

FIRST KEYSTONE CORP
Form 10-Q
November 07, 2014

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 2-88927

FIRST KEYSTONE CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction of

23-2249083
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

111 West Front Street, Berwick, PA 18603
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (570) 752-3671

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

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

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practical date:

Common Stock, \$2 Par Value, 5,555,318 shares as of November 4, 2014.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

FIRST KEYSTONE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 7,677	\$ 8,257
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	1,058	22,366
Total cash and cash equivalents	8,735	30,623
Investment securities available-for-sale	341,063	353,698
Investment securities held-to-maturity (fair value 2014 - \$1,065; 2013 - \$1,083)	1,060	1,072
Restricted investment in bank stocks	7,116	4,761
Loans	485,261	446,518
Allowance for loan losses	(6,490)	(6,519)
Net loans	478,771	439,999
Premises and equipment, net	21,083	21,516
Accrued interest receivable	3,405	3,616
Cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	21,070	20,556
Investments in low-income housing partnerships	1,170	1,289
Goodwill	19,133	19,133
Core deposit intangible, net	190	395
Foreclosed assets held for resale	217	480
Deferred income taxes	56	2,080
Other assets	2,616	2,296
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 905,685	\$ 901,514
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 96,984	\$ 85,156
Interest bearing	559,115	604,919
Total deposits	656,099	690,075
Short-term borrowings	76,850	68,233
Long-term borrowings	65,364	40,429
Accrued interest payable	401	392
Other liabilities	2,997	6,034
TOTAL LIABILITIES	801,711	805,163

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Preferred stock, par value \$2.00 per share; authorized 1,000,000 shares in 2014 and 2013; issued 0 in 2014 and 2013		
Common stock, par value \$2.00 per share; authorized 20,000,000 shares in 2014 and 2013; issued 5,790,467 in 2014 and 5,756,474 in 2013; outstanding 5,555,318 in 2014 and 5,521,325 in 2013	11,581	11,513
Surplus	32,404	31,626
Retained earnings	62,211	59,089
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,601	(54)
Treasury stock, at cost, 235,149 in 2014 and 2013	(5,823)	(5,823)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	103,974	96,351
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 905,685	\$ 901,514

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST KEYSTONE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014 AND 2013

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2014	2013	September 30, 2014	2013
INTEREST INCOME				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 5,258	\$ 5,182	\$ 15,284	\$ 15,488
Interest and dividend income on investment securities:				
Taxable	1,912	1,670	5,920	4,944
Tax-exempt	560	790	1,800	2,839
Dividends	18	15	50	44
Dividend income on restricted investment in bank stocks	67	10	169	18
Interest on interest bearing deposits in other banks		1	1	3
Total interest income	7,815	7,668	23,224	23,336
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Interest on deposits	684	920	2,241	2,716
Interest on short-term borrowings	71	34	159	83
Interest on long-term borrowings	325	293	913	923
Total interest expense	1,080	1,247	3,313	3,722
Net interest income	6,735	6,421	19,911	19,614
Provision for loan losses	100	133	433	733
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	6,635	6,288	19,478	18,881
NON-INTEREST INCOME				
Trust department	216	213	711	625
Service charges and fees	460	353	1,171	1,030
Bank owned life insurance income	165	171	514	518
ATM fees and debit card income	284	258	833	744
Gains on sales of mortgage loans	68	77	148	517
Net investment securities gains	163	264	1,963	2,944
Other	146	61	395	236
Total non-interest income	1,502	1,397	5,735	6,614
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE				
Salaries and employee benefits	2,927	2,822	8,569	8,250
Occupancy, net	384	368	1,279	1,145
Furniture and equipment	130	131	437	491
Computer expense	273	264	816	766
Professional services	147	134	444	375
Pennsylvania shares tax	159	204	476	612
FDIC insurance	142	108	379	317
ATM and debit card fees	155	129	446	384

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Data processing fees	102		298	
Foreclosed assets held for resale expense	4	45	126	19
Advertising	139	108	447	279
FHLB prepayment penalties				345
Other	700	654	2,236	1,988
Total non-interest expense	5,262	4,967	15,953	14,971
Income before income tax expense	2,875	2,718	9,260	10,524
Income tax expense	492	563	1,823	1,971
NET INCOME	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,155	\$ 7,437	\$ 8,553
PER SHARE DATA				
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.56
Diluted	0.43	0.39	1.34	1.56
Dividends per share	0.26	0.26	0.78	0.78
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.				

FIRST KEYSTONE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Net Income	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,155
Other comprehensive loss:		
Unrealized net holding losses on available-for-sale investment securities arising during the period, net of income taxes of \$(100) and \$(777), respectively	(174)	(1,540)
Less reclassification adjustment for net gains included in net income, net of income taxes of \$(55) and \$(90), respectively (a) (b)	(108)	(174)
Total other comprehensive loss	(282)	(1,714)
Total Comprehensive Income	\$ 2,101	\$ 441

(a) Gross amounts are included in net investment securities gains on the Consolidated Statements of Income in non-interest income.

(b) Income tax amounts are included in income tax expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

(Dollars in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Net Income	\$7,437	\$8,553
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized net holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale investment securities arising during the period, net of income taxes of \$2,538 and \$(4,567), respectively	4,951	(8,945)
Less reclassification adjustment for net gains included in net income, net of income taxes of \$(667) and \$(1,001), respectively (a) (b)	(1,296)	(1,943)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	3,655	(10,888)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$11,092	\$(2,335)

(a) Gross amounts are included in net investment securities gains on the Consolidated Statements of Income in non-interest income.

(b) Income tax amounts are included in income tax expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST KEYSTONE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014 AND 2013

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Common Stock		Surplus	Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Treasury	Total
	Shares	Amount		Earnings	Income (Loss)	Stock	Stockholders' Equity
Balance at January 1, 2014	5,756,474	\$11,513	\$31,626	\$59,089	\$ (54)	\$(5,823)	\$ 96,351
Net Income				7,437			7,437
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes					3,655		3,655
Issuance of common stock under dividend reinvestment plan	33,993	68	778				846
Dividends - \$0.78 per share				(4,315)			(4,315)
Balance at September 30, 2014	5,790,467	\$11,581	\$32,404	\$62,211	\$ 3,601	\$(5,823)	\$ 103,974
Balance at January 1, 2013	5,717,400	\$11,435	\$30,725	\$54,532	\$ 12,528	\$(5,890)	\$ 103,330
Net Income				8,553			8,553
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes					(10,888)		(10,888)
Issuance of common stock under dividend reinvestment plan	28,988	58	672			51	781
Dividends - \$0.78 per share				(4,283)			(4,283)
Balance at September 30, 2013	5,746,388	\$11,493	\$31,397	\$58,802	\$ 1,640	\$(5,839)	\$ 97,493

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST KEYSTONE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014 AND 2013

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

	2014	2013
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$7,437	\$8,553
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	433	733
Depreciation and amortization	1,213	1,129
Net premium amortization on investment securities	1,207	1,333
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	155	(274)
Gains on sales of mortgage loans	(148)	(517)
Proceeds from sales of mortgage loans originated for resale	6,000	22,737
Originations of mortgage loans originated for resale	(8,077)	(22,576)
Gains on sales of investment securities	(1,963)	(2,944)
Losses (gains) on sales of foreclosed real estate held for resale, including write-downs	36	(70)
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	211	192
Earnings on investment in bank owned life insurance	(514)	(518)
Losses on disposals of premises and equipment		138
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(300)	1,058
Increase in accrued interest payable	9	609
Decrease in other liabilities	(3,041)	(239)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2,658	9,344
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sales of investment securities available-for-sale	138,218	56,944
Proceeds from maturities and redemptions of investment securities available-for-sale	31,087	30,215
Purchases of investment securities available-for-sale	(150,390)	(120,964)
Proceeds from maturities and redemptions of investment securities held-to-maturity	12	1,012
Net change in restricted investment in bank stocks	(2,355)	1,403
Net increase in loans	(37,178)	(13,251)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(516)	(2,540)
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed assets held for resale	489	468
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(20,633)	(46,713)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net (decrease) increase in deposits	(33,976)	57,249
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	8,617	(30,516)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	30,000	10,000
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(5,065)	(7,067)
Common stock issued	826	722
Proceeds from issuance of treasury stock		33

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Dividends paid	(4,315)	(4,283)
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(3,913)	26,138
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(21,888)	(11,231)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING	30,623	20,920
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING	\$8,735	\$9,689
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest paid	\$3,304	\$3,819
Income taxes paid	1,755	968
Loans transferred to foreclosed assets held for resale	262	420

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST KEYSTONE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of First Keystone Corporation (the “Corporation”) and its wholly owned subsidiary, First Keystone Community Bank (the “Bank”). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2014, are not necessarily indicative of the results for the year ending December 31, 2014. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in First Keystone Corporation’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

For comparative purposes, the September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2013 balances have been reclassified to conform to the 2014 presentation. Such reclassifications had no impact on net income.

The Corporation has evaluated events and transactions occurring subsequent to the consolidated balance sheet date of September 30, 2014 for items that should potentially be recognized or disclosed in these consolidated financial statements. The evaluation was conducted through the date these consolidated financial statements were issued.

NOTE 2 RECENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS UPDATES (“ASU”)

Except as disclosed below, there were no new accounting pronouncements affecting the Corporation during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 that were not already adopted by the Corporation in previous periods.

In January 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2014-01, *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323)*. The ASU provides guidance on accounting for investments by a reporting entity in flow-through limited liability entities that manage or invest in affordable housing projects that qualify for the low-income housing tax credit. This ASU is effective for annual periods and interim reporting periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and will be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-04, *Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40)*. The ASU clarifies that a creditor is considered to have physical possession of residential real estate that is collateral for a residential mortgage loan when it obtains legal title to the collateral or a deed in lieu of foreclosure or similar legal agreement is completed. Consequently, the creditor should reclassify the loan to other real estate owned at that time. The new guidance is intended to resolve the diversity in current practice as to when a creditor should reclassify a loan to other real estate on the balance sheet. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within those annual periods after December 15, 2015. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, which supersedes the revenue requirements in *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605)*. This ASU requires entities to recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016, including interim periods within the reporting period. Early application is not permitted. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-11, *Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860)*. The ASU provides guidance on accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions and certain linked repurchase financings. This guidance will result in accounting for both types of arrangements as secured borrowings on the balance sheet. Additionally, the ASU introduces new disclosures to (i) increase transparency about the types of collateral pledged in secured borrowing transactions and (ii) enable users to better understand transactions in which the transferor retains substantially all of the exposure to the economic return on the transferred financial asset throughout the term of the transaction. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and for interim periods beginning after March 15, 2015. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-14, *Classification of Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure*. The ASU addresses the classification of certain foreclosed mortgage loans held by creditors that are either fully or partially guaranteed under government programs, whereby creditors will reclassify these loans to “other receivables” upon foreclosure. The ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 — INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The Corporation classifies its investment securities as either “Held-to-Maturity” or “Available-for-Sale” at the time of purchase. Investment securities are accounted for on a trade date basis. Debt securities are classified as Held-to-Maturity when the Corporation has the ability and positive intent to hold the securities to maturity. Investment securities classified as Held-to-Maturity are carried at cost adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount to maturity.

Debt securities not classified as Held-to-Maturity and equity securities are included in the Available-for-Sale category and are carried at fair value. The amount of any unrealized gain or loss, net of the effect of deferred income taxes, is reported as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders’ Equity. Management’s decision to sell Available-for-Sale securities is based on changes in economic conditions controlling the sources and applications of funds, terms, availability of and yield of alternative investments, interest rate risk and the need for liquidity.

The cost of debt securities classified as Held-to-Maturity or Available-for-Sale is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to expected maturity. Such amortization and accretion, as well as interest and dividends, are included in interest and dividend income from investment securities. Realized gains and losses are included in net investment securities gains and losses. The cost of investment securities sold, redeemed or matured is based on the specific identification method.

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The amortized cost, related estimated fair value, and unrealized gains and losses for investment securities classified as “Available-For-Sale” or “Held-to-Maturity” were as follows at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

(Dollars in thousands)	Available-for-Sale Securities			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2014:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$11,351	\$	\$ (56) \$11,295
Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies:				
Mortgage-backed	150,485	753	(749) 150,489
Other	17,122	285		17,407
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	118,568	5,734	(676) 123,626
Corporate debt securities	36,461	173	(788) 35,846
Marketable equity securities	1,533	887	(20) 2,400
Total	\$335,520	\$ 7,832	\$ (2,289) \$341,063

(Dollars in thousands)	Held-to-Maturity Securities			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2014:				
Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies:				
Mortgage-backed	\$ 60	\$ 1	\$	\$ 61
Other	1,000	4		1,004
Total	\$ 1,060	\$ 5	\$	\$ 1,065

(Dollars in thousands)	Available-for-Sale Securities			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2013:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$	\$	\$	\$
Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies:				
Mortgage-backed	122,661	598	(2,035)	121,224
Other	32,107	238	(60)	32,285
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	147,112	4,136	(2,859)	148,389
Corporate debt securities	50,266	416	(1,417)	49,265
Marketable equity securities	1,533	1,004	(2)	2,535
Total	\$ 353,679	\$ 6,392	\$ (6,373)	\$ 353,698

(Dollars in thousands)	Held-to-Maturity Securities			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2013:				
Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies:				
Mortgage-backed	\$ 72	\$ 3	\$	\$ 75
Other	1,000	8		1,008
Total	\$ 1,072	\$ 11	\$	\$ 1,083

Securities Available-for-Sale with an aggregate fair value of \$217,744,000 at September 30, 2014 and \$242,839,000 at December 31, 2013, and securities Held-to-Maturity with an aggregate book value of \$1,060,000 at September 30, 2014 and \$1,072,000 at December 31, 2013, were pledged to secure public funds, trust funds, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, FHLB advances and other balances of \$168,052,000 at September 30, 2014 and \$178,814,000 at December 31, 2013.

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The amortized cost, estimated fair value and weighted average yield of debt and equity securities, by contractual maturity, are shown below at September 30, 2014. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Dollars in thousands)

	September 30, 2014					
	Available-For-Sale					Held-To-Maturity
	U.S. Treasury Securities	U.S. Government Corporations & Agencies Obligations ¹	Obligations of State & Political Subdivisions ²	Corporate Debt Securities	Marketable Equity Securities ³	U.S. Government Corporations & Agencies Obligations ¹
Within 1 Year:						
Amortized cost	\$	\$	\$ 2,004	\$ 3,525	\$	\$
Fair value			2,042	3,568		
Weighted average yield			3.74	% 3.03	%	
1 - 5 Years:						
Amortized cost	11,351		8,860	2,591		1,060
Fair value	11,295		9,246	2,653		1,065
Weighted average yield	1.50	%	4.03	% 1.98	%	0.84
5 - 10 Years:						
Amortized cost		2,115	42,806	30,345		
Fair value		2,190	43,317	29,625		
Weighted average yield		2.94	% 3.62	% 2.55	%	
After 10 Years:						
Amortized cost		165,492	64,898		1,533	
Fair value		165,706	69,021		2,400	
Weighted average yield		2.41	% 6.03	%	4.35	%
Total:						
Amortized cost	\$ 11,351	\$ 167,607	\$ 118,568	\$ 36,461	\$ 1,533	\$ 1,060
Fair value	11,295	167,896	123,626	35,846	2,400	1,065
Weighted average yield	1.50	% 2.42	% 4.97	% 2.56	% 4.35	% 0.84

¹Mortgage-backed securities are allocated for maturity reporting at their original maturity date.

²Average yields on tax-exempt obligations of state and political subdivisions have been computed on a tax-equivalent basis using a 34% tax rate.

³Marketable equity securities are not considered to have defined maturities and are included in the after ten year category.

There were no aggregate investments with a single issuer (excluding the U.S. Government and its agencies) which exceeded ten percent of consolidated stockholders' equity at September 30, 2014. The quality rating of the obligations of state and political subdivisions are generally investment grade, as rated by Moody's, Standard and Poor's or Fitch. The typical exceptions are local issues which are not rated, but are secured by the full faith and credit obligations of the communities that issued these securities.

Proceeds from sales of investments in Available-for-Sale debt and equity securities for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$18,016,000 and \$29,133,000, respectively. Gross gains realized on these sales were \$235,000 and \$333,000, respectively. Gross losses on these sales were \$72,000 and \$69,000, respectively. There were no other-than-temporary impairment losses during the three months ended September 30, 2014 or 2013.

Proceeds from sales of investments in Available-for-Sale debt and equity securities for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$138,218,000 and \$56,944,000, respectively. Gross gains realized on these sales were \$2,557,000 and \$3,159,000, respectively. Gross losses on these sales were \$594,000 and \$215,000, respectively. There were no other-than-temporary impairment losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 or 2013.

There were no proceeds from sales of investments in Held-to-Maturity debt and equity securities during the three or nine month periods ended September 30, 2014 or 2013. Therefore, there were no gains or losses realized during these periods.

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. Investment securities classified as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity are generally evaluated for OTTI under FASB ASC 320, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities*. In determining OTTI under the FASB ASC 320 model, management considers many factors, including (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, (3) whether the market decline was affected by macroeconomic conditions, and (4) whether the entity has the intent to sell the debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. The assessment of whether an other-than-temporary decline exists involves a high degree of subjectivity and judgment and is based on the information available to management at a point in time.

When other-than-temporary impairment occurs on debt securities, the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings depends on whether an entity intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit loss. If an entity intends to sell or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit loss, the other-than-temporary impairment shall be recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the investment's amortized cost basis and its fair value at the balance sheet date. If an entity does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the entity will be required to sell the security

before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period loss, the other-than-temporary impairment shall be separated into the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to the credit loss is determined based on the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, and the realized loss is recognized in net investment securities gains on the Consolidated Statements of Income. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to the other factors shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. The previous amortized cost basis less the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings shall become the new amortized cost basis of the investment.

The fair market value of the equity securities tends to fluctuate with the overall equity markets as well as the trends specific to each institution. The equity securities portfolio is reviewed in a similar manner as that of the debt securities with greater emphasis placed on the length of time the market value has been less than the carrying value and the financial sector outlook. The Corporation also reviews dividend payment activities, levels of non-performing assets and loan loss reserves. The starting point for the equity analysis is the length and severity of market value decline. The realized loss is recognized in net investment securities gains on the Consolidated Statements of Income. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes.

The Corporation and its investment advisors monitor the entire portfolio monthly with particular attention given to securities in a continuous loss position of at least ten percent for over twelve months. Based on the factors described above, management did not consider any securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

In accordance with disclosures required by FASB ASC 320-10-50, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities*, the summary below shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Corporation's investments, aggregated by investment category, that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months or 12 months or more as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

September 30, 2014

(Dollars in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available-for-Sale:						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 11,295	\$ (56)	\$	\$	\$ 11,295	\$ (56)
Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies:						
Mortgage-backed	54,841	(156)	22,169	(593)	77,010	(749)
Other						
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	227		21,973	(676)	22,200	(676)
Corporate debt securities	14,778	(472)	13,286	(316)	28,064	(788)
Marketable equity securities	30	(20)			30	(20)
	\$ 81,171	\$ (704)	\$ 57,428	\$ (1,585)	\$ 138,599	\$ (2,289)

December 31, 2013

(Dollars in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available-for-Sale:						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies:						
Mortgage-backed	98,760	(2,035)			98,760	(2,035)
Other	4,956	(60)			4,956	(60)
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	48,853	(2,859)			48,853	(2,859)
Corporate debt securities	26,099	(1,417)			26,099	(1,417)
Marketable equity securities	21	(2)			21	(2)
	\$ 178,689	\$ (6,373)	\$	\$	\$ 178,689	\$ (6,373)

The Corporation invests in various forms of agency debt including mortgage backed securities and callable debt. The mortgage-backed securities are issued by FHLMC ("Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation"), FNMA ("Federal National Mortgage Association") or GNMA ("Government National Mortgage Association"). The municipal securities

consist of general obligations and revenue bonds. The marketable equity securities consist of stocks in other bank holding companies. The fair market value of the above securities is influenced by market interest rates, prepayment speeds on mortgage securities, bid offer spreads in the market place and credit premiums for various types of agency debt. These factors change continuously and therefore the market value of these securities may be higher or lower than the Corporation's carrying value at any measurement date. Management does not believe any of their 55 debt securities in an unrealized loss position as of September 30, 2014 represents an other-than-temporary impairment, as these unrealized losses relate principally to changes in interest rates subsequent to the acquisition of the specific securities.

NOTE 4 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans are stated at their outstanding unpaid principal balances, net of deferred fees or costs, unearned income and the allowance for loan losses. Interest on loans is recognized as income over the term of each loan, generally, by the accrual method. Loan origination fees and certain direct loan origination costs have been deferred with the net amount amortized using the straight line method or the interest method over the contractual life of the related loans as an interest yield adjustment.

Residential mortgage loans held for resale are carried at the lower of cost or market on an aggregate basis determined by independent pricing from appropriate federal or state agency investors. These loans are sold without recourse.

Past-Due Loans — Generally, a loan is considered to be past-due when scheduled loan payments are in arrears 15 days or more. Delinquent notices are generated automatically when a loan is 15 days past-due. Collection efforts continue on past-due loans that have not been brought current, when it is believed that some chance exists for improvement in the status of the loan. Past-due loans are continually evaluated with the determination for charge-off being made when no reasonable chance remains that the status of the loan can be improved.

Charge-Offs — Commercial Real Estate and Commercial and Industrial loans are charged off in whole or in part when they become sufficiently delinquent based upon the terms of the underlying loan contract and when a collateral deficiency exists. Because all or part of the contractual cash flows are not expected to be collected, the loan is considered to be impaired, and the Bank estimates the impairment based on its analysis of the cash flows and collateral estimated at fair value less cost to sell.

Residential Real Estate and Consumer loans are charged off when they become sufficiently delinquent based upon the terms of the underlying loan contract and when the value of the underlying collateral is not sufficient to support the loan balance and a loss is expected. At that time, the amount of estimated collateral deficiency, if any, is charged off for loans secured by collateral, and all other loans are charged off in full. Loans with collateral are charged down to the estimated fair value of the collateral less cost to sell.

Loans in which the borrower is in bankruptcy are considered on a case by case basis and are either charged off or reaffirmed by the borrower.

Non-Accrual Loans — Generally, a loan is classified as non-accrual and the accrual of interest on such a loan is discontinued when the contractual payment of principal or interest has become 90 days past due or management has serious doubts about further collectability of principal or interest, even though the loan may currently be performing. A loan may remain on accrual status if it is in the process of collection and is either guaranteed or well secured. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, unpaid interest credited to income in the current year is reversed and unpaid interest accrued in prior years is charged against interest income. Certain non-accrual loans may continue to perform; that is, payments are still being received. Generally, the payments are applied to principal. These loans remain under constant scrutiny, and if performance continues, interest income may be recorded on a cash basis based on management's judgment as to collectability of principal.

Impaired Loans — A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the original loan agreement.

Under current accounting standards, the allowance for loan losses related to impaired loans is based on discounted cash flows using the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral for certain collateral dependent loans.

Troubled Debt Restructurings ("TDRs") — The restructuring of a loan is considered a “troubled debt restructuring” if both the following conditions are met: (i) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, and (ii) the Bank has granted a concession. The most common concessions granted include one or more modifications to the terms of the debt, such as (a) a reduction in the interest rate for the remaining life of the debt, (b) an extension of the maturity date at an interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, (c) a temporary period of interest-only payments, and (d) a reduction in the contractual payment amount for either a short period or remaining term of the loan. A less common concession is the forgiveness of a portion of the principal.

The determination of whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties takes into account not only the current financial condition of the borrower, but also the potential financial condition of the borrower were a concession not granted. Similarly, the determination of whether a concession has been granted is very subjective in nature. For example, simply extending the term of a loan at its original interest rate or even at a higher interest rate could be interpreted as a concession unless the borrower could readily obtain similar credit terms from a different lender.

Loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring may or may not be placed on non-accrual status until the Bank determines the future collection of principal and interest is reasonably assured, which generally requires that the borrower demonstrates a period of performance according to the restructured terms of six months. Loans classified as troubled debt restructurings are designated as impaired.

Allowance for Loan Losses — The allowance for loan losses is established through provisions for loan losses charged against income. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level estimated by management to be adequate to absorb potential loan losses. Management's periodic evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based on the Corporation's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay (including the timing of future payments), the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change.

The Corporation is subject to periodic examination by its federal and state examiners, and may be required by such regulators to recognize additions to the allowance for loan losses based on their assessment of credit information available to them at the time of their examinations.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired. Select loans are not aggregated for collective impairment evaluation, as such; all loans are subject to individual impairment evaluation should the facts and circumstances pertinent to a particular loan suggest that such evaluation is necessary. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance may be allocated so that the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from collateral. Troubled debt restructurings are separately identified for impairment disclosures and are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective rate at inception. If a troubled debt restructuring is considered to be a collateral dependent loan, the loans may be reported, net, at the fair value of the collateral. For troubled debt restructurings that subsequently default, the Corporation determines the amount of reserve in accordance with the accounting policy for the allowance for loan losses.

The general component covers all other loans not identified as impaired and is based on historical losses adjusted for current factors. The historical loss component of the allowance is determined by losses recognized by portfolio segment over the preceding eight quarters. In calculating the historical component of our allowance, loans are aggregated into one of four portfolio segments: Commercial and Industrial, Commercial Real Estate, Residential Real Estate and Consumer. Risk factors impacting loans in each of the portfolio segments include broad deterioration of property values, reduced consumer and business spending as a result of continued high unemployment and reduced credit availability and lack of confidence in a sustainable recovery. Actual loss experience is supplemented with other

economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These economic factors include consideration of the following: the concentration of special mention, substandard and doubtful loans as a percentage of total loans, levels of loan concentration within the portfolio segment or division of a portfolio segment, broad economic conditions, delinquency trends, volume trends and terms, and policy and management changes.

The unallocated component of the allowance is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

The Bank utilizes a risk grading matrix as a tool for managing credit risk in the loan portfolio and assigns an asset quality rating (risk grade) to all retail Residential Real Estate and retail Consumer, Commercial and Industrial, and Commercial Real Estate borrowings. An asset quality rating is assigned using the guidance provided in the Bank's loan policy. Primary responsibility for assigning the asset quality rating rests with the lender. The asset quality rating is validated periodically by both an internal and external loan review process.

The commercial loan grading system focuses on a borrower's financial strength and performance, experience and depth of management, primary and secondary sources of repayment, the nature of the business and the outlook for the particular industry. Primary emphasis will be on the financial condition and trends. The grade also reflects current economic and industry conditions; as well as other variables such as liquidity, cash flow, revenue/earnings trends, management strengths or weaknesses, quality of financial information, and credit history.

The retail loan grading system for Residential Real Estate and Consumer loans focuses on the borrower's credit score and credit history, debt-to-income ratio and income sources, collateral position and loan-to-value ratio, as well as other variables such as current economic conditions, and individual strengths and weaknesses.

Risk grade characteristics are as follows:

Risk Grade 1 – MINIMAL RISK through Risk Grade 6 – MANAGEMENT ATTENTION (Pass Grade Categories)

Risk is evaluated via examination of several attributes including but not limited to financial trends, strengths and weaknesses, likelihood of repayment when considering both cash flow and collateral, sources of repayment, leverage position, management expertise, and repayment history.

At the low-risk end of the rating scale, a risk grade of 1 - Minimal Risk is the grade reserved for loans with exceptional credit fundamentals and virtually no risk of default or loss. Loan grades then progress through escalating ratings of 2 through 6 based upon risk. Risk Grade 2 - Modest Risk are loans with sufficient cash flows; Risk Grade 3 - Average Risk are loans with key balance sheet ratios slightly above the borrower's peers; Risk Grade 4 - Acceptable Risk are loans with key balance sheet ratios usually near the borrower's peers, but one or more ratios may be higher; and Risk Grade 5 – Marginally Acceptable are loans with strained cash flow, increasing leverage and/or weakening markets. Risk Grade 6 - Management Attention are loans with weaknesses resulting from declining performance trends and the borrower's cash flows may be temporarily strained. Loans in this category are performing according to terms, but present some type of potential concern.

Risk Grade 7 – SPECIAL MENTION (Non-Pass Category)

Generally, these loans or assets are currently protected, but are "Potentially Weak". They constitute an undue and unwarranted credit risk but not to the point of justifying a classification of substandard.

Assets in this category are currently protected but have potential weakness which may, if not checked or corrected, weaken the asset or inadequately protect the Bank's credit position at some future date. No loss of principal or interest is envisioned; however, they constitute an undue credit risk that may be minor but is unwarranted in light of the circumstances surrounding a specific asset. Risk is increasing beyond that at which the loan originally would have been granted. Historically, cash flows are inconsistent; financial trends show some deterioration. Liquidity and leverage are above industry averages. Financial information could be incomplete or inadequate. A Special Mention asset has potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention.

Risk Grade 8 – SUBSTANDARD (Non-Pass Category)

Generally, these assets are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Assets so classified must have “well-defined” weaknesses that jeopardize the full liquidation of the debt.

They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the aggregate amount of substandard assets is not fully covered by the liquidation of the collateral used as security. Substandard loans are inadequately protected by current sound net worth, paying capacity of the borrower, or pledged collateral, and have a high probability of payment default, or they have other well-defined weaknesses. Such assets require more intensive supervision by Bank Management.

Risk Grade 9 – DOUBTFUL (Non-Pass Category)

Generally, loans graded doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in a substandard loan with the added factor that the weaknesses are pronounced to a point where the basis of current information, conditions, and values, collection or liquidation in full is highly improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors that may work to strengthen the asset, its classification is deferred until, for example, a proposed merger, acquisition, liquidation procedures, capital injection, perfection of liens on additional collateral and/or refinancing plans are completed. Loans are graded doubtful if they contain weaknesses so serious that collection or liquidation in full is questionable.

The credit quality indicators by loan segment are summarized below at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial		Commercial Real Estate	
	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Grade:				
1-6 Pass	\$69,132	\$ 60,614	\$ 235,466	\$ 219,925
7 Special Mention	56	65	8,278	1,717
8 Substandard	31	21	5,608	3,782
9 Doubtful				
Add (deduct): Unearned discount and Net deferred loan fees and costs	141	122	21	(19)
Total loans	\$69,360	\$ 60,822	\$ 249,373	\$ 225,405

	Residential Real Estate Including Home Equity		Consumer Loans	
	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Grade:				
1-6 Pass	\$ 159,379	\$ 153,292	\$5,072	\$ 5,612
7 Special Mention	525	180	21	2
8 Substandard	1,199	931	11	
9 Doubtful			10	
Add (deduct): Unearned discount and Net deferred loan fees and costs	278	272	(57)	(87)
Total loans	\$ 161,381	\$ 154,675	\$5,147	\$ 5,616

	Total Loans	
	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Grade:		
1-6 Pass	\$469,049	\$ 439,443
7 Special Mention	8,880	1,964
8 Substandard	6,849	4,734
9 Doubtful	10	
Add (deduct): Unearned discount and Net deferred loan fees and costs	(57)	(87)
Total loans	\$485,261	\$ 446,518

Commercial and Industrial and Commercial Real Estate include loans categorized as tax free loans in the amounts of \$33,754,000 and \$3,296,000 at September 30, 2014 and \$27,299,000 and \$3,945,000 at December 31, 2013, respectively. Loans held for sale amounted to \$2,216,000 at September 30, 2014 and \$0 at December 31, 2013.

The activity in the allowance for loan losses, by loan segment, is summarized below for the periods indicated.

As of and for the three month period ended September 30, 2014:

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
Beginning balance	\$ 743	\$ 3,450	\$ 1,619	\$ 51	\$ 614	\$6,477
Charge-offs	(100)		(6)	(21)		(127)
Recoveries	3	34	1	2		40
Provision	(123)	(108)	262	89	(20)	100
Ending Balance	\$ 523	\$ 3,376	\$ 1,876	\$ 121	\$ 594	\$6,490

As of and for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014:

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
Beginning balance	\$ 776	\$ 3,320	\$ 1,565	\$ 53	\$ 805	\$6,519
Charge-offs	(107)	(237)	(180)	(36)		(560)
Recoveries	24	59	12	3		98
Provision	(170)	234	479	101	(211)	433
Ending Balance	\$ 523	\$ 3,376	\$ 1,876	\$ 121	\$ 594	\$6,490
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$ 28	\$ 17	\$	\$	\$45
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 523	\$ 3,348	\$ 1,859	\$ 121	\$ 594	\$6,445
Financing Receivables:						
Ending Balance	\$ 69,360	\$ 249,373	\$ 161,381	\$ 5,147	\$	\$485,261
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 340	\$ 5,573	\$ 1,173	\$ 6	\$	\$7,092
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 69,020	\$ 243,800	\$ 160,208	\$ 5,141	\$	\$478,169

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As of and for the three month period ended September 30, 2013:

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
Beginning balance	\$ 700	\$ 2,835	\$ 1,447	\$ 76	\$ 872	\$5,930
Charge-offs	(12)		(50)	(8)		(70)
Recoveries			1	6		7
Provision	109	3	165		(144)	133
Ending Balance	\$ 797	\$ 2,838	\$ 1,563	\$ 74	\$ 728	\$6,000

As of and for the nine month period ended September 30, 2013:

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
Beginning balance	\$ 573	\$ 2,837	\$ 1,524	\$ 80	\$ 758	\$5,772
Charge-offs	(12)	(175)	(321)	(30)		(538)
Recoveries	19		5	9		33
Provision	217	176	355	15	(30)	733
Ending Balance	\$ 797	\$ 2,838	\$ 1,563	\$ 74	\$ 728	\$6,000
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$ 177	\$ 15	\$	\$	\$192
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 797	\$ 2,661	\$ 1,548	\$ 74	\$ 728	\$5,808
Financing Receivables:						
Ending Balance	\$ 62,249	\$ 225,486	\$ 152,045	\$ 5,872	\$	\$445,652
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 24	\$ 5,282	\$ 888	\$	\$	\$6,194
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 62,225	\$ 220,204	\$ 151,157	\$ 5,872	\$	\$439,458

As of December 31, 2013:

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
Ending Balance	\$ 776	\$ 3,320	\$ 1,565	\$ 53	\$ 805	\$6,519
Ending balance: individually						

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evaluated for impairment	\$	\$ 125	\$ 15	\$	\$	\$ 140
Ending balance: collectively						
evaluated for impairment	\$ 776	\$ 3,195	\$ 1,550	\$ 53	\$ 805	\$ 6,379
Financing Receivables:						
Ending Balance	\$ 60,822	\$ 225,405	\$ 154,675	\$ 5,616	\$	\$ 446,518
Ending balance: individually						
evaluated for impairment	\$ 21	\$ 5,022	\$ 931	\$	\$	\$ 5,974
Ending balance: collectively						
evaluated for impairment	\$ 60,801	\$ 220,383	\$ 153,744	\$ 5,616	\$	\$ 440,544

From time to time, the Bank may agree to modify the contractual terms of a borrower's loan. In cases where the modifications represent a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty, the modification is considered a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR").

The outstanding balance of TDRs as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was \$4,698,000 and \$3,961,000, respectively. The increase in TDRs was attributable to deterioration in the respective borrowers' financial position, and in some cases a declining collateral value, along with the Bank's proactive monitoring of the loan portfolio. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, there were no unfunded commitments on any TDRs.

During the three months ended September 30, 2014, four loans with a combined post modification balance of \$888,000 were classified as TDRs, as compared to the same period in 2013, when three loans with a combined post modification balance of \$811,000 were classified as TDRs. The loan modifications for the three months ended September 30, 2014 consisted of one term modification and three payment modifications. The loan modifications for the three months ended September 30, 2013 consisted of one interest rate modification, one term modification, and one payment modification.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, thirteen loans with a combined post modification balance of \$1,810,000 were classified as TDRs, as compared to the same period in 2013, when twelve loans with a combined post modification balance of \$4,305,000 were classified as TDRs. The loan modifications for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 consisted of one interest rate modification, four term modifications, and eight payment modifications. The loan modifications for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 consisted of three interest rate modifications, two term modifications, and seven payment modifications.

The following table presents the unpaid balance of TDRs at the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Non-accrual TDRs	\$ 1,641	\$ 1,538
Accruing TDRs	3,057	2,423
Total	\$ 4,698	\$ 3,961

At September 30, 2014, four Commercial Real Estate loans classified as TDRs with a combined recorded investment of \$1,573,000 were not in compliance with the terms of their restructure, compared to September 30, 2013 when four Commercial Real Estate loans classified as TDRs with a combined recorded investment of \$1,735,000 were not in compliance with the terms of their restructure.

The following table presents information regarding the loan modifications categorized as TDRs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013:

(Dollars in thousands, except number of contracts)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014				
	Pre-Modification		Post-Modification		Recorded Investment
	Number of Contracts	Outstanding Investment	Outstanding Investment	Recorded Investment	
Commercial and Industrial		\$		\$	\$
Commercial Real Estate	4	801	888	887	
Consumer					
Total	4	\$ 801	\$ 888	\$ 887	

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(Dollars in thousands, except number of contracts)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013			
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Investment	Recorded Investment
Commercial and Industrial		\$	\$	\$
Commercial Real Estate	3	806	811	808
Consumer				
Total	3	\$ 806	\$ 811	\$ 808

(Dollars in thousands, except number of contracts)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014			
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Investment	Recorded Investment
Commercial and Industrial	2	\$ 327	\$ 327	\$ 326
Commercial Real Estate	10	1,389	1,476	1,080
Consumer	1	7	7	6
Total	13	\$ 1,723	\$ 1,810	\$ 1,412

(Dollars in thousands, except number of contracts)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013			
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Investment	Recorded Investment
Commercial and Industrial		\$	\$	\$
Commercial Real Estate	12	4,445	4,305	4,128
Consumer				
Total	12	\$ 4,445	\$ 4,305	\$ 4,128

The following table provides detail regarding the types of loan modifications made for loans categorized as TDRs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 with the total number of each type of modification performed.

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	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014				Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014			
	Rate Modification	Term Modification	Payment Modification	Number Modified	Rate Modification	Term Modification	Payment Modification	Number Modified
Commercial and Industrial							2	2
Commercial Real Estate		1	3	4	1	4	5	10
Consumer							1	1
Total		1	3	4	1	4	8	13

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013				Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013			
	Rate Modification	Term Modification	Payment Modification	Number Modified	Rate Modification	Term Modification	Payment Modification	Number Modified
Commercial and Industrial								
Commercial Real Estate	1	1	1	3	3	2	7	12
Consumer								
Total	1	1	1	3	3	2	7	12

The recorded investment, unpaid principal balance, and the related allowance of the Corporation's impaired loans are summarized below for the periods ended September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial and Industrial	\$340	\$ 486	\$	\$21	\$ 167	\$
Commercial Real Estate	5,288	5,850		4,810	5,503	
Residential Real Estate	1,107	1,272		868	1,176	
Consumer	6	6				
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial and Industrial						
Commercial Real Estate	285	299	28	212	212	125
Residential Real Estate	66	66	17	63	63	15
Consumer						
Total	\$7,092	\$ 7,979	\$ 45	\$5,974	\$ 7,121	\$ 140
Total consists of:						
Commercial and Industrial	\$340	\$ 486	\$	\$21	\$ 167	\$
Commercial Real Estate	\$5,573	\$ 6,149	\$ 28	\$5,022	\$ 5,715	\$ 125
Residential Real Estate	\$1,173	\$ 1,338	\$ 17	\$931	\$ 1,239	\$ 15
Consumer	\$6	\$ 6	\$	\$	\$	\$

At September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, \$4,698,000 and \$3,961,000 of loans classified as TDRs were included in impaired loans with a total allocated allowance of \$2,000 and \$0, respectively. The recorded investment represents the loan balance reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets net of any charge-offs. The unpaid balance is equal to the gross amount due on the loan.

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The average recorded investment and interest income recognized for the Corporation's impaired loans are summarized below for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2014		For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:				
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 341	\$	\$ 26	\$
Commercial Real Estate	5,213	20	4,544	42
Residential Real Estate	1,123		798	1
Consumer	7			
With an allowance recorded:				
Commercial Real Estate	171	8	277	4
Residential Real Estate	33	2	63	
Total	\$ 6,888	\$ 30	\$ 5,708	\$ 47
Total consists of:				
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 341	\$	\$ 26	\$
Commercial Real Estate	\$ 5,384	\$ 28	\$ 4,821	\$ 46
Residential Real Estate	\$ 1,156	\$ 2	\$ 861	\$ 1
Consumer	\$ 7	\$	\$	\$

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:				
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 184	\$ 13	\$ 30	\$
Commercial Real Estate	5,037	86	3,694	96
Residential Real Estate	865		693	1
Consumer	5			
With an allowance recorded:				
Commercial Real Estate	101	8	281	4
Residential Real Estate	17	2	66	
Total	\$ 6,209	\$ 109	\$ 4,764	\$ 101
Total consists of:				
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 184	\$ 13	\$ 30	\$
Commercial Real Estate	\$ 5,138	\$ 94	\$ 3,975	\$ 100
Residential Real Estate	\$ 882	\$ 2	\$ 759	\$ 1

Consumer

\$ 5

\$

\$

\$

21

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Financing receivables on non-accrual status, loans past-due 90 days or more and still accruing, and foreclosed assets held for resale as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 14	\$ 21
Commercial real estate	2,848	2,599
Residential real estate	1,173	931
Total non-accrual loans	4,035	3,551
Foreclosed assets held for resale	217	480
Loans past-due 90 days or more and still accruing	89	318
Total non-performing assets	\$ 4,341	\$ 4,349

The following tables present the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the past-due status at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

(Dollars in thousands)

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Financing Receivables	90 Days Or Greater Past Due and Still Accruing
September 30, 2014:							
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 62	\$ 51	\$ 14	\$ 127	\$69,233	\$ 69,360	\$
Commercial Real Estate	933	316	2,655	3,904	245,469	249,373	63
Residential Real Estate	1,653	181	708	2,542	158,839	161,381	26
Consumer	32	6		38	5,109	5,147	
Total	\$ 2,680	\$ 554	\$ 3,377	\$ 6,611	\$478,650	\$ 485,261	\$ 89

(Dollars in thousands)

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Financing Receivables	90 Days Or Greater Past Due and Still Accruing
December 31, 2013:							
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 40	\$ 54	\$60,768	\$ 60,822	\$ 19
Commercial Real Estate	875	653	1,367	2,895	222,510	225,405	180

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Residential Real Estate	1,751	248	926	2,925	151,750	154,675	119
Consumer	30	12		42	5,574	5,616	
Total	\$ 2,663	\$ 920	\$ 2,333	\$ 5,916	\$440,602	\$ 446,518	\$ 318

At September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, there were no commitments to lend additional funds with respect to impaired loans.

NOTE 5 — BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings include federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, Federal Discount Window, and Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) advances, which generally represent overnight or less than 30-day borrowings.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase (“Repurchase Agreements”)

The Corporation enters into agreements under which it sells securities subject to an obligation to repurchase the same or similar securities. Under these arrangements, the Corporation may transfer legal control over the assets but still retain effective control through an agreement that both entitles and obligates the Corporation to repurchase the assets.

As a result, these repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized financing agreements (i.e., secured borrowings) and not as a sale and subsequent repurchase of securities. The obligation to repurchase the securities is reflected as a liability on the Corporation’s Consolidated Balance Sheets, while the securities underlying the repurchase agreements remain in the respective investment securities asset accounts. In other words, there is not offsetting or netting of the investment securities assets with the repurchase agreement liabilities. In addition, as the Corporation does not enter into reverse repurchase agreements, there is no such offsetting to be done with the repurchase agreements.

The right of setoff for a repurchase agreement resembles a secured borrowing, whereby the collateral would be used to settle the fair value of the repurchase agreement should the Corporation be in default (e.g., fails to make an interest payment to the counterparty). The collateral is held by a correspondent bank in the counterparty’s custodial account. The counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the investment securities.

The following table presents the short-term borrowings subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or repurchase agreements as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

(Dollars in thousands)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	Gross Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledge	Net Amount
September 30, 2014					
Repurchase agreements (a)	\$ 15,990	\$	\$ 15,990	\$ (15,990)	\$
December 31, 2013					
Repurchase agreements (a)	\$ 16,261	\$	\$ 16,261	\$ (16,261)	\$

(a) As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the fair value of securities pledged in connection with repurchase agreements was \$22,947,000 and \$26,575,000, respectively.

Long-term borrowings are comprised of advances from FHLB and a capital lease assumed as a result of the acquisition of Pocono Community Bank. Under terms of a blanket agreement, collateral for the FHLB loans is certain qualifying assets of the Corporation's banking subsidiary. The principal assets are real estate mortgages and certain investment securities.

NOTE 6 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, there are various pending legal actions and proceedings that are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Management does not believe the outcome of these actions and proceedings will have a material effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Corporation.

NOTE 7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK AND CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

The Corporation 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 and standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Corporation has in particular classes of financial instruments. The Corporation does not engage in trading activities with respect to any of its financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk.

The Corporation's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual notional amount of those instruments.

The Corporation uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

The Corporation may require collateral or other security to support financial instruments with off-balance sheet credit risk.

The contract or notional amounts at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk:		
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 85,014	\$ 73,700
Financial standby letters of credit	\$ 561	\$ 418
Performance standby letters of credit	\$ 6,832	\$ 4,449

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 that may require payment of a fee. Since some of the commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Corporation evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Corporation upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, owner-occupied income-producing commercial properties, and residential real estate.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Corporation to guarantee payment to a third party when a customer either fails to repay an obligation or fails to perform some non-financial obligation. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Corporation may hold collateral to support standby letters of credit for which collateral is deemed necessary.

The Corporation grants commercial, agricultural, real estate mortgage and consumer loans to customers primarily in the counties of Columbia, Luzerne, Montour and Monroe, Pennsylvania. The concentrations of credit by type of loan are set forth in Note 4 – Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses. It is management’s opinion that the loan portfolio was well balanced and diversified at September 30, 2014, to the extent necessary to avoid any significant concentration of credit risk. However, it is the debtor’s ability to honor their contracts, which may be influenced by the region’s economy.

NOTE 8 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value measurement and disclosure guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell the asset or transfer the liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. This guidance provides additional information on determining when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability has significantly decreased. The guidance also includes information on identifying circumstances when a transaction may not be considered orderly.

Fair value measurement and disclosure guidance provides a list of factors that a reporting entity should evaluate to determine whether there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability. When the reporting entity concludes there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, further analysis of the information from that market is needed and significant adjustments to the related prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with the fair value measurement and disclosure guidance.

This guidance clarifies that when there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, some transactions may not be orderly. In those situations, the entity must evaluate the weight of the evidence to determine whether the transaction is orderly. The guidance provides a list of circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly. A transaction price that is not associated with an orderly transaction is given little, if any, weight when estimating fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Inputs to valuation techniques refer to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Inputs may be observable, meaning those that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources, or unobservable, meaning those that reflect the reporting entity's own belief about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based upon the best information available in the circumstances. Fair value measurement and disclosure guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 Inputs: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Inputs: Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;

Level 3 Inputs: Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity).

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth as follows.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

At September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the valuation methods used are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

September 30, 2014

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available-for-Sale Securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$	\$11,295	\$	\$11,295
Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies:				
Mortgaged-backed		150,489		150,489
Other		17,407		17,407
Obligations of state and political subdivisions		123,626		123,626
Corporate debt securities		35,846		35,846
Marketable equity securities	2,400			2,400
Total	\$2,400	\$338,663	\$	\$341,063

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(Dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2013

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available-for-Sale Securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$	\$	\$	\$
Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies:				
Mortgaged-backed		121,224		121,224
Other		32,285		32,285
Obligations of state and political subdivisions		148,389		148,389
Corporate debt securities		49,265		49,265
Marketable equity securities	2,535			2,535
Total	\$2,535	\$351,163	\$	\$353,698

The estimated fair values of equity securities classified as Level 1 are derived from quoted market prices in active markets; these assets consist mainly of stocks held in other banks. The estimated fair values of all debt securities classified as Level 2 are obtained from nationally-recognized third-party pricing agencies. The estimated fair values are derived primarily from cash flow models, which include assumptions for interest rates, credit losses, and prepayment speeds. The significant inputs utilized in the cash flow models are based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Corporation (observable inputs), and are therefore classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. The Corporation does not have any Level 3 inputs for investments. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2014 or 2013.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

At September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, impaired loans measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and the valuation methods used are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets at September 30, 2014				
Impaired loans:				
Commercial and Industrial	\$	\$	\$ 14	\$ 14
Commercial Real Estate			2,030	2,030
Residential Real Estate			423	423
Total impaired loans	\$	\$	\$2,467	\$2,467

(Dollars in thousands)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets at December 31, 2013				
Impaired loans:				
Commercial and Industrial	\$	\$	\$21	\$21
Commercial Real Estate			656	656
Residential Real Estate			621	621
Total impaired loans	\$	\$	\$1,298	\$1,298

The Bank's impaired loan valuation procedure for any loans greater than \$250,000 requires an appraisal to be obtained and reviewed annually at year end. A quarterly collateral evaluation is performed which may include a site visit, property pictures and discussions with realtors and other similar business professionals to ascertain current values. For impaired loans less than \$250,000 upon classification and annually at year end, the Bank completes a Certificate of Inspection, which includes an onsite inspection, insured values, tax assessed values, recent sales comparisons and a review of the previous evaluations. These assets are included as Level 3 fair values, based upon the lowest level that is significant to the fair value measurements. The fair value consists of the impaired loan balances less the valuation allowance and/or charge-offs. There were no transfers between valuation levels in 2014 and 2013.

Nonfinancial Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

At September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, there were no nonfinancial assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

The following table presents additional quantitative information about assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and for which the Bank has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine the fair value:

(Dollars in thousands)

	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements				Weighted Average
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range	
Assets at September 30, 2014					
Impaired loans	\$2,467	Appraisal of collateral ^{1,3}	Appraisal adjustments ²	(0%) – (63%)	(38)%

(Dollars in thousands)

	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements				Weighted Average
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range	
Assets at December 31, 2013					
Impaired loans	\$1,298	Appraisal of collateral ^{1,3}	Appraisal adjustments ²	(10%) – (35%)	(23)%

¹Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals of the underlying collateral, as defined by Bank regulators.

²Appraisals may be adjusted downward by management for qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated liquidation expenses. The typical range of appraisal adjustments are presented as a percent of the appraisal value.

³Includes qualitative adjustments by management and estimated liquidation expenses.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(Dollars in thousands)

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	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2014			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
FINANCIAL ASSETS:					
Cash and due from banks	\$7,677	\$ 7,677	\$	\$	\$ 7,677
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	1,058		1,058		1,058
Investment securities available-for-sale	341,063	2,400	338,663		341,063
Investment securities held-to-maturity	1,060		1,065		1,065
Restricted investment in bank stocks	7,116		7,116		7,116
Net loans	478,771			483,398	483,398
Mortgage servicing rights	480			480	480
Accrued interest receivable	3,405		3,405		3,405
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:					
Deposits	656,099		656,756		656,756
Short-term borrowings	76,850		76,850		76,850
Long-term borrowings	65,364		66,452		66,452
Accrued interest payable	401		401		401
OFF-BALANCE SHEET FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS					

(Dollars in thousands)

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2013			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
FINANCIAL ASSETS:					
Cash and due from banks	\$8,257	\$ 8,257	\$	\$	\$ 8,257
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	22,366		22,366		22,366
Investment securities available-for-sale	353,698	2,535	351,163		353,698
Investment securities held-to-maturity	1,072		1,083		1,083
Restricted investment in bank stocks	4,761		4,761		4,761
Net loans	439,999			443,844	443,844
Mortgage servicing rights	521			521	521
Accrued interest receivable	3,616		3,616		3,616
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:					
Deposits	690,075		690,771		690,771
Short-term borrowings	68,233		68,233		68,233
Long-term borrowings	40,429		41,288		41,288
Accrued interest payable	392		392		392

OFF-BALANCE SHEET FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The preceding information should not be interpreted as an estimate of the fair value of the entire Corporation since a fair value calculation is only provided for a limited portion of the Corporation's assets and liabilities. Due to a wide range of valuation techniques and the degree of subjectivity used in making the estimates, comparisons between the Corporation's disclosures and those of other companies may not be meaningful. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

Cash and Due From Banks, Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks, Restricted Investment in Bank Stocks, Accrued Interest Receivable and Accrued Interest Payable

The fair values are equal to the current carrying values.

Investment Securities

The fair value of investment securities are determined by obtaining quoted market prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1) or matrix pricing (Level 2), which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted prices.

Loans

Fair values are estimated for categories of loans with similar financial characteristics. Loans were segregated by type such as Commercial and Industrial, Commercial and Residential Real Estate mortgages and Consumer. For estimation purposes, each loan category was further segmented into fixed and adjustable rate interest terms.

The fair value of each category of performing loans is calculated by discounting future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities.

Fair value for impaired loans is based on management's estimate of future cash flows discounted using a rate commensurate with the risk associated with the estimated future cash flows or based on the value of the collateral if repayment is expected solely from collateral. The assumptions used by management are judgmentally determined using information regarding each specific borrower.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

The fair value of servicing rights is based on the present value of estimated future cash flows on pools of mortgages stratified by rate and maturity date.

Deposits

The fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, such as demand deposits, savings accounts and money market accounts, is equal to the amount payable on demand at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on similar term borrowings, to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

Short-Term and Long-Term Borrowings

The fair values of short-term borrowings are equal to the current carrying values, and long-term borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate for similar instruments.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

The fair values for the Corporation's off-balance sheet financial instruments (lending commitments and letters of credit) are based on fees currently charged in the market to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing.

NOTE 9 — EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Corporation. Potential common shares that may be issued by the Corporation relate solely to outstanding stock options and are determined using the treasury stock method. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

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(In thousands, except earnings per share)	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Net income	\$2,383	\$2,155
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	5,544	5,501
Basic earnings per share	\$0.43	\$0.39
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	5,544	5,501
Common stock equivalents due to effect of stock options	5	5
Total weighted-average common shares and equivalents	5,549	5,506
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.43	\$0.39

(In thousands, except earnings per share)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Net income	\$7,437	\$8,553
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	5,533	5,470
Basic earnings per share	\$1.34	\$1.56

Weighted-average common shares outstanding	5,533	5,470
Common stock equivalents due to effect of stock options	5	5
Total weighted-average common shares and equivalents	5,538	5,475
Diluted earnings per share	\$1.34	\$1.56

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Item 2. First Keystone Corporation Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

This quarterly report contains certain forward-looking statements, which are included pursuant to the "safeharbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and reflect management's beliefs and expectations based on information currently available. These forward-looking statements are inherently subject to significant risks and uncertainties, including changes in general economic and financial market conditions, the Corporation's ability to effectively carry out its business plans and changes in regulatory or legislative requirements. Other factors that could cause or contribute to such differences are changes in competitive conditions, and pending or threatened litigation. Although management believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results may differ materially.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Corporation has chosen accounting policies that it believes are appropriate to accurately and fairly report its operating results and financial position, and the Corporation applies those accounting policies in a consistent manner. The Significant Accounting Policies are summarized in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included in the 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There have been no changes to the Critical Accounting Estimates since the Corporation filed its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarter ended September 30, 2014 compared to quarter ended September 30, 2013

First Keystone Corporation realized earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2014 of \$2,383,000, an increase of \$228,000, or 10.6% from the three months ended September 30, 2013. The increase in net income for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily due to an increase in net interest income and non-interest income offset by an increase in non-interest expense.

On a per share basis, for the three months ended September 30, 2014, net income was \$0.43 versus \$0.39 in the three months ended September 30, 2013. Cash dividends amounted to \$0.26 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

NET INTEREST INCOME

The major source of operating income for the Corporation is net interest income, defined as interest income less interest expense. For the three months ended September 30, 2014, interest income amounted to \$7,815,000, an increase of \$147,000 or 1.9% from the three months ended September 30, 2013, while interest expense amounted to \$1,080,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, a decrease of \$167,000, or 13.4% from the three months ended September 30, 2013. As a result, net interest income increased \$314,000 or 4.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2014 to \$6,735,000 from \$6,421,000 for the same period in 2013.

The Corporation's net interest margin for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was 3.45% compared to 3.66% for the same period in 2013. The decrease in net interest margin was a result of the unprecedented continuing low interest rate environment.

PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES

The provision for loan losses for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$100,000 and \$133,000, respectively. The decrease in the provision for loan losses resulted from the Bank's analysis of the current loan portfolio, including historic losses, past-due trends, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. Net charge-offs for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$87,000 and \$63,000, respectively. See Allowance for Loan Losses on page 35 for further discussion.

NON-INTEREST INCOME

Total non-interest income was \$1,502,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$1,397,000 for the same period in 2013, an increase of \$105,000, or 7.5%. Service charges and fee income increased by \$107,000 or 30.3%. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in the Bank's overdraft fee implemented during the second quarter. The increase in ATM fees and debit card income was primarily driven by the Bank's new Kasasa rewards checking program, which encourages customers to use their debit card more often. The primary component of other income is Retail Non-Deposit income, which increased \$77,000 or 171.1% as compared to the third quarter of 2013, and was due to an increase in sales activity in this area.

Net gains on sales of investment securities decreased \$101,000 to \$163,000 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2013. The Bank has taken gains and losses in the portfolio to reduce market risk and protect from further changes in value in the face of increases in long-term interest rates.

Excluding net investment securities gains, non-interest income was \$1,339,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$206,000 or 18.2% from the third quarter of 2013.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

Total non-interest expense was \$5,262,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$4,967,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2013. Non-interest expense increased \$295,000, or 5.9%.

Expenses associated with employees (salaries and employee benefits) continue to be the largest category of non-interest expense. Salaries and benefits amounted to \$2,927,000, or 55.6% of total non-interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to 56.8% for the same three months of 2013. Net occupancy, furniture and equipment, and computer expense amounted to \$787,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$24,000, or 3.1%. All other non-interest expenses amounted to \$1,548,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$166,000, or 12.0% as compared to the same three months of 2013.

The overall increase in non-interest expense related primarily to expenses associated with our new Dallas and Shickshinny offices along with the opening of our new administrative facility in Berwick. In addition, the Corporation experienced increased costs related to data processing expenses. In the second quarter of 2014, the Bank began to incur data processing costs as a result of the planned outsourcing of its core processing system for data security, disaster recovery and system efficiency goals. Advertising expenses were also higher due to the rollout of the Bank's new suite of rewards checking products called Kasasa in the first quarter of 2014.

INCOME TAXES

Effective tax planning has helped produce favorable net income. Income tax expense amounted to \$492,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$563,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$71,000. The effective total income tax rate was 17.1% for the third quarter of 2014 as compared to 20.7% for the third quarter of 2013. The decrease in the effective tax rate was due to the utilization of tax credits from the low-income housing partnerships.

Nine months ended September 30, 2014 compared to nine months ended September 30, 2013

First Keystone Corporation realized earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 of \$7,437,000, a decrease of \$1,116,000, or 13.0% from the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in net income for the first nine months of 2014 was due to several factors, including a decrease in non-interest income and an increase in non-interest expense, offset by a decrease in the provision for loan losses.

On a per share basis, for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, net income was \$1.34 versus \$1.56 in the first nine months of 2013. Cash dividends amounted to \$0.78 per share in the first nine months of 2014 and 2013.

Year-to-date net income annualized as of September 30, 2014, amounted to a return on average common equity of 9.72%, a return on average tangible equity net of goodwill of 11.97% and a return on average assets of 1.11%. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, these measures were 11.14%, 13.69%, and 1.39%, respectively, on an annualized basis.

NET INTEREST INCOME

For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, interest income amounted to \$23,224,000, a decrease of \$112,000 or 0.5% from the same nine month period in 2013, while interest expense amounted to \$3,313,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, a decrease of \$409,000, or 11.0% from the nine months ended September 30, 2013. As a result, net interest income increased \$297,000 or 1.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 to \$19,911,000 from \$19,614,000 for the same period in 2013.

Our net interest margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was 3.45% compared to 3.81% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in the net interest margin was a result of the unprecedented continuing low interest rate environment.

PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES

The provision for loan losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was \$433,000 as compared to \$733,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in the provision for loan losses resulted from the Bank's analysis of the current loan portfolio, including historic losses, past-due trends, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. Net charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$462,000 and \$505,000, respectively. See Allowance for Loan Losses on page 35 for further discussion.

NON-INTEREST INCOME

Total non-interest income was \$5,735,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$6,614,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$879,000, or 13.3%. Service charges and fee income increased \$141,000 or 13.7%. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in the Bank's overdraft fee implemented during the second quarter. The increase in ATM fees and debit card income of \$89,000 was primarily driving by the Bank's new Kasasa rewards checking program, which encourages customers to use their debit card more often. The primary component of other income is Retail Non-Deposit income, which increased \$143,000 or 75.3% as compared to the first nine months of 2013, and was due to an increase in sales activity in this area. While Trust Department income, service charges and fees and ATM and debit card fees increased, they were not large enough to offset the \$369,000 reduction in gains on sales of mortgage loans.

Net gains on sales of investment securities decreased \$981,000 to \$1,963,000 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The Bank has taken gains and losses in the portfolio to reduce market risk and protect from further changes in value in the face of increases in long-term interest rates.

Excluding net investment securities gains, non-interest income was \$3,772,000 for the first nine months of 2014, an increase of \$102,000, or 2.8% from the first nine months of 2013.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

Total non-interest expense was \$15,953,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$14,971,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Non-interest expense increased \$982,000, or 6.6%.

Expenses associated with employees (salaries and employee benefits) continue to be the largest category of non-interest expense. Salaries and benefits amounted to \$8,569,000, or 53.7% of total non-interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to 55.1% for the nine months of 2013. Net occupancy, furniture and equipment, and computer expense amounted to \$2,532,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$130,000, or 5.4%. All other non-interest expenses amounted to \$4,852,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$533,000, or 12.3% as compared to the same nine months ended September 30, 2013.

The overall increase in non-interest expense related primarily to expenses associated with our new Dallas and Shickshinny offices along with the opening of our new administrative facility in Berwick. In addition, the Corporation experienced increased costs related to data processing, collections and foreclosed real estate expenses. In the second quarter of 2014, the Bank began to incur data processing costs as a result of the planned outsourcing of its core processing system for data security, disaster recovery and system efficiency goals. Advertising expenses were also higher due to the rollout of the Bank's new suite of rewards checking products called Kasasa in the first quarter of 2014. These increases were offset by the FHLB prepayment penalties incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Prepayment penalties were incurred when term borrowings with the FHLB were prepaid.

INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense amounted to \$1,823,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$1,971,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$148,000. The effective total income tax rate was 19.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to 18.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The increase in the effective tax rate was due to the sales of tax-free municipal securities during the past year and the impact of the tax credits from the low-income housing partnerships. The Corporation looks to maximize its tax-exempt income derived from both tax-free loans and tax-free municipal securities.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

SUMMARY

Total assets increased to \$905,685,000 as of September 30, 2014, an increase of \$4,171,000, or 0.5% from year-end 2013. As of September 30, 2014, total deposits amounted to \$656,099,000, a decrease of 4.9% from year-end 2013.

Total loans increased by \$38,743,000 or 8.7%. Loan demand appears to be increasing as the Bank has seen an increase in loan originations.

Total cash and cash equivalents decreased compared to year-end 2013 due to reductions in balances held at correspondent banks.

The Corporation continues to maintain and manage its asset growth. The Corporation's strong equity capital position provides an opportunity to further leverage its asset growth. Total borrowings increased in the first nine months of 2014 by \$33,552,000 to \$142,214,000 from \$108,662,000 as of December 31, 2013. Borrowings increased to support increased loan balances and replace decreased deposit balances.

SEGMENT REPORTING

Currently, management measures the performance and allocates the resources of the Corporation as a single segment.

EARNING ASSETS

Earning assets are defined as those assets that produce interest income. By maintaining a healthy asset utilization rate, i.e., the volume of earning assets as a percentage of total assets, the Corporation maximizes income. The earning asset ratio (average interest earning assets divided by average total assets) equaled 91.8% at September 30, 2014, compared to 91.5% at September 30, 2013. This indicates that the management of earning assets is a priority and non-earning assets, primarily cash and due from banks, fixed assets and other assets, are maintained at minimal levels. The primary earning assets are loans and investment securities.

Our primary earning asset, total loans, increased to \$485,261,000 as of September 30, 2014, up \$38,743,000, or 8.7% since year-end 2013. The loan portfolio continues to be diversified. Overall asset quality has remained consistent with non-performing assets decreasing slightly since year-end 2013. Total non-performing assets were \$4,341,000 as of September 30, 2014, a decrease of \$8,000, or 0.2% from \$4,349,000 reported in non-performing assets as of December 31, 2013. Total allowance for loan losses to total non-performing assets was 149.5% as of September 30, 2014 and 149.9% at December 31, 2013.

In addition to loans, another primary earning asset is our overall investment portfolio, which decreased in size from December 31, 2013, to September 30, 2014. Available-for-sale securities amounted to \$341,063,000 as of September 30, 2014, a decrease of \$12,635,000 from year-end 2013. Interest-bearing deposits in other banks decreased as of September 30, 2014, to \$1,058,000 from \$22,366,000 at year-end 2013.

LOANS

Total loans increased to \$485,261,000 as of September 30, 2014 as compared to \$446,518,000 as of December 31, 2013. The table on page 15 provides data relating to the composition of the Corporation's loan portfolio on the dates indicated. Total loans increased by \$38,743,000 or 8.7%.

Increasing demand for borrowing by both individuals and businesses accounted for the 8.7% increase in the loan portfolio from December 31, 2013 to September 30, 2014. The Commercial and Industrial portfolio increased \$8,538,000 to \$69,360,000 as of September 30, 2014 as compared to \$60,822,000 as of December 31, 2013. The increase in the Commercial and Industrial portfolio (which includes tax free Commercial and Industrial loans) was attributed to new loan originations totaling \$17,946,000, which were offset by loan payoffs of \$5,191,000, as well as regular principal payments. The Commercial Real Estate portfolio (which includes tax free Commercial Real Estate loans) increased \$23,968,000 to \$249,373,000 as of September 30, 2014, as compared to \$225,405,000 at December 31, 2013. The increase was mainly attributed to new loan originations totaling \$40,572,000, which were offset by loan payoffs of \$10,566,000, combined with typical amortizations in the loan portfolio. The Residential Real Estate portfolio increased \$6,706,000 to \$161,381,000 as of September 30, 2014, as compared to \$154,675,000 at December 31, 2013. The increase was the result of new originations, and to a lesser extent, refinances held in the Bank's portfolio. The Corporation continued to originate and sell certain long-term fixed rate residential mortgage loans which conform to secondary market requirements. The Corporation derives ongoing income from the servicing of mortgages sold in the secondary market. The Corporation continues its efforts to lend to creditworthy borrowers despite the continued slow economic conditions.

Management believes that the loan portfolio is well diversified. The total commercial portfolio was \$318,733,000. Of the total commercial portfolio, \$249,373,000 or 51.4% of total loans is secured by commercial real estate.

The largest relationship is comprised of various real estate entities with a mutual owner who began real estate investment and development activities in 1989. The relationship had outstanding loan balances and unused commitments of \$13,339,000 at September 30, 2014. The individual owns a diverse mix of real estate entities which specialize in construction/development projects, leasing of commercial office space, and rental of multi-tenant residential units. This relationship is comprised of \$7,889,000 in long term debt, a construction mortgage of \$4,450,000, and a \$1,000,000 line of credit. The relationship is well secured by first lien mortgages on income producing commercial and residential real estate, plus collateral pledge of cash accounts and marketable securities.

The second largest relationship is comprised of several first lien mortgages relating to office and professional rental properties and a planned residential community. The principal and related companies have been involved in real estate development since 1974 and have successfully developed residential communities, medical office facilities, and professional office facilities. The entire relationship is secured by a combination of first lien mortgages and marketable securities. At September 30, 2014, the relationship had outstanding loan balances and unused commitments of \$10,065,000 after participation shares sold of \$633,000. The debt is comprised of \$2,429,000 in long term debt, \$5,450,000 in lines of credit, and a \$2,186,000 letter of credit.

The third largest relationship consists of a real estate development/holding company that was established in 2006 to construct a multi-tenant medical complex, as well as the medical-related entities that operate out of the complex. The relationship had outstanding loan balances and unused commitments of \$9,131,000 at September 30, 2014. The debt is comprised of approximately \$8,414,000 in term debt, \$450,000 in lines of credit, and \$267,000 in available credit on a real estate term loan. The relationship is well secured by business assets, undeveloped land, and commercial and residential real estate.

The fourth largest relationship consists of a municipality founded in 1816 consisting of 35 square miles. According to township officials, the population has been increasing steadily since 2001 and is currently in excess of 11,000 people. In 2012, the township completed its \$74,000,000 sewer expansion project. The relationship had outstanding balances and unused commitments of \$8,377,000 at September 30, 2014. The debt consists of \$8,348,000 in term debt and available credit of \$29,000 on a tax free loan. The loans are secured by project receivables and the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the township.

The fifth largest relationship is a real estate development company and its related entities, specializing in the design, construction, and management of multi-tenant residential housing. The company was established in the late 1980s with its primary market being the Corporation's immediate central market area. The relationship had outstanding loan balances and unused commitments of \$8,174,000 at September 30, 2014. The debt consists of approximately \$5,762,000 in term debt secured by various real estate holdings and \$2,412,000 in lines of credit. The loans are secured primarily by income producing multi-tenant real estate.

Each of the relationships is located within the Corporation's market area.

All of the loans are performing as agreed; however, one loan is graded special mention. The property securing each of the loans was appraised at the time the loan was originated. Appraisals are ordered independently of the loan approval process from appraisers on an approved list. All appraisals are reviewed internally for conformity with accepted standards of the Bank.

All loan relationships in excess of \$1,500,000 are reviewed internally and through an external loan review process on an annual basis. Such review is based upon analysis of current financial statements of the borrower, co-borrowers/guarantors, payment history, and economic conditions.

Overall, the portfolio risk profile as measured by loan grade is considered low risk, as \$469,049,000 or 96.7% of total loans are graded Pass; \$8,880,000 or 1.9% are graded Special Mention; \$6,849,000 or 1.4% are graded Substandard; and \$10,000 or 0.0% are graded Doubtful. The rating is intended to represent the best assessment of risk available at a given point in time, based upon a review of the borrower's financial statements, credit analysis, payment history with the Bank, credit history and lender knowledge of the borrower. See Note 4 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses for risk grading tables.

Overall, non-pass grades increased to \$15,739,000 at September 30, 2014, as compared to \$6,698,000 at December 31, 2013. Commercial and Industrial non-pass grades increased to \$87,000 as of September 30, 2014 as compared to \$86,000 as of December 31, 2013. Commercial Real Estate non-pass grades increased to \$13,886,000 as of September 30, 2014 as compared to \$5,499,000 as of December 31, 2013. The Residential Real Estate and Consumer loan non-pass grades increased to \$1,766,000 as of September 30, 2014 as compared to \$1,113,000 as of December 31, 2013.

The increase in Commercial Real Estate non-pass grade loans was mainly the result of the downgrade of twelve loans. One loan of \$4,957,000 is with a real estate development company. The weak real estate market has hindered the process of the development plans and expected sales have not materialized. However, the borrower remains strong and continues to perform. One loan of \$2,773,000 is with a real estate development company for a multi-tenant housing project that has completed construction but has a very low occupancy rate. Despite the low occupancy rate, the borrower continues to perform. Two of the downgraded loans, totaling \$827,000 are with a single individual for an amusement and recreation facility that has experienced significant losses due to flood damage. The facility was renovated and re-opened and is experiencing a weak recovery. Eight of the downgraded loans, totaling \$620,000 are with a single individual for various multi-tenant housing projects. Unpaid real estate taxes and municipal liens have had a negative impact on the relationship. Despite the circumstances, the borrower continues to perform.

The Corporation continues to internally underwrite each of its loans to comply with prescribed policies and approval levels established by its Board of Directors.

Total Loans

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 69,360	\$ 60,822
Commercial Real Estate	249,373	225,405
Residential Real Estate	161,381	154,675
Consumer	5,147	5,616
Total loans	\$ 485,261	\$ 446,518

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for loan losses constitutes the amount available to absorb losses within the loan portfolio. As of September 30, 2014, the allowance for loan losses was \$6,490,000 as compared to \$6,519,000 as of December 31, 2013. The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to expenses. Loans are charged against the allowance for possible loan losses when management believes that the collectability of the principal is unlikely. The risk characteristics of the loan portfolio are managed through the various control processes, including credit evaluations of individual borrowers, periodic reviews, and diversification by industry. Risk is further mitigated through the application of lending procedures such as the holding of adequate collateral and the establishment of contractual guarantees.

Management performs a quarterly analysis to determine the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. The methodology in determining adequacy incorporates specific and general allocations together with a risk/loss analysis on various segments of the portfolio according to an internal loan review process. This assessment results in an allocated allowance. Management maintains its loan review and loan classification standards consistent with those of its regulatory supervisory authority.

Management considers, based upon its methodology, that the allowance for loan losses is adequate to cover foreseeable future losses. However, there can be no assurance that the allowance for loan losses will be adequate to cover significant losses, if any, that might be incurred in the future.

The Analysis of Allowance for Loan Losses table contains an analysis of the allowance for loan losses indicating charge-offs and recoveries for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2014 and 2013. For the first nine months of 2014, net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans was 0.10% as compared to 0.12% for the nine month period ended September 30, 2013. Net charge-offs amounted to \$462,000 for the first nine months of 2014 as compared to \$505,000 for the first nine months of 2013. The decrease in net charge-offs in the first nine months of 2014 as compared to the first nine months of 2013 related primarily to decreased losses in Commercial and Residential Real Estate loans. During the first nine months of 2014, \$417,000 in Commercial and Residential Real Estate loans were charged off as compared to \$496,000 for the first nine months of 2013.

For the first nine months of 2014, the provision for loan losses was \$433,000 as compared to \$733,000 for the first nine months of 2013. The provision, net of charge-offs and recoveries, decreased the quarter end Allowance for Loan Losses to \$6,490,000 of which 8.1% was attributed to the Commercial and Industrial component; 52.0% attributed to the Commercial Real Estate component; 28.9% attributed to the Residential Real Estate component (primarily residential mortgages); 1.9% attributed to the Consumer component; and 9.1% being the unallocated component (refer to the activity in Note 4 – Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses on page 16). The Corporation determined that the provision for loan losses made during the current quarter was sufficient to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level necessary for the probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of September 30, 2014.

Analysis of Allowance for Loan Losses

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Balance at beginning of the nine month period	\$ 6,519	\$ 5,772
Charge-offs:		
Commercial and Industrial	107	12
Real Estate – Commercial and Residential	417	496
Consumer	36	30
	560	538
Recoveries:		

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Commercial and Industrial	24		19	
Real Estate – Commercial and Residential	71		5	
Consumer	3		9	
	98		33	
Net charge-offs	462		505	
Additions charged to operations	433		733	
Balance at end of the nine month period	\$ 6,490		\$ 6,000	
Ratio of net charge-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	0.10	%	0.12	%
Allowance for loan losses to average loans outstanding during the period	1.40	%	1.39	%

It is the policy of management and the Corporation's Board of Directors to make a provision for both identified and unidentified losses inherent in its loan portfolio. A provision for loan losses is charged to operations based upon an evaluation of the potential losses in the loan portfolio. This evaluation takes into account such factors as portfolio concentrations, delinquency trends, trends of non-accrual and classified loans, economic conditions, and other relevant factors.

The loan review process, which is conducted quarterly, is an integral part of the Bank's evaluation of the loan portfolio. A detailed quarterly analysis to determine the adequacy of the Corporation's allowance for loan losses is reviewed by the Board of Directors.

With the Bank's manageable level of net charge-offs and the additions to the reserve from the provision out of operations, the allowance for loan losses as a percentage of average loans amounted to 1.40% at September 30, 2014 and 1.39% at September 30, 2013.

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

The table on page 39 details the Corporation's non-performing assets and impaired loans as of the dates indicated. Generally, a loan is classified as non-accrual and the accrual of interest on such a loan is discontinued when the contractual payment of principal or interest has become 90 days past due or management has serious doubts about further collectability of principal or interest, even though the loan currently is performing. A loan may remain on accrual status if it is in the process of collection and is either guaranteed or well secured. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, unpaid interest credited to income in the current year is reversed and unpaid interest accrued in prior years is charged against current period income. A modification of a loan constitutes a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and the modification constitutes a concession that the Corporation would not otherwise consider. Modifications to loans classified as TDRs generally include reductions in contractual interest rates, principal deferments and extensions of maturity dates at a stated interest rate lower than the current market for a new loan with similar risk characteristics. While unusual, there may be instances of loan principal forgiveness. Foreclosed assets held for resale represent property acquired through foreclosure, or considered to be an in-substance foreclosure.

Total non-performing assets amounted to \$4,341,000 as of September 30, 2014 as compared to \$4,349,000 as of December 31, 2013. The economy, in particular, high unemployment, weak job markets, unsettled fuel prices, rising energy costs, and the continued slowness in the housing industry had a direct effect on the Corporation's non-performing assets. The Corporation is closely monitoring its Commercial Real Estate portfolio because of the current economic environment. In particular, vacancy rates are rising and rents and property values in some markets have fallen. Non-accrual loans totaled \$4,035,000 as of September 30, 2014 as compared to \$3,551,000 as of December 31, 2013. Foreclosed assets held for resale decreased to \$217,000 as of September 30, 2014 from \$480,000 as of December 31, 2013. Loans past-due 90 days or more and still accruing interest amounted to \$89,000 as of September 30, 2014 as compared to \$318,000 as of December 31, 2013. At September 30, 2014, Loans past-due 90 days or more and still accruing interest consisted of one Commercial Real Estate loan and two Residential Real Estate loans, which are deemed to be well secured by collateral and are in the process of collection. Non-performing assets to total loans was 0.9% as of September 30, 2014 compared to 1.0% at December 31, 2013. Non-performing assets to total assets was 0.5% as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The allowance for loan losses to total non-performing assets was 149.5% as of September 30, 2014 as compared to 149.9% as of December 31, 2013. Additional detail can be found on page 39 in the Non-Performing Assets and Impaired Loans table and page 22 in the Financing Receivables on Non-Accrual Status table. Asset quality is a priority and the Corporation retains a full-time loan review officer to closely track and monitor overall loan quality, along with a full-time workout specialist to manage collection and liquidation efforts.

Impaired loans were \$7,092,000 at September 30, 2014 and \$5,974,000 at December 31, 2013. The largest impaired loan relationship at September 30, 2014 consisted of a purchased participation loan secured by commercial real estate. The Corporation's participation share of the loan was \$1,413,000. The collateral evaluation at September 30, 2014 carried a value of \$5,813,000, after considering estimated appraisal adjustments and cost to sell of 40% and considering the total participation outstanding note balance, resulting in the Corporation's specific allocation of \$0. At September 30, 2014, the second largest impaired loan relationship was represented by one performing loan carrying a balance of \$848,000 secured by commercial real estate. The collateral evaluation at September 30, 2014 carried a value of \$1,012,000, after estimated appraisal adjustments and cost to sell of 56%, resulting in a specific allocation of \$0. The third largest impaired loan relationship at September 30, 2014 was represented by two performing loans carrying a balance of \$680,000 secured by commercial real estate. The collateral evaluation at September 30, 2014 carried a value of \$1,091,000 after estimated appraisal adjustments and cost to sell of 19%, resulting in a specific allocation of \$0. The estimated appraisal adjustments and cost to sell percentages are determined based on the market area in which the real estate securing the loan is located, among other factors, and therefore, can differ from one loan to another. Of the \$7,092,000 in impaired loans at September 30, 2014, none were located outside the Corporation's primary market area.

Loans categorized as TDRs carried an unpaid balance of \$4,698,000 as of September 30, 2014 as compared to \$3,961,000 as of December 31, 2013. The increase was attributable to deterioration in the respective borrowers' financial position, and in some cases a declining collateral value, along with the Bank's proactive monitoring of the loan portfolio resulting in the identification of additional loans classified as TDRs. Of the twenty-three restructured loans at September 30, 2014, two loans are classified in the Commercial and Industrial portfolio, twenty loans are classified in the Commercial Real Estate portfolio, and one loan is classified in the Consumer portfolio. At September 30, 2014, four Commercial Real Estate loans classified as TDRs with a combined recorded investment of \$1,573,000 were not in compliance with the terms of their restructure, compared to September 30, 2013 when four Commercial Real Estate loans classified as TDRs with a combined recorded investment of \$1,735,000 were not in compliance with the terms of their restructure. The troubled debt restructurings at September 30, 2014 consisted of six term modifications beyond the original stated term, five interest rate modifications, and twelve payment modifications. TDRs are separately identified for impairment disclosures, and if necessary, a specific allocation is established. As of September 30, 2014, specific allocations of \$2,000 were attributable to the TDRs.

The Corporation's non-accrual loan valuation procedure for any loans greater than \$250,000 requires an appraisal to be obtained and reviewed annually at year end. A quarterly collateral evaluation is performed which may include a site visit, property pictures and discussions with realtors and other similar business professionals to ascertain current values.

For non-accrual loans less than \$250,000 upon classification and typically at year end, the Corporation completes a Certificate of Inspection, which includes the results of an onsite inspection, insured values, tax assessed values, recent sales comparisons and a review of the previous evaluations.

Improving loan quality is a priority. The Corporation actively works with borrowers to resolve credit problems and will continue its close monitoring efforts in 2014. Excluding the assets disclosed in the Non-Performing Assets and Impaired Loans tables below and the Troubled Debt Restructurings section in Note 4 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, management is not aware of any information about borrowers' possible credit problems which cause serious doubt as to their ability to comply with present loan repayment terms.

Should the economic climate no longer continue to be stable or deteriorate further, borrowers may experience difficulty, and the level of impaired loans and non-performing assets, charge-offs and delinquencies could rise and possibly require additional increases in the Corporation's allowance for loan losses.

In addition, regulatory authorities, as an integral part of their examinations, periodically review the allowance for possible loan losses. They may require additions to allowances based upon their judgments about information available to them at the time of examination.

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A concentration of credit exists when the total amount of loans to borrowers, who are engaged in similar activities that are similarly impacted by economic or other conditions, exceed 10% of total loans. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, management is of the opinion that there were no loan concentrations exceeding 10% of total loans.

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013		
Non-performing assets				
Non-accrual loans	\$ 4,035	\$ 3,551		
Foreclosed assets held for resale	217	480		
Loans past-due 90 days or more and still accruing interest	89	318		
Total non-performing assets	\$ 4,341	\$ 4,349		
Impaired loans				
Non-accrual loans	\$ 4,035	\$ 3,551		
Accruing TDRs	3,057	2,423		
Total impaired loans	7,092	5,974		
Allocated allowance for loan losses	(45)	(140)
Net investment in impaired loans	\$ 7,047	\$ 5,834		
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance	\$ 351	\$ 275		
Impaired loans without a valuation allowance	6,741	5,699		
Total impaired loans	\$ 7,092	\$ 5,974		
Valuation allowance related to impaired loans	\$ 45	\$ 140		
Allocated valuation allowance as a percent of impaired loans	0.6	%	2.3	%
Impaired loans to total loans	1.5	%	1.3	%
Non-performing assets to total loans	0.9	%	1.0	%
Non-performing assets to total assets	0.5	%	0.5	%
Allowance for loan losses to impaired loans	91.5	%	109.1	%
Allowance for loan losses to total non-performing assets	149.5	%	149.9	%

Real estate mortgages comprise 84.6% of the loan portfolio as of September 30, 2014, as compared to 85.1% as of December 31, 2013. Real estate mortgages consist of both residential and commercial real estate loans. The real estate loan portfolio is well diversified in terms of borrowers, collateral, interest rates, and maturities. Also, the residential real estate loan portfolio is largely comprised of fixed rate mortgages. The real estate loans are concentrated primarily in the Corporation's market area and are subject to risks associated with the local economy. The commercial real estate loans typically reprice approximately every three to five years and are also concentrated in the Corporation's market area. The Corporation's loss exposure on its impaired loans continues to be mitigated by collateral positions on these loans. The allocated allowance for loan losses associated with impaired loans is generally computed based upon the related collateral value of the loans. The collateral values are determined by recent appraisals, but are generally discounted by management based on historical dispositions, changes in market conditions since the last valuation and management's expertise and knowledge of the borrower and the borrower's business.

DEPOSITS AND OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

Consumer and commercial retail deposits are attracted primarily by the Bank's eighteen full service office locations, as well as its new eBranch that offers online account openings. The Bank offers a broad selection of deposit products and continually evaluates its interest rates and fees on deposit products. The Bank regularly reviews competing financial institutions interest rates, especially when establishing interest rates on certificates of deposit.

Total deposits decreased \$33,976,000 to \$656,099,000 as of September 30, 2014 as non-interest bearing deposits increased by \$11,828,000 and interest bearing deposits decreased by \$45,804,000 from year-end 2013. Total deposits decreased due to the withdrawal of funds by a municipal depositor through normal, seasonal use of funds. In addition, certain national market jumbo certificates of deposit matured and were not renewed. Total short-term and long-term borrowings increased to \$142,214,000 as of September 30, 2014, from \$108,662,000 at year-end 2013, an increase of \$33,552,000, or 30.9%. Total borrowings increased due to fund growth in the loan portfolio and to replace the decrease in deposits.

Other liabilities decreased from \$6,034,000 as of December 31, 2013 to \$2,997,000 as of September 30, 2014. At December 31, 2013, the Corporation committed to purchase \$2,945,000 in investment securities, which settled in January of 2014.

CAPITAL STRENGTH

Normal increases in capital are generated by net income, less dividends paid out. During the first nine months of the year, net income less dividends paid increased capital by \$3,122,000. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) derived from net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities available-for-sale also impacts capital. At December 31, 2013, accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was \$(54,000). Accumulated other comprehensive income stood at \$3,601,000 at September 30, 2014, an increase of \$3,655,000. Fluctuations in interest rates have regularly impacted the gain/loss position in the Bank's investment portfolio, as well as its decision to sell securities at a gain or loss. In order to protect the Bank from market risk in the event of further interest rate increases, the Bank chose to sell a portion of its securities during the first nine months of 2014 at an overall net gain of \$1,963,000. These fluctuations from net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities available-for-sale do not affect regulatory capital.

The Corporation held 235,149 shares of common stock, as treasury stock, at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. This had an effect of reducing our total stockholders' equity by \$5,823,000 as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Beginning in September 2012, the Corporation began issuing common stock for new shares purchased by participants in the Corporation's Dividend Reinvestment Program ("DRIP").

Total stockholders' equity was \$103,974,000 as of September 30, 2014, and \$96,351,000 as of December 31, 2013. Leverage ratio and risk based capital ratios remain very strong. As of September 30, 2014, our leverage ratio was 9.16% compared to 8.87% as of December 31, 2013. In addition, Tier I risk based capital and total risk based capital ratios as of September 30, 2014, were 14.15% and 15.35%, respectively. The same ratios as of December 31, 2013 were 13.68% and 14.92%, respectively.

LIQUIDITY

The Corporation's objective is to maintain adequate liquidity to meet funding needs at a reasonable cost and to provide contingency plans to meet unanticipated funding needs or a loss of funding sources, while minimizing interest rate risk. Adequate liquidity provides resources for credit needs of borrowers, for depositor withdrawals and for funding corporate operations.

Sources of liquidity are as follows:

- Growth in the core deposit base;
- Proceeds from sales or maturities of investment securities;
- Payments received on loans and mortgage-backed securities;
- Overnight correspondent bank borrowings on various credit lines; and,
- Borrowing capacity available from the FHLB.

Managing liquidity remains an important segment of asset/liability management. The overall liquidity position of the Corporation is maintained by an active asset/liability management committee. The Corporation believes that its core deposits are stable even in periods of changing interest rates. Liquidity and funds management are governed by policies and are measured on a monthly basis. These measurements indicate that liquidity generally remains stable and exceeds the Corporation's minimum defined levels of adequacy. Other than the trends of continued competitive pressures and volatile interest rates, there are no known demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in, or that are reasonably likely to result in, liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments due to changes in interest rates, exchange rates and equity prices. The Corporation's market risk is composed primarily of interest rate risk. The Corporation's interest rate risk results from timing differences in the repricing of assets, liabilities, off-balance sheet instruments, and changes in relationships between rate indices and the potential exercise of explicit or embedded options.

Increases in the level of interest rates also may adversely affect the fair value of the Corporation's securities and other earning assets. Generally, the fair value of fixed-rate instruments fluctuates inversely with changes in interest rates. As a result, increases in interest rates could result in decreases in the fair value of the Corporation's interest-earning assets, which could adversely affect the Corporation's results of operations if sold, or, in the case of interest-earning assets classified as available-for-sale, the Corporation's stockholders' equity, if retained. Under FASB ASC 320-10, *Investment Debt and Equity Securities*, changes in the unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, on securities classified as available-for-sale are reflected in the Corporation's stockholders' equity. The Corporation does not own any trading assets.

Asset/Liability Management

The principal objective of asset/liability management is to manage the sensitivity of the net interest margin to potential movements in interest rates and to enhance profitability through returns from managed levels of interest rate risk. The Corporation actively manages the interest rate sensitivity of its assets and liabilities. Several techniques are used for measuring interest rate sensitivity. Interest rate risk arises from the mismatches in the repricing of assets and liabilities within a given time period, referred to as a rate sensitivity gap. If more assets than liabilities mature or reprice within the time frame, the Corporation is asset sensitive. This position would contribute positively to net interest income in a rising rate environment. Conversely, if more liabilities mature or reprice, the Corporation is liability sensitive. This position would contribute positively to net interest income in a falling rate environment. The Corporation's cumulative gap at one year indicates the Corporation is liability sensitive.

Earnings at Risk

The Bank's Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO") is responsible for reviewing the interest rate sensitivity position and establishing policies to monitor and limit exposure to interest rate risk. The guidelines established by ALCO are reviewed by the Corporation's Board of Directors. The Corporation recognizes that more sophisticated tools exist for measuring the interest rate risk in the balance sheet beyond interest rate sensitivity gap. Although the Corporation continues to measure its interest rate sensitivity gap, the Corporation utilizes additional modeling for interest rate risk in the overall balance sheet. Earnings at risk and economic values at risk are analyzed.

Earnings simulation modeling addresses earnings at risk and net present value estimation addresses economic value at risk. While each of these interest rate risk measurements has limitations, taken together they represent a reasonably comprehensive view of the magnitude of interest rate risk in the Corporation.

Earnings Simulation Modeling

The Corporation's net income is affected by changes in the level of interest rates. Net income is also subject to changes in the shape of the yield curve. For example, a flattening of the yield curve would result in a decline in earnings due to the compression of earning asset yields and increased liability rates, while a steepening would result in increased earnings as earning asset yields widen.

Earnings simulation modeling is the primary mechanism used in assessing the impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income. The model reflects management's assumptions related to asset yields and rates paid on liabilities, deposit sensitivity, size and composition of the balance sheet. The assumptions are based on what management believes at that time to be the most likely interest rate environment. Earnings at risk is the change in net interest income from a base case scenario under various scenarios of rate shock increases and decreases in the interest rate earnings simulation model.

The table on the following page presents an analysis of the changes in net interest income and net present value of the balance sheet resulting from various increases or decreases in the level of interest rates, such as two percentage points (200 basis points) in the level of interest rates. The calculated estimates of change in net interest income and net present value of the balance sheet are compared to current limits approved by ALCO and the Board of Directors. The earnings simulation model projects net interest income would decrease 8.1%, 17.2% and 26.9% in the 100, 200 and 300 basis point increasing rate scenarios presented. In addition, the earnings simulation model projects net interest income would decrease 4.2% and 10.5% in the 100 and 200 basis point decreasing rate scenarios presented. All of these forecasts are within the Corporation's one year policy guidelines.

The analysis and model used to quantify the sensitivity of net interest income becomes less reliable in a decreasing rate scenario given the current unprecedented low interest rate environment with federal funds trading in the 0 – 25 basis point range. Results of the decreasing basis point declining scenarios are affected by the fact that many of the Corporation's interest-bearing liabilities are at rates below 1% and therefore cannot decline 100 or more basis points. However, the Corporation's interest-sensitive assets are able to decline by these amounts. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the cost of interest-bearing liabilities averaged 0.64%, and the yield on average interest-earning assets, on a fully taxable equivalent basis, averaged 3.99%.

Net Present Value Estimation

The net present value measures economic value at risk and is used for helping to determine levels of risk at a point in time present in the balance sheet that might not be taken into account in the earnings simulation model. The net present value of the balance sheet is defined as the discounted present value of asset cash flows minus the discounted present value of liability cash flows. At September 30, 2014, the 100 and 200 basis point immediate decreases in rates are estimated to affect net present value with a decrease of 4.0% and 12.0%, respectively. Additionally, net present value is projected to decrease 8.0%, 18.0% and 29.9% in the 100, 200 and 300 basis point immediate increase scenarios, respectively. All scenarios presented are below the Corporation's policy limits.

The computation of the effects of hypothetical interest rate changes are based on many assumptions. They should not be relied upon solely as being indicative of actual results, since the computations do not contemplate actions management could undertake in response to changes in interest rates.

Effect of Change in Interest Rates

	Projected Change	
Effect on Net Interest Income		
1-Year Net Income Simulation Projection		
+300 bp Shock vs. Stable Rate	(26.9)%
+200 bp Shock vs. Stable Rate	(17.2)%
+100 bp Shock vs. Stable Rate	(8.1)%
Flat rate		
-100 bp Shock vs. Stable Rate	(4.2)%
-200 bp Shock vs. Stable Rate	(10.5)%
Effect on Net Present Value of Balance Sheet		
Static Net Present Value Change		
+300 bp Shock vs. Stable Rate	(29.9)%
+200 bp Shock vs. Stable Rate	(18.0)%

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+100 bp Shock vs. Stable Rate	(8.0)%
Flat rate		
-100 bp Shock vs. Stable Rate	(4.0)%
-200 bp Shock vs. Stable Rate	(12.0)%

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Information with respect to quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk is included in the information under Management's Discussion and Analysis in Item 2.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. First Keystone Corporation maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Corporation files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified a) in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Based upon their evaluation of those disclosure controls and procedures performed as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2014.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting. There were no changes in the Corporation's internal control b) over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2014, that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Although the Corporation is subject to various claims and legal actions that occur from time to time in the ordinary course of business, the Corporation is not party to any pending legal proceedings that management believes could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in Item 1A “Risk Factors” in the Corporation’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1 — July 31, 2014				120,000
August 1 — August 31, 2014				120,000
Sept. 1 — Sept. 30, 2014				120,000
Total				120,000

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits required by Item 601 Regulation S-K

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3i	Articles of Incorporation, as amended (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012).
3ii	By-Laws, as amended and restated (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K dated February 14, 2013).
10.1(a)	Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan – J. Gerald Bazewicz (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013).
10.1(b)	Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan – David R. Saracino (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013).
10.1(c)	Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan – Matthew P. Prosseda (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013).
10.1(d)	Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan – Elaine Woodland (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013).
10.2	Management Incentive Compensation Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013).
10.4	First Keystone Corporation 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006).
14	First Keystone Corporation Directors and Senior Management Code of Ethics (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to Registrant's Report on Form 8-K dated August 27, 2013).
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer.*
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer.*
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.*
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.*
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.*
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.*
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.*

- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.*
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.*
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.*

*Filed herewith.

The Corporation will provide a copy of any exhibit upon receipt of a written request for the particular exhibit or exhibits desired. All requests should be addressed to the Corporation's principal executive offices.

FIRST KEYSTONE CORPORATION

SIGNATURES

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

FIRST KEYSTONE CORPORATION
Registrant

November 7, 2014 /s/ Matthew P. Prosseda
Matthew P. Prosseda
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

November 7, 2014 /s/ Diane C.A. Rosler
Diane C.A. Rosler
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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