible assets include core deposit and other identifiable intangibles. As of *December 31, 2017*, the remaining lives of core deposit intangibles ranged from 5 years to 8 years and the weighted average remaining life was 6 years. Other identifiable intangibles consist primarily of the value assigned to contractual rights arising from insurance agency acquisitions. The following table presents the components of other intangible assets as

of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>		
Core deposit intangibles	\$8,184	\$11,536
Accumulated amortization	(2,161)	(4,515)
Core deposit intangibles, net	6,023	7,021
Other identifiable intangibles	879	3,508
Accumulated amortization	(751)	(3,322)
Other identifiable intangibles, net	128	186
Total other intangible assets, net	\$6,151	\$7,207

Amortization expense for other intangible assets was \$1.06 million in 2017, \$1.14 million in 2016, and \$1.12 million in 2015. The following schedule presents the estimated amortization expense for intangible assets, by year, as of December 31, 2017:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	
2018	\$1,044
2019	1,029
2020	1,029
2021	1,015
2022	997
2023 and thereafter	1,037
Total estimated amortization expense	\$6,151

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The following table presents the components of deposits as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>		
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$454,143	\$427,705
Interest-bearing deposits:		
Interest-bearing demand deposits	465,407	378,339
Money market accounts	170,731	196,997
Savings deposits	342,064	326,263
Certificates of deposit	374,373	382,503
Individual retirement accounts	123,173	129,531
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,475,748	1,413,633
Total deposits	\$1,929,891	\$1,841,338

The following schedule presents the contractual maturities of time deposits, by year, as of *December 31, 2017*:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	
2018	\$219,529
2019	89,780
2020	95,905
2021	44,136
2022	48,121
2023 and thereafter	75
Total contractual maturities	\$497,546

Time deposits of \$250 thousand or more totaled \$48.50 million as of *December 31, 2017*, and \$41.55 million as of *December 31, 2016*. The following schedule presents the contractual maturities of time deposits of \$250 thousand or more as of *December 31, 2017*:

(Amounts in thousands)

Three months or less	\$4,274
Over three through six months	3,786
Over six through twelve months	7,517
Over twelve months	32,924
Total contractual maturities	\$48,501

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Table of Contents**FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 11. Borrowings**

The following table presents the components of borrowings as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2017		2016			
	Balance	Weighted Average Rate	Balance	Weighted Average Rate		
Short-term borrowings						
Retail repurchase agreements	\$5,086	0.07	% \$73,005	0.07	%	
Long-term borrowings						
Wholesale repurchase agreements	25,000	3.18	% 25,000	3.18	%	
FHLB advances	50,000	4.00	% 65,000	4.04	%	
Other borrowings						
Subordinated debt	-	-	15,464	3.65	%	
Other debt	-	-	244			
Total borrowings	\$80,086		\$178,713			

The following schedule presents the contractual and weighted average maturities of long-term borrowings, by year, as of *December 31, 2017*:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Wholesale Repurchase Agreements	FHLB Borrowings	Total
2018	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
2019	25,000	-	25,000
2020	-	-	-
2021	-	50,000	50,000
2022	-	-	-
2023 and thereafter	-	-	-

Total	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 75,000
Weighted average maturity (in years)	1.15	3.02	2.40

Prepayment of an advance *may* result in substantial penalties based on the differential between the contractual note and current advance rate for similar maturities. The Company pledged certain loans to secure an FHLB advance and letters of credit totaling \$917.24 million as of *December 31, 2017*. Unused borrowing capacity with the FHLB totaled \$411.20 million, net of FHLB letters of credit of \$126.58 million, as of *December 31, 2017*. The FHLB letters of credit provide an attractive alternative to pledging securities for public unit deposits.

Investment securities pledged to secure repurchase agreements remain under the Company's control during the agreements' terms. The counterparties *may* redeem callable repurchase agreements, which could substantially shorten the borrowings' lives. The prepayment or early termination of a repurchase agreement *may* result in substantial penalties based on market conditions. The following schedule presents the contractual maturities of repurchase agreements, by type of collateral pledged, as of *December 31, 2017*:

	U.S. Treasury Securities	U.S. Agency Securities	Municipal Securities	Mortgage-backed Agency Securities	Total
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>					
Overnight and continuous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,371	\$ 1,638	\$5,009
Up to 30 days	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
Greater than 90 days	9,000	4,680	-	11,397	25,077
Total	\$ 9,000	\$ 4,680	\$ 3,371	\$ 13,035	\$30,086

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FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company issued \$15.46 million of junior subordinated debentures (“Debentures”) to FCBI Capital Trust (the “Trust”), an unconsolidated subsidiary, in *October 2003* with an interest rate of *three-month* London InterBank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 2.95% and a *30-year* term ending in *October 2033*. The Trust purchased the Debentures through the issuance of trust preferred securities, which had substantially identical terms as the Debentures. Net proceeds from the offering were contributed as capital to the Bank to support further growth. During the *first* quarter of *2017*, the Company redeemed all \$15.46 million of its trust preferred securities issued through the Trust.

In addition, the Company maintains a \$15.00 million unsecured, committed line of credit with an unrelated financial institution with an interest rate of *one-month* LIBOR plus 2.00% that matures in *April 2018*. There was *no* outstanding balance on the line as of *December 31, 2017*, or *December 31, 2016*.

Note 12. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

As of *December 31, 2017*, the Company’s derivative instruments consisted of interest rate swaps. Generally, derivative instruments help the Company manage exposure to market risk and meet customer financing needs. Market risk represents the possibility that fluctuations in external factors such as interest rates, market-driven loan rates, prices, or other economic factors will adversely affect economic value or net interest income.

The Company uses interest rate swap contracts to modify its exposure to interest rate risk caused by changes in the LIBOR curve in relation to certain designated fixed rate loans. These instruments are used to convert these fixed rate loans to an effective floating rate. If the LIBOR rate falls below the loan’s stated fixed rate for a given period, the Company will owe the floating rate payer the notional amount times the difference between LIBOR and the stated fixed rate. If LIBOR is above the stated rate for a given period, the Company will receive payments based on the notional amount times the difference between LIBOR and the stated fixed rate. The Company’s interest rate swaps qualify as fair value hedging instruments; therefore, fair value changes in the derivative and hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings in the same period.

The Company’s interest rate swap agreements include a *ten-year*, \$1.28 million notional swap entered into in *August 2017*; a *fourteen-year*, \$1.20 million notional swap entered into in *March 2015*; and a *fifteen-year*, \$4.37 million notional swap entered into in *February 2014*. The swap agreements, which are accounted for as fair value hedges, and the loans hedged by the agreements are recorded at fair value. The fair value hedges were effective as of *December*

31, 2017. The following table presents the notional, or contractual, amounts and fair values of derivative instruments as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2017			2016		
	Notional		Derivative	Notional		Derivative
	or			or		
	Contractual	Derivative	Liabilities	Contractual	Derivative	Liabilities
Assets	Assets		Assets	Assets		
	Amount			Amount		
Derivatives designated as hedges						
Interest rate swaps	\$5,813	\$ -	\$ 90	\$4,835	\$ -	\$ 167
Total derivatives	\$5,813	\$ -	\$ 90	\$4,835	\$ -	\$ 167

The following table presents the effect of derivative and hedging activity, if applicable, on the consolidated statements of income for the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,			Income Statement Location
	2017	2016	2015	
Derivatives designated as hedges				
Interest rate swaps	\$78	\$116	\$122	Interest and fees on loans
Total derivatives	\$78	\$116	\$122	

Note 13. Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company maintains *two* nonqualified domestic, noncontributory defined benefit plans (the “Benefit Plans”) for key members of senior management and non-management directors. The Company’s unfunded Benefit Plans include the Supplemental Executive Retention Plan (“SERP”) and the Directors’ Supplemental Retirement Plan (“Directors’ Plan”). The SERP provides for a defined benefit, at normal retirement age, targeted at 35% of the participant’s projected final average compensation, subject to a defined maximum annual benefit. Benefits under the SERP generally become payable at age 62. The Directors’ Plan provides for a defined benefit, at normal retirement age, up to 100% of the participant’s highest consecutive *three*-year average compensation. Benefits under the Directors’ Plan generally become payable at age 70.

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The following table presents the changes in the aggregate actuarial benefit obligation during the periods indicated:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>		
Beginning balance	\$9,181	\$8,390
Plan change	258	69
Service cost	231	184
Interest cost	372	382
Actuarial (gain) loss	(48)	367
Benefits paid	(359)	(211)
Ending balance	\$9,635	\$9,181

The following table presents the components of net periodic pension cost and the assumed discount rate for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December		
	31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<i>(Amounts in thousands, except discount rate)</i>			
Service cost	\$231	\$184	\$180
Interest cost	372	382	334
Amortization of prior service cost	228	226	260
Amortization of losses	31	47	66
Net periodic cost	\$862	\$839	\$840
Assumed discount rate	3.85%	4.22%	4.62%

The following schedule presents the projected benefit payments to be paid under the Benefit Plans, by year, as of *December 31, 2017*:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	
2018	\$468
2019	462

2020	529
2021	581
2022	586
2023 through 2027	2,924

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company maintains deferred compensation agreements with certain current and former officers that provide benefit payments, over various periods, commencing at retirement or death. There were *no* accrued benefits, which are based on the present values of expected payments and estimated life expectancies, as of *December 31, 2017*, compared to \$458 thousand as of *December 31, 2016*. Expenses related to the deferred compensation plan totaled \$11 thousand in *2017*, \$60 thousand in *2016*, and \$60 thousand in *2015*.

Employee Welfare Plan

The Company provides various medical, dental, vision, life, accidental death and dismemberment, and long-term disability insurance benefits to all full-time employees who elect coverage under this program. A *third-party* administrator manages the health plan. Monthly employer and employee contributions are made to a tax-exempt employee benefits trust where the *third-party* administrator processes and pays claims. As of *December 31, 2017*, stop-loss insurance coverage generally limits the Company's risk of loss to \$150 thousand for individual claims and \$4.41 million for aggregate claims. Expenses related to the health plan totaled \$3.50 million in *2017*, \$3.48 million in *2016*, and \$3.06 million in *2015*.

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FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Employee Stock Ownership and Savings Plan

The Company maintains the Employee Stock Ownership and Savings Plan (“KSOP”) that consists of a 401(k) savings feature that covers all employees that meet minimum eligibility requirements. The Company matches employee contributions at levels determined by the Board of Directors annually. These contributions are made in the *first* quarter following each plan year and employees must be employed on the last day of the plan year to be eligible. Matching contributions to qualified deferrals under the 401(k) savings component of the KSOP totaled \$1.18 million in 2017, \$1.50 million in 2016, and \$1.53 million in 2015. The KSOP held 387,935 shares of the Company’s common stock as of *December 31, 2017*, 410,384 shares as of *December 31, 2016*, and 428,785 shares as of *December 31, 2015*. Substantially all plan assets are invested in the Company’s common stock.

Equity-Based Compensation Plans

The Company maintains equity-based compensation plans to promote the long-term success of the Company by encouraging officers, employees, directors, and other individuals performing services for the Company to focus on critical long-range objectives. The Company’s equity-based compensation plans include the 2012 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan (“2012 Plan”), 2004 Omnibus Stock Option Plan, 2001 Director’s Option Plan, 1999 Stock Option Plan, and various other plans obtained through acquisitions. As of *December 31, 2017*, the 2012 Plan was the only plan available for the issuance of future grants. All plans issued or obtained before the 2012 Plan are frozen and *no* new grants *may* be issued; however, any options or awards unexercised and outstanding under those plans remain in effect per their respective terms. The 2012 Plan authorized 600,000 shares available for potential grants of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, performance awards, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, bonus stock, and stock awards. Grants issued under the 2012 Plan state the period of time the grant *may* be exercised, *not* to exceed more than *ten* years from the date granted. The Company’s Compensation and Retirement Committee determines the vesting period for each grant; however, if *no* vesting period is specified the vesting occurs in 25% increments on the *first four* anniversaries of the grant date.

The following table presents the pre-tax compensation expense and excess tax benefit recognized in earnings for all equity-based compensation plans for the periods indicated:

**Year Ended
December 31,**

2017 2016 2015*(Amounts in thousands)*

Pre-tax compensation expense	\$430	\$209	\$110
Excess tax benefit	17	174	8

Stock Options

The following table presents stock option activity and related information for the year ended *December 31, 2017*:

<i>(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>	Option Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, January 1, 2017	200,396	\$ 19.73		
Granted	22,849	24.72		
Exercised	(16,185)	23.33		
Canceled	(6,356)	15.83		
Outstanding, December 31, 2017	200,704	\$ 20.14	5.9	\$ 1,742
Exercisable, December 31, 2017	145,536	\$ 19.41	4.9	\$ 1,373

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The following table presents the total options granted and the weighted average assumptions used to estimate the fair value of those options during the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Stock options granted	22,849	32,768	-
Grant-date fair value per share	\$5.79	\$4.01	-
Volatility	27.86 %	25.04 %	-
Risk-free rate	2.17 %	1.56 %	-
Expected dividend yield	2.99 %	3.09 %	-
Expected term (in years)	6.50	6.50	-

The intrinsic value of options exercised totaled \$84 thousand in 2017, \$434 thousand in 2016, and \$20 thousand in 2015. As of *December 31, 2017*, unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options was \$156 thousand with an expected weighted average recognition period of 1.10 years. The actual compensation cost recognized might differ from this estimate due to various items, including new grants and changes in estimated forfeitures.

Restricted Stock Awards

The following table presents restricted stock activity and related information for the year ended *December 31, 2017*:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested, January 1, 2017	27,803	\$ 20.59
Granted	38,500	25.69
Vested	(22,697)	23.66
Canceled	-	-
Nonvested, December 31, 2017	43,606	\$ 23.49

As of *December 31, 2017*, unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock awards was \$740 thousand with an expected weighted average recognition period of *1.47* years. The actual compensation cost recognized might differ from this estimate due to various items, including new awards granted and changes in estimated forfeitures.

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The following table presents the components of other operating income and expense for the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Other operating income			
Bank owned life insurance	\$1,365	\$955	\$1,971
Other ⁽¹⁾	2,137	2,254	2,158
Total other operating income	\$3,502	\$3,209	\$4,129
Other operating expense			
Service fees	\$3,348	\$3,641	\$3,401
Professional fees	2,567	1,501	1,272
Interchange	2,210	2,024	2,407
Advertising and public relations	2,206	1,532	1,309
Telephone and data communications	1,554	1,598	1,595
OREO expense and net loss	1,202	1,420	2,438
Office supplies	1,171	1,220	1,228
Other ⁽¹⁾	6,841	7,011	7,461
Total other operating expense	\$21,099	\$19,947	\$21,111

(1) Components of other operating income or expense that do *not* exceed 1% of total income

Note 15. Income Taxes

The Tax Reform Act was enacted on *December 22, 2017*. Among other things, the new law establishes a new, flat corporate federal statutory income tax rate of 21%; eliminates the corporate alternative minimum tax and allows the use of any such carryforwards to offset regular tax liability for any taxable year; limits the deduction for net interest expense incurred by U.S. corporations; allows businesses to immediately expense the cost of new investments in

certain qualified depreciable assets for tax purposes; eliminates or reduces certain deductions related to meals and entertainment expenses; modifies the limitation on excessive employee remuneration to eliminate the exception for performance-based compensation and clarifies the definition of a covered employee; and limits the deductibility of deposit insurance premiums. The Tax Reform Act also significantly changes U.S. tax law related to foreign operations, however, such changes do *not* currently impact the Company. As a result of the Tax Reform Act, the Company recognized tax expense totaling \$6.55 million related to the revaluation of its deferred tax balances, which includes provisional estimates primarily related to certain purchase accounting, indemnification asset, intangible, and depreciation items. The Company is still analyzing certain aspects of the Tax Reform Act and refining calculations, which could potentially affect the measurement of these balances. The Company expects its analysis to be completed upon the filing of its tax returns for the year ended *December 31, 2017*.

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred, federal and state income taxes on the Company's pre-tax earnings. The following table presents the components of the income tax provision for the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Current tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	\$14,509	\$13,634	\$(254)
State	926	675	581
Total current tax expense	15,435	14,309	327
Deferred tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	5,205	(1,480)	10,034
State	(12)	(10)	1,020
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	5,193	(1,490)	11,054
Total income tax expense	\$20,628	\$12,819	\$11,381

The Company's effective tax rate, income tax as a percent of pre-tax income, *may* vary significantly from the statutory rate due to permanent differences and available tax credits. Permanent differences are income and expense items excluded by law in the calculation of taxable income. The Company's most significant permanent differences generally include interest income on municipal securities and increases in the cash surrender value of life insurance policies. The following table reconciles the Company's income tax expense to the amount computed by applying the federal statutory tax rate to pre-tax income for the periods indicated:

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	Year Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>						
Federal income tax at the statutory rate	\$14,739	35.00 %	\$13,281	35.00 %	\$12,572	35.00 %
State income tax, net of federal benefit	692	1.64 %	598	1.58 %	639	1.78 %
	15,431	36.64 %	13,879	36.58 %	13,211	36.78 %
Increase (decrease) resulting from:						
Tax-exempt interest income	(1,228)	-2.92 %	(1,336)	-3.52 %	(1,463)	-4.07 %
Nondeductible goodwill	-	0.00 %	340	0.89 %	-	-
Bank owned life insurance	(478)	-1.13 %	(335)	-0.88 %	(690)	-1.92 %
Deferred tax revaluation	6,552	15.56 %	-	0.00 %	-	0.00 %
Other items, net	351	0.83 %	271	0.71 %	323	0.89 %
Income tax at the effective tax rate	\$20,628	48.98 %	\$12,819	33.78 %	\$11,381	31.68 %

Deferred taxes derived from continuing operations reflect the net effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for tax purposes. The following table presents the significant components of the net deferred tax asset as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>		
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses	\$4,511	\$6,644
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities	-	326
Unrealized asset losses	722	913
Purchase accounting	3,418	5,384
FDIC assisted transactions	4,131	6,540
Intangible assets	2,616	4,062
Deferred compensation assets	3,617	4,669
Deferred loan fees	1,221	1,979
Other	450	825
Total deferred tax assets	20,686	31,342
Deferred tax liabilities		
FDIC indemnification asset	8,525	11,927
Fixed assets	1,282	2,042
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	259	-

Odd days interest deferral	233	1,283
Other	819	347
Total deferred tax liabilities	11,118	15,599
Net deferred tax asset	\$9,568	\$15,743

The Company had *no* unrecognized tax benefits or accrued interest or penalties as of *December 31, 2017* or *2016*. The Company had *no* deferred tax valuation allowance recorded as of *December 31, 2017* or *2016*, as management believes it is more likely than *not* that all of the deferred tax assets will be realized against deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income. The Company is currently open to audit under the statute of limitations by the Internal Revenue Service and various state tax departments for the years ended *December 31, 2014* through *2016*.

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The following table presents the changes in AOCI, net of tax and by component, during the periods indicated:

	Unrealized Gains (Losses)		Employee Benefit	Total
	on		Plans	
	Available-for-Sale			
	Securities			
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
Balance January 1, 2015	\$ (4,266	)	\$ (1,339	\$ (5,605)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	471	)	(226	245
Reclassified from AOCI	(90	)	203	113
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	381	)	(23	358
Balance December 31, 2015	\$ (3,885	)	\$ (1,362	\$ (5,247)
Balance January 1, 2016	\$ (3,885	)	\$ (1,362	\$ (5,247)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	647	)	(276	371
Reclassified from AOCI	2,694	)	171	2,865
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	3,341	)	(105	3,236
Balance December 31, 2016	\$ (544	)	\$ (1,467	\$ (2,011)
Balance January 1, 2017	\$ (544	)	\$ (1,467	\$ (2,011)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	972	)	(132	840
Reclassified from AOCI	413	)	162	575
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	1,385	)	30	1,415
Reclassification of certain tax effects	134	)	(378	(244)
Balance December 31, 2017	\$ 975	)	\$ (1,815	\$ (840)

The following table presents reclassifications out of AOCI, by component, during the periods indicated:

**Year Ended December
31, Income Statement**

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	2017	2016	2015	Line Item Affected
Available-for-sale securities				
(Gains) losses recognized	\$661	\$(335)	\$(144)	Net gain (loss) on sale of securities
OTTI recognized	-	4,646	-	Net impairment losses recognized in earnings
Reclassified out of AOCI, before tax	661	4,311	(144)	Income before income taxes
Income tax (expense) benefit	(248)	(1,617)	54	Income tax expense
Reclassified out of AOCI, net of tax	413	2,694	(90)	Net income
Employee benefit plans				
Amortization of prior service cost	228	226	260	(1)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	31	47	66	(1)
Reclassified out of AOCI, before tax	259	273	326	Income before income taxes
Income tax expense	(97)	(102)	(123)	Income tax expense
Reclassified out of AOCI, net of tax	162	171	203	Net income
Total reclassified out of AOCI, net of tax	\$575	\$2,865	\$113	Net income

(1) Amortization is included in net periodic pension cost. See Note 13, "Employee Benefit Plans."

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FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 17. Fair Value

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The following discussion describes the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments under the valuation hierarchy.

Assets and Liabilities Reported at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Available-for-Sale Securities. Securities available for sale are reported at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair value of Level 1 securities is based on quoted market prices in active markets, if available. The Company also uses Level 1 inputs to value equity securities that are traded in active markets. If quoted market prices are *not* available, fair values are measured utilizing independent valuation techniques of identical or similar securities for which significant assumptions are primarily derived from or corroborated by observable market data. Level 2 securities use fair value measurements from independent pricing services obtained by the Company. These fair value measurements consider observable data that *may* include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the Treasury yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information, and bond terms and conditions. The Company's Level 2 securities include Treasury securities, single issue trust preferred securities, corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities, and certain equity securities that are *not* actively traded. Securities are based on Level 3 inputs when there is limited activity or less transparency to the valuation inputs. In the absence of observable or corroborated market data, internally developed estimates that incorporate market-based assumptions are used when such information is available.

Fair value models *may* be required when trading activity has declined significantly or does *not* exist, prices are *not* current, or pricing variations are significant. For Level 3 securities, the Company obtains the cash flow of specific securities from *third* parties that use modeling software to determine cash flows based on market participant data and knowledge of the structures of each individual security. The fair values of Level 3 securities are determined by applying proper market observable discount rates to the cash flow derived from *third*-party models. Discount rates are developed by determining credit spreads above a benchmark rate, such as LIBOR, and adding premiums for illiquidity, which are based on a comparison of initial issuance spread to LIBOR versus a financial sector curve for recently issued debt to LIBOR. Securities with increased uncertainty about the receipt of cash flows are discounted at

higher rates due to the addition of a deal specific credit premium based on assumptions about the performance of the underlying collateral. Finally, internal fair value model pricing and external pricing observations are combined by assigning weights to each pricing observation. Pricing is reviewed for reasonableness based on the direction of specific markets and the general economic indicators.

Loans Held for Investment. Loans held for investment are reported at fair value using discounted future cash flows that apply current interest rates for loans with similar terms and borrower credit quality. Loans related to fair value hedges are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis.

Deferred Compensation Assets and Liabilities. Securities held for trading purposes are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis and included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. These securities include assets related to employee deferred compensation plans, which are generally invested in Level 1 equity securities. The liability associated with these deferred compensation plans is carried at the fair value of the obligation to the employee, which corresponds to the fair value of the invested assets.

Derivative Assets and Liabilities. Derivatives are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company obtains dealer quotes, Level 2 inputs, based on observable data to value derivatives.

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The following tables summarize financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, by the level of valuation inputs in the fair value hierarchy, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2017			
	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Available-for-sale securities				
U.S. Agency securities	\$11,296	\$-	\$11,296	\$ -
U.S. Treasury securities	19,971	-	19,971	-
Municipal securities	103,648	-	103,648	-
Single issue trust preferred securities	8,884	-	8,884	-
Mortgage-backed Agency securities	21,726	-	21,726	-
Equity securities	55	55	-	-
Total available-for-sale securities	165,580	55	165,525	-
Fair value loans	5,739	-	5,739	-
Deferred compensation assets	4,002	4,002	-	-
Deferred compensation liabilities	4,002	4,002	-	-
Derivative liabilities	90	-	90	-

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2016			
	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Available-for-sale securities				
U.S. Agency securities	\$1,345	\$-	\$1,345	\$ -
Municipal securities	113,331	-	113,331	-
Single issue trust preferred securities	19,939	-	19,939	-
Mortgage-backed Agency securities	30,891	-	30,891	-
Equity securities	73	55	18	-
Total available-for-sale securities	165,579	55	165,524	-
Fair value loans	4,701	-	4,701	-
Deferred compensation assets	3,224	3,224	-	-
Deferred compensation liabilities	3,224	3,224	-	-
Derivative liabilities	167	-	167	-

No changes in valuation techniques or transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy occurred during the years ended *December 31, 2017* or *2016*.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Impaired Loans. Impaired loans are recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis when repayment is expected solely from the sale of the loan's collateral. Fair value is based on appraised value adjusted for customized discounting criteria, Level 3 inputs.

The Company maintains an active and robust problem credit identification system. The impairment review includes obtaining *third-party* collateral valuations to help management identify potential credit impairment and determine the amount of impairment to record. The Company's Special Assets staff manages and monitors all impaired loans. Internal collateral valuations are generally performed within *two to four* weeks of identifying the initial potential impairment. The internal valuation compares the original appraisal to current local real estate market conditions and considers experience and expected liquidation costs. The Company typically receives a *third-party* valuation within *thirty to forty-five* days of completing the internal valuation. When a *third-party* valuation is received, it is reviewed for reasonableness. Once the valuation is reviewed and accepted, discounts are applied to fair market value, based on, but *not* limited to, our historical liquidation experience for like collateral, resulting in an estimated net realizable value. The estimated net realizable value is compared to the outstanding loan balance to determine the appropriate amount of specific impairment reserve.

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Specific reserves are generally recorded for impaired loans while *third*-party valuations are in process and for impaired loans that continue to make some form of payment. While waiting to receive the *third*-party appraisal, the Company regularly reviews the relationship to identify any potential adverse developments and begins the tasks necessary to gain control of the collateral and prepare it for liquidation, including, but *not* limited to, engagement of counsel, inspection of collateral, and continued communication with the borrower. Generally, the only difference between the current appraised value, less liquidation costs, and the carrying amount of the loan, less the specific reserve, is any downward adjustment to the appraised value that the Company deems appropriate, such as the costs to sell the property. Impaired loans that do *not* meet certain criteria and do *not* have a specific reserve have typically been written down through partial charge-offs to net realizable value. Based on prior experience, the Company rarely returns loans to performing status after they have been partially charged off. Credits identified as impaired move quickly through the process towards ultimate resolution, except in cases involving bankruptcy and various state judicial processes that *may* extend the time for ultimate resolution.

OREO. OREO is recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis using Level 3 inputs. The Company calculates the fair value of OREO from current or prior appraisals that have been adjusted for valuation declines, estimated selling costs, and other proprietary qualitative adjustments that are deemed necessary.

The following tables present assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, by the level of valuation inputs in the fair value hierarchy, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2017			
	Fair Value			
Total	Measurements			
	Using			
Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
Impaired loans, non-covered	\$5,015	\$-	\$-	\$5,015
OREO, non-covered	2,359	-	-	2,359
OREO, covered	105	-	-	105

	December 31, 2016			
	Fair Value			
Total	Measurements			
	Using			

	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
Impaired loans, non-covered	\$4,078	\$-	\$-	\$4,078
OREO, non-covered	5,109	-	-	5,109
OREO, covered	265	-	-	265

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The following table provides quantitative information for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis using Level 3 valuation inputs as of the dates indicated:

	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Discount Range (Weighted Average)	
			December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Impaired loans, non-covered	Discounted appraisals ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	6% to 79% (34%)	3% to 39% (17%)
OREO, non-covered	Discounted appraisals ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	8% to 47% (32%)	0% to 88% (30%)
OREO, covered	Discounted appraisals ⁽¹⁾	Appraisal adjustments ⁽²⁾	0% to 65% (52%)	0% to 44% (40%)

(1) Fair value is generally based on appraisals of the underlying collateral.

(2) Appraisals may be adjusted by management for customized discounting criteria, estimated sales costs, and proprietary qualitative adjustments.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company uses various methodologies and assumptions to estimate the fair value of certain financial instruments. A description of valuation methodologies used for instruments *not* previously discussed is as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are reported at their carrying amount, which is considered a reasonable estimate due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Held-to-Maturity Securities. Securities held to maturity are reported at fair value using quoted market prices or dealer quotes.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FDIC Indemnification Asset. The FDIC indemnification asset is reported at fair value using discounted future cash flows that apply current discount rates.

Accrued Interest Receivable/Payable. Accrued interest receivable/payable is reported at their carrying amount, which is considered a reasonable estimate due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Deposits and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase. Deposits without a stated maturity, such as demand, interest-bearing demand, and savings, are reported at their carrying amount, the amount payable on demand as of the reporting date, which is considered a reasonable estimate of fair value. Deposits and repurchase agreements with fixed maturities and rates are reported at fair value using discounted future cash flows that apply interest rates available in the market for instruments with similar characteristics and maturities.

FHLB and Other Borrowings. FHLB and other borrowings are reported at fair value using discounted future cash flows that apply interest rates available to the Company for borrowings with similar characteristics and maturities. Trust preferred obligations are reported at fair value using current credit spreads in the market for similar issues.

Off-Balance Sheet Instruments. The Company believes that fair values of unfunded commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, and financial guarantees are *not* meaningful; therefore, off-balance sheet instruments are *not* addressed in the fair value disclosures. The Company believes it is *not* feasible or practical to accurately disclose the fair values of off-balance sheet instruments due to the uncertainty and difficulty in assessing the likelihood and timing of advancing available proceeds, the lack of an established market for these instruments, and the diversity in fee structures. For additional information about the unfunded, contractual value of off-balance sheet financial instruments, see Note 20, "Litigation, Commitments, and Contingencies," to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this report.

The following tables present the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments, by the level of valuation inputs in the fair value hierarchy, as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2017		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 157,951	\$ 157,951	\$ 157,951	\$-	\$-
Securities available for sale	165,580	165,580	55	165,525	-
Securities held to maturity	25,149	25,084	-	25,084	-
Loans held for investment, net of allowance	1,797,908	1,760,606	-	5,739	1,754,867
FDIC indemnification asset	7,161	3,927	-	-	3,927
Interest receivable	5,778	5,778	-	5,778	-
Deferred compensation assets	4,002	4,002	4,002	-	-

Liabilities

Demand deposits	454,143	454,143	-	454,143	-
Interest-bearing demand deposits	465,407	465,407	-	465,407	-
Savings deposits	512,795	512,795	-	512,795	-
Time deposits	497,546	490,628	-	490,628	-
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	30,086	30,449	-	30,449	-
Interest payable	1,104	1,104	-	1,104	-
FHLB and other borrowings	50,000	52,702	-	52,702	-
Derivative financial liabilities	90	90	-	90	-
Deferred compensation liabilities	4,002	4,002	4,002	-	-

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<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2016					
	Carrying		Fair Value Measurements			
	Amount	Fair Value	Using	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$76,307	\$76,307	\$76,307	\$-	\$-	
Securities available for sale	165,579	165,579	55	165,524	-	
Securities held to maturity	47,133	47,266	-	47,266	-	
Loans held for investment, net of allowance	1,835,000	1,805,999	-	4,701	1,801,298	
FDIC indemnification asset	12,173	8,112	-	-	8,112	
Interest receivable	5,553	5,553	-	5,553	-	
Deferred compensation assets	3,224	3,224	3,224	-	-	
Liabilities						
Demand deposits	427,705	427,705	-	427,705	-	
Interest-bearing demand deposits	378,339	378,339	-	378,339	-	
Savings deposits	523,260	523,260	-	523,260	-	
Time deposits	512,034	507,917	-	507,917	-	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	98,005	98,879	-	98,879	-	
Interest payable	1,280	1,280	-	1,280	-	
FHLB and other borrowings	80,708	83,551	-	83,551	-	
Derivative financial liabilities	167	167	-	167	-	
Deferred compensation liabilities	3,224	3,224	3,224	-	-	

Note 18. Earnings per Share

The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per common share for the periods indicated:

<i>(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net income	\$21,485	\$25,126	\$24,540
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	105
Net income available to common shareholders	\$21,485	\$25,126	\$24,435

Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	<i>17,002,116</i>	<i>17,319,689</i>	<i>18,531,039</i>
Dilutive effect of potential common shares			
Stock options	<i>52,205</i>	<i>34,530</i>	<i>26,487</i>
Restricted stock	<i>23,521</i>	<i>11,305</i>	<i>2,996</i>
Convertible preferred stock	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>166,942</i>
Total dilutive effect of potential common shares	<i>75,726</i>	<i>45,835</i>	<i>196,425</i>
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	<i>17,077,842</i>	<i>17,365,524</i>	<i>18,727,464</i>
Basic earnings per common share	<i>\$1.26</i>	<i>\$1.45</i>	<i>\$1.32</i>
Diluted earnings per common share	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.31</i>
Antidilutive potential common shares			
Stock options	<i>64,081</i>	<i>107,592</i>	<i>127,882</i>
Restricted stock	<i>3,620</i>	<i>3,279</i>	<i>-</i>
Total potential antidilutive shares	<i>67,701</i>	<i>110,871</i>	<i>127,882</i>

The Company redeemed all outstanding shares of its 6% Series A Noncumulative Convertible Preferred Stock (“Series A Preferred Stock”) in 2015. Before redemption, holders converted 12,784 shares of Series A Preferred Stock with each share convertible into 69 shares of the Company’s common stock. The Company redeemed the remaining 2,367 shares for \$2.37 million along with accrued and unpaid dividends of \$9 thousand.

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The Company engages in transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. Related parties include directors, executive officers, and principal shareholders and their immediate family members, business interests, and affiliates. All related party transactions are made on terms that are substantially the same as those prevailing at the time for similar transactions with unrelated parties, including interest rates and collateral. The following table presents the changes in loans with related parties during the periods indicated:

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>		
Beginning balance	\$18,360	\$21,886
New loans and advances	942	559
Loan repayments	(1,566)	(4,418)
Reclassifications ⁽¹⁾	1,601	333
Ending balance	\$19,337	\$18,360

(1) Changes related to the composition of the Company's directors, executive officers, and related insiders

Deposits with related parties totaled \$7.13 million as of *December 31, 2017*, and \$5.45 million as of *December 31, 2016*. Legal fees paid to related parties totaled \$44 thousand in 2017, \$104 thousand in 2016, and \$88 thousand in 2015. Lease expense paid to related parties totaled \$49 thousand in 2017, \$95 thousand in 2016, and \$95 thousand in 2015. Other expense paid to related parties totaled \$63 thousand in 2017, \$34 thousand in 2016, and \$21 thousand in 2015. In addition, the Company repurchased 200,000 shares of its common stock from a related party in 2016 for \$4.20 million, which represented the stock's fair market value as of the date of the transaction.

Note 20. Litigation, Commitments, and Contingencies*Litigation*

In the normal course of business, the Company is a defendant in various legal actions and asserted claims. While the Company and its legal counsel are unable to assess the ultimate outcome of each of these matters with certainty, the Company believes the resolution of these actions, singly or in the aggregate, should *not* have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, and financial guarantees. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk beyond the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. The contractual amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments. If the other party to a financial instrument does *not* perform, the Company's credit loss exposure is the same as the contractual amount of the instrument. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

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. Since many commitments are expected to expire without being drawn on, the total commitment amounts do *not* necessarily represent future cash requirements. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary, is based on management's credit evaluation of each customer on a case-by-case basis. Collateral *may* include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, and income producing commercial properties. The Company maintains a reserve for the risk inherent in unfunded lending commitments, which is included in other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a *third* party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending credit to customers. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary, to secure the customer's performance under certain letters of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer.

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The following table presents the off-balance sheet financial instruments as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>		
Commitments to extend credit	\$243,147	\$261,801
Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees ⁽¹⁾	131,587	83,900
Total off-balance sheet risk	374,734	345,701
Reserve for unfunded commitments	\$66	\$326

(1) Includes FHLB letters of credit

Note 21. Regulatory Requirements and Restrictions

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by state and federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Under the capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, which applies only to the Bank, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the entity's balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. In addition, the Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory restrictions related to the payment of dividends, including requirements to maintain capital at or above regulatory minimums.

The current risk-based capital requirements, based on the international capital standards known as Basel III, requires the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital, and total capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to average consolidated assets ("Tier 1 leverage ratio"), as defined in the regulations. On *January 1, 2016*, Basel III's capital conservation buffer, which is intended to absorb losses during periods of economic stress, became effective at *0.625%*, and will be phased in over a *four-year* period (increasing by an additional *0.625%* each year until it reaches *2.5%* on *January 1, 2019*).

The following tables present actual and required capital ratios, under Basel III capital rules, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2017							
	Actual		Minimum Basel III Requirement		Minimum Basel III Requirement - Fully Phased-In		Well Capitalized Requirement ⁽¹⁾	
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
The Company								
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	\$251,052	13.98%	\$80,816	4.50 %	\$125,713	7.00 %	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	251,052	13.98%	107,754	6.00 %	152,652	8.50 %	N/A	N/A
Total risk-based capital ratio	270,394	15.06%	143,672	8.00 %	188,570	10.50%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Leverage ratio	251,052	11.06%	90,822	4.00 %	90,822	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
The Bank								
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	\$222,856	12.47%	\$80,447	4.50 %	\$125,139	7.00 %	\$116,201	6.50 %
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	222,856	12.47%	107,262	6.00 %	151,955	8.50 %	178,771	8.00 %
Total risk-based capital ratio	242,218	13.55%	143,016	8.00 %	187,709	10.50%	143,016	10.00%
Tier 1 Leverage ratio	222,856	9.84 %	90,604	4.00 %	90,604	4.00 %	113,255	5.00 %

(1) Based on prompt corrective action provisions

Table of Contents**FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	December 31, 2016		Minimum Basel III Requirement		Minimum Basel III Requirement - Fully Phased-In		Well Capitalized Requirement ⁽¹⁾	
	Actual		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>								
The Company								
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	\$241,671	13.88%	\$78,362	4.50 %	\$121,897	7.00 %	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	256,671	14.74%	104,483	6.00 %	148,018	8.50 %	N/A	N/A
Total risk-based capital ratio	274,953	15.79%	139,311	8.00 %	182,846	10.50%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Leverage ratio	256,671	11.07%	92,742	4.00 %	92,742	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
The Bank								
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	\$223,944	12.93%	\$77,956	4.50 %	\$121,264	7.00 %	\$112,603	6.50 %
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	223,944	12.93%	103,941	6.00 %	147,249	8.50 %	138,588	8.00 %
Total risk-based capital ratio	242,218	13.98%	138,588	8.00 %	181,897	10.50%	173,235	10.00%
Tier 1 Leverage ratio	223,944	9.71 %	92,274	4.00 %	92,274	4.00 %	115,343	5.00 %

(1) Based on prompt corrective action provisions

Note 22. Parent Company Financial Information

The following tables present condensed financial information for the parent company, First Community Bancshares, Inc., as of and for the dates indicated:

	CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS December 31,	
	2017	2016
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>		
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$19,216	\$23,561

Securities available for sale	-	17
Loans to affiliates	184	228
Investment in subsidiaries	322,595	321,389
Other assets	9,010	9,560
Total assets	\$351,005	\$354,755

Liabilities

Subordinated debt	\$-	\$15,464
Other liabilities	291	234
Total liabilities	291	15,698

Stockholders' equity

Preferred stock	-	-
Common stock	21,382	21,382
Additional paid-in capital	228,750	228,142
Retained earnings	180,543	170,377
Treasury stock	(79,121)	(78,833)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(840)	(2,011)
Total stockholders' equity	350,714	339,057
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$351,005	\$354,755

Table of Contents**FIRST COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>			
Cash dividends received from subsidiary bank	\$22,720	\$32,000	\$22,970
Other income (expense)	352	(1,121)	1,039
Other operating expense	2,044	2,097	2,080
Income before income taxes and equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	21,028	28,782	21,929
Income tax benefit	(678)	(1,287)	(616)
Income before equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	21,706	30,069	22,545
(Dividends in excess of) equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	(221)	(4,943)	1,995
Net income	21,485	25,126	24,540
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	105
Net income available to common shareholders	\$21,485	\$25,126	\$24,435

	CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>			
Operating activities			
Net income	\$21,485	\$25,126	\$24,540
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	-	-	(1,995)
Gain on sale of securities	-	(65)	(38)
Net change in other operating activities	656	397	(626)
Net cash provided by operating activities	22,141	25,458	21,881
Investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale	-	8,660	199
Proceeds from divestitures	-	4,900	-
Return of capital from subsidiaries	-	3,654	-
Dividends in excess of undistributed net income of subsidiaries	221	4,943	-
Net change in other investing activities	-	(98)	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	221	22,059	199
Financing activities			
Repayments of other debt	-	-	(2,000)
Repayments of long-term debt	(15,464)	-	-
Redemption of preferred stock	-	-	(2,367)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	738	1,243	264

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Payments for repurchase of treasury stock	(1,263)	(23,762)	(21,525)
Payments of common dividends	(11,563)	(10,396)	(9,994)
Payments of preferred dividends	-	-	(219)
Net change in other financing activities	845	592	482
Net cash used in financing activities	(26,707)	(32,323)	(35,359)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(4,345)	15,194	(13,279)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	23,561	8,367	21,646
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$19,216	\$23,561	\$8,367

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Noninterest income, excluding net gain (loss) on sale of securities	7,902	7,109	5,870	5,850
Net gain (loss) on sale of securities	1	(79	) 25	388
Noninterest expense	18,814	18,722	18,557	16,653
Income before income taxes	9,013	9,277	9,613	10,042
Income tax expense	2,929	3,022	3,230	3,638
Net income available to common shareholders	\$6,084	\$6,255	\$6,383	\$6,404
Basic earnings per common share	\$0.34	\$0.36	\$0.37	\$0.38
Diluted earnings per common share	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.38
Dividends per common share	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	17,859,197	17,414,320	17,031,074	16,981,010
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	17,892,531	17,462,845	17,083,526	17,043,869

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- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm -

Board of Directors and the Stockholders

First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary (the "Company") as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 5, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2006.

/s/ Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

Asheville, North Carolina

March 5, 2018

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- Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting -

First Community Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") is responsible for the preparation, integrity, and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated financial statements and notes included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and necessarily include some amounts that are based on management's best estimates and judgments.

We, as management of the Company, are responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting that is designed to produce reliable financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The system of internal control over financial reporting as it relates to the financial statements is evaluated for effectiveness by management and tested for reliability. Any system of internal control, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility that a control can be circumvented or overridden and misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, because of changes in conditions, internal control effectiveness may vary over time. Accordingly, even an effective system of internal control will provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation.

Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in the *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management concluded that its system of internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017. The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, appears hereafter in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Dated this 5th day of March, 2018.

/s/ William P. Stafford, II /s/ David D. Brown

William P. Stafford, II	David D. Brown
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

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- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm -

Board of Directors and the Stockholders

First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary (the “Company”) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and our report, dated March 5, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

Asheville, North Carolina

March 5, 2018

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

In connection with this report, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures under the Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b). Based upon that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that, as of December 31, 2017, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Disclosure controls and procedures are our Company’s controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information we are required to disclose in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information we are required to disclose in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions about required disclosure.

Management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls and internal controls will prevent all errors and all 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. 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 our Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in 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, collusion of two or more people, or management’s override of the controls.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We assess the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting quarterly and enhance our controls in response to internal control assessments and internal and external audit and regulatory recommendations. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2017, that materially

affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

For additional information about the Company's internal controls, see "Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting," and "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm," in Item 8 of this report.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Board of Directors, First Community Bancshares, Inc.

**W. C. Blankenship,
Jr.**

Retired Agent, State
Farm Insurance

Samuel L. Elmore

Retired Chief Credit Officer and Senior Vice President, First Community Bank; Past Executive Vice President, Citizens Southern Bank, Inc.; Past President and Chief Executive Officer, Bank One; Past Vice President, Key Centurion Bancshares; Past President and Chief Operations Officer, Beckley National Bank; Director, Raleigh County Commission on Aging

C. William Davis

Attorney at Law,
Richardson & Davis,
PLLC

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Richard S. Johnson

Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, The Wilton Companies; Director and Past Chairman, City of Richmond Economic Development Authority; Trustee Emeritus, University of Richmond

M. Adam Sarver

Member/Co-Manager, Main Street Builders, LLC, Eastern Door & Glass, LLC, and Clover Leaf Properties, LLC

I. Norris Kantor

Of Counsel, Katz, Kantor, Stonestreet & Buckner, PLLC; Board of Governors, Bluefield State College

William P. Stafford, II

Chief Executive Officer, First Community Bancshares, Inc.; Attorney at Law, Brewster, Morhous, Cameron, Caruth, Moore, Kersey & Stafford, PLLC

Gary R. Mills

President, First Community Bancshares, Inc.; Chief Executive Officer and President, First Community Bank

Executive Officers, First Community Bancshares, Inc.

William P. Stafford, II

Chief Executive Officer

David D. Brown

Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

Gary R. Mills

President

E. Stephen Lilly

Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President

Board of Directors, First Community Bank

James H. Atkinson, Jr.

Retired Chief Executive Officer, Peoples Bank of Virginia

Richard H. Jarrell

Chick-fil-A Franchise Owner; Director, Raleigh General Hospital Board of Trustees; Director, Beckley-Raleigh County Chamber of Commerce; Director, United Way of Southwest Virginia; Director, Raleigh County Board of Education

W. C. Blankenship, Jr.

See above

Richard S. Johnson

See above

Robert L. Buzzo

Retired Vice President and Secretary, First Community Bancshares, Inc.; Retired President Emeritus, First Community Bank

See above

Samuel D. Campbell

Attorney at Law

Gary R. Mills

See above

C. William Davis

See above

M. Adam Sarver

See above

Samuel L. Elmore

See above

William P. Stafford, II

See above

S. Michael Feola

Retired Senior Vice President – Regional President, First Community Bank

Frank C. Tinder

President, Tinder Enterprises, Inc. and Tinco Leasing Corporation; Realtor, Premier Realty

T. Vernon Foster

President of J. La'Verne Print Communications; Past Director, TriStone Community Bank; Executive Director: MBA Programs, Career Management & Public Relations, University of Louisville, College of Business

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Additional Information

The following information required in this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 24, 2018 (“2018 Annual Meeting”):

Information about directors and executive officers is included under the headings “Proposal 1: Election of Directors,” “Nominees for the Class of 2021,” “Incumbent Directors,” “Non-Director Executive Officers,” and “Corporate Governance.” Information about compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is included under the heading “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.” Information about the Audit Committee and the Audit Committee Financial Expert is included under the heading “Board Committees.”

Our Standards of Conduct apply to all directors and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. The Standards of Conduct is available on the Investor Relations section of our website at www.firstcommunitybank.com. There have been no waivers of the Standards of Conduct for any officer.

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which stockholders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors since the disclosure in our Proxy Statement filed with the SEC on March 14, 2017.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required in this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting under the headings “Board Committees,” “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Director Compensation,” and “Pay Ratio Disclosure.”

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table provides information about compensation plans under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance as of December 31, 2017:

**Number of
securities**

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders ⁽¹⁾	80,903	\$ 18.89	386,621	⁽³⁾
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders ⁽²⁾	119,801	20.98	-	
Total	200,704		386,621	

(1) Includes the 2012 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan and 2004 Omnibus Stock Option Plan

(2) Includes the 2001 Directors' Option Plan, 1999 Stock Option Plan, and other plans related to past business combinations, which are expired or not available to issue new options, warrants, or rights

(3) Shares available for future issuance are under the 2012 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan.

Additional information required in this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting under the heading "Information on Stock Ownership."

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The information required in this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting under the headings "Corporate Governance" and "Related Person/Party Transactions."

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Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information required in this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting under the heading “Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.”

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) Documents Filed as Part of this Report

(1) Financial Statements

The financial statements required in this item are incorporated by reference to Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data,” in Part II of this report.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

The schedules required in this item are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or related notes.

(3) Exhibits

Exhibit

Exhibit

No.

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of First Community Bancshares, Inc., as amended, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 16, 2010
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of First Community Bancshares, Inc., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 23, 2016, filed on February 25, 2016
- 4.1 Specimen stock certificate of First Community Bancshares, Inc., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2002, filed on March 25, 2003
- 4.2 Indenture between First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2003, filed on November

10. 2003

- 4.3 Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of FCBI Capital Trust, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2003, filed on November 10, 2003
- 4.4 Preferred Securities Guarantee Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2003, filed on November 10, 2003
- 10.1.1** First Community Bancshares, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the period ended December 31, 1999, filed on April 13, 2000
- 10.1.2** Amendment One to the First Community Bancshares, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2004, filed on May 7, 2004
- 10.2** First Community Bancshares, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2002, filed on August 14, 2002
- 10.3** First Community Bancshares, Inc. 2001 Nonqualified Director Stock Option Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2002, filed on August 14, 2002
- 10.4** First Community Bancshares, Inc. 2004 Omnibus Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Annex B of the Definitive Proxy Statement on Form DEF 14A dated April 27, 2004, filed on March 15, 2004
- 10.5** First Community Bancshares, Inc. 2004 Omnibus Stock Option Plan Stock Award Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2004, filed on August 6, 2004
- 10.6** First Community Bancshares, Inc. 2012 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan, incorporated by reference to Appendix B of the Definitive Proxy Statement on Form DEF 14A dated April 24, 2012, filed on March 7, 2012
- 10.7** First Community Bancshares, Inc. 2012 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan Restricted Stock Grant Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed May 28, 2013
- 10.8** First Community Bancshares, Inc. Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan and Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the period ended December 31, 1999, filed on April 13, 2000
- 10.9.1** First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Affiliates Executive Retention Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 30, 2008, filed on January 5, 2009; Amendment #1, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 16, 2010, filed on December 17, 2010; Amendment #2, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 21, 2013, filed on February 25, 2013; Amendment #3, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 24, 2016, filed on May 27, 2016; and Amendment #4, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on February 28, 2017

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- 10.9.2** Amendment #1 to the First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Affiliates Executive Retention Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 16, 2010, filed on December 17, 2010
- 10.9.3** Amendment #2 to the First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Affiliates Executive Retention Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 21, 2013, filed on February 25, 2013
- 10.9.4** Amendment #3 to the First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Affiliates Executive Retention Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 24, 2016, filed on May 31, 2016
- 10.9.5** Amendment #4 to the First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Affiliates Executive Retention Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on February 28, 2017
- 10.10** Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors of First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Affiliates, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 22, 2006, filed on August 23, 2006
- 10.11.1** First Community Bancshares, Inc. Amended and Restated Nonqualified Supplemental Cash or Deferred Retirement Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 22, 2006, filed on August 23, 2006, and Amendment #2, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on February 28, 2017
- 10.11.2** Amendment #2 to the First Community Bancshares, Inc. Amended and Restated Nonqualified Supplemental Cash or Deferred Retirement Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on February 28, 2017
- 10.12.1** First Community Bancshares, Inc. Supplemental Directors Retirement Plan, as amended and restated, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 16, 2010, filed on December 17, 2010, and Amendment #2, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 24, 2016, filed on May 31, 2016
- 10.12.2** Amendment #2 to the First Community Bancshares, Inc. Supplemental Directors Retirement Plan, as amended and restated, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 24, 2016, filed on May 31, 2016
- 10.13** Employment Agreement between First Community Bancshares, Inc. and David D. Brown, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on April 16, 2015
- 10.14** Employment Agreement between First Community Bancshares, Inc. and E. Stephen Lilly, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on April 16, 2015
- 10.15** Employment Agreement between First Community Bancshares, Inc. and Gary R. Mills, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on April 16, 2015
- 10.16** Employment Agreement between First Community Bancshares, Inc. and William P. Stafford, II, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on April 16, 2015
- 10.17** Employment Agreement between First Community Bank and Mark R. Evans, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 2, 2009, filed on April 3, 2009
- 11 Statement Regarding Computation of Earnings per Share, incorporated by reference to Note 18 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report
- 12* Statement Regarding Computation of Ratios
- 21* Subsidiaries of the Registrant
- 23* Consent of Independent Public Accounting Firm
- 31.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
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Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

101*** Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015; (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015; and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

* Filed herewith

** Indicates a management contract or compensation plan or agreement

*** Submitted electronically herewith

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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 on the 5th day of March, 2018.

First Community Bancshares, Inc.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ William P. Stafford, II	By: /s/ David D. Brown
William P. Stafford, II Chief Executive Officer	David D. Brown Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)	(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
/s/ William P. Stafford, II William P. Stafford, II	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	March 5, 2018
/s/ David D. Brown David D. Brown	Chief Financial Officer	March 5, 2018
/s/ W. C. Blankenship, Jr. W. C. Blankenship, Jr.	Director	March 5, 2018
/s/ Samuel L. Elmore Samuel L. Elmore	Director	March 5, 2018
/s/ Richard S. Johnson	Director	

March 5,
2018

Richard S. Johnson

/s/ Gary R. Mills President and Director

March 5,
2018

Gary R. Mills

/s/ M. Adam Sarver Director

March 5,
2018

M. Adam Sarver

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