

MERCANTILE BANK CORP  
Form 10-Q  
May 06, 2016  
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**U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**Washington, DC 20549**

**FORM 10-Q**

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

Commission File No. 000-26719

**MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Michigan 38-3360865  
(State or other jurisdiction of (IRS Employer Identification No.)  
incorporation or organization)

**310 Leonard Street, NW, Grand Rapids, MI 49504**

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

**(616) 406-3000**

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 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 the 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  Smaller reporting company

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

Yes  No

At April 29, 2016, there were 16,240,246 shares of common stock outstanding.

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## PART I --- FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

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	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$38,367,000	\$42,829,000
Interest-earning deposits	62,814,000	46,463,000
Federal funds sold	0	599,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	101,181,000	89,891,000
Securities available for sale	343,805,000	346,992,000
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	7,567,000	7,567,000
Loans	2,295,668,000	2,277,727,000
Allowance for loan losses	(16,262,000 )	(15,681,000 )
Loans, net	2,279,406,000	2,262,046,000
Premises and equipment, net	45,963,000	46,862,000
Bank owned life insurance	59,248,000	58,971,000
Goodwill	49,473,000	49,473,000
Core deposit intangible	11,916,000	12,631,000
Other assets	27,497,000	29,123,000
Total assets	\$2,926,056,000	\$2,903,556,000
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Deposits		
Noninterest-bearing	\$678,100,000	\$674,568,000
Interest-bearing	1,587,022,000	1,600,814,000
Total deposits	2,265,122,000	2,275,382,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	162,312,000	154,771,000
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	98,000,000	68,000,000
Subordinated debentures	44,324,000	55,154,000

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Accrued interest and other liabilities	17,745,000	16,445,000
Total liabilities	2,587,503,000	2,569,752,000
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, no par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	0	0
Common stock, no par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; 16,232,234 shares outstanding at March 31, 2016 and 16,358,711 shares outstanding at December 31, 2015	302,360,000	304,819,000
Retained earnings	33,697,000	27,722,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,496,000	1,263,000
Total shareholders' equity	338,553,000	333,804,000
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,926,056,000	\$2,903,556,000

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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015
Interest income		
Loans, including fees	\$26,779,000	\$25,311,000
Securities, taxable	1,516,000	1,686,000
Securities, tax-exempt	537,000	537,000
Other interest-earning assets	57,000	55,000
Total interest income	28,889,000	27,589,000
Interest expense		
Deposits	1,866,000	1,899,000
Short-term borrowings	44,000	38,000
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	350,000	152,000
Subordinated debentures and other borrowings	747,000	651,000
Total interest expense	3,007,000	2,740,000
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>25,882,000</b>	<b>24,849,000</b>
Provision for loan losses	600,000	(400,000 )
<b>Net interest income after provision for loan losses</b>	<b>25,282,000</b>	<b>25,249,000</b>
Noninterest income		
Service charges on deposit and sweep accounts	948,000	770,000
Credit and debit card income	1,015,000	1,213,000
Gain on trust preferred securities repurchase	2,970,000	0
Mortgage banking income	598,000	688,000
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	286,000	287,000
Other income	1,269,000	736,000
Total noninterest income	7,086,000	3,694,000
Noninterest expense		
Salaries and benefits	10,995,000	10,084,000
Occupancy	1,604,000	1,573,000
Furniture and equipment depreciation, rent and maintenance	525,000	624,000
Data processing costs	1,992,000	1,770,000

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FDIC insurance costs	392,000	477,000
Other expense	4,360,000	4,713,000
Total noninterest expenses	19,868,000	19,241,000
<b>Income before federal income tax expense</b>	12,500,000	9,702,000
Federal income tax expense	3,951,000	3,056,000
<b>Net income</b>	\$8,549,000	\$6,646,000
Basic earnings per share	\$0.52	\$0.39
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.52	\$0.39
Cash dividends per share	\$0.16	\$0.14
Average basic shares outstanding	16,291,654	16,937,630
Average diluted shares outstanding	16,325,475	16,978,591

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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited)

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	Three Months	Three Months
	Ended	Ended
	March 31,	March 31,
	2016	2015
Net income	\$8,549,000	\$6,646,000
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized holding gains on securities available for sale	1,919,000	2,873,000
Fair value of interest rate swap	(21,000 )	(197,000 )
	1,898,000	2,676,000
Tax effect of unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available for sale	(672,000 )	(997,000 )
Tax effect of fair value of interest rate swap	7,000	69,000
	(665,000 )	(928,000 )
Other comprehensive income, net of tax effect	1,233,000	1,748,000
<b>Comprehensive income</b>	<b>\$9,782,000</b>	<b>\$8,394,000</b>

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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF  
 CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
 (Unaudited)

(\$ in thousands except per share amounts)	Accumulated				Total Shareholders' Equity
	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	
<b>Balances, January 1, 2016</b>	\$ 0	\$304,819	\$27,722	\$ 1,263	\$ 333,804
Employee stock purchase plan (364 shares)		8			8
Dividend reinvestment plan (17,876 shares)		411			411
Stock option exercises (4,700 shares)		50			50
Stock-based compensation expense		330			330
Share repurchase program (147,656 shares)		(3,258 )			(3,258 )
Cash dividends (\$0.16 per common share)			(2,574 )		(2,574 )
Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2016			8,549		8,549
Change in net unrealized holding gain on securities available for sale, net of tax effect				1,247	1,247
Change in fair value of interest rate swap, net of tax effect				(14 )	(14 )
<b>Balances, March 31, 2016</b>	\$ 0	\$302,360	\$33,697	\$ 2,496	\$ 338,553

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF

## CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)

(Unaudited)

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(\$ in thousands except per share amounts)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
<b>Balances, January 1, 2015</b>	\$ 0	\$317,904	\$10,218	\$ 16	\$ 328,138
Employee stock purchase plan (543 shares)		10			10
Dividend reinvestment plan (7,172 shares)		140			140
Stock option exercises (13,500 shares)		132			132
Stock grants to directors for retainer fees (5,994 shares)		123			123
Stock-based compensation expense		212			212
Share repurchase program (103,981 shares)		(1,984 )			(1,984 )
Cash dividends (\$0.14 per common share)			(2,377 )		(2,377 )
Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2015			6,646		6,646
Change in net unrealized holding gain on securities available for sale, net of tax effect				1,876	1,876
Change in fair value of interest rate swap, net of tax effect				(128 )	(128 )
<b>Balances, March 31, 2015</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$316,537</b>	<b>\$14,487</b>	<b>\$ 1,764</b>	<b>\$ 332,788</b>

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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net income	\$ 8,549,000	\$ 6,646,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	2,767,000	2,833,000
Accretion of acquired loans	(1,316,000 )	(1,416,000 )
Provision for loan losses	600,000	(400,000 )
Stock-based compensation expense	330,000	212,000
Stock grants to directors for retainer fees	0	123,000
Proceeds from sales of mortgage loans held for sale	19,465,000	23,970,000
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	(18,150,000 )	(25,123,000 )
Net gain from sales of mortgage loans held for sale	(543,000 )	(703,000 )
Gain on trust preferred securities repurchase	(2,970,000 )	0
Net gain from sales and valuation write-down of foreclosed assets	(164,000 )	(1,000 )
Net (gain) loss from sales and write-downs of fixed assets	140,000	(20,000 )
Net (gain) loss from sales of available for sale securities	1,000	(5,000 )
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	(286,000 )	(287,000 )

Net change in:			
Accrued interest receivable	(366,000	)	(713,000
Other assets	732,000		1,150,000
Accrued interest and other liabilities	1,278,000		1,540,000
Net cash from operating activities	10,067,000		7,806,000
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Loan originations and payments, net	(18,011,000	)	(27,224,000
Purchases of securities available for sale	(17,873,000	)	(1,800,000
Proceeds from maturities, calls and repayments of securities available for sale	22,337,000		22,371,000
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	264,000		665,000
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed assets	574,000		754,000
Net sales (purchases) of premises and equipment	44,000		(288,000
Net cash for investing activities	(12,665,000	)	(5,522,000
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Net decrease in time deposits	(24,764,000	)	(40,457,000
Net increase in all other deposits	14,504,000		43,654,000
Net increase (decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	7,541,000		(19,350,000
Maturities of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	0		(6,000,000
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	30,000,000		0
Proceeds from stock option exercises	50,000		132,000
Employee stock purchase plan	8,000		10,000
Dividend reinvestment plan	411,000		140,000
	(3,258,000	)	(1,984,000

Repurchase of common stock shares				
Repurchase of trust preferred securities	(8,030,000	)	0	
Payment of cash dividends to common shareholders	(2,574,000	)	(2,377,000	)
Net cash from (for) financing activities	13,888,000		(26,232,000	)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	11,290,000		(23,948,000	)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	89,891,000		172,738,000	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 101,181,000		\$ 148,790,000	

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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015
Supplemental disclosures of cash flows information		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$3,063,000	\$2,903,000
Federal income tax	250,000	950,000
Noncash financing and investing activities:		
Transfers from loans to foreclosed assets	595,000	422,000

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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of Presentation:** The unaudited financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2016 include the consolidated results of operations of Mercantile Bank Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. These subsidiaries include Mercantile Bank of Michigan (“our bank”) and our bank’s two subsidiaries, Mercantile Bank Real Estate Co., LLC (“our real estate company”) and Mercantile Insurance Center, Inc. (“our insurance center”). These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-Q and Item 303(b) of Regulation S-K and do not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for a complete presentation of our financial condition and results of operations. In the opinion of management, the information reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) which are necessary in order to make the financial statements not misleading and for a fair presentation of the results of operations for such periods. The results for the period ended March 31, 2016 should not be considered as indicative of results for a full year. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

We have five separate business trusts that were formed to issue trust preferred securities. Subordinated debentures were issued to the trusts in return for the proceeds raised from the issuance of the trust preferred securities. The trusts are not consolidated, but instead we report the subordinated debentures issued to the trusts as a liability.

**Earnings Per Share:** Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares and participating securities outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share include the dilutive effect of additional potential common shares issuable under our stock-based compensation plans and are determined using the treasury stock method. Our unvested restricted shares, which contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends whether paid or accrued (i.e., participating securities), are included in the number of shares outstanding for both basic and diluted earnings per share calculations. In the event of a net loss, our unvested restricted shares are excluded from the calculation of both basic and diluted earnings per share.

Approximately 150,000 unvested restricted shares were included in determining both basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2016. In addition, stock options for approximately 118,000 shares of common stock were included in determining diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2016. Stock options for approximately 10,000 shares of common stock were antidilutive and not included in determining

diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Approximately 101,000 unvested restricted shares were included in determining both basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2015. In addition, stock options for approximately 121,000 shares of common stock were included in determining diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Stock options for approximately 118,000 shares of common stock were antidilutive and not included in determining diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

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MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Securities: Debt securities classified as held to maturity are carried at amortized cost when management has the positive intent and ability to hold them to maturity. Debt securities are classified as available for sale when they might be sold prior to maturity. Equity securities with readily determinable fair values are classified as available for sale. Securities available for sale are carried at fair value, with unrealized holding gains and losses reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax. Federal Home Loan Bank stock is carried at cost.

Interest income includes amortization of purchase premiums and accretion of discounts. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized or accreted on the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage-backed securities where prepayments are anticipated. Gains and losses on sales are recorded on the trade date and determined using the specific identification method.

Declines in the fair value of debt securities below their amortized cost that are other than temporary (“OTTI”) are reflected in earnings or other comprehensive income, as appropriate. For those debt securities whose fair value is less than their amortized cost, we consider our intent to sell the security, whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery and whether we expect to recover the entire amortized cost of the security based on our assessment of the issuer’s financial condition. In analyzing an issuer’s financial condition, we consider whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies, and whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized as impairment through earnings. For debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment is split into two components as follows: 1) OTTI related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the income statement, and 2) OTTI related to other factors, such as liquidity conditions in the market or changes in market interest rates, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. The credit loss is defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost.

Loans: Loans that we have the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at the principal balance outstanding, net of deferred loan fees and costs and an allowance for loan losses. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized in interest income using the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments.

Interest income on commercial loans and mortgage loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the loan is well-secured and in process of collection. Consumer and credit card loans are typically charged off no later than when they are 120 days past due. Past due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal and interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not received for loans placed on nonaccrual is reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

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MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Loans Held for Sale: Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or market, as determined by outstanding commitments from investors. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recorded as a valuation allowance and charged to earnings. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we determined that the fair value of our mortgage loans held for sale approximated the recorded cost of \$0.5 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. Loans held for sale are reported as part of our total loans on the balance sheet.

Mortgage loans held for sale are generally sold with servicing rights retained. Gains and losses on sales of mortgage loans are based on the difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the related loan sold, which is reduced by the cost allocated to the servicing right. We generally lock in the sale price to the purchaser of the loan at the same time we make a rate commitment to the borrower. These mortgage banking activities are not designated as hedges and are carried at fair value. The net gain or loss on mortgage banking derivatives is included in the gain on sale of loans. Mortgage loans serviced for others totaled approximately \$600 million as of March 31, 2016.

Mortgage Banking Activities: Mortgage loan servicing rights are recognized as assets based on the allocated value of retained servicing rights on mortgage loans sold. Mortgage loan servicing rights are carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value and are expensed in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated net servicing revenues. Impairment is evaluated based on the fair value of the rights using groupings of the underlying mortgage loans as to interest rates. Any impairment of a grouping is reported as a valuation allowance.

Servicing fee income is recorded for fees earned for serving mortgage loans. The fees are based on a contractual percentage of the outstanding principal or a fixed amount per loan and are recorded as income when earned. Amortization of mortgage loan servicing rights is netted against mortgage loan servicing income and recorded in mortgage banking activities in the income statement.

Troubled Debt Restructurings: A loan is accounted for as a troubled debt restructuring if we, for economic or legal reasons, grant a concession to a borrower considered to be experiencing financial difficulties that we would not otherwise consider. A troubled debt restructuring may involve the receipt of assets from the debtor in partial or full satisfaction of the loan, or a modification of terms such as a reduction of the stated interest rate or balance of the loan, a reduction of accrued interest, an extension of the maturity date or renewal of the loan at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate for a new loan with similar risk, or some combination of these concessions. Troubled debt restructurings can be in either accrual or nonaccrual status. Nonaccrual troubled debt restructurings are included in nonperforming loans. Accruing troubled debt restructurings are generally excluded from nonperforming loans as it is considered probable that all contractual principal and interest due under the restructured terms will be collected.

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MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

In accordance with current accounting guidance, loans modified as troubled debt restructurings are, by definition, considered to be impaired loans. Impairment for these loans is measured on a loan-by-loan basis similar to other impaired loans as described below under “Allowance for Loan Losses.” Certain loans modified as troubled debt restructurings may have been previously measured for impairment under a general allowance methodology (i.e., pooling), thus at the time the loan is modified as a troubled debt restructuring the allowance will be impacted by the difference between the results of these two measurement methodologies. Loans modified as troubled debt restructurings that subsequently default are factored into the determination of the allowance in the same manner as other defaulted loans.

Allowance for Loan Losses: The allowance for loan losses (“allowance”) is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when we believe the uncollectability of a loan is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. We estimate the allowance balance required using past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions and other factors. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in our judgment, should be charged-off.

A loan is considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable we will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal and interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value 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. We determine 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 delay, the reasons for delay, the borrower’s prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis for commercial and construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan’s effective interest rate, the loan’s obtainable market price or the fair value of collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.



Derivatives: Derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets or liabilities at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the use of the derivatives and whether the derivatives qualify for hedge accounting. Used as part of our asset and liability management to help manage interest rate risk, our derivatives have generally consisted of interest rate swap agreements that qualified for hedge accounting. In February 2012, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement that qualifies for hedge accounting. The current outstanding interest rate swap is discussed in more detail in Note 9. We do not use derivatives for trading purposes.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated, for accounting purposes, as a hedge of the variability of cash flows to be received on various loans and are effective are reported in other comprehensive income. They are later reclassified into earnings in the same periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings and are included in the line item in which the hedged cash flows are recorded. If hedge accounting does not apply, changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized immediately in current earnings as interest income or expense.

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MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

If designated as a hedge, we formally document the relationship between derivatives as hedged items, as well as the risk-management objective and the strategy for undertaking hedge transactions. This documentation includes linking cash flow hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. If designated as a hedge, we also formally assess, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivative instruments that are used are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged items. Ineffective hedge gains and losses are recognized immediately in current earnings as noninterest income or expense. We discontinue hedge accounting when we determine the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged item, the derivative is settled or terminates, or treatment of the derivative as a hedge is no longer appropriate or intended.

Goodwill and Core Deposit Intangible: Goodwill results from business acquisitions and represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of acquired tangible assets and liabilities and identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill is assessed at least annually for impairment and any such impairment is recognized in the period identified. A more frequent assessment is performed should events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of the goodwill may not be recoverable. We may elect to perform a qualitative assessment for the annual impairment test. If the qualitative assessment indicates it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, or if we elect not to perform a qualitative assessment, then we would be required to perform a quantitative test for goodwill impairment. The quantitative test is a two-step process consisting of comparing the carrying value of the reporting unit to an estimate of its fair value. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value, goodwill is impaired and is written down to its estimated fair value. In 2014 and 2015, we elected to perform a qualitative assessment for our annual impairment test and concluded it is more likely than not our fair value was greater than its carrying amount; therefore, no further testing was required.

The core deposit intangible that arose from the Firstbank Corporation acquisition was initially measured at fair value and is being amortized into noninterest expense over a ten-year period using the sum-of-the-years-digits methodology.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards: In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This ASU establishes a comprehensive revenue recognition standard for virtually all industries under U.S.

GAAP, including those that previously followed industry-specific guidance such as the real estate, construction and software industries. The revenue standard's core principle is built on the contract between a vendor and a customer for the provision of goods and services. It attempts to depict the exchange of rights and obligations between the parties in the pattern of revenue recognition based on the consideration to which the vendor is entitled. To accomplish this objective, the standard requires five basic steps: i) identify the contract with the customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. This ASU was originally effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with three transition methods available – full retrospective, retrospective and cumulative effect approach. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers – Deferral of Effective Date*, which delays the implementation of this guidance by one year. Adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

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MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-1, *Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. This ASU requires an entity to (i) measure equity investments at fair value through net income, with certain exceptions; (ii) present in OCI the changes in instrument-specific credit risk for financial liabilities measured using the fair value option; (iii) present financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset; (iv) calculate the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes based on an exit price; and (v) assess a valuation allowance on deferred tax assets related to unrealized losses on available for sale debt securities in combination with other deferred tax assets. This ASU provides an election to subsequently measure certain nonmarketable equity investments at cost less any impairment and adjusted for certain observable price changes. This ASU also requires a qualitative impairment assessment of such equity investments and amends certain fair value disclosure requirements. The amendments are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017, and are not expected to have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations when adopted.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*. This ASU establishes a right-of-use (“ROU”) model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The ASU is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. Adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Compensation – Stock Compensation: Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*. This ASU requires that, prospectively, all tax effects related to share-based payments be made through the income statement at the time of settlement as opposed to excess tax benefits being recognized in additional paid-in capital under the current guidance. The ASU also removes the requirement to delay recognition of a tax benefit until it reduces current taxes payable. This change is required to be applied on a modified retrospective basis, with a cumulative-effect adjustment to opening retained earnings. Additionally, all tax related cash flows resulting from share-based payments are to be reported as operating activities on the statement of cash flows, a

change from the current requirement to present tax benefits as an inflow from financing activities and an outflow from operating activities. Finally, entities will be allowed to withhold an amount up to the employees' maximum individual tax rate (as opposed to the minimum statutory tax rate) in the relevant jurisdiction without resulting in liability classification of the award. The change in withholding requirements will be applied on a modified retrospective approach. This standard will be effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

**2. SECURITIES**

The amortized cost and fair value of available for sale securities and the related pre-tax gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<u>March 31, 2016</u>				
U.S. Government agency debt obligations	\$ 141,400,000	\$ 2,076,000	\$ (580,000 )	\$ 142,896,000
Mortgage-backed securities	61,744,000	828,000	(111,000 )	62,461,000
Municipal general obligation bonds	125,794,000	1,948,000	(148,000 )	127,594,000
Municipal revenue bonds	8,798,000	87,000	0	8,885,000
Other investments	1,954,000	15,000	0	1,969,000
	\$ 339,690,000	\$ 4,954,000	\$ (839,000 )	\$ 343,805,000
<u>December 31, 2015</u>				
U.S. Government agency debt obligations	\$ 146,660,000	\$ 1,932,000	\$ (1,552,000 )	\$ 147,040,000
Mortgage-backed securities	66,670,000	708,000	(304,000 )	67,074,000
Municipal general obligation bonds	120,679,000	1,549,000	(205,000 )	122,023,000
Municipal revenue bonds	8,841,000	76,000	(3,000 )	8,914,000
Other investments	1,946,000	0	(5,000 )	1,941,000
	\$ 344,796,000	\$ 4,265,000	\$ (2,069,000 )	\$ 346,992,000

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Securities with unrealized losses at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, are as follows:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
<u>March 31, 2016</u>						
U.S. Government agency debt obligations	\$7,046,000	\$ 114,000	\$42,601,000	\$ 466,000	\$49,647,000	\$ 580,000
Mortgage-backed securities	7,942,000	36,000	17,055,000	75,000	24,997,000	111,000
Municipal general obligation bonds	3,054,000	22,000	10,551,000	126,000	13,605,000	148,000
Municipal revenue bonds	0	0	121,000	< 1,000	121,000	< 1,000
Other investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
	\$18,042,000	\$ 172,000	\$70,328,000	\$ 667,000	\$88,370,000	\$ 839,000

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

**2. SECURITIES** (Continued)

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
<u>December 31, 2015</u>						
U.S. Government agency debt obligations	\$0	\$ 0	\$76,496,000	\$1,552,000	\$76,496,000	\$1,552,000
Mortgage-backed securities	18,025,000	69,000	34,660,000	235,000	52,685,000	304,000
Municipal general obligation bonds	1,981,000	4,000	30,134,000	201,000	32,115,000	205,000
Municipal revenue bonds	0	0	1,134,000	3,000	1,134,000	3,000
Other investments	1,446,000	5,000	0	0	1,446,000	5,000
	\$21,452,000	\$ 78,000	\$142,424,000	\$1,991,000	\$163,876,000	\$2,069,000

We evaluate securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis. Consideration is given to the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and the intent and ability we have to retain our investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. For those debt securities whose fair value is less than their amortized cost basis, we also consider our intent to sell the security, whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery and if we do not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, we may consider whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition.

At March 31, 2016, 136 debt securities with fair values totaling \$88.4 million have unrealized losses aggregating \$0.8 million. After we considered whether the securities were issued by the federal government or its agencies and whether downgrades by bond rating agencies had occurred, we determined that the unrealized losses were due to changing interest rate environments. As we do not intend to sell our debt securities before recovery of their cost basis and we



believe it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell our debt securities before recovery of the cost basis, no unrealized losses are deemed to be other-than-temporary.

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities at March 31, 2016, by maturity, are shown in the following table. The contractual maturity is utilized for U.S. Government agency debt obligations and municipal bonds. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Securities not due at a single maturity date, primarily mortgage-backed securities, are shown separately. Weighted average yields are also reflected, with yields for municipal securities shown at their tax equivalent yield.

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

**2. SECURITIES** (Continued)

	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in 2016	1.47	% \$36,231,000	\$36,259,000
Due in 2017 through 2021	1.76	122,550,000	123,425,000
Due in 2022 through 2026	3.25	52,425,000	53,629,000
Due in 2027 and beyond	3.48	64,786,000	66,062,000
Mortgage-backed securities	1.77	61,744,000	62,461,000
Other investments	1.53	1,954,000	1,969,000
	2.29	% \$339,690,000	\$343,805,000

Securities issued by the State of Michigan and all its political subdivisions had a combined amortized cost of \$112 million and \$106 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, with estimated market values of \$113 million and \$107 million, respectively. Securities issued by all other states and their political subdivisions had a combined amortized cost of \$22.9 million and \$24.0 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, with estimated market values of \$23.2 million and \$24.1 million, respectively. Total securities of any other specific issuer, other than the U.S. Government and its agencies and the State of Michigan and all its political subdivisions, did not exceed 10% of shareholders' equity.

The carrying value of U.S. Government agency debt obligations and mortgage-backed securities that are pledged to secure repurchase agreements was \$162 million and \$155 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Investments in Federal Home Loan Bank stock are restricted and may only be resold or redeemed by the issuer.

**3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES**

Loans originated for investment are stated at their principal amount outstanding adjusted for partial charge-offs, the allowance, and net deferred loan fees and costs. Interest income on loans is accrued over the term of the loans primarily using the simple interest method based on the principal balance outstanding. Interest is not accrued on loans where collectability is uncertain. Accrued interest is presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet. Loan origination fees and certain direct costs incurred to extend credit are deferred and amortized over the term of the loan or loan commitment period as an adjustment to the related loan yield.

Acquired loans are those purchased in the Firstbank merger. These loans were recorded at estimated fair value at the merger date with no carryover of the related allowance. The acquired loans were segregated between those considered to be performing (“acquired non-impaired loans”) and those with evidence of credit deterioration (“acquired impaired loans”). Acquired loans are considered impaired if there is evidence of credit deterioration and if it is probable, at acquisition, all contractually required payments will not be collected. Acquired loans restructured after acquisition are not considered or reported as troubled debt restructurings if the loans evidenced credit deterioration as of the merger date and are accounted for in pools.

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MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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**3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES** (Continued)

The fair value estimates for acquired loans are based on expected prepayments and the amount and timing of discounted expected principal, interest and other cash flows. Credit discounts representing the principal losses expected over the life of the loan are also a component of the initial fair value. In determining the merger date fair value of acquired impaired loans, and in subsequent accounting, we have generally aggregated acquired commercial and consumer loans into pools of loans with common risk characteristics.

The difference between the fair value of an acquired non-impaired loan and contractual amounts due at the merger date is accreted into income over the estimated life of the loan. Contractually required payments represent the total undiscounted amount of all uncollected principal and interest payments. Acquired non-impaired loans are placed on nonaccrual status and reported as nonperforming or past due using the same criteria applied to the originated loan portfolio.

The excess of an acquired impaired loan's undiscounted contractually required payments over the amount of its undiscounted cash flows expected to be collected is referred to as the non-accretable difference. The non-accretable difference, which is neither accreted into income nor recorded on the consolidated balance sheet, reflects estimated future credit losses and uncollectible contractual interest expected to be incurred over the life of the acquired impaired loan. The excess cash flows expected to be collected over the carrying amount of the acquired loan is referred to as the accretable yield. This amount is accreted into interest income over the remaining life of the acquired loans or pools using the level yield method. The accretable yield is affected by changes in interest rate indices for variable rate loans, changes in prepayment speed assumptions and changes in expected principal and interest payments over the estimated lives of the acquired impaired loans.

We evaluate quarterly the remaining contractual required payments receivable and estimate cash flows expected to be collected over the lives of the impaired loans. Contractually required payments receivable may increase or decrease for a variety of reasons, for example, when the contractual terms of the loan agreement are modified, when interest rates on variable rate loans change, or when principal and/or interest payments are received. Cash flows expected to be

collected on acquired impaired loans are estimated by incorporating several key assumptions similar to the initial estimate of fair value. These key assumptions include probability of default, loss given default, and the amount of actual prepayments after the merger date. Prepayments affect the estimated lives of loans and could change the amount of interest income, and possibly principal, expected to be collected. In re-forecasting future estimated cash flows, credit loss expectations are adjusted as necessary. The adjustments are based, in part, on actual loss severities recognized for each loan type, as well as changes in the probability of default. For periods in which estimated cash flows are not re-forecasted, the prior reporting period's estimated cash flows are adjusted to reflect the actual cash received and credit events that transpired during the current reporting period.

Increases in expected cash flows of acquired impaired loans subsequent to the merger date are recognized prospectively through adjustments of the yield on the loans or pools over their remaining lives, while decreases in expected cash flows are recognized as impairment through a provision for loan losses and an increase in the allowance.

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

**3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES** (Continued)

Our total loans at March 31, 2016 were \$2.30 billion compared to \$2.28 billion at December 31, 2015, an increase of \$17.9 million, or 0.8%. The components of our loan portfolio disaggregated by class of loan within the loan portfolio segments at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and the percentage change in loans from the end of 2015 to the end of the first quarter of 2016, are as follows:

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		Percent Increase (Decrease)	
	Balance	%	Balance	%		
<b><u>Originated loans</u></b>						
Commercial:						
Commercial and industrial	\$613,570,000	36.4 %	\$577,872,000	35.7 %	6.2	%
Vacant land, land development, and residential construction	28,451,000	1.7	30,138,000	1.9	(5.6)	)
Real estate – owner occupied	334,948,000	19.8	330,798,000	20.5	1.3	
Real estate – non-owner occupied	549,226,000	32.5	520,754,000	32.2	5.5	
Real estate – multi-family and residential rental	36,582,000	2.2	33,954,000	2.1	7.7	
Total commercial	1,562,777,000	92.6	1,493,516,000	92.4	4.6	
Retail:						
Home equity and other	68,342,000	4.1	67,816,000	4.2	0.8	
1-4 family mortgages	56,357,000	3.3	55,255,000	3.4	2.0	
Total retail	124,699,000	7.4	123,071,000	7.6	1.3	
Total originated loans	\$1,687,476,000	100.0%	\$1,616,587,000	100.0%	4.4	%

(Continued)

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

**3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES** (Continued)

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		Percent
	Balance	%	Balance	%	Increase (Decrease)
<b><u>Acquired loans</u></b>					
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 101,042,000	16.6 %	\$ 118,431,000	17.9 %	(14.7% )
Vacant land, land development, and residential construction	11,179,000	1.9	14,982,000	2.3	(25.4 )
Real estate – owner occupied	106,714,000	17.5	115,121,000	17.4	(7.3 )
Real estate – non-owner occupied	116,787,000	19.2	123,597,000	18.7	(5.5 )
Real estate – multi-family and residential rental	75,951,000	12.5	81,049,000	12.3	(6.3 )
Total commercial	411,673,000	67.7	453,180,000	68.6	(9.2 )
Retail:					
Home equity and other	67,341,000	11.1	72,830,000	11.0	(7.5 )
1-4 family mortgages	129,178,000	21.2	135,130,000	20.4	(4.4 )
Total retail	196,519,000	32.3	207,960,000	31.4	(5.5 )
Total acquired loans	\$ 608,192,000	100.0%	\$ 661,140,000	100.0%	(8.0% )

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		Percent
	Balance	%	Balance	%	Increase (Decrease)
<b><u>Total loans</u></b>					
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 714,612,000	31.1 %	\$ 696,303,000	30.6 %	2.6 %
Vacant land, land development, and residential construction	39,630,000	1.7	45,120,000	2.0	(12.2 )
Real estate – owner occupied	441,662,000	19.3	445,919,000	19.6	(1.0 )



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Real estate – non-owner occupied	666,013,000	29.0	644,351,000	28.3	3.4	
Real estate – multi-family and residential rental	112,533,000	4.9	115,003,000	5.0	(2.1	)
Total commercial	1,974,450,000	86.0	1,946,696,000	85.5	1.4	
Retail:						
Home equity and other	135,683,000	5.9	140,646,000	6.2	(3.5	)
1-4 family mortgages	185,535,000	8.1	190,385,000	8.3	(2.5	)
Total retail	321,218,000	14.0	331,031,000	14.5	(3.0	)
Total loans	\$2,295,668,000	100.0%	\$2,277,727,000	100.0%	0.8	%

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

**3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES** (Continued)

The total contractually required payments due on and carrying value of acquired impaired loans were \$21.3 million and \$10.1 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2016. The total contractually required payments due on and carrying value of acquired impaired loans were \$24.6 million and \$13.1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2015. Changes in the accretible yield for acquired impaired loans for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 were as follows:

Balance at December 31, 2015	\$5,193,000
Additions	21,000
Accretion income	(680,000 )
Net reclassification from nonaccretible to accretible	2,372,000
Reductions (1)	(587,000 )
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$6,319,000
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$4,998,000
Additions	0
Accretion income	(646,000 )
Net reclassification from nonaccretible to accretible	941,000
Reductions (1)	(52,000 )
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$5,241,000

(1) Reductions primarily reflect the result of exit events, including loan payoffs and charge-offs.

Nonperforming originated loans as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Loans past due 90 days or more still accruing interest	\$0	\$0
Nonaccrual loans	1,702,000	1,954,000
Total nonperforming originated loans	\$1,702,000	\$1,954,000

Nonperforming acquired loans as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Loans past due 90 days or more still accruing interest	\$0	\$5,000
Nonaccrual loans	3,140,000	3,485,000
Total nonperforming acquired loans	\$3,140,000	\$3,490,000

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

**3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES** (Continued)

The recorded principal balance of nonperforming loans was as follows:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Commercial:		
Commercial and industrial	\$486,000	\$458,000
Vacant land, land development, and residential construction	140,000	155,000
Real estate – owner occupied	1,641,000	1,797,000
Real estate – non-owner occupied	51,000	79,000
Real estate – multi-family and residential rental	81,000	157,000
Total commercial	2,399,000	2,646,000
Retail:		
Home equity and other	611,000	771,000
1-4 family mortgages	1,832,000	2,027,000
Total retail	2,443,000	2,798,000
Total nonperforming loans	\$4,842,000	\$5,444,000

Acquired impaired loans are not reported as nonperforming loans based on acquired impaired loan accounting. Acquired non-impaired loans are placed on nonaccrual status and reported as nonperforming or past due using the same criteria applied to the originated loan portfolio.

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## MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

**3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES** (Continued)

An age analysis of past due loans is as follows as of March 31, 2016:

	30 – 59 Days Past Due	60 – 89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 89 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Recorded Balance > 89 Days and Accruing
<b>Originated loans</b>							
<b>Commercial:</b>							
Commercial and industrial	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$613,570,000	\$613,570,000	\$ 0
Vacant land, land development, and residential construction	0	0	0	0	28,451,000	28,451,000	0
Real estate – owner occupied	425,000	0	4,000	429,000	334,519,000	334,948,000	0
Real estate – non-owner occupied	0	0	0	0	549,226,000	549,226,000	0
Real estate – multi-family and residential rental	0	0	0	0	36,582,000	36,582,000	0
Total commercial	425,000	0	4,000	429,000	1,562,348,000	1,562,777,000	0
<b>Retail:</b>							
Home equity and other	99,000	0	2,000	101,000	68,241,000	68,342,000	0
1-4 family mortgages	0	17,000	351,000	368,000	55,989,000	56,357,000	0
Total retail	99,000	17,000	353,000	469,000	124,230,000	124,699,000	0
Total past due loans	\$524,000	\$17,000	\$357,000	\$898,000	\$1,686,578,000	\$1,687,476,000	\$ 0

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MERCANTILE BANK CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

**3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES** (Continued)

	30 – 59	60 – 89	Greater Than 89	Total	Current	Total	Recorded Balance > 89 Days and Accruing
	Days	Days	Days	Past Due	Past Due	Loans	
	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Current	Loans	Accruing
<b><u>Acquired loans</u></b>							
Commercial:							
Commercial and industrial	\$20,000	\$17,000	\$383,000	\$420,000	\$100,622,000	\$101,042,000	\$ 0
Vacant land, land development, and residential construction	0	0	0	0	11,179,000	11,179,000	0
Real estate – owner occupied	269,000	0	648,000	917,000	105,797,000	106,714,000	0
Real estate –							