

CENTRAL FEDERAL CORP

Form 10-Q

November 12, 2010

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark one)

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

**For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010
or**

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-25045

CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

34-1877137

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

2923 Smith Road, Fairlawn, Ohio 44333

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(330) 666-7979

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See 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

As of October 31, 2010, there were 4,127,798 shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

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QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010
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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2010 (unaudited)	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 34,015	\$ 2,973
Securities available for sale	29,501	21,241
Loans held for sale	1,875	1,775
Loans, net of allowance of \$10,057 and \$7,090	202,709	231,105
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,942	1,942
Loan servicing rights	63	88
Foreclosed assets, net	2,348	
Premises and equipment, net	6,661	7,003
Other intangible assets	139	169
Bank owned life insurance	4,111	4,017
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	3,588	3,429
	\$ 286,952	\$ 273,742
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Deposits		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 20,337	\$ 17,098
Interest bearing	217,390	193,990
Total deposits	237,727	211,088
Short-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances		2,065
Long-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances	23,942	29,942
Advances by borrowers for taxes and insurance	93	161
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	3,484	2,104
Subordinated debentures	5,155	5,155
Total liabilities	270,401	250,515
Stockholders equity		
Preferred stock, Series A, \$.01 par value; \$7,225 aggregate liquidation value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; 7,225 shares issued	7,057	7,021
Common stock, \$.01 par value; shares authorized; 12,000,000, shares issued; 4,680,331 in 2010 and 4,658,120 in 2009	47	47
Common stock warrant	217	217
Additional paid-in capital	27,481	27,517
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(15,220)	(9,034)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	214	704
Treasury stock, at cost; 558,533 shares	(3,245)	(3,245)

Total stockholders' equity	16,551	23,227
	\$ 286,952	\$ 273,742

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Dollars in thousands except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest and dividend income				
Loans, including fees	\$ 2,863	\$ 3,239	\$ 9,083	\$ 9,962
Securities	154	278	522	863
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	22	26	65	73
Federal funds sold and other	18	9	41	28
	3,057	3,552	9,711	10,926
Interest expense				
Deposits	785	1,125	2,594	3,706
Short-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other debt				1
Long-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other debt	172	249	526	799
Subordinated debentures	44	46	125	155
	1,001	1,420	3,245	4,661
Net interest income	2,056	2,132	6,466	6,265
Provision for loan losses	617	4,776	7,303	6,683
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	1,439	(2,644)	(837)	(418)
Noninterest income				
Service charges on deposit accounts	81	97	225	258
Net gains on sales of loans	244	170	575	501
Loan servicing fees, net	5	8	15	26
Net gain on sales of securities	228		468	
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	28	33	94	97
Other	1	5	13	18
	587	313	1,390	900
Noninterest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,113	1,133	3,226	3,276
Occupancy and equipment	47	128	160	412
Data processing	150	148	469	455
Franchise taxes	75	86	253	264
Professional fees	305	152	783	594

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Director fees	45	29	97	80
Postage, printing and supplies	24	21	126	133
Advertising and promotion	30	12	85	26
Telephone	28	26	79	78
Loan expenses	12	15	55	47
Foreclosed assets, net		(1)	1	(1)
Depreciation	126	114	390	350
FDIC Premiums	170	111	420	447
Amortization of intangibles	10		30	
Other	85	85	251	260
	2,220	2,059	6,425	6,421
Loss before income taxes	(194)	(4,390)	(5,872)	(5,939)
Income tax expense	38	2,298	8	1,757
Net loss	(232)	(6,688)	(5,880)	(7,696)
Preferred stock dividends and accretion of unearned discount on preferred stock	(103)	(102)	(307)	(305)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (335)	\$ (6,790)	\$ (6,187)	\$ (8,001)
Loss per common share:				
Basic	\$ (0.08)	\$ (1.66)	\$ (1.51)	\$ (1.95)
Diluted	\$ (0.08)	\$ (1.66)	\$ (1.51)	\$ (1.95)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Dollars in thousands except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Common Stock Warrant	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ 7,021	\$ 47	\$ 217	\$ 27,517	\$ (9,034)	\$ 704	\$ (3,245)	\$ 23,227
Comprehensive loss:								
Net loss					(5,880)			(5,880)
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale, net of reclassification and tax effects						(490)		(490)
Total comprehensive loss								(6,370)
Accretion of discount on preferred stock	36				(36)			
Release of (385) stock based incentive plan shares, net of forfeitures				(3)	1			(2)
Tax effect from vesting of stock based incentive plan shares				(30)				(30)
Stock option expense, net of forfeitures				(3)				(3)
Preferred stock dividends					(271)			(271)
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$ 7,057	\$ 47	\$ 217	\$ 27,481	\$ (15,220)	\$ 214	\$ (3,245)	\$ 16,551

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Dollars in thousands except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity	
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 6,989	\$ 47	\$ 217	\$ 27,455	\$ 1,262	\$ 350	\$ (3,245)	\$ 33,075
Comprehensive loss:								
Net loss				(7,696)				(7,696)
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale, net of reclassification and tax effects					259			259
Total comprehensive loss								(7,437)
Preferred stock offering costs	(13)							(13)
Accretion of discount on preferred stock	34				(34)			
Release of 8,509 stock based incentive plan shares, net of forfeitures				43	1			44
Tax benefits from dividends on unvested stock based incentive plan shares				1				1
Tax effect from vesting of stock based incentive plan shares				(20)				(20)
Stock option expense				23				23
Preferred stock dividends					(271)			(271)
Balance at September 30, 2009	\$ 7,010	\$ 47	\$ 217	\$ 27,502	\$ (6,738)	\$ 609	\$ (3,245)	\$ 25,402

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 2,533	\$ (955)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Available-for-sale securities:		
Sales	13,633	
Maturities, prepayments and calls	4,291	4,872
Purchases	(26,484)	(3,698)
Loan originations and payments, net	8,853	(2,518)
Loans purchased		(2,231)
Proceeds from sale of portfolio loans	10,074	
Proceeds from redemption of FHLB stock		167
Additions to premises and equipment	(49)	(30)
Proceeds from the sale of premises and equipment		1
Proceeds from the sale of foreclosed assets		28
Net cash from investing activities	10,318	(3,409)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net change in deposits	26,595	8,220
Net change in short-term borrowings from the FHLB and other debt	(2,065)	(5,850)
Proceeds from long-term FHLB advances and other debt		17,942
Repayments on long-term FHLB advances and other debt	(6,000)	(10,200)
Net change in advances by borrowers for taxes and insurance	(68)	(56)
Cash dividends paid on common stock		(205)
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	(271)	(251)
Costs associated with issuance of preferred stock		(13)
Net cash from financing activities	18,191	9,587
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	31,042	5,223
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	2,973	4,177
Ending cash and cash equivalents	\$ 34,015	\$ 9,400
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 3,167	\$ 4,691

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Supplemental noncash disclosures:

Transfers from loans to repossessed assets	\$	2,348	\$	174
Loans issued to finance the sale of repossessed assets				162
Loans transferred from held for sale to portfolio		91		1,852

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Dollars in thousands except per share data)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**Basis of Presentation:**

The consolidated financial statements include Central Federal Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries, CFBank, Ghent Road, Inc., and Smith Ghent LLC, together referred to as the Company. The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) and in compliance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Because this report is based on an interim period, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted.

In the opinion of the management of the Company, the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial condition and the results of operations for the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed in this Form 10-Q. The financial performance reported for the Company for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 is not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year. This information should be read in conjunction with the Company's latest Annual Report to Stockholders and Form 10-K. Reference is made to the accounting policies of the Company described in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in the Company's 2009 Annual Report that was filed as Exhibit 13.1 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company has consistently followed those policies in preparing this Form 10-Q.

Reclassifications: Some items in the prior period financial statements were reclassified to conform to the current presentation. Reclassifications did not impact prior period net loss or stockholders' equity.

Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share: Basic earnings (loss) per common share is net income (loss) available to common stockholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share includes the dilutive effect of additional potential common shares issuable under stock options and stock warrants.

The factors used in the loss per common share computation follow.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Basic				
Net loss	\$ (232)	\$ (6,688)	\$ (5,880)	\$ (7,696)
Less: Preferred dividends and accretion of discount on preferred stock	(103)	(102)	(307)	(305)
Net loss allocated to unvested share-based payment awards	2	15	17	24
Net loss allocated to common stockholders	\$ (333)	\$ (6,775)	(6,170)	\$ (7,977)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	4,092,908	4,090,299	4,094,698	4,087,556
Basic loss per common share	\$ (0.08)	\$ (1.66)	\$ (1.51)	\$ (1.95)

Diluted								
Net loss allocated to common stockholders	\$	(333)	\$	(6,775)	\$	(6,170)	\$	(7,977)
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic loss per common share					4,092,908	4,090,299	4,094,698	4,087,556
Add: Dilutive effects of assumed exercises of stock options								
Add: Dilutive effects of assumed exercises of stock warrant								
Average shares and dilutive potential common shares					4,092,908	4,090,299	4,094,698	4,087,556
Diluted loss per common share	\$	(0.08)	\$	(1.66)	\$	(1.51)	\$	(1.95)

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Dollars in thousands except per share data)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The following potential average common shares were anti-dilutive and not considered in computing diluted loss per common share because the Company reported a net loss for the periods presented.

	Three months ended September		Nine months ended September	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Stock options	231,702	314,011	255,133	347,505
Stock warrants	336,568	336,568	336,568	336,568

Adoption of New Accounting Standards:

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 140* (Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810). The new accounting requirement amends previous guidance relating to the transfers of financial assets and eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity. ASC 810 must be applied as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. ASC 810 must be applied to transfers occurring on or after the effective date. Additionally, on and after the effective date, the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity is no longer relevant for accounting purposes. Therefore, formerly qualifying special-purpose entities should be evaluated for consolidation by reporting entities on and after the effective date in accordance with the applicable consolidation guidance. Additionally, the disclosure provisions of ASC 810 were also amended and apply to transfers that occurred both before and after the effective date of ASC 810. The adoption of ASC 810 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)* (ASC 810), which amended guidance for consolidation of variable interest entities by replacing the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining which enterprise, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity with an approach focused on identifying which enterprise has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and has (1) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or (2) the right to receive benefits from the entity. SFAS No. 167 also requires additional disclosures about an enterprise's involvement in variable interest entities. SFAS No. 167 will be effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Early adoption is prohibited. The adoption of SFAS No. 167 did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-06 to Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820), *Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements*. This ASU added new disclosures about transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 fair value measurements, clarified existing fair value disclosure requirements about the appropriate level of disaggregation, and clarified that a description of valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value was required for recurring and nonrecurring Level 2 and 3 fair value measurements. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures for ASC 820 were effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009. Adoption of these disclosure provisions of the ASU had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. This ASU also requires disclosures for Level 3 activity about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements be presented on a gross basis rather than as a net number, as currently permitted. These disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of these disclosure provisions of the ASU did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in thousands except per share data)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Effect of newly issued but not yet effective Accounting Standards

In July 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-20 to Receivables (ASC 310) *Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses*. This ASU adds new disclosures designed to enhance the transparency of an entity's allowance for loan and lease losses (ALLL), and the credit quality of its financing receivables, and to increase the understanding of an entity's credit risk exposure and adequacy of the ALLL. The required disclosures will include the nature of the credit risk inherent in the loan portfolio, how the risk is analyzed and assessed to determine the ALLL, and the changes and reasons for those changes in the ALLL. These disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The adoption of these disclosure provisions of the ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Dollars in thousands except per share data)

NOTE 2 SECURITIES

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of the available-for-sale securities portfolio at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and the corresponding amounts of unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2010				
Issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies:				
Mortgage-backed securities residential	\$ 2,032	\$ 222	\$	\$ 2,254
Collateralized mortgage obligations	26,954	321	28	27,247
Total	\$ 28,986	\$ 543	\$ 28	\$ 29,501

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2009				
Issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies:				
Mortgage-backed securities residential	\$ 5,171	\$ 390	\$	\$ 5,561
Collateralized mortgage obligations	13,551	479		14,030
Collateralized mortgage obligations issued by private issuers	1,635	15		1,650
Total	\$ 20,357	\$ 884	\$	\$ 21,241

The proceeds from sales and calls of securities and the associated gains in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are listed below:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Proceeds	\$ 4,602	\$	\$ 13,633	\$
Gross gains	228		468	
Gross losses				

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in thousands except per share data)

NOTE 2 SECURITIES (continued)

At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, there were no debt securities contractually due at a single maturity date. The amortized cost and fair value of mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations which do not have a single maturity date, totaled \$28,986 and \$29,501 at September 30, 2010, and \$20,357 and \$21,241 at December 31, 2009.

Fair value of securities pledged was as follows:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Pledged as collateral for:		
FHLB advances	\$ 11,519	\$ 11,045
Public deposits	5,969	4,038
Customer repurchase agreements	2,781	3,088
Interest-rate swaps	1,586	1,010
Total	\$ 21,855	\$ 19,181

At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of stockholders' equity.

The following table summarizes securities with unrealized losses at September 30, 2010 aggregated by major security type and length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position. There were no securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2009.

Description of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Issued by U.S. government-sponsored agencies and entities:						
Collateralized mortgage obligations	\$ 4,522	\$ 28	\$	\$	\$ 4,522	\$ 28
Total temporarily impaired	\$ 4,522	\$ 28	\$	\$	\$ 4,522	\$ 28

In determining other than temporary impairments for debt securities, management considers many factors, including (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, (3) whether the market decline was affected by macroeconomic conditions, and (4) whether the Company has the intent to sell the debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. The assessment of whether an other-than-temporary decline exists involves a high degree of subjectivity and judgment and is based on the information available to management at a point in time.

Unrealized losses have not been recognized into income because the unrealized losses, which are related to five Ginnie Mae (GNMA) collateralized mortgage obligations, carry the full faith and credit guarantee of the U.S. government, management does not intend to sell and it is not more likely than not that management would be required to sell the securities prior to their anticipated recovery, and the decline in fair value is largely due to changes in interest rates. The fair value is expected to recover as the bonds approach maturity.

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Dollars in thousands except per share data)

NOTE 3 LOANS

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Commercial	\$ 42,814	\$ 42,769
Real estate:		
Single-family residential	26,062	29,461
Multi-family residential	35,344	37,679
Commercial	84,048	96,443
Construction	5,824	5,791
Consumer	18,674	26,052
Subtotal	212,766	238,195
Less: Allowance for loan losses (ALLL)	(10,057)	(7,090)
Loans, net	\$ 202,709	\$ 231,105

Construction loans include \$1,941 and \$1,053 in single-family residential loans, and \$3,883 and \$4,738 in commercial real estate loans, respectively, at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Activity in the ALLL was as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Beginning balance	\$ 10,074	\$ 3,996	\$ 7,090	\$ 3,119
Provision for loan losses	617	4,776	7,303	6,683
Reclassification of allowance for losses on loan-related commitments (1)		(51)		(51)
Loans charged-off	(702)	(4,144)	(4,515)	(5,180)
Recoveries	68	42	179	48
Ending balance	\$ 10,057	\$ 4,619	\$ 10,057	\$ 4,619

(1) Reclassified to accrued interest payable and other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Dollars in thousands except per share data)

NOTE 3 LOANS (continued)

Individually impaired loans were as follows.

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Period-end loans with no allocated allowance for loan losses	\$ 2,842	\$ 6,964
Period-end loans with allocated allowance for loan losses	8,429	6,734
Total	\$ 11,271	\$ 13,698
Amount of the allowance for loan losses allocated to individually impaired loans	\$ 2,980	\$ 2,033

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Average of individually impaired loans during the period	\$ 11,342	\$ 7,785	\$ 11,822	\$ 5,195
Interest income recognized during impairment	10		25	
Cash-basis interest income recognized				

Nonaccrual loans, foreclosed assets and loans past due over 90 days still on accrual were as follows:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Loans past due over 90 days still on accrual	\$	\$ 14
Nonaccrual loans:		
Commercial	\$ 1,041	\$ 217
Single-family residential real estate	392	426
Multi-family residential real estate	4,123	4,406
Commercial real estate	4,906	6,864
Home equity lines of credit	193	1,307
Other consumer	21	
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 10,676	\$ 13,220
Foreclosed assets:		
Commercial real estate	2,348	
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 13,024	\$ 13,234

Nonaccrual loans and loans past due over 90 days still on accrual include both smaller balance single-family mortgage and consumer loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified impaired loans. Foreclosed assets include a single commercial real estate property.

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 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 3 LOANS (continued)

Nonaccrual loans include loans that were modified and identified as troubled debt restructurings, where concessions had been granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. These concessions could include a reduction in the interest rate, payment extensions, principal forgiveness, and other actions intended to maximize collection. Nonaccruing troubled debt restructurings were as follows:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Commercial	\$ 177	\$ 217
Single-family residential real estate	216	261
Multi-family residential real estate		854
Commercial real estate		496
Home equity lines of credit		
Total	\$ 393	\$ 1,828

The Company allocated \$10 and \$511 of specific reserves to loans whose terms have been modified in troubled debt restructurings as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Nonaccrual loans at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, do not include \$845 and \$1,310, respectively, in troubled debt restructurings where customers have established a sustained period of repayment performance, generally six months, loans are current according to their modified terms and repayment of the remaining contractual payments is expected. These loans are included in impaired loan totals.

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NOTE 4 FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2 Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The Company used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate the fair value of each type of asset and liability:

Securities available for sale: The fair value of securities available for sale is determined using pricing models that vary based on asset class and include available trade, bid, and other market information or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities (Level 2).

Derivatives: The fair value of derivatives is based on valuation models using observable market data as of the measurement date (Level 2).

Loan servicing rights: Fair value is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income (Level 2).

Impaired loans: The fair value of impaired loans with specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses is generally based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Foreclosed assets: Nonrecurring adjustments to properties classified as foreclosed assets are measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value, less costs to sell. Fair values are generally based on third party appraisals of the property, resulting in a Level 3 classification. In cases where the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, less costs to sell, an impairment loss is recognized.

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NOTE 4 FAIR VALUE (continued)**Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Recurring Basis**

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2010 Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Assets:	
Securities available for sale:	
Issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies:	
Mortgage-backed securities residential	\$ 2,254
Collateralized mortgage obligations	27,247
Total securities available for sale	\$ 29,501
Yield maintenance provisions (embedded derivatives)	\$ 1,079
Liabilities:	
Interest-rate swaps	\$ 1,079

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Assets:	
Securities available for sale:	
Issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies:	
Mortgage-backed securities residential	\$ 5,561
Collateralized mortgage obligations	14,030
Collateralized mortgage obligations issued by private issuers	1,650
Total securities available for sale	\$ 21,241
Yield maintenance provisions (embedded derivatives)	\$ 480

Liabilities:

Interest-rate swaps

\$

480

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NOTE 4 FAIR VALUE (continued)Assets Measured on a Non-Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2010 Using	
	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Loan servicing rights	\$ 28	\$
Impaired loans		5,499

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using	
	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Loan servicing rights	\$ 16	\$
Impaired loans		6,757

Impaired loan servicing rights, which are carried at fair value, were carried at \$28, which was made up of the amortized cost of \$34, net of a valuation allowance of \$6 at September 30, 2010. At December 31, 2009, impaired loan servicing rights were carried at \$16, which was made up of the amortized cost of \$20, net of a valuation allowance of \$4. There was a \$1 charge against earnings with respect to servicing rights for the three months ended September 30, 2010, and a \$3 charge against earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. There was a \$1 increase in earnings with respect to servicing rights for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Impaired loans carried at the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had an unpaid principal balance of \$8,469, with a valuation allowance of \$2,969, resulting in a \$171 increase in the valuation allowance for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, and an increase in the valuation allowance of \$936 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Impaired loans carried at the fair value of collateral had an unpaid principal balance of \$8,790 with a valuation allowance of \$2,033 at December 31, 2009. For the quarter ended September 30, 2009 there was no additional provision for loan losses recorded for impairment charges, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 an additional provision of \$819 was recorded for impairment charges.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company did not have any significant transfers of assets or liabilities between those measured using Level 1 or 2 inputs. The Company recognizes transfers of assets and liabilities between Level 1 and 2 inputs based on the information relating to those assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

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NOTE 4 FAIR VALUE (continued)

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 34,015	\$ 34,015	\$ 2,973	\$ 2,973
Securities available for sale	29,501	29,501	21,241	21,241
Loans held for sale	1,875	1,919	1,775	1,804
Loans, net	202,709	204,912	231,105	232,595
FHLB stock	1,942	n/a	1,942	n/a
Accrued interest receivable	865	865	984	984
Yield maintenance provisions (embedded derivatives)	1,079	1,079	480	480
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	\$ (237,727)	\$ (239,972)	\$ (211,088)	\$ (212,306)
FHLB advances	(23,942)	(24,876)	(32,007)	(32,443)
Subordinated debentures	(5,155)	(2,591)	(5,155)	(1,955)
Accrued interest payable	(237)	(237)	(160)	(160)
Interest-rate swaps	(1,079)	(1,079)	(480)	(480)

The methods and assumptions used to estimate fair value are described as follows.

Carrying amount is the estimated fair value for cash and cash equivalents, short-term borrowings, accrued interest receivable and payable, demand deposits, short-term debt, and variable rate loans or deposits that reprice frequently and fully. The methods for determining the fair values for securities were described previously. Fair value of loans held for sale is based on binding quotes from third party investors. For fixed rate loans or deposits and for variable rate loans with infrequent repricing or repricing limits, fair value is based on discounted cash flows using current market rates applied to the estimated life and credit risk. Fair value of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances are based on current rates for similar financing. Fair value of subordinated debentures is based on discounted cash flows using current market rates for similar debt. It was not practicable to determine the fair value of FHLB stock due to restrictions placed on its transferability. The method for determining the fair values for derivatives (interest-rate swaps and yield maintenance provisions) was described previously. The fair value of off-balance sheet items is not considered material.

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NOTE 5 FHLB ADVANCES

Advances from the FHLB were as follows:

	Rate	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Fixed-rate advances:			
Maturing January 2010	3.19%	\$	\$ 5,000
Maturing March 2010	4.96%		1,000
Maturing March 2011	1.90%	2,200	2,200
Maturing April 2011	2.88%	3,000	3,000
Maturing July 2011	3.85%	3,000	3,000
Maturing April 2012	2.30%	5,000	5,000
Maturing June 2012	2.05%	742	742
Maturing January 2014	3.12%	5,000	5,000
Maturing May 2014	3.06%	5,000	5,000
Total		\$ 23,942	\$ 29,942

Each advance is payable at its maturity date, with a prepayment penalty for fixed rate advances.

The advances were collateralized as follows:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
First mortgage loans under a blanket lien arrangement	\$ 21,761	\$ 25,053
Second mortgages	332	938
Multi-family mortgage loans	10,706	12,703
Home equity lines of credit	11,923	13,331
Commercial real estate loans	2,246	62,313
Securities	11,519	11,045
Total	\$ 58,487	\$ 125,383

Commercial real estate loans pledged as collateral to the FHLB decreased from December 31, 2009 because, during the current year, these loans were disallowed by FHLB as a result of the credit performance of the portfolio. Commercial real estate loans were instead pledged as collateral with the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) and increased CFBank's borrowing capacity with the FRB. See NOTE 6 OTHER BORROWINGS for additional information. Based on the collateral pledged to FHLB and CFBank's holdings of FHLB stock, CFBank was eligible to borrow up to a total of \$27,410 from the FHLB at September 30, 2010.

Payment information

Payments over the next five years are as follows:

September 30, 2011	\$ 8,200
September 30, 2012	5,742
September 30, 2013	

September 30, 2014	10,000
Total	\$ 23,942

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NOTE 6 OTHER BORROWINGS

There were no outstanding borrowings with the FRB at September 30, 2010 or December 31, 2009.

Assets pledged as collateral with the FRB were as follows:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Commercial loans	\$ 13,191	\$ 18,407
Commercial real estate loans	29,748	254
	\$ 42,939	\$ 18,661

Based on this collateral, CFBank is eligible to borrow up to \$27,558 from the FRB at September 30, 2010. Commercial real estate loans were previously pledged to the FHLB. However, to increase CFBank's borrowing capacity, these loans are now pledged to the FRB. The decline in the pledged loan balances from that shown at December 31, 2009 in Note 5 FHLB ADVANCES, is primarily due to the difference in loan eligibility factors applied by the FRB as compared to the FHLB.

CFBank had unused lines of credit with two commercial banks totaling \$8.0 million at December 31, 2009. Unused commercial bank lines of credit totaled \$3.0 million at September 30, 2010 due to non-renewal of a \$5.0 million line of credit which resulted from the credit performance of CFBank's loan portfolio.

NOTE 7 SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

In December 2003, Central Federal Capital Trust I, a trust formed by the Company, closed a pooled private offering of 5,000 trust preferred securities with a liquidation amount of \$1 per security. The Company issued \$5,155 of subordinated debentures to the trust in exchange for ownership of all of the common security of the trust and the proceeds of the preferred securities sold by the trust. The Company is not considered the primary beneficiary of this trust (variable interest entity); therefore, the trust is not consolidated in the Company's financial statements, but rather the subordinated debentures are shown as a liability. The Company's investment in the common stock of the trust was \$155 and is included in other assets.

The Company may redeem the subordinated debentures, in whole or in part, in a principal amount with integral multiples of \$1, on or after December 30, 2008 at 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The subordinated debentures mature on December 30, 2033. The subordinated debentures are also redeemable in whole or in part from time to time, upon the occurrence of specific events defined within the trust indenture. There are no required principal payments on the subordinated debentures over the next five years. The Company has the option to defer interest payments on the subordinated debentures from time to time for a period not to exceed five consecutive years. There were no deferred interest payments as of September 30, 2010. The Company's Board of Directors is considering deferral of interest payments in order to preserve cash at the Holding Company.

Pursuant to a notice from the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) dated October 20, 2010, the Company cannot make interest payments on the subordinated debentures without the prior, written non-objection of the OTS.

The trust preferred securities and subordinated debentures have a variable rate of interest, reset quarterly, equal to the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate plus 2.85%. The total rate in effect was 3.38% at September 30, 2010 and 3.10% at December 31, 2009.

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NOTE 8 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has three stock-based compensation plans (the Plans), as described below, under which awards have been or may be issued. Total compensation cost that was charged (credited) to income for those Plans was \$6 and (\$6), respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010. Compensation cost resulted in a credit to income for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 due to forfeitures of previous stock option grants and restricted stock awards in excess of the cost of those earned during the period. Total compensation cost that was charged to income for those Plans totaled \$22 and \$66 respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The total income tax (expense) benefit was \$1 and (\$1), respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and \$5 and \$15 respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

The Plans, which are stockholder-approved, provide for stock option grants and restricted stock awards to directors, officers and employees. The 1999 Stock-Based Incentive Plan, which expired July 13, 2009, provided 193,887 shares for stock option grants and 77,554 shares for restricted stock awards. The 2003 Equity Compensation Plan (2003 Plan) as amended and restated, provided an aggregate of 500,000 shares for stock option grants and restricted stock awards, of which up to 150,000 shares could be awarded in the form of restricted stock awards. The 2009 Equity Compensation Plan, which was approved by stockholders on May 21, 2009, replaced the 2003 Plan and provides 1,000,000 shares, plus any remaining shares available to grant or that are later forfeited or expire under the 2003 Plan, that may be issued as stock option grants, stock appreciation rights or restricted stock awards.

Stock Options

The Plans permit the grant of stock options to directors, officers and employees for up to 1,693,887 shares of common stock. The Company believes that such awards better align the interests of its employees with those of its stockholders. Option awards are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, generally have vesting periods ranging from one to five years, and are exercisable for ten years from the date of grant.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a closed form option valuation (Black-Scholes) model that uses the assumptions noted in the table below. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatilities of the Company's common stock. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercise and post-vesting termination behavior. Employee and management stock options are tracked separately. The expected term of options granted is based on historical data and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding, which takes into account that the options are not transferable. The risk-free interest rate for the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) yield curve in effect at the time of the grant.

The fair value of the options granted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 was determined using the following weighted-average assumptions as of the grant dates.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Risk-free interest rate	2.38%	n/a	2.38%	1.64%
Expected term (years)	7	n/a	7	7
Expected stock price volatility	47%	n/a	47%	27%
Dividend yield	3.45%	n/a	3.45%	3.63%

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NOTE 8 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

A summary of stock option activity in the Plans for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at beginning of period	310,361	\$ 7.89		
Granted	30,000	1.45		
Exercised				
Forfeited or expired	(126,130)	6.87		
Outstanding at end of period	214,231	\$ 7.59	6.1	\$
Exercisable at end of period	164,027	\$ 9.25	5.1	\$

Information related to the stock option Plans during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 follows. There were no stock options exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 or 2009.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Weighted average fair value of options granted	\$.51	n/a	\$.51	\$.49

As of September 30, 2010, there was \$15 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options granted under the Plans. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.7 years. Substantially all of the 50,204 non-vested stock options at September 30, 2010 are expected to vest.

Restricted Stock Awards

The Plans permit the grant of restricted stock awards to directors, officers and employees. Compensation is recognized over the vesting period of the shares based on the fair value of the stock at grant date. The fair value of the stock was determined using the closing share price on the date of grant and shares have vesting periods ranging from one to five years. There were 1,166,707 shares available to be issued under the Plans at September 30, 2010. There were no shares issued during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

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NOTE 8 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

A summary of changes in the Company's non-vested restricted shares for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 follows:

	Shares		Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested at beginning of period	28,733	\$	5.35
Granted	30,000		1.45
Vested	(18,526)		6.08
Forfeited	(7,789)		4.03
Non-vested at end of period	32,418	\$	1.64

As of September 30, 2010, there was \$39 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested shares granted under the Plans. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years. The total fair value of shares vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$24 and \$56, respectively. There were no shares that vested during the three months ended September 30, 2010 or 2009.

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NOTE 9 PREFERRED STOCK

On December 5, 2008, in connection with the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) Capital Purchase Program, established as part of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, the Company issued to the U.S. Treasury 7,225 shares of Central Federal Corporation Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A (Preferred Stock) for \$7,225. The Preferred Stock initially pays quarterly dividends at a five percent annual rate, which increases to nine percent after February 14, 2013, on a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share.

The Preferred Stock has preference over the Company's common stock with respect to the payment of dividends and distribution of the Company's assets in the event of a liquidation or dissolution. Except in certain circumstances, the holders of Preferred Stock have no voting rights. If any quarterly dividend payable on the Preferred Stock is in arrears for six or more quarterly dividend periods (whether consecutive or not), the holders will be entitled to vote for the election of two additional directors. These voting rights terminate when the Company has paid the dividends in full. There were no dividends in arrears as of September 30, 2010. The Company's Board of Directors has elected to defer the dividend payable on November 15, 2010 in order to preserve cash at the Holding Company.

As required under the TARP Capital Purchase Program in connection with the sale of the Preferred Stock to the U.S. Treasury, dividend payments on, and repurchases of, the Company's outstanding preferred and common stock are subject to certain restrictions. For as long as any Preferred Stock is outstanding, no dividends may be declared or paid on the Company's outstanding common stock until all accrued and unpaid dividends on Preferred Stock are fully paid. In addition, the U.S. Treasury's consent is required on any increase in quarterly dividends declared on shares of common stock in excess of \$.05 per share before December 5, 2011, the third anniversary of the issuance of the Preferred Stock, unless the Preferred Stock is redeemed by the Company or transferred in whole by the U.S. Treasury. Further, the U.S. Treasury's consent is required for any repurchase of any equity securities or trust preferred securities, except for repurchases of Preferred Stock or repurchases of common shares in connection with benefit plans consistent with past practice, before December 5, 2011, the third anniversary of the issuance of the Preferred Stock, unless redeemed by the Company or transferred in whole by the U.S. Treasury.

As a recipient of funding under the TARP Capital Purchase Program, the Company must comply with the executive compensation and corporate governance standards imposed by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 for as long as the U.S. Treasury holds the above securities.

Pursuant to an agreement with the OTS effective May 2010, the Company cannot pay cash dividends on the Preferred Stock, or its common stock, without the prior, written non-objection of the OTS. The Company requested and received the written non-objection of the OTS for the quarterly Preferred Stock dividend paid on August 15, 2010.

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NOTE 10 REGULATORY CAPITAL MATTERS

CFBank is subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and, additionally for banks, prompt corrective action regulations, involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Failure to meet capital requirements can initiate regulatory action. Management believes as of September 30, 2010, CFBank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and capital restoration plans are required. At September 30, 2010, and at December 31, 2009, CFBank was well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

Actual and required capital amounts and ratios are presented below:

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
September 30, 2010						
Total Capital to risk weighted assets	\$ 21,319	10.5%	\$ 16,199	8.0%	\$ 20,249	10.0%
Tier 1 (Core) Capital to risk weighted assets	18,732	9.3%	8,100	4.0%	12,149	6.0%
Tier 1 (Core) Capital to adjusted total assets	18,732	6.6%	11,385	4.0%	14,231	5.0%
Tangible Capital to adjusted total assets	18,732	6.6%	4,269	1.5%	N/A	N/A

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NOTE 10 REGULATORY CAPITAL MATTERS (continued)

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
December 31, 2009						
Total Capital to risk weighted assets	\$ 26,978	11.7%	\$ 18,417	8.0%	\$ 23,021	10.0%
Tier 1 (Core) Capital to risk weighted assets	24,073	10.5%	9,208	4.0%	13,813	6.0%
Tier 1 (Core) Capital to adjusted total assets	24,073	8.9%	10,850	4.0%	13,563	5.0%
Tangible Capital to adjusted total assets	24,073	8.9%	4,069	1.5%	N/A	N/A

The Qualified Thrift Lender test requires at least 65% of assets be maintained in housing-related finance and other specified areas. If this test is not met, limits are placed on growth, branching, new investments, FHLB advances and dividends, or CFBank must convert to a commercial bank charter. Management believes that this test is met.

CFBank converted from a mutual to a stock institution in 1998, and a liquidation account was established at \$14,300, which was the net worth reported in the conversion prospectus. The liquidation account represents a calculated amount for the purposes described below, and it does not represent actual funds included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. Eligible depositors who have maintained their accounts, less annual reductions to the extent they have reduced their deposits, would receive a distribution from this account if CFBank liquidated. Dividends may not reduce CFBank's shareholder's equity below the required liquidation account balance.

Dividend Restrictions The Holding Company's principal source of funds for dividend payments is dividends received from CFBank. Banking regulations limit the amount of dividends that may be paid without prior approval of regulatory agencies. Under these regulations, the amount of dividends that may be paid in any calendar year is limited to the current year's net profits, combined with the retained net profits of the preceding two years, subject to the capital requirements described above. During 2010, CFBank must have regulatory approval prior to any dividend payments. See Note 9 Preferred Stock for a description of restrictions on the payment of dividends on the Company's common stock as a result of the Holding Company's participation in the TARP Capital Purchase Program and pursuant to a May 2010 agreement with OTS.

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NOTE 11 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Other comprehensive income (loss) and related tax effects are as follows for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three months ended September		Nine months ended September	
	2010	30, 2009	2010	30, 2009
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available for sale	\$ (57)	\$ 164	\$ (22)	\$ 393
Reclassification adjustment for gains realized in income	(228)		(468)	
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	(285)	164	(490)	393
Tax effect		(56)		(134)
Net of tax amount	\$ (285)	\$ 108	\$ (490)	\$ 259

The following is a summary of the accumulated other comprehensive income balances net of tax.

	December 31, 2009	Current period change	September 30, 2010
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale	\$ 704	\$ (490)	\$ 214

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PART 1. Item 2.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following analysis discusses changes in financial condition and results of operations during the periods included in the Consolidated Financial Statements which are part of this filing.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this Form 10-Q that are not statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (1) projections of revenues, income or loss, earnings or loss per common share, capital structure and other financial items; (2) plans and objectives of the Company or its management or Board of Directors; (3) statements regarding future events, actions or economic performance; and (4) statements of assumptions underlying such statements. Words such as estimate, strategy, may, believe, anticipate, expect, predict, will, intend, plan, targeted, and the negative of these terms, or similar expressions, are used to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. Various risks and uncertainties may cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by our forward-looking statements. The following factors could cause such differences:

- a continuation of current high unemployment rates and difficult economic conditions or adverse changes in general economic conditions and economic conditions in the markets we serve, any of which may affect, among other things, our level of nonperforming assets, charge-offs, and provision for loan loss expense;
- changes in interest rates that may reduce net interest margin and impact funding sources;
- changes in market rates and prices, including real estate values, which may adversely impact the value of financial products including securities, loans and deposits;
- changes in tax laws, rules and regulations;
- various monetary and fiscal policies and regulations, including those determined by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS);
- competition with other local and regional commercial banks, savings banks, credit unions and other non-bank financial institutions;
- our ability to grow our core businesses;
- technological factors which may affect our operations, pricing, products and services;
- unanticipated litigation, claims or assessments; and
- management's ability to manage these and other risks.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance or results. A forward-looking statement may include a statement of the assumptions or bases underlying the forward-looking statement. The Company believes it has chosen these assumptions or bases in good faith and that they are reasonable. We caution you however, that assumptions or bases almost always vary from actual results, and the differences between assumptions or bases and actual results can be material. The forward-looking statements included in this report speak only as of the date of the report. We undertake no obligation to publicly release revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements, except to the extent required by law.

Other risks are detailed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Form 10-K filed for 2009, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control.

Business Overview

Central Federal Corporation (hereafter referred to, together with its subsidiaries, as the Company and individually as the Holding Company) is a savings and loan holding company incorporated in Delaware in 1998. Substantially all of our business is the operation of our principal subsidiary, CFBank, a federally chartered savings association formed in Ohio in 1892.

CFBank is a community-oriented financial institution offering a variety of financial services to meet the needs of the communities we serve. Our business model emphasizes personalized service, clients' access to decision makers, solution-driven lending and quick execution, efficient use of technology and the convenience of online internet banking, remote deposit, corporate cash management, and telephone and mobile banking. We attract deposits from the

general public and use the deposits, together with borrowings and other funds, primarily to originate commercial and commercial real estate loans, single-family and multi-family residential mortgage loans and home equity lines of credit. The majority of our customers are consumers, small businesses, and small business owners.

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General

Our net income is dependent primarily on net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income earned on loans and securities and the cost of funds, consisting of interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds. Net interest income is affected by regulatory, economic and competitive factors that influence interest rates, loan demand and deposit flows.

Net income is also affected by, among other things, provisions for loan losses, service charges, gains on loan sales, operating expenses, and franchise and income taxes. Operating expenses principally consist of employee compensation and benefits, occupancy, FDIC insurance premiums, and other general and administrative expenses. In general, results of operations are significantly affected by general economic and competitive conditions, changes in market interest rates and real estate values, government policies, and actions of regulatory authorities. Future changes in applicable laws, regulations or government policies may also materially impact our performance.

As a result of the current economic recession, which included failures of financial institutions, investments in banks and other companies by the United States government, and government-sponsored economic stimulus packages, one area of public and political focus is how and the extent to which financial institutions are regulated by the government. The current regulatory environment may result in new or revised regulations that could have a material adverse impact on our performance.

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street and Consumer Protection Act (Financial Reform) that could impact the performance of the Company in future periods. The Financial Reform includes numerous provisions designed to strengthen the financial industry, enhance consumer protection, expand disclosures and provide for transparency. Some of these provisions include changes to FDIC insurance coverage, which includes a permanent increase in the coverage to \$250,000 per depositor and extending the Temporary Account Guarantee Program to December 31, 2010. Additional provisions create a Consumer Protection Bureau, which is authorized to write rules on all consumer financial products, and a Financial Services Oversight Council, which is empowered to determine which entities are systematically significant and require tougher regulations and is charged with reviewing, and when appropriate, submitting comments to the Securities and Exchange Commission and Financial Accounting Standards Board with respect to existing or proposed accounting principles, standards or procedures. Further, the Financial Reform retains the Thrift charter and merges the Office of Thrift Supervision, the regulator of CFBank, into the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Although the aforementioned provisions are only a few of the numerous ones included in the Financial Reform, the full impact of the entire Financial Reform will not be known until the full implementation is completed, which may take more than 12 months.

The significant volatility and disruption in capital, credit and financial markets experienced in 2008 continued to have a detrimental effect on our national and local economies in 2009 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. These effects include declining real estate values; continued tightening in the availability of credit; illiquidity in certain securities markets; increasing loan delinquencies, foreclosures, personal and business bankruptcies and unemployment rates; declining consumer confidence and spending; significant loan charge-offs and write-downs of asset values by financial institutions and government-sponsored agencies; and a reduction of manufacturing and service business activity and international trade. These conditions also adversely affected the stock market generally, and have contributed to significant declines in the trading prices of financial institution stocks. We do not expect these difficult market conditions to improve in the short term, and a continuation or worsening of these conditions could increase their adverse effects. Adverse effects of these conditions include increases in loan delinquencies and charge-offs; increases in our loan loss reserves based on general economic factors; increases to our specific loan loss reserves due to the impact of these conditions on specific borrowers or the collateral for their loans; increases in regulatory and compliance costs; and declines in the trading price of our common stock.

Other than as discussed in this Form 10-Q and noted in the following narrative, as of September 30, 2010 we were not aware of any market or institutional trends, other events, or uncertainties that are expected to have a material effect on

liquidity, capital resources or operations. We were also not aware of any recommendations by regulators which would have a material effect if implemented, except as described in this Form 10-Q and in the following narrative.

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Management's discussion and analysis represents a review of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. This review should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes.

Financial Condition

General. Assets totaled \$286.9 million at September 30, 2010 and increased \$13.2 million, or 4.8%, from \$273.7 million at December 31, 2009. The increase was due to a \$31.0 million increase in cash and cash equivalents, an \$8.3 million increase in securities available for sale, and a \$2.3 million increase in foreclosed assets, partially offset by a \$28.4 million decrease in net loan balances.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$34.0 million at September 30, 2010 and increased \$31.0 million from \$3.0 million at December 31, 2009. The increase in cash and cash equivalents was a result of building on-balance-sheet liquidity. The increase in liquidity was accomplished primarily through the issuance of brokered deposits, which also served to lock-in the cost of longer-term liabilities at low current market interest rates. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, \$34.5 million in brokered deposits were issued with an average life of 36 months at an average cost of 1.83%. Liquidity was also increased through proceeds from the sales of a \$4.3 million auto loan portfolio and \$5.8 million in commercial real estate and multi-family loans.

Securities. Securities available for sale totaled \$29.5 million at September 30, 2010, and increased \$8.3 million, or 38.9%, compared to \$21.2 million at December 31, 2009 due to purchases during the current year period exceeding sales, scheduled maturities and repayments. A portion of the proceeds from the issuance of brokered deposits and sales of loans used to increase on-balance-sheet liquidity were invested in securities available for sale, which offered higher yields than overnight cash investments.

Loans. Net loans totaled \$202.7 million at September 30, 2010 and decreased \$28.4 million, or 12.3%, from \$231.1 million at December 31, 2009. The decrease was primarily due to lower commercial real estate and consumer loan balances and, to a lesser extent, lower multi-family and single-family residential mortgage balances, as well as a \$3.0 million increase in the ALLL. Commercial, commercial real estate and multi-family loans, including the related construction loans decreased \$15.6 million, or 8.6%, and totaled \$166.1 million at September 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily in commercial real estate loan balances, including the related construction loans, which decreased \$13.3 million due to the sale of \$4.1 million in loans, the transfer of \$2.3 million to foreclosed assets, \$2.8 million in net charge-offs, and principal repayments and payoffs in excess of current year originations. Multi-family loans declined by \$2.3 million primarily related to the sale of \$1.7 million in loans. Consumer loans totaled \$18.7 million at September 30, 2010 and decreased \$7.4 million, or 28.3%, due to the sale of a \$4.3 million auto loan portfolio and repayments of auto loans and home equity lines of credit. Single-family residential mortgage loans, including the related construction loans, totaled \$28.0 million at September 30, 2010 and decreased \$2.5 million, or 8.2%, from \$30.5 million at December 31, 2009. The decrease in mortgage loans was due to current period principal repayments in excess of loans originated for portfolio.

Allowance for loan losses. The allowance for loan losses (ALLL) totaled \$10.1 million at September 30, 2010 and increased \$3.0 million, or 41.8% from \$7.1 million at December 31, 2009. The ratio of the ALLL to total loans totaled 4.73% at September 30, 2010, compared to 2.98% at December 31, 2009.

In June 2010, the new management team implemented several significant actions to assess the credit quality of existing loans and loan relationships and improve our lending operations. These steps included: (1) independent loan reviews covering in excess of 80% of the commercial, commercial real estate and multi-family residential loan portfolio; (2) an independent review to assess the methodology used to determine the level of the allowance for loan and lease losses (ALLL); (3) the addition of new personnel to direct our commercial banking activities; and (4) hiring a loan workout firm to assist in addressing troubled loan relationships. These steps were designed to assess credit quality, improve collection and workout efforts with troubled borrowers, and enhance the loan underwriting and approval process.

The ALLL is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses. The ALLL methodology is designed as part of a thorough process that incorporates management's current judgments about the credit quality of the loan portfolio into

a determination of the ALLL in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and supervisory guidance. Management analyzes the adequacy of the ALLL quarterly through reviews of the loan portfolio, including the nature and volume of the loan portfolio and segments of the portfolio; industry and loan concentrations; historical loss experience; delinquency statistics and the level of nonperforming loans; specific problem loans; the ability of borrowers to meet loan terms; an evaluation of collateral securing loans and the market for various types of collateral; various collection strategies; current economic condition, trends and outlook; and other factors that warrant recognition in providing for an adequate ALLL. Based on the variables involved and the fact that management must make judgments about outcomes that are uncertain, the determination of the ALLL is considered to be a critical accounting policy. See the Critical Accounting Policies section of this Form 10-Q for additional discussion.

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The ALLL consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired. A loan is impaired when full payment under the loan terms is not expected. Commercial, commercial real estate and multi-family residential loans are individually evaluated for impairment when 90 days delinquent and adversely classified, regardless of size. Loans over \$500,000 are individually evaluated for impairment when they are 90 days past due, or earlier than 90 days past due if information regarding the payment capacity of the borrower indicates that payment in full according to the loan terms is doubtful. Loans for which the terms have been modified to grant concessions, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, are considered troubled debt restructurings and classified as impaired. If a loan is determined to be impaired, the loan is evaluated to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized, either through a write-off or specific valuation allowance, so that the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate, or at the fair value of collateral, less costs to sell, if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Large groups of smaller balance loans, such as consumer and single-family residential real estate loans, are collectively evaluated for impairment, and accordingly, they are not separately identified for impairment disclosures.

Nonperforming loans, which are nonaccrual loans and loans at least 90 days past due but still accruing interest, decreased \$2.6 million, or 19.3%, and totaled \$10.7 million at September 30, 2010, compared to \$13.2 million at December 31, 2009. The decrease in nonperforming loans was primarily due to \$4.5 million in loan charge-offs, a \$2.3 million commercial real estate property transferred to foreclosed assets, and, to a lesser extent, loan payments and proceeds from the sale of the underlying collateral of various loans, partially offset by \$5.8 million in additional loans that became nonperforming during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Nonperforming loans totaled 5.02% of total loans at September 30, 2010, compared to 5.56% of total loans at December 31, 2009. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements included in this report on Form 10-Q for additional information regarding nonperforming loans.

Individually impaired loans totaled \$11.3 million at September 30, 2010, and decreased \$2.4 million, or 17.7%, from \$13.7 million at December 31, 2009. The amount of the ALLL specifically allocated to individually impaired loans totaled \$3.0 million at September 30, 2010, compared to \$2.0 million at December 31, 2009. At September 30, 2010, the allowance specifically allocated included \$1.6 million to six commercial real estate loans, \$184,000 to two commercial loans, and \$1.2 million to four multi-family loans. At December 31, 2009, the allowance specifically allocated included \$1.1 million to three commercial real estate loans, \$11,000 to one commercial loan, \$376,000 to three multi-family loans, and \$500,000 to one home equity line of credit.

The specific reserve on impaired loans is based on management's estimate of the fair value of collateral securing the loans, or based on projected cash flows from the sale of the underlying collateral and payments from the borrowers. On at least a quarterly basis, management reviews each impaired loan to determine whether it should have a specific reserve or partial charge-off. Management relies on appraisals, Brokers Price Opinions (BPO) or internal evaluations to help make this determination. Determination of whether an updated appraisal, BPO or internal evaluation is made is based on factors including, but not limited to, the age of the loan and the most recent appraisal, condition of the property, and whether we expect the collateral to go through the foreclosure or liquidation process. Management considers the need for a downward adjustment to the valuation based on current market conditions, management's analysis, judgment and experience. The amount ultimately charged-off for these loans may be different from the specific reserve, as the ultimate liquidation of the collateral and/or projected cash flows may be different from management's estimates.

Impaired loans totaling \$845,000 at September 30, 2010 are not included in nonperforming loans as they are troubled debt restructurings where the borrowers have established a sustained period of repayment performance, generally six months, the loans are current according to their modified terms, and repayment of the remaining contractual payments is expected.

The general component of the ALLL covers loans not classified as impaired and is based on historical loss experience, adjusted for current factors. Current factors considered include, but are not limited to, management's oversight of the

portfolio, including lending policies and procedures; nature, level and trend of the portfolio, including past due and nonperforming loans, loan concentrations, loan terms and other characteristics; current economic conditions and outlook; collateral values; and other items. The general ALLL is calculated based on CFBank's loan balances and actual historical payment default rates for individual loans with payment defaults. For loans with no actual payment default history, industry estimates of payment default rates are applied, based on the applicable property types in the state where the collateral is located. Results are then scaled based on CFBank's internal loan risk ratings, increasing the probability of default on loans with higher risk ratings, and industry loss rates are applied based on loan type. Industry estimates of payment default rates and industry loss rates are based on information compiled by the FDIC.

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Industry information is adjusted based on management's judgment regarding items specific to CFBank, and the current factors discussed previously. The adjustment process is dynamic, as current experience adds to the historical information, and economic conditions and outlook migrate over time. Specifically, industry information is adjusted by comparing the historical payment default rates (CFBank historical default rates and industry estimates of payment default rates) against the current rate of payment default to determine if the current level is high or low compared to historical rates, or rising or falling in light of the current economic outlook. Industry information is adjusted by comparison to CFBank's historical one year loss rates, as well as the trend in those loss rates, past due, nonaccrual and classified loans. This adjustment process is performed for each segment of the portfolio. Commercial loans are segregated by secured and unsecured amounts. Commercial real estate loans are segregated by owner occupied and non-owner occupied permanent mortgages on commercial real estate, land loans, and construction loans. Multi-family residential real estate loans are segregated by permanent mortgages on multi-family real estate, and construction loans. Single-family residential loans are segregated by first liens, junior liens, and construction loans. Consumer loans are segregated by home equity lines of credit (which are further segregated by loans originated by CFBank, and loans purchased), auto loans, credit cards, loans on deposits, and other consumer loans. These individual segments are then further segregated by internal loan risk ratings.

All lending activity involves risks of loan losses. Certain types of loans, such as option adjustable rate mortgage (ARM) products, junior lien mortgages, high loan-to-value ratio mortgages, interest only loans, subprime loans, and loans with initial teaser rates, can have a greater risk of non-collection than other loans. CFBank has not engaged in subprime lending, or used option ARM products, or loans with initial teaser rates.

Unsecured commercial loans may present a higher risk of non-collection than secured commercial loans. Unsecured commercial loans totaled \$3.6 million or 8.4% of the commercial loan portfolio at September 30, 2010. The unsecured loans are primarily lines of credit to small businesses in CFBank's market area and are guaranteed by the small business owners. At September 30, 2010, one unsecured commercial loan for \$177,000 was impaired, while none of the remaining unsecured loans were 30 days or more delinquent.

One of the more notable recessionary effects nationwide has been the reduction in real estate values. Real estate values in Ohio did not experience the dramatic increase prior to the recession that many other parts of the country did and, as a result, the declines have not been as significant, comparatively. However, real estate is the collateral on a substantial portion of the Company's loans, and it is critical to determine the impact of any declining values in the allowance determination. For individual loans evaluated for impairment, current appraisals were obtained wherever practical, or if not available, estimated declines in value were considered in the evaluation process. Within the real estate loan portfolios, in the aggregate, including single-family, multi-family and commercial real estate, more than 90% of the portfolio has loan-to-value ratios of 85% or less, generally based on the value of the collateral at origination, allowing for some decline in real estate values without exposing the Company to loss. Declining collateral values and a continued adverse economic outlook have been considered in the ALLL at September 30, 2010. However, sustained recessionary pressure and declining real estate values in excess of management's estimates, particularly with regard to commercial real estate and multi-family real estate, may expose the Company to additional losses.

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Home equity lines of credit include both purchased loans and loans we originated for portfolio. In 2005 and 2006, we purchased home equity lines of credit collateralized by properties located throughout the United States, including geographic areas that have experienced significant declines in housing values, such as California, Virginia and Florida. The outstanding balance of the purchased home equity lines of credit totaled \$3.6 million at September 30, 2010, and \$1.9 million, or 51.0%, of the balance is collateralized by properties in these states. The collateral values associated with certain loans in these states have declined by up to 40% since these loans were originated in 2005 and 2006 and as a result, some loan balances exceed collateral values. There were 10 loans with an aggregate principal balance outstanding of \$837,000 at September 30, 2010, where the loan balance exceeded the collateral value by an aggregate amount of \$279,000. As the depressed state of the housing market and general economy has continued, we have experienced increased write-offs in the purchased portfolio. Four loans totaling \$720,000 were written off during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to one loan totaling \$142,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. We continue to monitor collateral values and borrower FICO® scores and, when the situation warrants, have frozen the lines of credit.

Management's loan review process is an integral part of identifying problem loans and determining the ALLL. We maintain an internal credit rating system and loan review procedures specifically developed to monitor credit risk for commercial, commercial real estate and multi-family residential loans. Credit reviews for these loan types are performed annually, and loan officers maintain close contact with borrowers between annual reviews. Adjustments to loan risk ratings are based on the annual reviews, or any time information is received that may affect risk ratings. Additionally, an independent review of commercial, commercial real estate and multi-family residential loans, which was performed at least annually prior to June 2010, will be performed semi-annually in the future. Management uses the results of these reviews to help determine the effectiveness of the existing policies and procedures, and to provide an independent assessment of our internal loan risk rating system.

We have incorporated the OTS internal asset classifications as a part of our credit monitoring system and internal loan risk rating system. In accordance with regulations, problem assets are classified as substandard, doubtful or loss, and the classifications are subject to review by the OTS. An asset is considered substandard under the regulations if it is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. An asset considered doubtful under the regulations has all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable. Assets considered loss under the regulations are those considered uncollectible and having so little value that their continuance as assets without the establishment of a specific loss allowance is not warranted. Assets are designated special mention when they possess weaknesses but do not currently expose the insured institution to sufficient risk to warrant classification in one of these problem asset categories.

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The following table presents information on classified and criticized loans as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. No loans were classified doubtful or loss at either date. This table includes nonperforming loans as of each date.

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Special mention		
Commercial	\$ 8,995	\$ 3,892
Multi-family residential real estate	5,978	3,143
Commercial real estate	8,529	1,432
Home equity lines of credit	3,599	3,894
Total	\$ 27,101	\$ 12,361
Substandard		
Commercial	\$ 4,468	\$ 317
Single-family residential real estate	392	426
Multi-family residential real estate	9,918	5,671
Commercial real estate	10,522	10,723
Home equity lines of credit	193	1,307
Other consumer loans	21	14
Total	\$ 25,514	\$ 18,458

The increase in loans classified special mention and substandard was due to the increasing duration and lingering nature of the current recessionary economic environment and its continued detrimental effects on our borrowers, including deterioration in client business performance, declines in borrowers' cash flows, and lower collateral values. Management's loan review process includes the identification of substandard loans where accrual of interest continues because the loans are under 90 days delinquent and/or the loans are well secured, a complete documentation review had been performed, and the loans are in the active process of being collected, but the loans exhibit some type of weakness that could lead to nonaccrual status in the future. At September 30, 2010, in addition to the nonperforming loans discussed previously, nine commercial loans totaling \$3.4 million, six commercial real estate loans totaling \$5.6 million and six multi-family residential real estate loans totaling \$5.8 million were classified as substandard. At December 31, 2009, in addition to the nonperforming loans discussed previously, a \$100,000 commercial loan, four commercial real estate loans totaling \$3.9 million, and a \$1.3 million multi-family residential real estate loan were classified as substandard.

We believe the ALLL is adequate to absorb probable incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio as of September 30, 2010; however, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based on factors including, but not limited to, further deterioration in client business performance, continued or deepening recessionary economic conditions, declines in borrowers' cash flows, and market conditions which result in lower real estate values. Additionally, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the ALLL. Such agencies may require additional provisions for loan losses based on judgments and estimates that differ from those used by management, or information available at the time of their review. Management continues to diligently monitor credit quality in the existing portfolio and analyze potential loan opportunities carefully in order to manage credit risk. An

increase in the ALLL and loan losses could occur if economic conditions and factors which affect credit quality, real estate values and general business conditions continue to worsen or do not improve.

Foreclosed assets. Foreclosed assets totaled \$2.3 million at September 30, 2010. There were no foreclosed assets at December 31, 2009. Foreclosed assets consist of approximately 42 acres of undeveloped land located in Columbus, Ohio that had been previously financed for development purposes. This property was acquired by the Bank through foreclosure due to the adverse economic conditions impacting the borrower's capacity to meet the contractual terms of the loan. A \$982,000 charge-off was recorded when the property was foreclosed in April 2010. Although the property is listed for sale, current economic conditions negatively impact the market for undeveloped land, and sale of this property in the near future is unlikely. There were no other assets acquired by the Bank through foreclosure during the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

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Deposits. Deposits totaled \$237.7 million at September 30, 2010 and increased \$26.6 million, or 12.6%, from \$211.1 million at December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily due to a \$23.4 million increase in certificate of deposit accounts and a \$3.2 million increase in noninterest bearing checking accounts.

CFBank is a participant in the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service® (CDARS) program, a network of banks that allows us to provide our customers with FDIC insurance coverage on certificate of deposit balances up to \$50 million. Customer balances in the CDARS program decreased \$6.4 million from December 31, 2009 and totaled \$30.7 million at September 30, 2010. The decrease in CDARS balances was due to customers seeking higher short-term yields than were available based on CFBank's asset/liability management strategies. CDARS balances are considered brokered deposits for regulatory purposes. Not considering CDARS deposits, brokered deposits totaled \$42.0 million at September 30, 2010 and increased \$25.7 million from the end of 2009. The increase in brokered deposits was based on CFBank's asset/liability management strategies to build on-balance-sheet liquidity and lock-in the cost of longer-term liabilities at low current market interest rates. See the section titled "Liquidity and Capital Resources" for additional information regarding regulatory restrictions on brokered deposits.

Certificate of deposit accounts increased \$23.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 due to a \$25.7 million increase in brokered deposits and a \$4.1 million increase in retail certificate of deposit accounts, partially offset by a \$6.4 million decrease in CDARS deposits. Retail certificate of deposit accounts increased primarily due to competitive pricing strategies related to maturities of two years and longer.

Noninterest bearing checking account balances increased \$3.2 million, or 18.9%, during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as a result of our continued success in building complete banking relationships with commercial clients.

CFBank is a participant in the FDIC's Transaction Account Guarantee Program (TAGP). Under that program, through December 31, 2012, all noninterest-bearing transaction accounts are fully guaranteed by the FDIC for the entire amount in the account. Coverage under the TAGP is in addition to, and separate from, the coverage available under the FDIC's general deposit insurance rules.

Short-term FHLB advances. Short-term FHLB advances decreased \$2.1 million from the end of 2009. Overnight advances were repaid with funds provided by the increase in on-balance-sheet liquidity.

Long-term FHLB advances. Long-term FHLB advances totaled \$23.9 million at September 30, 2010 and decreased \$6.0 million, or 20.0%, from \$29.9 million at December 31, 2009 due to repayment of maturing advances in accordance with the Company's liquidity management program.

Stockholders' equity. Stockholders' equity totaled \$16.6 million at September 30, 2010 and decreased \$6.7 million from December 31, 2009. The decrease was due to the \$5.9 million net loss, \$271,000 in preferred stock dividends related to the TARP Capital Purchase Program, and a \$490,000 decrease in unrealized gains in the securities portfolio. Since receipt of \$7.2 million in TARP Capital Purchase Program proceeds in December 2008 and through September 30, 2010, loan originations totaled \$183.5 million and included \$132.5 million in single-family mortgage loans, \$49.8 million in commercial, commercial real estate and multi-family mortgage loans and \$1.2 million in home equity lines of credit.

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Comparison of the Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

General. Net loss totaled \$232,000, or \$.08 per diluted common share for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to a net loss of \$6.7 million, or \$1.66 per diluted common share, for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The \$6.5 million decrease in the net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was due to a \$4.2 million decrease in the provision for loan losses and \$2.3 million decrease in income tax expense. Our ongoing assessment of CFBank's commercial, commercial real estate and multi-family residential loan portfolio resulted in a provision for loan losses of \$617,000 during the quarter ended September 30, 2010. The provision for loan losses in the quarter ended September 30, 2009 totaled \$4.8 million and included a \$3.5 million charge-off related to the deterioration in financial condition of a significant commercial loan customer. In the quarter ended September 30, 2009, income tax expense resulted from a \$3.8 million valuation allowance to reduce the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset to zero at September 30, 2009. Net loan charge-offs, which totaled \$4.1 million and \$5.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, reduced the Company's near term estimates of future taxable income and the amount of the deferred tax asset, primarily related to net operating loss carryforwards, considered realizable. The reduced estimates of future taxable income resulted in the valuation allowance during the prior year quarter. The Company did not incur a similar charge in the three months ended September 30, 2010.

Net interest income. Net interest income is a significant component of net income, and consists of the difference between interest income generated on interest-earning assets and interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income is primarily affected by the volumes, interest rates and composition of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The tables titled *Average Balances, Interest Rates and Yields* and *Rate/Volume Analysis of Net Interest Income* provide important information on factors impacting net interest income and should be read in conjunction with this discussion of net interest income.

Net interest income totaled \$2.1 million for the quarters ended September 30, 2010, and 2009. The average interest rate spread increased 18 basis points (bp) to 3.02% in the third quarter of 2010, compared to 2.84% in the third quarter of 2009. The average cost of average interest-bearing liabilities decreased 74 bp, and the average yield on average interest-earning assets decreased 56 bp in the quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The average cost of average interest-bearing liabilities decreased due to the sustained low market interest rate environment. The average yield on average interest-earning assets decreased due to a decrease in average loan balances and an increase in average securities and other earning asset balances, which provide lower yields than loans. The margin totaled 3.12% in the third quarter of 2010, and was unchanged from the third quarter of 2009 despite the increase in the average interest rate spread. The margin was unchanged due to a \$10.6 million decrease in the average balance of interest-earning assets and a \$7.2 million increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities during the quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the average balance of interest-bearing assets in the current year quarter was primarily due to a decrease in average loan balances, partially offset by an increase in securities and other earning assets. The increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities in the current year quarter was primarily due to an increase in average deposit balances, partially offset by a decrease in average borrowing balances.

Interest income. Interest income totaled \$3.1 million and decreased \$495,000, or 13.9%, for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$3.6 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in interest income was largely due to a decrease in income on loans and securities. Interest income on loans decreased \$376,000, or 11.6%, to \$2.9 million in the third quarter of 2010, from \$3.2 million in the third quarter of 2009. The decrease in income on loans was due to a decline in the average balance of loans, while the average yield on loans was unchanged. The average balance of loans outstanding decreased \$27.3 million, or 11.6%, to \$207.7 million in the third quarter of 2010, from \$235.0 million in the third quarter of 2009. The decrease in the average balance of loans was due to \$5.1 million in net loan write-offs during the twelve months ended September 30, 2010, the sale of \$4.3 million in auto loans during the first quarter of 2010, the sale of \$5.8 million of commercial real estate and multi-family loans

during the third quarter of 2010, and principal repayments and loan payoffs offset by originations. The average yield on loans was 5.51% for the third quarters of 2010 and 2009. Interest income on securities decreased \$124,000, or 44.6%, to \$154,000 for the third quarter of 2010, from \$278,000 in the third quarter of 2009. The decrease in income on securities was due to a decrease in the average yield on securities partially offset by an increase in the average balance of securities. The average yield on securities decreased 250 bp to 2.45% in the third quarter of 2010, from 4.95% in the third quarter of 2009. The decrease in the average yield on securities was due to securities purchases at lower market interest rates in the current period. The average balance of securities increased \$2.5 million, or 10.7% to \$25.8 million in the third quarter of 2010, from \$23.3 million in the third quarter of 2009. The increase in the average balance of securities was due to purchases in excess of sales, maturities and repayments of securities.

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Interest expense. Interest expense decreased \$419,000, or 29.5%, to \$1.0 million for the third quarter of 2010, compared to \$1.4 million in the third quarter of 2009. The decrease in interest expense resulted from lower deposit and borrowing costs and a decrease in the average balance of borrowings outstanding, partially offset by an increase in the average balance of deposits. Interest expense on deposits decreased \$340,000, or 30.2%, to \$785,000 in the third quarter of 2010, from \$1.1 million in the third quarter of 2009. The decrease in interest expense on deposits was due to a decline in the average cost of deposits, partially offset by an increase in average deposit balances. The average cost of deposits decreased 79 bp to 1.44% in the third quarter of 2010, from 2.23% in the third quarter of 2009, due to sustained low market interest rates and reduced deposit pricing in the current year quarter. Average deposit balances increased \$16.2 million, or 8.0%, to \$218.3 million in the third quarter of 2010, from \$202.1 million in the third quarter of 2009. The increase in average deposit balances was due to growth in certificate of deposit, money market, savings and interest-bearing checking balances. Management used brokered deposits as one of CFBank's asset/liability management strategies to build on-balance-sheet liquidity and lock-in the cost of longer-term liabilities at low current market interest rates. See *Deposits* as discussed in the section titled *Financial Condition* for further information on brokered deposits, and the section titled *Liquidity and Capital Resources* for a discussion of regulatory restrictions on CFBank's use of brokered deposits. Brokered deposits generally cost more than traditional deposits and can negatively impact the overall cost of deposits. The average cost of brokered deposits decreased 80 bp to 1.85% in the third quarter of 2010, from 2.65% in the third quarter of 2009. Average brokered deposit balances increased \$13.3 million, or 21.7%, to \$74.5 million in the third quarter of 2010 from \$61.2 million in the third quarter of 2009. Interest expense on FHLB advances and other borrowings, including subordinated debentures, decreased \$79,000, or 26.8%, to \$216,000 in the third quarter of 2010, from \$295,000 in the third quarter of 2009. The decrease in expense on FHLB advances and other borrowings, including subordinated debentures, was primarily due to a decrease in average balances and, to a lesser extent, a decline in the average cost of these funds. The average balance of FHLB advances and other borrowings, including subordinated debentures, decreased \$9.0 million, or 23.6%, to \$29.1 million in the third quarter of 2010, from \$38.1 million in the third quarter of 2009. The decrease in the average balance was primarily due to repayment of maturing FHLB advances with funds from the growth in deposits. The average cost of borrowings decreased 13 bp to 2.97% in the third quarter of 2010, from 3.10% in the third quarter of 2009. The decrease in borrowing costs was due to lower market interest rates in the current year period.

Provision for loan losses. Provisions for loan losses are based on management's estimate of probable incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio and the resultant ALLL required. Based on review of the loan portfolio at September 30, 2010, the provision totaled \$617,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$4.8 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the provision for loan losses during the current year period was primarily a result of a decline in net charge-offs compared to the same period one year ago, which included a \$3.5 million charge-off related to the deterioration in financial condition of a significant commercial loan customer. The level of the provision for loan losses during the current and prior year periods was primarily a result of adverse economic conditions that continue to negatively impact our borrowers, our loan performance and our loan quality. See the previous section titled *Financial Condition* *Allowance for loan losses* for additional information.

Net charge-offs totaled \$634,000, or 1.18% of average loans on an annualized basis for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$4.1 million, or 6.91% of average loans on an annualized basis for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The net charge-offs during the three months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily related to commercial, commercial real estate, and multi-family loans. Net charge-offs in the third quarter of 2009 were primarily due to a single \$3.5 million commercial loan write-off and, to a lesser extent, commercial real estate loan write-offs.

Noninterest income. Noninterest income for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 totaled \$587,000 and increased \$274,000, compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The increase was primarily due to \$228,000 in gains on sales of securities and a \$74,000 increase in gains on sales of loans, partially offset by a \$16,000 decline in service charges on deposit accounts, substantially due to a decline in non-sufficient funds (NSF) fees, and a \$12,000 decline

in other income.

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The largest recurring component of noninterest income is net gains on sales of loans. Net gains on the sale of loans totaled \$244,000 for the third quarter of 2010, and increased \$74,000, or 43.5%, compared to \$170,000 for the third quarter of 2009. CFBank's mortgage professionals continue to gain market share by building relationships with local realtors and individual borrowers. During the second quarter of 2010, CFBank opened a residential mortgage lending office in Green, Ohio to expand its market presence, and during the current quarter a mortgage underwriter was added to the team to further enhance our mortgage lending capabilities.

Noninterest expense. Noninterest expense increased \$161,000, or 7.8%, and totaled \$2.2 million for the third quarter of 2010, compared to \$2.1 million for the third quarter of 2009. The increase in noninterest expense during the three months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily due to an increase in professional fees and FDIC premiums. Professional fees increased \$153,000, and totaled \$305,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$152,000 in the prior year quarter. The increase was substantially related to legal costs associated with nonperforming loans compared to the prior year quarter. FDIC premiums increased \$59,000 and totaled \$170,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$111,000 in the prior year quarter. The increase was primarily related to a higher assessment in the current year quarter as well as an increase in deposit balances compared to the prior year quarter.

The ratio of noninterest expense to average assets increased to 3.09% for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to 2.85% for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The efficiency ratio increased to 91.51% for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to 84.21% for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The increase in both of these ratios was due to the increase in noninterest expense.

Income taxes. Income tax expense totaled \$38,000 in the third quarter of 2010, compared to \$2.3 million in the third quarter of 2009. The tax expense during the current year period was related to the tax impact of securities transactions, offset by the valuation allowance on the tax effect associated with current period vesting of stock compensation awards that were granted in years prior to 2009. The tax expense during the prior year period was related to the \$3.8 million valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset, discussed previously.

Comparison of the Results of Operations for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

General. Net loss totaled \$5.9 million, or \$1.51 per diluted common share, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to a net loss of \$7.7 million, or \$1.95 per diluted common share, for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The \$1.8 million decrease in the net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily due to a \$1.7 million decrease in income tax expense. The prior year period included the charge for the valuation allowance related to the deferred tax asset, discussed previously. The net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 was impacted by the level of loan loss provisions due to adverse economic conditions that negatively impacted our borrowers, our loan performance and our loan quality. The provision for loan losses totaled \$7.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, and \$6.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Net interest income. Net interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 totaled \$6.5 million and increased \$201,000, or 3.2%, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase in net interest income was due to a higher net interest margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the prior year period. Net interest margin increased 18 bp to 3.25% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to 3.07% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The margin improved during the current year period due to a larger decline in funding costs than in asset yields. The average interest rate spread increased 34 bp to 3.09% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to 2.75% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The average cost of average interest-bearing liabilities decreased 82 bp and the average yield on average interest-earning assets decreased 48 bp for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Both the average cost of average interest-bearing liabilities and the average yield on average interest-earning assets decreased due to the sustained low market interest rate environment. The average yield on

average interest-earning assets also decreased due to a decline in average loan balances and an increase in average securities and other earning asset balances, which provide lower yields than loans. An increase in noninterest bearing deposits, which totaled \$20.3 million at September 30, 2010, and increased 18.9% from \$17.1 million at December 31, 2009, had a positive impact on our net interest margin.

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Interest income. Interest income decreased \$1.2 million, or 11.1%, to \$9.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$10.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in interest income was primarily due to a decrease in income on loans and securities. Interest income on loans decreased \$879,000, or 8.8%, to \$9.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from \$10.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in interest income on loans was primarily due to a decline in the average balance of loans outstanding and, to a lesser extent, a decline in the yield on the portfolio. The average balance of loans outstanding decreased \$17.7 million, or 7.5%, to \$219.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$236.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the average balance of loans was due to \$5.1 million in net loan write-offs since the quarter ended September 30, 2010, the sale of \$4.3 million in auto loans during the first quarter of 2010, the sale of \$5.8 million of commercial real estate and multi-family loans during the third quarter of 2010, and principal repayments and loan payoffs offset by originations. The average yield on loans decreased 8 bp to 5.53% in the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from 5.61% in the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decline in yield was due to origination of new loans at lower market interest rates and lower reset rates on existing adjustable rate loans. Interest income on securities decreased \$341,000, or 39.5%, to \$522,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from \$863,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in income was primarily due to a decline in the average yield on the portfolio, partially offset by an increase in the average balance of securities. The average yield on securities decreased 216 bp to 3.03% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from 5.19% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the average yield on securities was due to securities purchases at lower market interest rates in the current period. The average balance of securities increased \$649,000, or 2.8%, to \$23.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from \$23.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase was due to current period securities purchases in excess of maturities and repayments.

Interest expense. Interest expense decreased \$1.4 million, or 30.4%, to \$3.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$4.7 million for the six months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease resulted from reduced pricing on deposit accounts and lower borrowing costs. Interest expense on deposits decreased \$1.1 million, or 30.0%, to \$2.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from \$3.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in expense on deposits was due to a decline in the average cost of deposits, partially offset by an increase in average deposit balances. The average cost of deposits decreased 84 bp to 1.62% in the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from 2.46% in the nine months ended September 30, 2009, due to lower market interest rates in the current year period. Average deposit balances increased \$12.4 million, or 6.1%, to \$213.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from \$201.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase in average deposit balances was due to growth in money market and checking account balances. Management used brokered deposits as one of CFBank's asset/liability management strategies to build on-balance-sheet liquidity and lock-in the cost of longer-term liabilities at low current market interest rates. See

Deposits as discussed in the section titled "Financial Condition" for further information on brokered deposits, and the section titled "Liquidity and Capital Resources" for a discussion of regulatory restrictions on CFBank's use of brokered deposits. Brokered deposits generally cost more than traditional deposits and can negatively impact the overall cost of deposits. The average cost of brokered deposits decreased 74 bp to 2.04% in the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from 2.78% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Average brokered deposit balances increased \$627,000, or .9%, to \$69.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from \$68.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Interest expense on FHLB advances and other debt, including subordinated debentures, decreased \$304,000, or 31.8%, to \$651,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from \$955,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in this expense was primarily due to a decline in the average balance of FHLB advances and other borrowings, including subordinated debentures, and, to a lesser extent, a decrease in the average cost of borrowings. The average balance of FHLB advances and other borrowings, including subordinated debentures, decreased \$8.4 million, or 22.2%, to \$29.3 million for the nine months ended

September 30, 2010, from \$37.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the average balance was primarily due to repayment of maturing FHLB advances with funds from the growth in deposits. The average cost of borrowings, including subordinated debentures, declined 42 bp to 2.96% in the nine months ended September 30, 2010, from 3.38% in the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in cost of borrowings was the result of lower market interest rates in the current year period.

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Provision for loan losses. The provision for loan losses totaled \$7.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to \$6.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase in the provision for loan losses during the current year period was primarily a result of adverse economic conditions that continued to negatively impact our borrowers, our loan performance and our loan quality. See the previous section titled "Financial Condition - Allowance for loan losses" for additional information.

Net charge-offs totaled \$4.3 million, or 2.58% of average loans on an annualized basis, during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to net charge-offs of \$5.1 million, or 2.87% of average loans on an annualized basis, during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Net charge-offs in both the current and prior year periods were primarily related to commercial, commercial real estate and multi-family loans and, to a lesser extent, home equity lines of credit.

Noninterest income. Noninterest income totaled \$1.4 million, and increased \$490,000, or 54.4%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$900,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase was primarily due to \$468,000 in gains on sales of securities during the current year period. The sales proceeds were reinvested in securities with a 0% total risk-based capital requirement. The gains on sales positively impacted CFBank's core capital ratio, and reinvestment in 0% risk-weighted assets had a positive impact on CFBank's total risk-based capital ratio. The increase in noninterest income due to gains on sales of securities was partially offset by a \$33,000 decline in service charges on deposit accounts due to a decline in NSF fees and deposit account related processing fees, and a \$19,000 decline in other income.

The largest recurring component of noninterest income is net gain on sales of loans. Net gain on the sale of loans totaled \$575,000, and increased \$74,000, or 14.8%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to \$501,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. CFBank's mortgage professionals continue to gain market share by building relationships with local realtors and individual borrowers.

Noninterest expense. Noninterest expense totaled \$6.4 million for both nine month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010 noninterest expense included increases in professional fees and advertising and promotion, offset by a decrease in occupancy and equipment expenses. Professional fees increased \$189,000, or 31.8%, and totaled \$783,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$594,000 in the prior year period. The increase was primarily related to legal costs associated with nonperforming loans. Advertising and promotion increased \$59,000, and totaled \$85,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$26,000 in the prior year period. The increase was due to costs associated with enhancement of marketing and presentation materials related to CFBank's products and services. Occupancy and equipment expense decreased \$252,000, or 61.2%, and totaled \$160,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$412,000 for the prior year period. The decrease was due to the elimination of rent expense for the Company's Fairlawn office as a result of the October 2009 acquisition of Smith Ghent LLC, which owns the Fairlawn office building.

The ratio of noninterest expense to average assets increased to 2.99% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to 2.96% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, primarily due to a decrease in average assets for the current year period. The efficiency ratio improved to 86.56% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to 89.62% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, primarily due to the increase in net interest income in the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Income taxes. Income tax expense totaled \$8,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$1.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The tax expense during the current year period was related to the tax impact of securities transactions, offset by the valuation allowance on the tax effect associated with current period vesting of stock compensation awards that were granted in years prior to 2009. The tax expense during the prior year period was related to the \$3.8 million valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset, discussed previously.

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Average Balances, Interest Rates and Yields. The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the total dollar amount of fully taxable equivalent interest income from average interest-earning assets and the resultant yields, as well as the interest expense on average interest-bearing liabilities, expressed in both dollars and rates. Average balances are computed using month-end balances.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,					
	Average Outstanding Balance	2010 Interest Earned/ Paid	Average Yield/ Rate	Average Outstanding Balance	2009 Interest Earned/ Paid	Average Yield/ Rate
(Dollars in thousands)						
Interest-earning assets:						
Securities ^{(1) (2)}	\$ 25,771	\$ 154	2.45%	\$ 23,285	\$ 278	4.95%
Loans and loans held for sale ⁽³⁾	207,682	2,863	5.51%	235,013	3,239	5.51%
Other earning assets	28,484	18	0.25%	14,133	9	0.25%
FHLB stock	1,942	22	4.53%	2,053	26	5.07%
Total interest-earning assets	263,879	3,057	4.64%	274,484	3,552	5.20%
Noninterest-earning assets	23,950			14,541		
Total assets	\$ 287,829			\$ 289,025		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Deposits	\$ 218,307	785	1.44%	\$ 202,126	1,125	2.23%
FHLB advances and other borrowings	29,097	216	2.97%	38,097	295	3.10%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	247,404	1,001	1.62%	240,223	1,420	2.36%
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	23,602			18,913		
Total liabilities	271,006			259,136		
Equity	16,823			29,889		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 287,829			\$ 289,025		
Net interest-earning assets	\$ 16,475			\$ 34,261		
Net interest income/interest rate spread		\$ 2,056	3.02%		\$ 2,132	2.84%
Net interest margin			3.12%			3.12%

Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	106.66%	114.26%
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- (1) Average balance is computed using the carrying value of securities.

Average yield is computed using the historical amortized cost average balance for available for sale securities.

- (2) Average yields and interest earned are stated on a fully taxable equivalent basis.

- (3) Balance is net of the ALLL, deferred loan origination fees, undisbursed proceeds of construction loans and includes nonperforming loans.

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Average Balances, Interest Rates and Yields *Continued*

	Average Outstanding Balance	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		Average Yield/ Rate (Dollars in thousands)	Average Outstanding Balance	2009		Average Yield/ Rate
		2010 Interest Earned/ Paid	Average Yield/ Rate			Interest Earned/ Paid	Average Yield/ Rate	
Interest-earning assets:								
Securities ^{(1) (2)}	\$ 23,625	\$ 522	3.03%	\$ 22,976	\$ 863	5.19%		
Loans and loans held for sale ⁽³⁾	219,116	9,083	5.53%	236,833	9,962	5.61%		
Other earning assets	21,619	41	0.25%	11,271	28	0.33%		
FHLB stock	1,942	65	4.46%	2,090	73	4.66%		
Total interest-earning assets	266,302	9,711	4.87%	273,170	10,926	5.35%		
Noninterest-earning assets	20,027			15,609				
Total assets	\$ 286,329			\$ 288,779				
Interest-bearing liabilities:								
Deposits	\$ 213,459	2,594	1.62%	\$ 201,100	3,706	2.46%		
FHLB advances and other borrowings	29,319	651	2.96%	37,690	955	3.38%		
Total interest-bearing liabilities	242,778	3,245	1.78%	238,790	4,661	2.60%		
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	23,190			18,220				
Total liabilities	265,968			257,010				
Equity	20,361			31,769				
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 286,329			\$ 288,779				
Net interest-earning assets	\$ 23,524			\$ 34,380				
Net interest income/interest rate spread		\$ 6,466	3.09%		\$ 6,265	2.75%		
Net interest margin			3.25%			3.07%		
	109.69%			114.40%				

Average interest-earning assets
to average interest-bearing
liabilities

- (1) Average balance is computed using the carrying value of securities.

Average yield is computed using the historical amortized cost average balance for available for sale securities.

- (2) Average yields and interest earned are stated on a fully taxable equivalent basis.

- (3) Balance is net of the ALLL, deferred loan origination fees, undisbursed proceeds of construction loans and includes nonperforming loans.

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Rate/Volume Analysis of Net Interest Income. The following table presents the dollar amount of changes in interest income and interest expense for major components of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. It distinguishes between the increase and decrease related to changes in balances and/or changes in interest rates. For each category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, information is provided on changes attributable to (i) changes in volume (i.e., changes in volume multiplied by the prior rate) and (ii) changes in rate (i.e., changes in rate multiplied by prior volume). For purposes of this table, changes attributable to both rate and volume which cannot be segregated have been allocated proportionately to the change due to volume and the change due to rate.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2009			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009		
	Increase (decrease) due to			Increase (decrease) due to		
	Rate	Volume	Net	Rate	Volume	Net
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:						
Securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ (306)	\$ 182	\$ (124)	\$ (383)	\$ 42	\$ (341)
Loans and loans held for sale	5	(381)	(376)	(143)	(736)	(879)
Other earning assets		9	9	(12)	25	13
FHLB stock	(3)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(5)	(8)
Total interest-earning assets	(304)	(191)	(495)	(541)	(674)	(1,215)
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Deposits	(865)	525	(340)	(1,457)	345	(1,112)
FHLB advances and other borrowings	(12)	(67)	(79)	(109)	(195)	(304)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	(877)	458	(419)	(1,566)	150	(1,416)
Net change in net interest income	\$ 573	\$ (649)	\$ (76)	\$ 1,025	\$ (824)	\$ 201

⁽¹⁾ Securities amounts are presented on a fully taxable equivalent basis.

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Critical Accounting Policies

We follow financial accounting and reporting policies that are in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and conform to general practices within the banking industry. These policies are presented in Note 1 to our audited consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Annual Report to Stockholders incorporated by reference into our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Some of these accounting policies are considered to be critical accounting policies, which are those policies that are both most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results of operation, and require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Application of assumptions different than those used by management could result in material changes in our financial position or results of operations. These policies, current assumptions and estimates utilized, and the related disclosure of this process, are determined by management and routinely reviewed with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. We believe that the judgments, estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements were appropriate given the factual circumstances at the time.

We have identified accounting policies that are critical accounting policies, and an understanding of these policies is necessary to understand our financial statements. The following discussion details the critical accounting policies and the nature of the estimates made by management.

Determination of the allowance for loan losses. The ALLL represents management's estimate of probable incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio at each balance sheet date. The allowance consists of general and specific components. The general component covers loans not classified as impaired and is based on historical loss experience, adjusted for current factors. Current factors considered include, but are not limited to, management's oversight of the portfolio, including lending policies and procedures; nature, level and trend of the portfolio, including performing loans, trends in past due and nonperforming loans, loan concentrations, loan terms and other characteristics; current economic conditions and outlook; collateral values; and other items. The specific component of the ALLL relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired. Nonperforming loans exceeding policy thresholds are regularly reviewed to identify impairment. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts contractually due. Determining whether a loan is impaired and whether there is an impairment loss requires judgment and estimates, and the eventual outcomes may differ from estimates made by management. The determination of whether a loan is impaired includes review of historical data, judgments regarding the ability of the borrower to meet the terms of the loan, an evaluation of the collateral securing the loan and estimation of its value, net of selling expenses, if applicable, various collection strategies, and other factors relevant to the loan or loans. Impairment is measured based on the fair value of collateral, less costs to sell, if the loan is collateral dependent, or alternatively, the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective rate, if the loan is not collateral dependent. When the selected measure is less than the recorded investment in the loan, an impairment loss is recorded. As a result, determining the appropriate level for the ALLL involves not only evaluating the current financial situation of individual borrowers or groups of borrowers, but also current predictions about future events that could change before an actual loss is determined. Based on the variables involved and the fact that management must make judgments about outcomes that are inherently uncertain, the determination of the ALLL is considered to be a critical accounting policy. Additional information regarding this policy is included in the previous section titled "Financial Condition - Allowance for loan losses" and in Notes 1, 3 and 4 to our consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Annual Report to Stockholders incorporated by reference into our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Valuation of the deferred tax asset. Another critical accounting policy relates to valuation of the deferred tax asset, which includes the benefit of loss carryforwards which expire in varying amounts in future periods. At year-end 2009, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$7.7 million which expire at various dates from 2024 to 2029. Realization is dependent on generating sufficient future taxable income prior to expiration of the loss carryforwards. The Company's net loss in 2009 reduced management's near term estimate of future taxable income, and

reduced the amount of the net deferred tax asset considered realizable. A \$4.3 million valuation allowance was recorded in 2009, reducing the amount of the net deferred tax asset to zero. Additional information regarding this policy is included in the previous section captioned Comparison of the Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 *Income taxes* and Comparison of the Results of Operations for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 *Income taxes* and is included in Notes 1 and 12 to our consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Annual Report to Stockholders incorporated by reference into our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION

PART 1. Item 2.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Fair value of financial instruments. Another critical accounting policy relates to fair value of financial instruments, which are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates. Additional information is included in Notes 1 and 4 to our consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Annual Report to Stockholders incorporated by reference into our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In general terms, liquidity is a measurement of an enterprise's ability to meet cash needs. The primary objective in liquidity management is to maintain the ability to meet loan commitments and to repay deposits and other liabilities in accordance with their terms without an adverse impact on current or future earnings. Principal sources of funds are deposits; amortization and prepayments of loans; maturities, sales and principal receipts of securities available for sale; borrowings; and operations. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

CFBank is required by regulation to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure its safe and sound operation. Thus, adequate liquidity may vary depending on CFBank's overall asset/liability structure, market conditions, the activities of competitors and the requirements of its own deposit and loan customers. Management believes that CFBank's liquidity is sufficient.

Liquidity management is both a daily and long-term responsibility of management. We adjust our investments in liquid assets, primarily cash, short-term investments and other assets that are widely traded in the secondary market, based on our ongoing assessment of expected loan demand, expected deposit flows, yields available on interest-earning deposits and securities and the objective of our asset/liability management program. In addition to liquid assets, we have other sources of liquidity available including, but not limited to, access to advances from the FHLB, borrowings from the FRB, a line of credit with a commercial bank, and the ability to obtain deposits by offering above-market interest rates. Under a directive from the OTS dated April 6, 2010, CFBank cannot increase the amount of brokered deposits above \$76.4 million, excluding interest credited, without the prior non-objection of the OTS. Brokered deposits totaled \$72.7 million at September 30, 2010.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following table summarizes CFBank's cash available from liquid assets and borrowing capacity at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash and unpledged securities	\$ 41,661	\$ 5,033
Additional borrowing capacity at the FHLB	3,468	7,720
Additional borrowing capacity at the FRB	27,558	12,129
Unused commercial bank line of credit	3,000	8,000
Total	\$ 75,687	\$ 32,882

Cash available from liquid assets and borrowing capacity increased to \$75.7 million at September 30, 2010 from \$32.9 million at December 31, 2009. Cash and unpledged securities increased \$36.7 million through the nine months ended September 30, 2010 due to the use of brokered and non-brokered deposits to increase on-balance-sheet liquidity and lock-in the cost of longer-term liabilities at low current market interest rates. As of September 30, 2010, CFBank, under the directive by the OTS as previously discussed, has the ability to obtain an additional \$3.7 million in brokered deposits for liquidity and asset/liability management purposes, as needed. CFBank's additional borrowing capacity with the FHLB decreased to \$3.5 million at September 30, 2010 from \$7.7 million at December 31, 2009 primarily due to tightening in overall credit policies by the FHLB during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. CFBank's additional borrowing capacity at the FRB increased to \$27.6 million at September 30, 2010 from \$12.1 million at December 31, 2009 due to additional commercial real estate loans pledged as collateral with the FRB during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Further tightening in credit policies by the FHLB or FRB, deterioration in the credit performance of CFBank's loan portfolio, or a decline in the balance of pledged collateral, may reduce CFBank's borrowing capacity. Unused commercial bank lines of credit decreased to \$3.0 million at September 30, 2010 from \$8.0 million at December 31, 2009 due to non-renewal of one line of credit which resulted from the credit performance of CFBank's loan portfolio.

We rely primarily on a willingness to pay market-competitive interest rates to attract and retain retail deposits. Accordingly, rates offered by competing financial institutions affect our ability to attract and retain deposits. Deposits are obtained predominantly from the areas in which CFBank offices are located, and brokered deposits are accepted. We use brokered deposits as an element of a diversified funding strategy and an alternative to borrowings. Management regularly compares rates on brokered certificates of deposit with other funding sources in order to determine the best mix of funding sources, balancing the costs of funding with the mix of maturities. Although CFBank customers participate in the CDARS program, CDARS deposits are considered brokered deposits by regulation. Brokered deposits, including CDARS deposits, totaled \$72.7 million at September 30, 2010 and \$53.4 million at December 31, 2009. Current regulatory restrictions limit an institution's use of brokered deposits in situations where capital falls below well-capitalized levels and in certain situations where a well-capitalized institution is under a formal regulatory enforcement action. CFBank was well-capitalized and not subject to these regulatory restrictions on the use of brokered deposits at September 30, 2010. CFBank was, however, subject to a \$76.4 million limit on the amount of its brokered deposits as a result of a directive from the OTS dated April 6, 2010, as described previously.

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CFBank could raise additional deposits by offering above-market interest rates. Current regulatory restrictions limit an institution's ability to pay above-market interest rates in situations where capital falls below well-capitalized levels or in certain situations where a well-capitalized institution is under a formal regulatory enforcement action. CFBank was well-capitalized and not subject to regulatory restrictions on its ability to pay above-market interest rates at September 30, 2010. CFBank relies on competitive interest rates, customer service, and relationships with customers to retain deposits. To promote and stabilize liquidity in the banking and financial services sector, the FDIC, as included in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, as previously discussed, permanently increased deposit insurance coverage from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor. CFBank is a participant in the FDIC's TLGP which provides unlimited deposit insurance coverage, through December 31, 2012, for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts. Based on our historical experience with deposit retention, current retention strategies and participation in programs offering additional FDIC insurance protection, we believe that, although it is not possible to predict future terms and conditions upon renewal, a significant portion of existing deposits will remain with CFBank.

The Holding Company, as a savings and loan holding company, has more limited sources of liquidity than CFBank. In general, in addition to its existing liquid assets, sources of liquidity include funds raised in the securities markets through debt or equity offerings, dividends received from its subsidiaries, or the sale of assets. Pursuant to an agreement with OTS effective May 2010, the Holding Company cannot incur, issue, renew, redeem, or rollover any debt, or otherwise incur any additional debt, other than liabilities that are incurred in the ordinary course of business to acquire goods and services, without the prior non-objection of the OTS. Additionally, the Holding Company is not able to declare, make, or pay any cash dividends or any other capital distributions, or purchase, repurchase, or redeem, or commit to purchase, repurchase or redeem any Holding Company equity stock without the prior non-objection of the OTS. Pursuant to a notice from the OTS dated October 20, 2010, the Holding Company cannot pay interest on debt or commit to do so without the prior, written non-objection of the OTS. The agreement with and notice from the OTS, however, are not expected to restrict the Holding Company's ability to raise funds in the securities markets through equity offerings.

At September 30, 2010, the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, other than CFBank, had cash of \$996,000 available to meet cash needs. Annual debt service on the subordinated debentures is currently approximately \$174,000. The subordinated debentures have a variable rate of interest, reset quarterly, equal to the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 2.85%. The total rate in effect was 3.38% at September 30, 2010. An increase in the three-month LIBOR would increase the debt service requirement of the subordinated debentures. Annual dividends on the preferred stock are approximately \$361,000 at the current 5% level, which is scheduled to increase to 9% after February 14, 2013. Annual operating expenses are approximately \$425,000. The Holding Company's available cash at September 30, 2010 is sufficient to cover cash needs, at their current level, for approximately 1 year. The Board of Directors elected to defer the November 15, 2010 scheduled dividend payment related to the preferred stock in order to preserve available cash at the Holding Company. On an annual basis, this would reduce the cash outflow by approximately \$361,000 and extend the cash coverage to approximately 1.7 years based on the current balance.

Banking regulations limit the amount of dividends that can be paid to the Holding Company by CFBank without prior approval of the OTS. Generally, financial institutions may pay dividends without prior approval as long as the dividend is not more than the total of the current calendar year-to-date earnings plus any earnings from the previous two years not already paid out in dividends, and as long as the financial institution remains well capitalized after the dividend payment. As of September 30, 2010, CFBank can pay no dividends to the Holding Company without OTS approval. Future dividend payments by CFBank to the Holding Company would be based upon future earnings or the approval of the OTS. The Holding Company is significantly dependent on dividends from CFBank to provide the liquidity necessary to meet its obligations. In view of the uncertainty surrounding CFBank's future ability to pay dividends to the Holding Company, management is exploring additional sources of funding to support its working capital needs. In the current economic environment, however, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so or,

if it can, what the cost of doing so will be.

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At September 30, 2010, CFBank met the regulatory capital requirements to be considered well capitalized with a Tier 1 capital level of \$18.7 million, or 6.6% of adjusted total assets, which exceeds the required level of \$14.2 million, or 5.0%; Tier 1 risk-based capital level of \$18.7 million, or 9.3% of risk-weighted assets, which exceeds the required level of \$12.1 million, or 6.0%; and total risk-based capital of \$21.3 million, or 10.5% of risk-weighted assets, which exceeds the required level of \$20.2 million, or 10.0%.

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management, with the participation of our principal executive and financial officers, has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting. We made no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls in the third quarter of 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. Other Information

Item 6. Exhibits.

See Exhibit Index at page 52 of this report on Form 10-Q.

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SIGNATURES

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

CENTRAL FEDERAL CORPORATION

Dated: November 12, 2010

By: /s/ Eloise L. Mackus
Eloise L. Mackus, Esq.
Interim Chief Executive Officer

Dated: November 12, 2010

By: /s/ Therese Ann Liutkus
Therese Ann Liutkus, CPA
President, Treasurer and Chief Financial
Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form SB-2 No. 333-64089, filed with the Commission on September 23, 1998)
3.2	Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-2 No. 333-129315, filed with the Commission on October 28, 2005)
3.3	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of the registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the registrant's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the Commission on March 27, 2008)
3.4	Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to the registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, filed with the Commission on August 14, 2009)
4.1	Form of Stock Certificate of Central Federal Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.0 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form SB-2 No. 333-64089, filed with the Commission on September 23, 1998)
4.2	Certificate of Designations of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A, of Central Federal Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on December 5, 2008)
4.3	Warrant, dated December 5, 2008, to purchase shares of common stock of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on December 5, 2008)
11.1	Statement Re: Computation of Per Share Earnings
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications of the Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer