

SUMMIT FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Form 10-K

February 28, 2013

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

Commission File Number 0-16587

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

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

55-0672148
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

300 N. Main Street
Moorefield, West Virginia
(Address of principal executive offices)

26836
(Zip Code)

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

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

Common
(Title of Class)

The NASDAQ Capital Market
(Name of Exchange on which registered)

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

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

Yes No

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

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant at June 30, 2012, was approximately \$28,503,000. Registrant has assumed that all of its executive officers and directors are affiliates. Such assumption shall not be deemed to be conclusive for any other purpose.

The number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding on February 21, 2013, was 7,437,472.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

The following lists the documents which are incorporated by reference in the Annual Report Form 10-K, and the Parts and Items of the Form 10-K into which the documents are incorporated.

Document incorporated	Part of Form 10-K into which document is
Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the - Items 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2013	Part III

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PART I.

Item 1. Business

Summit Financial Group, Inc. (“Company” or “Summit”) is a \$1.39 billion financial holding company headquartered in Moorefield, West Virginia. We provide community banking services primarily in the Eastern Panhandle and South Central regions of West Virginia and the Northern region of Virginia. We provide these services through our community bank subsidiary, Summit Community Bank (“Summit Community” or “Bank”). We also operate Summit Insurance Services, LLC in Moorefield, West Virginia and Leesburg, Virginia.

Community Banking

We provide a wide range of community banking services, including demand, savings and time deposits; commercial, real estate and consumer loans; letters of credit; and cash management services. The deposits of Summit Community are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”).

In order to compete with other financial service providers, we principally rely upon personal relationships established by our officers, directors and employees with our clients, and specialized services tailored to meet our clients’ needs. We have maintained a strong community orientation by, among other things, supporting the active participation of staff members in local charitable, civic, school, religious and community development activities. We also have a marketing program that primarily utilizes local radio and newspapers to advertise. Banking, like most industries, is becoming more dependent on technology as a means of marketing to customers, including the internet, which we also utilize. This approach, coupled with continuity of service by the same staff members, enables Summit Community to develop long-term customer relationships, maintain high quality service and respond quickly to customer needs. We believe that our emphasis on local relationship banking, together with a prudent approach to lending, are important factors in our success and growth.

All operational and support functions that are transparent to clients are centralized in order to achieve consistency and cost efficiencies in the delivery of products and services by each banking office. The central office provides services such as data processing, bookkeeping, accounting, treasury management, loan administration, loan review, compliance, risk management and internal auditing to enhance our delivery of quality service. We also provide overall direction in the areas of credit policy and administration, strategic planning, marketing, investment portfolio management and other financial and administrative services. The banking offices work closely with us to develop new products and services needed by their customers and to introduce enhancements to existing products and services.

Lending

Our primary lending focus is providing commercial loans to local businesses with annual sales generally ranging from \$300,000 to \$30 million and providing owner-occupied real estate loans to individuals. Typically, our customers have financing requirements between \$50,000 and \$1 million. We generally do not seek loans of more than \$5 million but will consider larger lending relationships exhibiting above average credit quality. Under our commercial banking strategy, we focus on offering a broad line of financial products and services to small and medium-sized businesses through full service banking offices. Summit Community Bank has senior management with extensive lending experience. These managers exercise substantial authority over credit and pricing decisions, subject to loan committee approval for larger credits.

We segment our loan portfolio in to the following major lending categories: commercial, commercial real estate, construction and development, residential real estate, and consumer. Commercial loans are loans made to commercial borrowers that are not secured by real estate. These encompass loans secured by accounts receivable, inventory,

equipment, as well as unsecured loans. Commercial real estate loans consist of commercial mortgages, which generally are secured by nonresidential and multi-family residential properties. Commercial real estate loans are made to many of the same customers and carry similar industry risks as the commercial loan portfolio. Construction and development loans are loans made for the purpose of financing construction or development projects. This portfolio includes commercial and residential land development loans, one-to-four family housing construction both pre-sold and speculative in nature, multi-family housing construction, non-residential building construction, and undeveloped land. Residential real estate loans are mortgage loans to consumers and are secured primarily by a first lien deed of trust. These loans are traditional one-to-four family residential mortgages. Also included in this category of loans are second liens on one-to-four family properties as well as home equity loans. Consumer loans are loans that establish consumer credit that is granted for the consumer's personal use. These loans include automobile loans, recreational vehicle loans, as well as personal secured and unsecured loans.

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

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

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

Exceptions are permitted to these regulatory guidelines as long as such exceptions are identified, monitored, and reported to the Board of Directors at least quarterly, and the total of such exceptions do not exceed 100% of Summit Community’s total regulatory capital, which totaled \$148.8 million as of December 31, 2012. As of this date, we had loans approximating \$54.7 million that exceeded the above regulatory LTV guidelines, as follows:

		Residential real estate
Owner occupied – 1st lien	\$ 12.0 million	
Owner occupied – 2nd lien	\$ 2.0 million	
		Commercial real estate
Residential non-owner occupied, 1st lien	\$ 4.0 million	
Owner occupied commercial real estate	\$ 23.5 million	
Other commercial real estate	\$ 3.7 million	

Construction, development & land

\$ 9.5 million

Our underwriting standards and practice are designed to originate both fixed and variable rate loan products consistent with the underwriting guidelines discussed above. Adjustable rate and variable rate loans are underwritten giving consideration both to the loan's initial rate and to higher assumed rates commensurate with reasonably anticipated market conditions. Accordingly, we want to insure that adequate primary repayment capacity exists to address both future increases in interest rates, and fluctuations in the underlying cash flows available for repayment. Historically, we have not offered "payment option ARM" loans. Further, we have had no loan portfolio products which were specifically designed for "sub-prime" borrowers (defined as consumers with a credit score of less than 599).

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Supervision and Regulation

General

We, as a financial holding company, are subject to the restrictions of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (“BHCA”), and are registered pursuant to its provisions. As a registered financial holding company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“FRB”), and are subject to examination by the FRB. As a financial holding company doing business in West Virginia, we are also subject to regulation by the West Virginia Division of Financial Institutions and must submit annual reports to the West Virginia Division of Banking.

The BHCA prohibits the acquisition by a financial holding company of direct or indirect ownership of more than five percent of the voting shares of any bank within the United States without prior approval of the FRB. With certain exceptions, a financial holding company is prohibited from acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control or more than five percent of the voting shares of any company which is not a bank, and from engaging directly or indirectly in business unrelated to the business of banking or managing or controlling banks.

The FRB, in its Regulation Y, permits financial holding companies to engage in non-banking activities closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks. Approval of the FRB is necessary to engage in these activities or to make acquisitions of corporations engaging in these activities as the FRB determines whether these acquisitions or activities are in the public interest. In addition, by order, and on a case by case basis, the FRB may approve other non-banking activities.

The BHCA permits us to purchase or redeem our own securities. However, Regulation Y provides that prior notice must be given to the FRB if the total consideration for such purchase or consideration, when aggregated with the net consideration paid by us for all such purchases or redemptions during the preceding 12 months is equal to 10 percent or more of our consolidated net worth. Prior notice is not required if (i) both before and immediately after the redemption, the financial holding company is well-capitalized; (ii) the financial holding company is well-managed and (iii) the financial holding company is not the subject of any unresolved supervisory issues.

Federal law restricts subsidiary banks of a financial holding company from making certain extensions of credit to the parent financial holding company or to any of its subsidiaries, from investing in the holding company stock, and limits the ability of a subsidiary bank to take its parent company stock as collateral for the loans of any borrower. Additionally, federal law prohibits a financial holding company and its subsidiaries from engaging in certain tie--in arrangements in conjunction with the extension of credit or furnishing of services.

Summit Community is subject to West Virginia statutes and regulations, and is primarily regulated by the West Virginia Division of Financial Institutions and is also subject to regulations promulgated by the FRB and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”). As members of the FDIC, the deposits of the bank are insured as required by federal law. Bank regulatory authorities regularly examine revenues, loans, investments, management practices, and other aspects of Summit Community. These examinations are conducted primarily to protect depositors and not shareholders. In addition to these regular examinations, Summit Community must furnish to regulatory authorities quarterly reports containing full and accurate statements of their affairs.

The FRB has broad authority to prohibit activities of bank holding companies and their nonbanking subsidiaries which represent unsafe and unsound banking practices or which constitute violations of laws or regulations. The FRB also can assess civil money penalties for certain activities conducted on a knowing and reckless basis, if those activities

caused a substantial loss to a depository institution. The penalties can be as high as \$1 million for each day the activity continues.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010

On July 21, 2010, sweeping financial regulatory reform legislation entitled the “Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act” (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) was signed into law. The Dodd-Frank Act implements far-reaching changes across the financial regulatory landscape, including provisions that, among other things, will:

- § Centralize responsibility for consumer financial protection by creating a new agency, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, responsible for implementing, examining and enforcing compliance with federal consumer financial laws.

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- § Require the bank regulators to seek to make its capital requirements for all banks countercyclical so that capital requirements increase in times of economic expansion and decrease in times of economic contraction.
- § Require financial holding companies to be well-capitalized and well-managed as of July 21, 2011. Bank holding companies and banks must also be both well-capitalized and well-managed in order to acquire banks located outside their home state.
- § Change the assessment base for federal deposit insurance from the amount of insured deposits to consolidated assets less tangible capital, eliminate the ceiling on the size of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) and increase the floor of the size of the DIF, which generally will require an increase in the level of assessments for institutions with assets in excess of \$10 billion.
- § Impose comprehensive regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market, which would include certain provisions that would effectively prohibit insured depository institutions from conducting certain derivatives businesses in the institution itself.
- § Implement corporate governance revisions, including with regard to executive compensation and proxy access by shareholders that apply to all public companies, not just financial institutions.
- § Make permanent the \$250 thousand limit for federal deposit insurance and provide unlimited federal deposit insurance until January 1, 2013 for non-interest bearing demand transaction accounts at all insured depository institutions.
- § Repeal the federal prohibitions on the payment of interest on demand deposits, thereby permitting depository institutions to pay interest on business transaction and other accounts.
- § Amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act (EFTA) to, among other things, give the Federal Reserve the authority to establish rules regarding interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by payment card issuers having assets over \$10 billion and to enforce a new statutory requirement that such fees be reasonable and proportional to the actual cost of a transaction to the issuer.

Many aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act are subject to rulemaking and will take effect over several years, making it difficult to anticipate the overall financial impact on our Company, our customers or the financial industry more generally. Provisions in the legislation that affect deposit insurance assessments, payment of interest on demand deposits and interchange fees could increase the costs associated with deposits as well as place limitations on certain revenues those deposits may generate.

The Deposit Insurance Fund (“DIF”) of the FDIC insures deposit accounts in the Bank up to a maximum amount per separately insured depositor. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the maximum amount of federal deposit insurance coverage has been permanently increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor, per institution. On November 9, 2010, the FDIC issued a final rule to implement a provision of the Dodd-Frank Act that provides temporary unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts at all FDIC-insured depository institutions. Institutions cannot opt out of this coverage, nor will the FDIC charge a separate assessment for the insurance.

The FDIC did not extend its Transaction Account Guarantee Program beyond its sunset date of December 31, 2010, which provided a full guarantee of certain Negotiable Order of Withdrawal accounts (“NOW accounts”). The FDIC insures NOW accounts up to the standard maximum deposit insurance amount as noted above.

FDIC-insured depository institutions are required to pay deposit insurance premiums based on the risk an institution poses to the DIF. In order to restore reserves and ensure that the DIF will be able to adequately cover losses from future bank failures, the FDIC approved new deposit insurance rules in November 2009. Continuing declines in the DIF may result in the FDIC imposing additional assessments in the future, which could adversely affect Summit Community's capital levels and earnings.

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As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, on February 7, 2011, the FDIC finalized new rules which would redefine the assessment base as “average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity.” The new rate schedule and other revisions to the assessment rules became effective April 1, 2011, for use in calculating the June 2011 assessments which were due in September 2011. The FDIC’s final rules also eliminated risk categories and debt ratings from the assessment calculation for large banks (over \$10 billion) and instead used scorecards that the FDIC believes better reflect risks to the DIF.

In addition to deposit insurance assessments by the DIF, all FDIC-insured depository institutions must pay an annual assessment to provide funds for the repayment of debt obligations of the Financing Corporation (“FICO”). The FICO is a government-sponsored entity that was formed to borrow the money necessary to carry out the closing and ultimate disposition of failed thrift institutions by the Resolution Trust Corporation. The FICO assessments are set quarterly.

Permitted Non-banking Activities

The FRB permits, within prescribed limits, financial holding companies to engage in non-banking activities closely related to banking or to managing or controlling banks. Such activities are not limited to the state of West Virginia. Some examples of non-banking activities which presently may be performed by a financial holding company are: making or acquiring, for its own account or the account of others, loans and other extensions of credit; operating as an industrial bank, or industrial loan company, in the manner authorized by state law; servicing loans and other extensions of credit; performing or carrying on any one or more of the functions or activities that may be performed or carried on by a trust company in the manner authorized by federal or state law; acting as an investment or financial advisor; leasing real or personal property; making equity or debt investments in corporations or projects designed primarily to promote community welfare, such as the economic rehabilitation and the development of low income areas; providing bookkeeping services or financially oriented data processing services for the holding company and its subsidiaries; acting as an insurance agent or a broker; acting as an underwriter for credit life insurance which is directly related to extensions of credit by the financial holding company system; providing courier services for certain financial documents; providing management consulting advice to nonaffiliated banks; selling retail money orders having a face value of not more than \$1,000, traveler's checks and U.S. savings bonds; performing appraisals of real estate; arranging commercial real estate equity financing under certain limited circumstances; providing securities brokerage services related to securities credit activities; underwriting and dealing in government obligations and money market instruments; providing foreign exchange advisory and transactional services; and acting under certain circumstances, as futures commission merchant for nonaffiliated persons in the execution and clearance on major commodity exchanges of futures contracts and options.

Credit and Monetary Policies and Related Matters

Summit Community is affected by the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies, including the FRB. An important function of these policies is to curb inflation and control recessions through control of the supply of money and credit. The operations of Summit Community are affected by the policies of government regulatory authorities, including the FRB which regulates money and credit conditions through open market operations in United States Government and Federal agency securities, adjustments in the discount rate on member bank borrowings, and requirements against deposits and regulation of interest rates payable by member banks on time and savings deposits. These policies have a significant influence on the growth and distribution of loans, investments and deposits, and interest rates charged on loans, or paid for time and savings deposits, as well as yields on investments. The FRB has had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks in the past and is expected to continue to do so in the future. Future policies of the FRB and other authorities and their effect on future earnings cannot be predicted.

The FRB has a policy that a financial holding company is expected to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to each of its subsidiary banks and to commit resources to support each such subsidiary bank. Under the source of strength doctrine, the FRB may require a financial holding company to contribute capital to a troubled subsidiary bank, and may charge the financial holding company with engaging in unsafe and unsound practices for failure to commit resources to such a subsidiary bank. This capital injection may be required at times when Summit may not have the resources to provide it. Any capital loans by a holding company to any subsidiary bank are subordinate in right of payment to deposits and to certain other indebtedness of such subsidiary bank. In addition, the Crime Control Act of 1990 provides that in the event of a financial holding company's bankruptcy, any commitment by such holding company to a Federal bank or thrift regulatory agency to maintain the capital of a subsidiary bank will be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to a priority of payment.

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The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act ("FIRREA") provides that depository institutions insured by the FDIC may be liable for any losses incurred by, or reasonably expected to be incurred by, the FDIC in connection with (i) the default of a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution, or (ii) any assistance provided by the FDIC to a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution in danger of default. "Default" is defined generally as the appointment of a conservator or receiver and "in danger of default" is defined generally as the existence of certain conditions indicating that a "default" is likely to occur in the absence of regulatory assistance. Accordingly, in the event that any insured bank or subsidiary of Summit causes a loss to the FDIC, other bank subsidiaries of Summit could be liable to the FDIC for the amount of such loss.

Under federal law, the OCC may order the pro rata assessment of shareholders of a national bank whose capital stock has become impaired, by losses or otherwise, to relieve a deficiency in such national bank's capital stock. This statute also provides for the enforcement of any such pro rata assessment of shareholders of such national bank to cover such impairment of capital stock by sale, to the extent necessary, of the capital stock of any assessed shareholder failing to pay the assessment. Similarly, the laws of certain states provide for such assessment and sale with respect to the subsidiary banks chartered by such states. Summit, as the sole stockholder of Summit Community, is subject to such provisions.

Capital Requirements

As a financial holding company, we are subject to FRB risk-based capital guidelines. The guidelines establish a systematic analytical framework that makes regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banking organizations, takes off-balance sheet exposures into explicit account in assessing capital adequacy, and minimizes disincentives to holding liquid, low-risk assets. Under the guidelines and related policies, financial holding companies must maintain capital sufficient to meet both a risk-based asset ratio test and leverage ratio test on a consolidated basis. The risk-based ratio is determined by allocating assets and specified off-balance sheet commitments into four weighted categories, with higher levels of capital being required for categories perceived as representing greater risk. Summit Community is subject to substantially similar capital requirements adopted by its applicable regulatory agencies.

Generally, under the applicable guidelines, a financial institution's capital is divided into two tiers. "Tier 1", or core capital, includes common equity, noncumulative perpetual preferred stock (including related surplus) and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and other intangibles. "Tier 2", or supplementary capital, includes, among other things, cumulative and limited-life preferred stock, hybrid capital instruments, mandatory convertible securities, qualifying subordinated debt, and the allowance for loan losses, subject to certain limitations, less required deductions. "Total capital" is the sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Financial holding companies are subject to substantially identical requirements, except that cumulative perpetual preferred stock can constitute up to 25% of a financial holding company's Tier 1 capital.

Financial holding companies are required to maintain a risk-based capital ratio of 8%, of which at least 4% must be Tier 1 capital. The appropriate regulatory authority may set higher capital requirements when an institution's particular circumstances warrant. For purposes of the leverage ratio, the numerator is defined as Tier 1 capital and the denominator is defined as adjusted total assets (as specified in the guidelines). The guidelines provide for a minimum leverage ratio of 4% for financial holding companies that meet certain specified criteria, including excellent asset quality, high liquidity, low interest rate exposure and the highest regulatory rating. Financial holding companies not meeting these criteria are required to maintain a leverage ratio which exceeds 4% by a cushion of at least 1 to 2 percent.

The guidelines also provide that financial holding companies experiencing internal growth or making acquisitions will be expected to maintain strong capital positions substantially above the minimum supervisory levels, without significant reliance on intangible assets. Furthermore, the FRB's guidelines indicate that the FRB will continue to consider a "tangible Tier 1 leverage ratio" in evaluating proposals for expansion or new activities. The tangible Tier 1 leverage ratio is the ratio of an institution's Tier 1 capital, less all intangibles, to total assets, less all intangibles.

Section 305 of FDICIA (as defined below) required the FRB and other banking agencies to revise their risk-based capital standards to ensure that those standards take adequate account of interest rate risk. This final rule amends the capital standards to specify that the banking agencies include, in their evaluations of a bank's capital adequacy, an assessment of the exposure to declines in the economic value of the bank's capital due to changes in interest rates.

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Failure to meet statutorily mandated capital guidelines or more restrictive ratios separately established for a financial institution could subject the Company or Summit Community to a variety of enforcement remedies, including issuance of a capital directive, the termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC, a prohibition on accepting or renewing brokered deposits, limitations on the rates of interest that the institution may pay on its deposits and other restrictions on its business. As described below under the “Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991”, significant additional restrictions can be imposed on Summit Community if it would fail to meet applicable capital requirements..

Our regulatory capital ratios and Summit Community’s capital ratios as of year end 2012 are set forth in the table in Note 16 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements on page 84.

Basel III Standards. On June 7, 2012, the federal bank regulatory agencies issued a series of proposed rules that would revise their risk-based and leverage capital requirements and their method for calculating risk-weighted assets to make them consistent with the agreements that were reached by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in “Basel III: A Global Regulatory Framework for More Resilient Banks and Banking Systems” (“Basel III”) and certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The proposed rules would apply to all depository institutions, top-tier bank holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more, and top-tier savings and loan holding companies (“banking organizations”). Among other things, the proposed rules establish a new common equity tier 1 minimum capital requirement of 4.5% and a higher minimum tier 1 capital requirement of 6.0% and assign higher risk weightings (150%) to exposures that are more than 90 days past due or are on nonaccrual status and certain commercial real estate facilities that finance the acquisition, development or construction of real property. Additionally, the U.S. implementation of Basel III contemplates that, for banking organizations with less than \$15 billion in assets, the ability to treat trust preferred securities as tier 1 capital would be phased out over a ten-year period. The proposed rules also required unrealized gains and losses on certain securities holdings to be included for purposes of calculating regulatory capital requirements. The proposed rules limit a banking organization’s capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments if the banking organization does not hold a “capital conservation buffer” consisting of a specified amount of common equity tier 1 capital in addition to the amount necessary to meet its minimum risk-based capital requirements. The proposed rules indicated that the final rule would become effective on January 1, 2013, and the changes set forth in the final rules will be phased in from January 1, 2013 through January 1, 2019. However, the agencies have recently indicated that, due to the volume of public comments received, the final rule would not be in effect on January 1, 2013.

When fully phased in on January 1, 2019, Basel III requires banks to maintain the following new standards and introduces a new capital measure “Common Equity Tier 1”, or “CET1”. Basel III increases the CET1 to risk-weighted assets to 4.5%, and introduces a capital conservation buffer of an additional 2.5% of common equity to risk-weighted assets, raising the target CET1 to risk-weighted assets ratio to 7%. It requires banks to maintain a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets of at least 6.0%, plus the capital conservation buffer effectively resulting in Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5%. Basel III increases the minimum total capital ratio to 8.0% plus the capital conservation buffer, increasing the minimum total capital ratio to 10.5%. Basel III also introduces a non-risk adjusted tier 1 leverage ratio of 3%, based on a measure of total exposure rather than total assets, and new liquidity standards.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (“FDICIA”) substantially revised the bank regulatory and funding provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act and made revisions to several other banking statutes.

FDICIA establishes a new regulatory scheme, which ties the level of supervisory intervention by bank regulatory authorities primarily to a depository institution's capital category. Among other things, FDICIA authorizes regulatory

authorities to take "prompt corrective action" with respect to depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. FDICIA establishes five capital tiers: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized.

By regulation, an institution is "well-capitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or greater and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5% or greater and is not subject to a regulatory order, agreement or directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure. Summit Community was a "well capitalized" institution as of December 31, 2012. Well-capitalized institutions are permitted to engage in a wider range of banking activities, including among other things, the accepting of "brokered deposits," and the offering of interest rates on deposits higher than the prevailing rate in their respective markets.

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Another requirement of FDICIA is that Federal banking agencies must prescribe regulations relating to various operational areas of banks and financial holding companies. These include standards for internal audit systems, loan documentation, information systems, internal controls, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth, compensation, a maximum ratio of classified assets to capital, minimum earnings sufficient to absorb losses, a minimum ratio of market value to book value for publicly traded shares and such other standards as the agencies deem appropriate.

Community Reinvestment Act

Financial holding companies and their subsidiary banks are also subject to the provisions of the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (“CRA”). Under the CRA, the FRB (or other appropriate bank regulatory agency) is required, in connection with its examination of a bank, to assess such bank’s record in meeting the credit needs of the communities served by that bank, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. Further such assessment is also required of any financial holding company which has applied to (i) charter a national bank, (ii) obtain deposit insurance coverage for a newly chartered institution, (iii) establish a new branch office that will accept deposits, (iv) relocate an office, or (v) merge or consolidate with, or acquire the assets or assume the liabilities of a federally-regulated financial institution. In the case of a financial holding company applying for approval to acquire a bank or other financial holding company, the FRB will assess the record of each subsidiary of the applicant financial holding company, and such records may be the basis for denying the application or imposing conditions in connection with approval of the application. On December 8, 1993, the Federal regulators jointly announced proposed regulations to simplify enforcement of the CRA by substituting the present twelve categories with three assessment categories for use in calculating CRA ratings (the “December 1993 Proposal”). In response to comments received by the regulators regarding the December 1993 Proposal, the federal bank regulators issued revised CRA proposed regulations on September 26, 1994 (the “Revised CRA Proposal”). The Revised CRA Proposal, compared to the December 1993 Proposal, essentially broadens the scope of CRA performance examinations and more explicitly considers community development activities. Moreover, in 1994, the Department of Justice became more actively involved in enforcing fair lending laws.

In the most recent CRA examination by the bank regulatory authorities, Summit Community Bank was given a “satisfactory” CRA rating.

Graham-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999

The enactment of the Graham-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (the “GLB Act”) represents a pivotal point in the history of the financial services industry. The GLB Act swept away large parts of a regulatory framework that had its origins in the Depression Era of the 1930s. New opportunities were available for banks, other depository institutions, insurance companies and securities firms to enter into combinations that permit a single financial services organization to offer customers a more complete array of financial products and services. The GLB Act provides a new regulatory framework through the financial holding company, which has as its “umbrella regulator” the FRB. Functional regulation of the financial holding company’s separately regulated subsidiaries is conducted by their primary functional regulators. The GLB Act makes a CRA rating of satisfactory or above necessary for insured depository institutions and their financial holding companies to engage in new financial activities. The GLB Act specifically gives the FRB the authority, by regulation or order, to expand the list of “financial” or “incidental” activities, but requires consultation with the U.S. Treasury Department, and gives the FRB authority to allow a financial holding company to engage in any activity that is “complementary” to a financial activity and does not “pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally.”

Under the GLB Act, all financial institutions are required to adopt privacy policies, restrict the sharing of nonpublic customer data with nonaffiliated parties at the customer’s request, and establish procedures and practices to

protect customer data from unauthorized access. We have established policies and procedures to assure our compliance with all privacy provisions of the GLB Act.

Deposit Acquisition Limitation

Under West Virginia banking law, an acquisition or merger is not permitted if the resulting depository institution or its holding company, including its affiliated depository institutions, would assume additional deposits to cause it to control deposits in the State of West Virginia in excess of twenty five percent (25%) of such total amount of all deposits held by insured depository institutions in West Virginia. This limitation may be waived by the Commissioner of Banking by showing good cause.

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Consumer Laws and Regulations

In addition to the banking laws and regulations discussed above, bank subsidiaries are also subject to certain consumer laws and regulations that are designed to protect consumers in transactions with banks. Among the more prominent of such laws and regulations are the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, and the Fair Housing Act. These laws and regulations mandate certain disclosure requirements and regulate the manner in which financial institutions must deal with customers when taking deposits or making loans to such customers. Bank subsidiaries must comply with the applicable provisions of these consumer protection laws and regulations as part of their ongoing customer relations.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

On July 30, 2002, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOA”) was enacted, which addresses, among other issues, corporate governance, auditing and accounting, executive compensation, and enhanced and timely disclosure of corporate information. Effective August 29, 2002, as directed by Section 302(a) of SOA, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are each required to certify that Summit’s Quarterly and Annual Reports do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact. The rules have several requirements, including requiring these officers certify that: they are responsible for establishing, maintaining and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of our internal controls; they have made certain disclosures to our auditors and the audit committee of the Board of Directors about our internal controls; and they have included information in Summit’s Quarterly and Annual Reports about their evaluation and whether there have been significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the evaluation.

Furthermore, in November 2003, in response to the directives of the SOA, NASDAQ adopted substantially expanded corporate governance criteria for the issuers of securities quoted on the NASDAQ Capital Market (the market on which our common stock is listed for trading). The new NASDAQ rules govern, among other things, the enhancement and regulation of corporate disclosure and internal governance of listed companies and of the authority, role and responsibilities of their boards of directors and, in particular, of “independent” members of such boards of directors, in the areas of nominations, corporate governance, compensation and the monitoring of the audit and internal financial control processes.

Competition

We engage in highly competitive activities. Each activity and market served involves competition with other banks and savings institutions, as well as with non-banking and non-financial enterprises that offer financial products and services that compete directly with our products and services. We actively compete with other banks, mortgage companies and other financial service companies in our efforts to obtain deposits and make loans, in the scope and types of services offered, in interest rates paid on time deposits and charged on loans, and in other aspects of banking.

In addition to competing with other banks and mortgage companies, we compete with other financial institutions engaged in the business of making loans or accepting deposits, such as savings and loan associations, credit unions, industrial loan associations, insurance companies, small loan companies, finance companies, real estate investment trusts, certain governmental agencies, credit card organizations and other enterprises. In recent years, competition for money market accounts from securities brokers has also intensified. Additional competition for deposits comes from government and private issues of debt obligations and other investment alternatives for depositors such as money market funds. We take an aggressive competitive posture, and intend to continue vigorously competing for market share within our service areas by offering competitive rates and terms on both loans and deposits.

Transactions with Affiliates

There are various statutory and regulatory limitations, including those set forth in sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and the related Federal Reserve Regulation W, governing the extent to which the bank will be able to purchase assets from or securities of or otherwise finance or transfer funds to us or our nonbanking affiliates. Among other restrictions, such transactions between the bank and any one affiliate (including Summit) generally will be limited to 10% of the bank's capital and surplus, and transactions between the bank and all affiliates will be limited to 20% of the bank's capital and surplus. Furthermore, loans and extensions of credit are required to be secured in specified amounts and are required to be on terms and conditions consistent with safe and sound banking practices.

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In addition, any transaction by a bank with an affiliate and any sale of assets or provisions of services to an affiliate generally must be on terms that are substantially the same, or at least as favorable, to the bank as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with nonaffiliated companies.

Employees

At February 15, 2013, we employed 229 full-time equivalent employees.

Available Information

Our internet website address is www.summitfgi.com, and our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to such filed reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) are accessible through this website free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such reports with the SEC. The information on our website is not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this report or incorporated into any other filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

These reports are also available at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC at the Public Reference Room on official business days during the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

Statistical Information

The information noted below is provided pursuant to Guide 3 – Statistical Disclosure by Bank Holding Companies.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

We, like other financial holding companies, are subject to a number of risks that may adversely affect our financial condition or results of operation, many of which are outside of our direct control, though efforts are made to manage those risks while optimizing returns. Among the risks assumed are: (1) credit risk, which is the risk of loss due to loan clients or other counterparties not being able to meet their financial obligations under agreed upon terms, (2) market risk, which is the risk of loss due to changes in the market value of assets and liabilities due to changes in market interest rates, equity prices, and credit spreads, (3) liquidity risk, which is the risk of loss due to the possibility that funds may not be available to satisfy current or future commitments based on external market issues, investor and customer perception of financial strength, and events unrelated to the Company such as war, terrorism, or financial institution market specific issues, and (4) operational risk, which is the risk of loss due to human error, inadequate or failed internal systems and controls, violations of, or noncompliance with, laws, rules, regulations, prescribed practices, or ethical standards, and external influences such as market conditions, fraudulent activities, disasters, and security risks.

In addition to the other information included or incorporated by reference into this report, readers should carefully consider that the following important factors, among others, could materially impact our business, future results of operations, and future cash flows.

Risks Relating to the Economic Environment

Our business has been and may continue to be adversely affected by current conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions generally.

Negative developments in the financial services industry have resulted in uncertainty in the financial markets in general and a related general economic downturn. In addition, as a consequence of the recession in the United States, beginning in the latter half of 2007, business activity across a wide range of industries faces serious difficulties due to the lack of consumer spending and the extreme lack of liquidity in the global credit markets. Unemployment has also increased significantly.

As a result of these financial economic crises, many lending institutions, including us, have experienced declines in the performance of their loans, including construction and land development loans, residential real estate loans, commercial real estate loans and consumer loans. In addition, the values of real estate collateral supporting many commercial loans and home mortgages have declined and may continue to decline. Bank and bank holding company stock prices have been negatively affected. In addition, the ability of banks and bank holding companies to raise capital or borrow in the debt markets has become more difficult compared to recent years. As a result, there is a potential for new federal or state laws and regulations regarding lending and funding practices and liquidity standards, and bank regulatory agencies are expected to be very aggressive in responding to concerns and trends identified in examinations, including the expected issuance of many formal or informal enforcement actions or orders. The impact of new legislation in response to those developments may negatively impact our operations by restricting our business operations, including our ability to originate loans, and adversely impact our financial performance or our stock price.

Further negative market developments may affect consumer confidence levels and may cause adverse changes in payment patterns, causing increases in delinquencies and default rates, which may impact our charge-offs and provision for credit losses. A worsening of these conditions would likely exacerbate the adverse effects of these difficult market conditions on us and others in the financial services industry.

In addition, the market for some of the investment securities held in our portfolio remains volatile, which may detrimentally affect the value of these securities, such as through reduced valuations due to the perception of heightened credit and liquidity risks. There can be no assurance that the declines in market value associated with these disruptions will not result in other than temporary impairments of these assets, which would lead to accounting charges that could have a material adverse effect on our net income and capital levels.

Overall, during the past year, the general business environment has had an adverse effect on our business, and there can be no assurance that the environment will improve in the near term. Until conditions improve, we expect our business, financial condition and results of operations to be adversely affected.

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Further downturn in our real estate markets could hurt our business.

Substantially all of our real estate loans are located in West Virginia and Virginia. While we do not have any sub-prime loans, our construction and development and residential real estate loan portfolios, along with our commercial real estate loan portfolio and certain of our other loans, have been affected by the recent downturn in the residential and commercial real estate market. Real estate values and real estate markets are generally affected by changes in national, regional or local economic conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and the availability of loans to potential purchasers, changes in tax laws and other governmental statutes, regulations and policies and acts of nature. We anticipate that further declines in the real estate markets in our primary market areas would affect our business. If real estate values continue to decline, the collateral for our loans will provide less security. As a result, our ability to recover on defaulted loans by selling the underlying real estate will be diminished, and we would be more likely to suffer losses on defaulted loans. The events and conditions described in this risk factor could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect us.

Since mid-2007, the financial services industry as a whole, as well as the securities markets generally, have been materially and adversely affected by very significant declines in the values of nearly all asset classes and by a very serious lack of liquidity. Financial institutions in particular have been subject to increased volatility and an overall loss in investor confidence.

Our ability to engage in routine funding transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. Financial services companies are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, or other relationships. We have exposure to different industries and counterparties, and we execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, and other institutional clients. As a result, defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, one or more financial services companies, or the financial services industry generally, have led to market-wide liquidity problems and could lead to losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. There is no assurance that any such losses or defaults would not materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The unprecedented levels of market volatility may adversely impact our ability to access capital or our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The volatility and disruption of the capital and credit markets have reached unprecedented levels, adversely impacting the stock prices and credit availability for certain issuers, often without regard to their financial capabilities. If the current levels of market disruption and volatility continue or further deteriorate, our ability to access capital or our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

The Dodd-Frank Act may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), into law. The Dodd-Frank Act significantly changes regulation of financial institutions and the financial services industry. The Dodd-Frank Act includes, among other things, provisions creating a Financial Services Oversight Council to identify emerging systemic risks and improve interagency cooperation; centralizing the responsibility for consumer financial protection by creating a new agency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, which will be responsible for implementing, examining and enforcing compliance with federal consumer financial laws; permanently raising the current standard maximum deposit insurance amount to \$250,000; establishing strengthened capital standards for banks and disallowing trust preferred securities as qualifying for Tier 1 capital

(subject to certain grandfather provisions for existing trust preferred securities); establishing new minimum mortgage underwriting standards; granting the Federal Reserve Board the power to regulate debit card interchange fees; and implementing numerous corporate governance changes. Many aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act are subject to rulemaking that will take effect over several years, thus making it difficult to assess all the effects the Dodd-Frank Act will have on the financial industry, including Summit, at this time. The changes resulting from the Dodd-Frank Act may impact the profitability of our operations, require us to change certain business practices, impose on us more stringent capital, liquidity and leverage requirements, or otherwise adversely affect our operations. We expect that operating and compliance costs will increase and could adversely affect Summit's financial condition and results of operations.

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In addition, these changes may also require Summit to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make any changes necessary to comply with new statutory and regulatory requirements which may negatively impact Summit's financial condition and results of operation. Summit is currently reviewing the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and assessing their probable impact on Summit and its operations.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We are subject to certain supervisory actions by bank supervisory authorities that could have a material negative effect on our business, financial condition and the value of our common stock.

On October 25, 2012, the Bank entered into a revised MOU ("Bank MOU") which replaced the informal Memorandum of Understanding between the Bank, the FDIC, and the WV Division of Banking effective September 24, 2009 and subsequently amended on February 1, 2011. A memorandum of understanding is characterized by the regulatory authorities as an informal action that is not published or publicly available and that is used when circumstances warrant a milder form of action than a formal supervisory action, such as a formal written agreement or order. In general, the Bank MOU includes provisions substantially similar to those in the prior Bank MOU with the exception that several provisions deemed no longer applicable by the regulatory authorities were removed and a provision relative to reducing the Bank's levels of classified assets was added.

In summary, we have agreed, among other things, to address the following matters relative to the Bank:

- § maintaining a Board committee which monitors and promotes compliance with the provisions of the Bank MOU;
- § providing the Bank's regulatory authorities with updated reports of criticized assets and/or formal workout plans for all nonperforming borrower relationships with an aggregate outstanding balance exceeding \$1 million;
- § developing and submitting to regulatory authorities a written plan to reduce the Bank's risk exposure in each adversely classified credit relationship in excess of \$1 million and all OREO;
- § establishing procedures to report all loans with balances exceeding \$500,000 that have credit weaknesses or that fall outside of the Bank's policy;
 - § annually reviewing the organizational structure and operations of the Bank's loan department;
 - § maintaining an adequate allowance for loan and lease losses through charges to current operating income;
- § reviewing overall liquidity objectives and developing and submitting to regulatory authorities plans and procedures aimed to improve liquidity and reduce reliance on volatile liabilities;
- § preparing comprehensive budgets and earnings forecasts for the Bank and submitting reports comparing actual performance to the budget plan;
- § maintaining a minimum Tier 1 Leverage Capital ratio of at least 8% and a Total Risk-based Capital ratio of at least 11%;
 - § not paying any cash dividends without the prior written consent of the banking regulators; and,

§ providing quarterly progress reports to the Bank’s regulatory authorities detailing steps taken to comply with the Bank MOU.

In addition to the Bank MOU, on November 6, 2009, Summit entered into an informal Memorandum of Understanding (“Holding Company MOU”) with its principal regulators, the West Virginia Division of Banking (now known as the West Virginia Division of Financial Institutions) and the FRB of Richmond. Under the terms of the Holding Company MOU, we agreed to:

§ promote compliance with the provisions of the Bank MOU;

§ suspend all cash dividends on our common stock until further notice;

§ not incur any additional debt, other than trade payables, without the prior written consent of the principal banking regulators;

§ adopt and implement a capital plan that is acceptable to the principal banking regulators and that is designed to maintain an adequate level and composition of capital protection commensurate for the risk profile of the organization; and

§ provide quarterly progress reports to Summit’s regulatory authorities detailing the steps taken to comply with the Holding Company MOU.

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Dividends on all preferred stock, including the Series 2009 and Series 2011 preferred stock, as well as interest payments on our subordinated debt and junior subordinated debentures underlying our trust preferred securities, continue to be permissible. However, such dividends and interest payments on our preferred stock and trust preferred debt are subject to future review by the Federal Reserve should we experience deterioration in our financial condition.

Although dividends from the Bank are our principal source of funds to pay dividends and interest payments on our common stock, preferred stock, trust preferred debt and subordinated debt, we currently have sufficient cash on hand to continue to service our trust preferred and subordinated debt obligations as well as the expected dividend payments on our preferred stock through at least early 2015. Nevertheless, we can make no assurances that we will continue to have sufficient funds available for distributions to the holders of our preferred stock or that such dividends will continue to be permitted by our regulatory authorities.

The Bank MOU and Holding Company MOU (the “MOUs”) will remain in effect until modified, terminated, lifted, suspended or set aside by the regulatory authorities.

If we were unable to meet the requirements of the MOUs in a timely manner, we could become subject to additional supervisory action, including a cease and desist order. If our regulators were to take such additional supervisory action, we could, among other things, become subject to significant restrictions on our ability to develop any new business, as well as restrictions on our existing business, and we could be required to raise additional capital, dispose of certain assets and liabilities within a prescribed period of time, or both. The terms of any such supervisory action could have a material negative effect on our business, our financial condition and the value of our common stock. Additionally, there can be no assurance that we will not be subject to further supervisory action or regulatory proceedings.

The short-term and long-term impact of the changing regulatory capital requirements and anticipated new capital rules is uncertain.

On June 7, 2012, the Federal Reserve, FDIC and OCC approved proposed rules that would substantially amend the regulatory risk-based capital rules applicable to the Company and the Bank. The proposed rules implement the “Basel III” regulatory capital reforms and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act. The proposed rules were subject to a public comment period that has expired and there is no date set for the adoption of final rules.

Various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act increase the capital requirements of bank holding companies, such as the Company. The leverage and risk-based capital ratios of these entities may not be lower than the leverage and risk-based capital ratios for insured depository institutions. The proposed rules include new minimum risk-based capital and leverage ratios, which would be phased in during 2013 and 2014, and would refine the definition of what constitutes “capital” for purposes of calculating those ratios. The proposed new minimum capital level requirements applicable to the Company and the Bank under the proposals would be: (i) a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%; (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6% (increased from 4%); (iii) a total capital ratio of 8% (unchanged from current rules); and (iv) a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% for all institutions. The proposed rules would also establish a “capital conservation buffer” of 2.5% above the new regulatory minimum capital ratios, and would result in the following minimum ratios: (i) a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.0%, (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5%, and (iii) a total capital ratio of 10.5%. The new capital conservation buffer requirement would be phased in beginning in January 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and would increase each year until fully implemented in January 2019. Moreover, the proposed reforms seek to eliminate trust preferred securities from Tier 1 capital over a ten-year period. An institution would be subject to limitations on paying dividends, engaging in share repurchases, and paying discretionary bonuses if its capital level falls below the buffer amount. These limitations would establish a maximum percentage of eligible retained income that could be utilized for such actions. Additionally, the U.S. implementation of Basel III contemplates that, for banking organizations with less than \$15 billion in assets, the ability to treat trust

preferred securities as tier 1 capital would be phased out over a ten-year period.

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While the proposed Basel III changes and other regulatory capital requirements will likely result in generally higher regulatory capital standards, it is difficult at this time to predict when or how any new standards will ultimately be applied to Summit and Summit Community.

In addition, in the current economic and regulatory environment, regulators of banks and bank holding companies have become more likely to impose capital requirements on bank holding companies and banks that are more stringent than those required by applicable existing regulations.

The application of more stringent capital requirements for Summit and Summit Community could, among other things, result in lower returns on invested capital, require the raising of additional capital, and result in additional regulatory actions if Summit and Summit Community were to be unable to comply with such requirements. Furthermore, the imposition of liquidity requirements in connection with the implementation of Basel III could result in our having to lengthen the term of our funding, restructure our business models, and/or increase our holdings of liquid assets. Implementation of changes to asset risk weightings for risk based capital calculations, items included or deducted in calculating regulatory capital and/or additional capital conservation buffers could result in management modifying its business strategy and could limit our ability to make distributions, including paying dividends.

We may become subject to additional regulatory restrictions in the event that our regulatory capital levels decline.

Although we and the Bank both qualified as “well capitalized” under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action as of December 31, 2012, there is no guarantee that we will not have a decline in our capital category in the future. In the event of such a capital category decline, we would be subject to increased regulatory restrictions which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and/or future prospects.

If the bank is classified as undercapitalized, the bank is required to submit a capital restoration plan to the FDIC. Pursuant to FDICIA, an undercapitalized bank is prohibited from increasing its assets, engaging in a new line of business, acquiring any interest in any company or insured depository institution, or opening or acquiring a new branch office, except under certain circumstances, including the acceptance by the FDIC of a capital restoration plan for the bank. Furthermore, if a state non-member bank is classified as undercapitalized, the FDIC may take certain actions to correct the capital position of the bank; if a bank is classified as significantly undercapitalized or critically undercapitalized, the FDIC would be required to take one or more prompt corrective actions. These actions would include, among other things, requiring sales of new securities to bolster capital; improvements in management; limits on interest rates paid; prohibitions on transactions with affiliates; termination of certain risky activities and restrictions on compensation paid to executive officers. If a bank is classified as critically undercapitalized, FDICIA requires the bank to be placed into conservatorship or receivership within 90 days, unless the Federal Reserve determines that other action would better achieve the purposes of FDICIA regarding prompt corrective action with respect to undercapitalized banks.

Under FDICIA, banks may be restricted in their ability to accept broker deposits, depending on their capital classification. “Well-capitalized” banks are permitted to accept broker deposits, but all banks that are not well-capitalized could be restricted from accepting such deposits. The FDIC may, on a case-by-case basis, permit banks that are adequately capitalized, such as the Bank, to accept broker deposits if the FDIC determines that acceptance of such deposits would not constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice with respect to the bank. These restrictions could materially and adversely affect our ability to access lower costs funds and thereby decrease our future earnings capacity.

Our financial flexibility could be severely constrained if we are unable to renew our wholesale funding or if adequate financing is not available in the future at acceptable rates of interest. We may not have sufficient liquidity to

continue to fund new loan originations, and we may need to liquidate loans or other assets unexpectedly in order to repay obligations as they mature. Our inability to obtain regulatory consent to accept or renew brokered deposits could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and/or future prospects and our ability to continue as a going concern.

Finally, the capital classification of a bank affects the frequency of examinations of the bank, the deposit insurance premiums paid by such bank, and the ability of the bank to engage in certain activities, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and/or future prospects. Under FDICIA, the FDIC is required to conduct a full-scope, on-site examination of every bank at least once every twelve months. An exception to this rule is made, however, that provides that banks (i) with assets of less than \$100.0 million, (ii) that are categorized as “well-capitalized,” (iii) that were found to be well managed and whose composite rating was outstanding and (iv) that have not been subject to a change in control during the last twelve months, need only be examined by the FDIC once every 18 months.

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Our decisions regarding credit risk could be inaccurate, and our allowance for loan losses may be inadequate, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and/or future prospects.

Our loan portfolio subjects us to credit risk. Inherent risks in lending also include fluctuations in collateral values and economic downturns. Making loans is an essential element of our business, and there is a risk that our loans will not be repaid.

We attempt to maintain an appropriate allowance for loan losses to provide for estimated probable credit losses inherent in our loan portfolio. As of December 31, 2012, our allowance for loan losses totaled \$17.9 million, which represents approximately 1.88% of our total loans. There is no precise method of predicting loan losses, and therefore, we always face the risk that charge-offs in future periods will exceed our allowance for loan losses and that we would need to make additional provisions to our allowance for loan losses.

Our methodology for the determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses for impaired loans is based on classifications of loans into various categories and the application of generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. For non-classified loans, the estimated allowance is based on historical loss experiences as adjusted for changes in trends and conditions on at least an annual basis. In addition, on a quarterly basis, the estimated allowance for non-classified loans is adjusted for the probable effect that current environmental factors could have on the historical loss factors currently in use. While our allowance for loan losses is established in different portfolio components, we maintain an allowance that we believe is sufficient to absorb all estimated probable credit losses inherent in our portfolio.

In addition, the FDIC as well as the West Virginia Division of Banking review our allowance for loan and lease losses and may require us to establish additional reserves. Additions to the allowance for loan and lease losses will result in a decrease in our net earnings and capital and could hinder our ability to grow our assets.

We are subject to changes in public policy due to Health Care Reform that can adversely affect the markets for our insurance subsidiary's products and services and our profitability.

In March 2010, President Obama signed into law Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively, "Health Care Reform") which makes broad-based changes to the U.S. health care system which could significantly affect the U.S. economy and will significantly impact the business operations and financial results of our insurance subsidiary, which markets and sells employee benefit products, including health insurance. It is reasonably possible that Health Care Reform, in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business operations and financial results.

We do business with other financial institutions that could experience financial difficulty.

We do business through the purchase and sale of Federal funds, check clearing and through the purchase and sale of loan participations with other financial institutions. Because these financial institutions have many risks, as do we, we could be adversely effected should one of these financial institutions experience significant financial difficulties or fail to comply with our agreements with them.

We may elect or be compelled to seek additional capital in the future, but capital may not be available when it is needed.

We are required by federal and state regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support our operations. In addition, we may elect to raise additional capital to support our business or to finance acquisitions, if

any, or we may otherwise elect to raise additional capital. In that regard, a number of financial institutions have recently raised considerable amounts of capital as a result of deterioration in their results of operations and financial condition arising from the turmoil in the mortgage loan market, deteriorating economic conditions, declines in real estate values and other factors, which may diminish our ability to raise additional capital.

Our ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on conditions in the capital markets, economic conditions and a number of other factors, many of which are outside our control, and on our financial performance. Accordingly, we cannot be assured of our ability to raise additional capital if needed or on terms acceptable to us. If we cannot raise additional capital when needed, it may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

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We rely on funding sources to meet our liquidity needs, such as brokered deposits and FHLB borrowings, which are generally more sensitive to changes in interest rates and can be adversely affected by general economic conditions.

We have frequently utilized as a source of funds certificates of deposit obtained through third parties that solicit funds from their customers for deposit with us, or brokered deposits. Brokered deposits, when compared to retail deposits attracted through a branch network, are generally more sensitive to changes in interest rates and volatility in the capital markets and could reduce our net interest spread and net interest margin. In addition, brokered deposit funding sources may be more sensitive to significant changes in our financial condition. As of December 31, 2012, brokered deposits totaled \$190.4 million, or approximately 18.5% of our total deposits, compared to brokered deposits in the amount of \$192.5 million or approximately 18.9% of our total deposits at December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2012, approximately \$59.9 million in brokered deposits, or approximately 29.6% of our total brokered deposits, mature within one year. Our ability to continue to acquire brokered deposits is subject to our ability to price these deposits at competitive levels, which may increase our funding costs, and the confidence of the market. In addition, if our capital ratios fall below the levels necessary to be considered “well-capitalized” under current regulatory guidelines, we could be restricted from using brokered deposits as a funding source.

We also have borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank, or the FHLB. As of December 31, 2012, our FHLB borrowings maturing within one year totaled \$43.0 million. If we were unable to borrow from the FHLB in the future, we may be required to seek higher cost funding sources, which could materially and adversely affect our net interest income.

Summit operates in a very competitive industry and market.

We face aggressive competition not only from banks, but also from other financial services companies, including finance companies and credit unions, and, to a limited degree, from other providers of financial services, such as money market mutual funds, brokerage firms, and consumer finance companies. A number of competitors in our market areas are larger than we are and have substantially greater access to capital and other resources, as well as larger lending limits and branch systems, and offer a wider array of banking services. Many of our non-bank competitors are not subject to the same extensive regulations that govern us. As a result, these non-bank competitors have advantages over us in providing certain services. Our profitability depends upon our ability to attract loans and deposits. There is a risk that aggressive competition could result in our controlling a smaller share of our markets. A decline in market share could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

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

A significant portion of our loan portfolio is secured by real property. During the ordinary course of business, we may foreclose on and take title to properties securing certain loans. In doing so, there is a risk that hazardous or toxic substances could be found on those properties. If hazardous or toxic substances are found, we may be liable for remediation costs, as well as for personal injury and property damage. Environmental laws may require us to incur substantial expenses and may materially reduce the affected property’s value or limit our ability to use or sell the affected property. In addition, future laws or more stringent interpretations or enforcement policies with respect to existing laws may increase our exposure to environmental liability. The remediation costs and any other financial liabilities associated with an environmental hazard could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in interest rates could negatively impact our future earnings.

Changes in interest rates could reduce income and cash flow. Our income and cash flow depend primarily on the difference between the interest earned on loans and investment securities, and the interest paid on deposits and other borrowings. Interest rates are beyond our control, and they fluctuate in response to general economic conditions and the policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies, in particular, the Federal Reserve Board. Changes in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates, will influence loan originations, purchases of investments, volumes of deposits, and rates received on loans and investment securities and paid on deposits. Our results of operations may be adversely affected by increases or decreases in interest rates or by the shape of the yield curve.

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Concern of customers over deposit insurance may cause a decrease in deposits.

With recent increased concerns about bank failures, customers increasingly are concerned about the extent to which their deposits are insured by the FDIC. Customers may withdraw deposits in an effort to ensure that the amount they have on deposit with their bank is fully insured. Decreases in deposits may adversely affect our funding costs and net income.

Our business is subject to significant government regulation.

We operate in a highly regulated environment and are subject to supervision and regulation by a number of governmental regulatory agencies, including the West Virginia Division of Banking, the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC. Regulations adopted by these agencies, which are generally intended to provide protection for depositors and customers rather than for the benefit of shareholders, govern a comprehensive range of matters relating to ownership and control of our shares, our acquisition of other companies and businesses, permissible activities for us to engage in, maintenance of adequate capital levels and other aspects of our operations. The bank regulatory agencies possess broad authority to prevent or remedy unsafe or unsound practices or violations of law.

As a result, significant new legislation and regulatory reforms passed in the past three years and future legislation and government policy could adversely affect the banking industry as a whole, including our results of operations. New legislation or regulation may limit the manner in which we may conduct our business, including our ability to offer new products, assess fees, obtain financing, attract deposits, make loans and achieve satisfactory interest spreads.

Our deposit insurance premium could be substantially higher in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our future earnings.

The FDIC insures deposits at FDIC insured financial institutions, including Summit Community. The FDIC charges the insured financial institutions premiums to maintain the Deposit Insurance Fund at a certain level. Current economic conditions have increased bank failures and expectations for further failures, in which case the FDIC ensures payments of deposits up to insured limits from the Deposit Insurance Fund.

In April 2011, the FDIC implemented rulemaking under the Dodd-Frank Act to reform the deposit insurance assessment system. The final rule redefined the assessment base used for calculating deposit insurance assessments. Specifically, the rule bases assessments on an institution's total assets less tangible capital, as opposed to total deposits. Since the new base is larger than the prior base, the FDIC also lowered the assessment rates so that the rules would not significantly alter the total amount of revenue collected from the industry. The new assessment scale ranges from 2.5 basis points for the least risky institutions to 45 basis points for the riskiest. Either an increase in the Risk Category of Summit Community or adjustments to the base assessment rates could have a material adverse effect on our earnings. In addition, the FDIC may impose special assessments in the future as a part of its restoration plan.

We rely heavily on our management team and the unexpected loss of key officers could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and/or future prospects.

Our success has been and will continue to be greatly influenced by our ability to retain the services of existing senior management and, as we expand, to attract and retain qualified additional senior and middle management. Our senior executive officers have been instrumental in the development and management of our business. The loss of the services of any of our senior executive officers could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and/or future prospects. We have not established a detailed management succession plan. Accordingly, should we lose the services of any of our senior executive officers, our Board of Directors may have to search outside of Summit Financial Group for a qualified permanent replacement. This search may be

prolonged and we cannot assure you that we will be able to locate and hire a qualified replacement. If any of our senior executive officers leaves his or her respective position, our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and/or future prospects may suffer.

An interruption in or breach in security of our information systems may result in a loss of customer business and have an adverse affect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.