CONSUMERS National Bank 1965–2015

2015

Annual Report

Financial Highlights

Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data.

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
ASSETS		
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,544	$ 11,125
Certificates of deposit in financial institutions	4,470	2,703
Securities, available-for-sale	137,144	126,393
Securities, held-to-maturity	3,655	3,000
Federal bank and other restricted stocks, at cost	1,396	1,396
Loans held for sale	462	559
Total loans	228,519	224,966
Less allowance for loan losses	(2,432)	(2,405)
Net loans	226,087	222,561
Other assets	20,209	14,740
Total assets	$ 403,967	$ 382,477
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing demand	$ 86,651	$ 75,353
Interest bearing demand	45,320	42,718
Savings	134,664	125,151
Time	66,361	70,675
Total deposits	332,996	313,897
Short-term borrowings	19,838	19,489
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	6,240	6,296
Other liabilities	3,427	2,592
Total liabilities	362,501	342,274
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Total shareholders' equity	41,466	40,203
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 403,967	$ 382,477
Cash dividends paid per share	$ 0.48	$ 0.48
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	2,726,304	2,701,614
NET INCOME		
Interest income	$ 14,357	$ 13,656
Interest expense	949	995
Net interest income	13,408	12,661
Provision for loan losses	430	249
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	12,978	12,412
Other income	2,974	2,761
Other expense	12,276	11,682
Income before income taxes	3,676	3,491
Income taxes	718	654
Net income	$ 2,958	$ 2,837
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.09	$ 1.05

Please refer to the annual report on Form 10-K for additional financial information.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Fellow Shareholders:

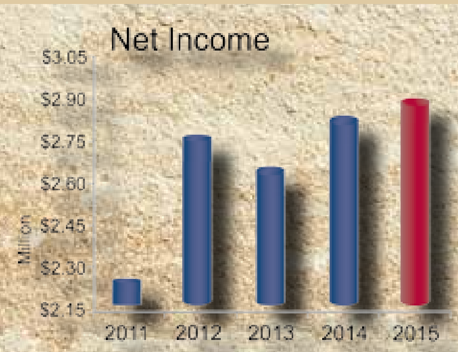
According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in 1965, 216 groups of individuals across the country accomplished their goal of founding a bank to serve the needs of their respective communities. In each case those accomplishments were the result of years of planning, capital raising, regulation, and bureaucratic mastery. As the banking system is built on trust, regulators only place their confidence in those with strong character, investor support, and sound business plans. In these 216 groups the regulators saw determination, commitment, vision, purpose, and strength. These founding groups were led by visionaries and civic leaders like Romain Fry, Louis Furey, Homer Unkefer, Vic Hanna, and Philip Kopp. They were supported by investors who took a chance by investing in the future of their communities. In each case, their goal of providing local financial independence was set in motion in 1965. To fulfill that dream over the long term, these 216 institutions would need prudence, patience, and guidance.

An industry reunion of this charter class would be modest. Only twenty-seven institutions from this group are still serving their communities as independent banking organizations. Eighty-eight percent of the original group have ceased operations or merged into large institutions. The 27 institutions that remain represent \$17.4 billion in assets; \$11.6 billion in loans; and 3,888 employees. Consumers Bancorp is proud to be a prospering member of the class of '65.

Like the others, over the last fifty years, Consumers survived through seven recessions, numerous building booms and busts, the inflation and bursting of real estate, "dot-coms", and other asset bubbles, at least three banking crisis, and countless predictions of industry obsolescence. We are still serving our customers because, when the environment grew tough, our past leaders steeled their determination and focused on the vision. That determination and vision was passed on to each successive generation of community bankers.

Each succeeding generation at Consumers strived to remain relevant by becoming an integral part of our expanding communities and by keeping pace with rapidly developing technology, increasing customer demand for services and convenience, and evolving regulation. Over the years, our predecessors were early adopters of new banking technologies like automated teller machines, telephone banking, internet banking, internet bill pay, check imaging, remote deposit capture, and, more recently, text, mobile and tablet banking. They took small risks as they methodically expanded the franchise in all directions on the compass. I acknowledge each of their past contributions and salute their courage.

The current leadership and employees of Consumers Bancorp embrace and expand on the original vision of providing local service and decision-making. We intend to maintain a best-in-class community bank through employee engagement and development, technology, community awareness, and by developing client relationships built on consultative dialogue, accessibility, and responsiveness. We believe this model will lead to high-performing earnings and growth.



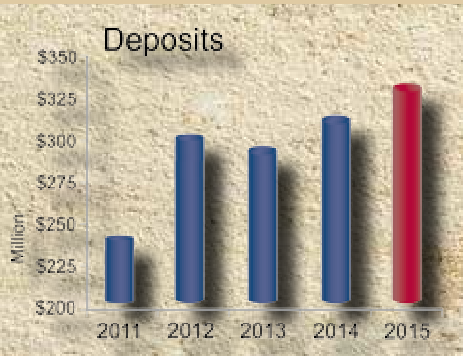
In 2015, with this vision in focus, we have:

- Expanded our market reach to Summit and Wayne Counties through loan centers in Stow and Wooster, Ohio. These strategic market expansions will allow us to leverage our existing customer base and more thoroughly serve a growing population of small businesses that are becoming dissatisfied with inattentive banking organizations.
- Realigned our staff of experienced business bankers, added commercial and mortgage lenders with significant in-market experience, and established a business development program that emphasizes efficient calling efforts, responsiveness to customer needs identification, and cross-departmental support.
- Responded to succession issues at all levels of the organization and invested in high-level employee education opportunities.
- Substantially completed construction of a 30,000 sq. ft. corporate office and branch in Minerva, Ohio that is scheduled for completion in fiscal year 2016 and will provide needed customer and employee amenities while strengthening our image as a strong banking alternative.
- Improved operating efficiencies by streamlining our document and collateral management practices and by renegotiating many of our product and information technology service contracts.
- Strengthened our information security systems, fraud prevention, and risk management infrastructure.
- Improved our cash management and remote deposit capture systems and introduced Check Connect, our consumer remote deposit system.
- Supported important health, education, and economic development initiatives throughout our markets through commitments of financing, resources, and time.

Throughout the year, we are celebrating the bank's 50^{th} anniversary and the opening of a new corporate office in Minerva.

These investments contributed to strong financial results in fiscal year 2015, and we expect them to continue to enhance our business in the years ahead. For fiscal 2015, our net income increased 4.3% to a record $2.96 million, and asset growth of $21.5 million, or 5.6%, supported a 5.9% increase in net interest income. Significant growth in our commercial account relationships helped drive this balance sheet increase. During 2015, commercial transaction account balances increased $13.4 million and total commercial customer related funding sources increased $20.3 million, or 19.2%, to $126.2 million. While our success in growing commercial relationships supported a 14.6% increase in commercial deposit and cash management fee income, growth in this segment also reduces the bank's exposure to rising market rates. Additional loan originators contributed to a $120,000 increase in mortgage services related income. Working together, our team of 129 employees added $2.6 million in shareholder wealth through an increase in book value and dividend payments.

Like our forerunners, we must continually evolve to remain relevant as we reward our shareholders, old and new, for their support of community banking. We will invest in new customer-focused technologies



including EMV debit card security and electronic wallet payment systems like Apple Pay and Google wallet. We will continue to grow our franchise by expanding our service model to new high-potential markets that are receptive to a brand of banking emphasizing accessibility and consultative relationships while remaining alert to opportunities to expand our franchise through strategic partnerships that make long-term sense. We will make the investments necessary to improve noninterest income and provide efficiencies. We will continue to educate our staff and raise our expectations for service and business development. We will stay attuned to the social and economic needs of our communities and we will attract employees, customers and local investors as we raise our profile as a best-in-class banking organization. Like our predecessors, we will be disciplined and patient as we retain a determined vision of the future.

I think that our founders who sacrificed to bring their dream to fruition and our predecessors who worked to fulfill and grow the vision would take pride in the organization that the original Minerva National Bank has become. It has evolved from one location with a handful of employees, to 129 employees in 14 locations serving the residents, farms, and businesses across a five county area. I believe that Consumers National Bank well represents the hopes and goals of the original 216 founding groups that took a chance on community banking in 1965. We expect to be the best in class at the next significant reunion.

While I mentioned succession planning as an important initiative for future success, implementing those plans is bittersweet for most organizations. At the conclusion of our Annual Shareholder Meeting in October, James Kiko, Sr. will retire as a Director of Consumers National Bank and Consumers Bancorp. Jim, an accomplished real estate and auction professional, has provided steady guidance since 1997. Serving as Chairman of the Board Loan Committee, he contributed strong credit instincts and realistic collateral assessments to the discussion. His 18 years of service, many on the Executive Committee, coincide with a period of significant growth in the bank's assets and stature. Management and his board peers will miss his strategic thinking, bottom-line analysis, and encouragement.

In January, we welcomed Richard Kiko, Jr. to the bank and holding company boards. While currently serving as President and CEO of the Kiko Company in Canton, Dick provides a unique business perspective developed over his career in product development, marketing, and distribution. Dick helps the bank measure the pulse of the real estate market and provides insight to the bank's marketing and business development programs.

I thank you for your business and investment and remind you that your banking relationships and referrals will play an important part in our future success. Our associates look forward to serving you, your neighbors, and your colleagues. Until then, we invite you to join us at our Annual Shareholder meeting and fifty-year anniversary celebration dinner at Walsh University on October 28, 2015. Details of the meeting and dinner are included in your shareholder packet. Please join us to learn more about our vision and celebrate fifty years of community banking success.

Sincerely,

Ralph J. Lober, II

Ralph J. Lober, II
President and CEO

CONSUMERS
Bancorp Inc.

FIFTY YEARS OF COMMUNITY BANKING

Minerva National Bank—the original name of the bank before it was changed to Consumers National Bank—opened the doors of its sole office on East Lincoln Way in Minerva for the first time on September 7, 1965, with five employees, 17 Directors, 478 shareholders, and assets of $349,877. The first annual Statement of Condition consisting of one page—quite a bit shorter than the annual report you hold in your hands today—stated that as of December 31, 1966, the assets had grown to more than $1.9 million and deposits exceeded $1.5 million, a solid start for a new community bank in a modest Ohio village.

Ohio Rep. Frank Bow and Bud Fry meet in Washington, D.C., 1963

The original Board of Directors represented a variety of community members. Philip Kopp, who served as the first President, was also President of the Malvern Flue Lining Company and Kopp Clay Company. Romain (Bud) Fry was owner and operator of Lincoln Way Furniture. Lloyd Leatherberry and William Merrick were both local farmers. Mildred Pelly was purchasing manager at TRW Metal Division and Homer Unkefer was starting Unkefer Equipment Sales in Minerva. This first group of Directors set the precedent for a diverse Board made up of local citizens with the goal of establishing a community bank to support local businesses and individuals that continues to this day.

During the first 10 years, the bank continued its steady growth and looked toward expansion. Then as now, the bank's Directors considered continuous, conservative growth a key to maintaining independence and growing shareholder value. Seeking to expand into communities similar to their original location, the decision was made to expand to Salem, a community of 13,000 with a significant manufacturing base in northern Columbiana County. While a newly constructed office was opened on Ellsworth Avenue in 1975, rapidly expanding business necessitated a 1,500 sq. ft., expansion within ten years. With the new branch came a new name to reflect the bank's extended geographic reach beyond Minerva. The name was officially changed to Consumers National Bank. Today the eight member staff services $49 million in retail and commercial deposits. The bank's eastern region commercial lender serves small businesses in Columbiana and surrounding counties from Salem.

Homer Unkefer, Bud Fry, and Vic Hanna led the creation of Consumers Bank

In 1967, Eugene Lloyd was hired as Cashier and Executive Vice President and ran the daily operations of the bank until 1984. In 1975, Philip Kopp was elected Chairman of the Board, and Bud Fry became the bank's second President. Three new Vice Presidents were named, Louis Furey, J. V. "Vic" Hanna, and Homer Unkefer, who all would go on to serve long terms as Directors. Mark Kelly joined the bank in 1984 as Executive Vice President to oversee the overall bank operations and lending functions.

1964

$300,000 raised during initial capital offering

1965

Minerva National Bank opens on September 7, 1965

1975

Salem branch opens on July 14, 1975

Consumers National Bank has established a tradition of long-term employee retention, a tribute to the bank's commitment to employees and its supportive environment. Many employees have long tenures, including three current employees who each have over 33 years of service at the bank. While embracing the future, Theresa Linder, Patricia Wood and Betty Laubacher and others with long tenures support the bank's culture by providing a valuable and unique link to the bank's history.

Consumers National Bank has established a tradition of long-term employee retention

With business running smoothly at the Minerva and Salem offices, management determined that the time was right to open a third office located in Waynesburg in 1986. Land was purchased and ground was broken on a lot at the busy intersection of Routes 183 and 43 in southern Stark County. Now the only financial institution in the village, the Waynesburg office serves Sandy Township which also includes the Village of Magnolia.

Community commitment starts at the top. The bank's senior management team and Board of Directors lead by example by volunteering their time with many community organizations including:

- Community Bankers Association of Ohio
- Alliance Area Development
- Habitat for Humanity of East Central Ohio
- Junior Achievement
- Kent State University, Columbiana County Campuses
- Kent State University Rural Scholars Program
- Salem Area Sustainable Opportunity Development Center
- Canton Regional Chamber of Commerce Economic Development Committee
- Salem Community Foundation
- United Way
- Boy Scouts of America, Buckeye Council
- Crisis Intervention and Recovery Center
- Child & Adolescent Behavioral Health

Another opportunity for expansion came in 1989 when the bank purchased the Bank One branch in Hanoverton, Ohio, a historic town on the Sandy and Beaver Canal in southeast Columbiana County. The bank opened for business on October 30, 1989, under the Consumers National Bank name. Management emphasized its interest in serving the area's farm community. In 2005, the branch replaced the aging facility with a new office at the same location. Predominately an agricultural community, Hanoverton and Hanover Township have, more recently, been impacted by the Utica and Marcellus shale drilling and by a new gas processing plant in nearby Kensington, Ohio. Today, the efficient branch has heavy drive-up and ATM traffic as it is situated on State routes that connect the bank's Minerva, Salem, Lisbon, and Carrollton locations.

As the 80's era came to a close, the bank celebrated its Silver Anniversary. At the 25 year milestone, the bank's assets stood at \$44.7 million. At the end of the anniversary year there were four branches, 51 employees, and 12 members of the Board of Directors, five of whom were original Directors.

While the national savings and loan crisis spurred industry consolidation, Consumers Bank stuck to its

1975

Consumers National Bank
INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY BANKING

Name changed to Consumers National Bank

1990

Bank grows to \$44.7 million in assets in 25th anniversary year

1994

CONSUMERS
Bancorp Inc.

Formation of bank holding company Consumers Bancorp, Inc.

philosophy of conservative steady growth. In 1991, Mark Kelly succeeded Bud Fry as President and became the bank's first executive to hold the titles of both President and Chief Executive Officer.

Business growth necessitated a 4,000 square foot addition to the bank's Minerva headquarters. The $500,000 project, which provided space for a growing processing facility and increased operations staff, was completed in May 1994.

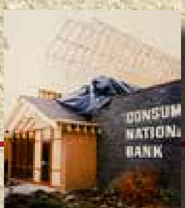
When Consumers National Bank opens an office in a new community, we become an active member of the community. Our employees are encouraged to join local organizations such as Rotary International, Kiwanis Clubs, and the local Chamber of Commerce. In addition, employees serve as Board members for a variety of non-profit organizations such as Habitat for Humanity. They also volunteer their time for United Way, Junior Achievement, athletic booster clubs, and other community organizations. Some offices have adopted non-profit organizations and hold special events to raise funds for them. Every year, the Carrollton office holds a Chili Cook-off to raise funds for Big Brothers/Big Sisters. Employees cook up their favorite chili recipe and customers and neighbors sample them all and vote for their favorite by making a small donation. In Salem, employees devote a day to serving meals at The Banquet of Salem, a non-profit organization that provides free meals. Each office has found a way to support its community.

Another milestone was reached in 1994 with the incorporation of Consumers Bancorp, the new holding company for Consumers National Bank. The holding company structure gave the bank more options in capital planning, future services and products, and greater ability to remain independent. All shares of Consumers National Bank and any remaining Minerva National Bank stock were converted to shares in Consumers Bancorp, Inc. early the following year. Adhering to the highest standards of public company financial reporting, Consumers Bancorp, Inc. has been a Securities and Exchange registrant since 1996. To provide additional liquidity, the company's stock began trading on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board in 2000 under the stock symbol CBKM.

From the inception of the bank, community banking has been its mission and the core of its business philosophy. Management has served and worked with community banking organizations to help support community banking in Ohio. The bank has also been a member of the Independent Community Bankers of America (ICBA), "The nation's voice for community banks." Organizations like these help strengthen the role of community banks in our communities and provide representation with state and federal officials in Columbus and Washington D.C. Ralph J. Lober, II, the bank's current President and CEO, is continuing the tradition of membership in Community Bankers Association of Ohio (CBAO) where he is Chairman-elect of the Board. He has made several trips to Columbus and Washington D.C. to meet with legislators and regulators to help ensure that the community-banking industry is appropriately represented during the regulatory and legislative processes.

The Carrollton branch staff's annual Chili Cook-off raises funds for Big Brothers/Big Sisters

1994



Expansion and remodeling at Minerva headquarters and branch

1995

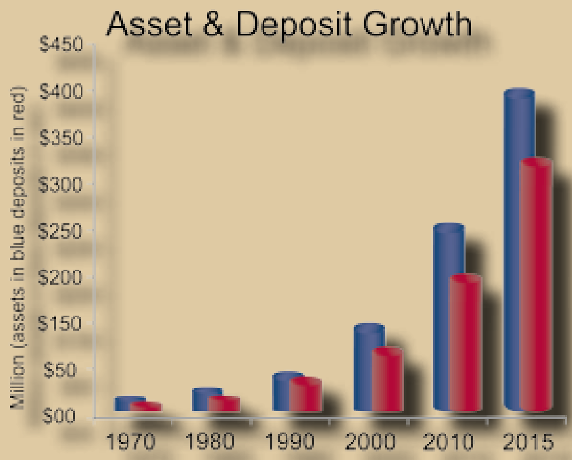
Bank grows to $100 Million in assets

1996

www.ConsumersBank.com

Bank introduces its first website

The bank expanded to Carroll County when it opened its fifth branch in Carrollton in October of 1984. As the county seat, Carrollton and Carroll County boasted 1994 populations of 3,300 and 27,500 respectively. The bank has come to serve a large portion of the agricultural and business community. Spurred by the economic activity surrounding the Utica Shale drilling, the Carrollton branch, which has become one of the bank's busiest offices, has grown to $45 million (18% market share) in deposits. In addition to the branch staff, the office houses a commercial lender that services businesses in Carroll and surrounding counties as well as the bank's agricultural lender.



Consumers National Bank has shown steady asset and deposit growth over the years

Consumers Bank reached two major milestones in 1995. First, the bank celebrated its 30th Anniversary and reached $100 million in assets. The attainment garnered recognition in the community as well as among other Ohio community banks.

Also in 1995, the bank made the decision to embrace new technology. To meet customer demands for accessibility and flexibility, management chose to complement its personal banking service by investing in online banking, an investment that, at the time, was at the forefront of community banking.

In 1997, the bank reinforced its commitment to service and technology with the introduction of telephone banking, Visa debit card, a customer information system, an intranet, and the first version of the bank's interactive customer web site. Additionally, in August of that year, four new drive-up ATMs were installed. Today, every branch features convenient drive-up ATMs which are in constant use given the high-traffic locations where many of the branches are located. ATM transaction volume has increased from approximately 3,000 per month in 1997 to over 27,000 ($2.5 million in withdrawals) per month today.

As the bank offered more products and services to a growing customer base, additional space was needed in Minerva to house an expanding workforce. In 1997, the bank contracted for a 2,500 sq. ft. addition to provide the much needed office space. During 1998, Alternative Investment offerings were added to the bank's product mix and the first licensed investment representative was hired. Alternative Investments includes non-FDIC insured products such as stock brokerage, mutual funds, annuities, and personal and corporate retirement plans.

Early in 1999, the bank opened a new branch on State Street in Alliance. With a population of 23,000, and home to Mount Union College (University of Mount Union today) and a significant manufacturing base, Alliance was by far the largest community to which the bank had expanded to date. Since opening, the branch has grown to approximately $25 million, six percent of the $400 million deposit market.

The bank kicked off the new millennium with three new branches. In 2000, the bank purchased the $18

1997

Bank introduces Visa debit card

2000

Georgian Style Louisville branch opens

2001

Permanent facility opens in East Canton

million deposit Firstar Bank branch in Lisbon, the county seat of Columbiana County. The downtown branch opened under the Consumers name on January 19, 2000, which was its third branch location in Columbiana County. In the fall of 2002 the office was relocated to Dickey Drive adjacent to the post office. The new facility allowed for efficient combination of the branch, ATM, and drive up teller, which, until that time, was housed in a separate location. The Lisbon market share has increased from 16% in 2000 to approximately 30% today, proof that the community has embraced the Consumers National Bank model.

The Presidents of the bank were:
- 1965–1975 Philip Kopp
- 1975–1991 Romain "Bud" Fry
- 1991–2003 Mark Kelly
- 2003–2008 Steven Muckley
- 2008–present Ralph Lober, II

The bank continued its long-term strategy of methodically expanding the bank's market area. Louisville and East Canton became the third and fourth market expansions in a two-year period. As the 2,600 sq. ft. Georgian style Louisville branch was being constructed on North Chapel Street across from the post office, an unexpected opportunity arose when the only bank in East Canton announced that it was closing. Consumers Bank responded to a petition started by the East Canton Rotary Club for Consumers to open an office in town. Within 90 days, the bank had received regulatory approval, obtained a location, hired a staff, and opened the office in a temporary facility. In adjacent markets, together, these two offices now support over $36 million in deposits; approximately 15% of the total market.

After a five year pause in expansion, the bank launched plans for its tenth office in Malvern at the crossroads of routes 43 and 183 approximately half way between Minerva and Waynesburg. The 40th Anniversary year also marked the first time since the bank opened for business that the Board of Directors did not include one of the founding Directors. Both Vic Hanna and Homer Unkefer retired as Directors that year and became Directors Emeriti.

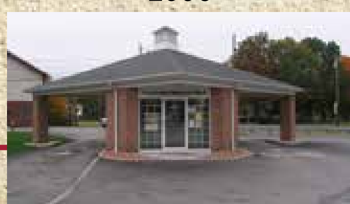
Ralph J. Lober, II, Consumers Bank's current President and Chief Executive Officer joined the bank in 2007 as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. A year later, the global economy and the financial industry in particular, was reeling from what became known as the Great Recession. Government stimulus programs and bailouts, the collapse of the stock market, and failing insurance companies, banks, and investment firms were in the news every day. Consumers National Bank, with its conservative business approach and credit policies, not only weathered the challenging financial crisis without TARP or other financial assistance, it continued to grow. The 2009 annual report stated that net income increased over 12% from prior year, loan balances grew 5%, and shareholders continued to receive dividends. While credit grew tighter, the bank continued to lend to qualified borrowers proving that community banks played a critical role in supporting local economies through the economic decline and recovery.

The branches often host class trips as part of the bank's mission to educate students about personal financial management

2005

Bank upgrades to Diebold Opteva ATMs

2006



Permanent facility opens in Hanoverton

2009

Introduction of e-Courier remote deposit capture

The bank also continued to invest in technology updating its website, Online Banking, Bill Pay, and Cash Management services, and added e-Courier Remote Deposit Capture, mobile banking, and electronic check collection services. With the addition and updating of these services, the bank was able to match the product offerings of much larger banks while maintaining the kind of personal customer service that the larger banks could not match. During this period, a dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan was made available to Consumers Bancorp shareholders and an employee stock purchase plan was implemented. While these investments were gaining the attention of our customers and shareholders, Consumers' consistent financial performance resulted in it being named one of the top 200 community banks in the country by *U.S. Banker* magazine in 2010, a ranking that it maintained through 2014.

Ag lender Sarah Chronister at the 2015 Stark County Junior Fair with the bank's purchase

While the name "Consumers" implies to some that the bank focuses on individuals, the bank also devotes significant resources to serving the needs of local businesses and farms. By lending to local businesses who in turn invest in the communities where they are located, Consumers Bank supports the local economy. The bank maintains a competitive advantage by having eight Business Development Officers strategically located throughout the market area. By being in the respective communities, they are better able to respond to the needs of local businesses. Agriculture has been an important focus of the bank since 1965. Today, agricultural lending, which is managed by a dedicated lender, accounts for 16% of the bank's outstanding loan balances.

Homer Unkefer and Gene Lloyd make a purchase at the 4-H Junior Fair auction on behalf of the bank to support local farmers, circa 1967

Consumers National Bank collaborates with many federal and state programs to help local businesses, farmers and consumers meet their full potential. By successfully helping borrowers take advantage of a full range of Small Business Administration programs the bank has obtained SBA Preferred Lender Status, enabling it to provide accelerated SBA approvals. On the agriculture side, the bank participates with the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Ohio AgLink Program, and USDA programs.

Consumers Bank participates in various Ohio loan programs to address the special needs of borrowers. The Ohio GrowNOW loan through the Ohio Treasurer of State lowers the financing costs for new or growing employers, while the ECO-Link loan program subsidizes home equity loans to Ohio residents for qualifying energy efficient real estate improvements or to purchase ENERGY STAR products.

In 2011, the bank reached into northern Stark County to build a new office in Hartville. With a population of 3,000, Hartville is at the center of Lake Township, home to approximately 20,000. A tight community

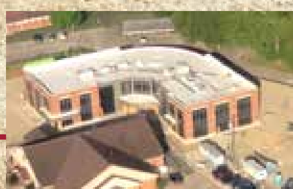
2010

Ranked among top 200 community banks in the country

2014

Introduction of mobile remote check deposit

2015



New headquarters and branch replace original office

with nearby agriculture and manufacturing, the Hartville area was very similar to the bank's existing markets. With its proximity to the county line, the Hartville location also provided access to businesses and farms in Portage and Summit counties. The 2,500 sq. ft. facility included traditional banking amenities and a bank-training center. The bank-created "Community Cash" *Buy Local* campaign launched as part of the grand opening reinforced the Lake Chamber of Commerce's "Buy Local" campaign. The bank won the 2011 BKD Award for Excellence & Innovation for this promotion, given annually by the CBAO and BKD, LLP, one of the 10 largest CPA and advisory firms in the U.S.

Noting a marked increase in the number of greater Canton businesses doing business with the bank, in 2012 the bank purchased a vacant bank building on Dressler Road in Jackson Township. The 4,000 sq. ft. office, houses a full-service branch, a commercial lender and the bank's growing residential mortgage department. In response to expanding mortgage regulation and the market void created by the economic crisis, the bank placed additional emphasis on providing our customers with a full range of mortgage products. The bank participates in most government programs including FHA, VA, and USDA. The bank earned its FHA designated underwriting authority in 2015.

As oil and gas exploration influenced the bank's market, management and the Board determined that the local economic circumstances, the bank's status in the communities, and its strong financial performance made 2013 an opportune time to expand the company's capital base. With Boenning & Scattergood as its investment-banking advisor, the Corporation launched and successfully completed a $10 million shareholder rights offering. At the offering's close in July 2013, the Corporation had $38.2 million in capital and over 1,000 shareholders in 21 states.

At a ribbon cutting ceremony to formally open a new Business Lending office on Darrow Road in Stow in June 2015, the bank marked its expansion into Summit County and its first Business Lending Center. Shortly after the Stow opening, the bank announced the opening of a second Business Lending office in Wooster, the bank's first location in Wayne County. As part of the bank's long-term strategic plan, the new lending offices offer an opportunity to provide a local office for existing Summit and Wayne county clients and expose Consumers' unique business banking philosophy to more businesses and farms in Wayne, Summit, and surrounding counties.

Stow Mayor Sara Drew and President and CEO Ralph Lober, II cut the ribbon to open the Stow Business Lending office

Timing is everything. This fall, during the 50th anniversary year, Consumers National Bank will unveil its new branch and corporate headquarters on the site of the original 1965 building in Minerva. The 30,000 sq. ft. facility represents a $8 million investment in the local community. The new building includes a modern banking lobby, corporate and administrative offices, operations and processing departments, and a large training facility. The bank's decision to maintain the headquarters in the original location in Minerva that the founders selected exemplifies the bank's commitment to the community and customers. Consumers National Bank's roots and its future are in Minerva.

Board of Directors

Back row from left: Harry Schmuck, Jr., David Johnson, John Tonti, James Kiko, Sr., Richard Kiko Jr.
Front row from left: Ralph Lober, II, Laurie McClellan (Chairman), John Furey (Vice Chairman), Brad Goris, James Hanna, Thomas Kishman, Frank Paden

Executive Management

Back row from left: Ralph Lober, II, President and CEO; Renee Wood, EVP, Chief Financial Officer; Derek Williams, SVP, Retail Sales & Operations; Scott Dodds, SVP, Senior Loan Officer; Randy Gilroy, SVP, Chief Credit Officer
Front row from left; Kim Chuckalovchak, VP, IT Manager; Pat Wood, Executive Assistant; Barb Cronin, VP, Senior Auditor

CONSUMERS National Bank

Branch Locations

ALLIANCE
610 W. State Street
330-823-8178
Opened March 8, 1999

CARROLLTON
1017 Canton Road NW
330-627-3523
Opened October 17, 1994

EAST CANTON
440 W. Noble Street
330-488-0577
Opened May 15, 2000

HANOVERTON
30034 Canal Street
330-223-1534
Opened October 30, 1989

HARTVILLE
1215 W. Maple Street
330-877-2915
Opened May 19, 2011

JACKSON-BELDEN
4026 Dressler Road NW
330-479-9277
Opened July 31, 2012

LISBON
7985 Dickey Drive
330-424-7271
Opened January 19, 2000

LOUISVILLE
1111 N. Chapel Street
330-875-4349
Opened February 7, 2000

MALVERN
4070 Alliance Road NW
330-863-2641
Opened January 9, 2006

MINERVA
614 E. Lincoln Way
330-868-7701
Opened September 7, 1965

SALEM
141 S. Ellsworth Avenue
330-332-0377
Opened July 14, 1976

WAYNESBURG
8607 Waynesburg Drive SE
330-866-5557
Opened December 30, 1986

Business Lending Locations

STOW
3885 Darrow Road
330-686-7704
Opened June 4, 2015

WOOSTER
146 E. Liberty Street
330-205-6452
Opened July 1, 2015

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

☒ **Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015

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 No. 033-79130

CONSUMERS BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

OHIO	34-1771400
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

614 East Lincoln Way,
P.O. Box 256, Minerva, Ohio 44657
(330) 868-7701
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

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

Securities registered pursuant Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Shares, no par value

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.
Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, 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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer☐ Accelerated filer☐ Non-accelerated filer☐ (Do not check if small reporting company) Smaller reporting company ☒

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

Based on the closing sales price on December 31, 2014, the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately $33,792,479.

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock, without par value was 2,731,612 at September 14, 2015.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain specifically designated portions of Consumers Bancorp, Inc.'s definitive Proxy Statement dated September 23, 2015 for its 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

ITEM 1—BUSINESS

Business

Consumers Bancorp, Inc. (Corporation), is a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended and is a registered bank holding company, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1994. In February 1995, the Corporation acquired all the issued and outstanding capital stock of Consumers National Bank (Bank), a bank chartered under the laws of the United States of America. The Corporation's activities have been limited primarily to holding the common stock of the Bank.

Since 1965, the Bank's main office has been serving the Minerva, Ohio area from its location at 614 East Lincoln Way, Minerva, Ohio. The Bank's business involves attracting deposits from businesses and individual customers and using such deposits to originate commercial, mortgage and consumer loans in its market area, consisting primarily of Carroll, Columbiana, Stark, Summit, Wayne and contiguous counties in Ohio. The Bank currently has twelve branch locations and two loan production offices. The Bank also invests in securities consisting primarily of obligations of U.S. government sponsored entities, municipal obligations and mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae.

Supervision and Regulation

The Corporation and the Bank are subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and other federal and state regulators. The regulatory framework is intended primarily for the protection of depositors, federal deposit insurance funds and the banking system as a whole and not for the protection of shareholders and creditors. Earnings and dividends of the Corporation are affected by state and federal laws and regulations and by policies of various regulatory authorities. Changes in applicable law or in the policies of various regulatory authorities could affect materially the business and prospects of the Corporation and the Bank. The following describes selected federal and state statutory and regulatory provisions that have, or could have, a material impact on the Corporation. The following discussion of supervision and regulation is qualified in its entirety by reference to the statutory and regulatory provisions discussed.

Regulation of the Corporation:

The Bank Holding Company Act: As a bank holding company, the Corporation is subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHCA) and the examination and reporting requirements of the Federal Reserve Board. Under the BHCA, the Corporation is subject to periodic examination by the Federal Reserve Board and required to file periodic reports regarding its operations and any additional information that the Federal Reserve Board may require.

The BHCA generally limits the activities of a bank holding company to banking, managing or controlling banks, furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiaries and engaging in any other activities that the Federal Reserve Board has determined to be so closely related to banking or to managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident to those activities. In addition, the BHCA requires every bank holding company to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve Board prior to acquiring substantially all the assets of any bank, acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of a bank or merging or consolidating with another bank holding company.

Under Federal Reserve Board policy, a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial strength to each subsidiary bank and to commit resources to support those subsidiary banks. Under this policy, the Federal Reserve Board may require a bank holding company to contribute additional capital to an undercapitalized subsidiary bank and may disapprove of the payment of dividends to shareholders if the Federal Reserve Board believes the payment of such dividends would be an unsafe or unsound practice. The Federal Reserve Board has extensive enforcement authority over bank holding companies for violations of laws and regulations and unsafe or unsound practices.

Privacy Provisions of Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act: The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 contains extensive provisions on a customer's right to privacy of non-public personal information. Under these provisions, a financial institution must provide to its customers the institution's policies and procedures regarding the handling of customers' non-public personal information. Except in certain cases, an institution may not provide personal information to unaffiliated third parties unless the institution discloses that such information may be disclosed and the customer is given the opportunity to opt out of such disclosure. The Corporation and the Bank are also subject to certain state laws that deal with the use and distribution of non-public personal information.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act: The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 contains important requirements for public companies in the area of financial disclosure and corporate governance. In accordance with section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, written certifications by the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are required. These certifications attest that the Corporation's quarterly and annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact.

Regulation of the Bank:

As a national bank, Consumers National Bank is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the OCC and by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). These examinations are designed primarily for the protection of the depositors of the Bank.

Dividend Restrictions: Dividends from the Bank are the primary source of funds for payment of dividends to our shareholders. However, there are statutory limits on the amount of dividends the Bank can pay without regulatory approval. Under regulations promulgated by the OCC, the Bank may not declare a dividend in excess of its undivided profits. Additionally, the Bank may not declare a dividend if the total amount of all dividends, including the proposed dividend, declared by the Bank in any calendar year exceeds the total of its retained net income of that year to date, combined with its retained net income of the two preceding years, unless the dividend is approved by the OCC. The Bank may not declare or pay any dividend if, after making the dividend, the Bank would be "undercapitalized," as defined in the federal regulations.

FDIC: The FDIC is an independent federal agency, which insures the deposits of federally insured banks and savings associations up to certain prescribed limits and safeguards the safety and soundness of financial institutions. The deposits of the Bank are subject to the deposit insurance assessments of the Bank Insurance Fund of the FDIC. Under the FDIC's deposit insurance assessment system, the assessment rate for any insured institution varies according to regulatory capital levels of the institution and other factors such as supervisory evaluations.

The FDIC is authorized to prohibit any insured institution from engaging in any activity that poses a serious threat to the insurance fund and may initiate enforcement actions against banks, after first giving the institution's primary regulatory authority an opportunity to take such action. The FDIC may also terminate the deposit insurance of any institution that has engaged in or is engaging in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, order or condition imposed by the FDIC.

FHLB: The Bank is also a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati (FHLB), which is a privately capitalized, government sponsored enterprise that expands housing and economic development opportunities throughout the nation by providing loans and other banking services to community-based financial institutions.

Risk-Based Capital Requirements: The Federal Reserve Board and the OCC employ similar risk-based capital guidelines in their examination and regulation of bank holding companies and national banks. The Corporation meets the definition of a Small Bank Holding Company and, therefore, is exempt from consolidated risk-based and coverage capital adequacy guidelines for bank holding companies. The guidelines involve a process of assigning various risk weights to different classes of assets, then evaluating the sum of the risk-weighted balance sheet structure against the capital base. If capital falls below the minimum levels established by the guidelines, the bank holding company or bank may be denied approval to acquire or establish additional banks or non-bank businesses or to open new facilities. In addition, failure to satisfy capital guidelines could subject a banking institution to a variety of enforcement actions by federal bank regulatory authorities, including the termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC and a prohibition on the acceptance of "brokered deposits."

Prior to January 1, 2015, the minimum requirement for the total risk-based capital ratio was 8% and the minimum requirement for the Tier I risk-based capital ratio and Tier I leverage ratio was 4%. On January 1, 2015, new Basel III capital requirements for U.S. banking organizations became effective. Under Basel III, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6%, a total capital ratio of 8%, and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%. Basel III also established a "capital conservation buffer" of 2.5% above the new regulatory minimum capital requirements, which must consist entirely of common equity Tier 1 capital and will be phased in beginning in January 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and increase by that amount each year until fully implemented in January 2019. The capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a common equity Tier 1 ratio to risk-weighted assets above the minimum but below the conservation buffer will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and compensation based on the amount of the shortfall.

The OCC and the FDIC may take various corrective actions against any undercapitalized bank and any bank that fails to submit an acceptable capital restoration plan or fails to implement a plan accepted by the OCC or the FDIC. These powers include, but are not limited to, requiring the institution to be recapitalized, prohibiting asset growth, restricting interest rates paid, requiring prior approval of capital distributions by any bank holding company that controls the institution, requiring divestiture by the institution of its subsidiaries or by the holding company of the institution itself, requiring new election of directors, and requiring the dismissal of directors and officers. The OCC's final supervisory judgment concerning an institution's capital adequacy could differ significantly from the conclusions that might be derived from the absolute level of an institution's risk-based capital ratios. Therefore, institutions generally are expected to maintain risk-based capital ratios that exceed the minimum ratios. At June 30, 2015, the Bank exceeded minimum regulatory capital requirements to be considered well-capitalized.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act: The Dodd-Frank Act created many new restrictions and an expanded framework of regulatory oversight for financial institutions, including depository institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act centralized responsibility for consumer financial protection by creating a new agency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), and giving it responsibility for implementing, examining and enforcing compliance with federal consumer protection laws. The CFPB has examination and enforcement authority over all banks with more than $10 billion in assets, as well as their affiliates. Although the CFPB does not have direct supervisory authority over banks with less than $10 billion in assets, the CFPB has broad rulemaking authority for a wide range of consumer financial laws that apply to all banks, including, among other things, the authority to prohibit "unfair, deceptive or abusive" acts and practices. Abusive acts or practices are defined as those that materially interfere with a consumer's ability to understand a term or condition of a consumer financial product or service or take unreasonable advantage of a consumer's (i) lack of financial savvy, (ii) inability to protect himself in the selection or use of consumer financial products or services, or (iii) reasonable reliance on a covered entity to act in the consumer's interests.

The Corporation is closely monitoring all relevant sections of the Dodd-Frank Act to ensure continued compliance with these regulatory requirements. Many aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act are subject to rulemaking and will take effect over several years, making it difficult to anticipate the overall financial impact on the Corporation, its customers or the financial industry more generally. We will continue to monitor legislative developments and assess their potential impact on our business.

Interstate Banking and Branching: The Interstate Banking and Branch Efficiency Act of 1995 has eased restrictions on interstate expansion and consolidation of banking operations by, among other things: (i) permitting interstate bank acquisitions regardless of host state laws, (ii) permitting interstate merger of banks unless specific states have opted out of this provision, and (iii) permitting banks to establish new branches outside the state provided the law of the host state specifically allows interstate bank branching.

Community Reinvestment Act: The Community Reinvestment Act requires depository institutions to assist in meeting the credit needs of their market areas, including low and moderate-income areas, consistent with safe and sound banking practices. Under this Act, each institution is required to adopt a statement for each of its market areas describing the depository institution's efforts to assist in its community's credit needs. Depository institutions are periodically examined for compliance and assigned ratings. Banking regulators consider these ratings when considering approval of a proposed transaction by an institution.

USA Patriot Act: In 2001, Congress enacted the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA Patriot Act) Act of 2001 (Patriot Act). The Patriot Act is designed to deny terrorists and criminals the ability to obtain access to the United States' financial system and has significant implications for depository institutions, brokers, dealers, and other businesses involved in the transfer of money. The Patriot Act mandates financial services companies to implement additional policies and procedures with respect to additional measures designed to address any or all of the following matters: money laundering, terrorist financing, identifying and reporting suspicious activities and currency transactions, and currency crimes.

Employees

As of June 30, 2015, the Bank employed 111 full-time and 18 part-time employees. None of the employees are represented by a collective bargaining group. Management considers its relations with employees to be good.

Statistical Disclosure

The following statistical information is included on the indicated pages of this Report:

Available Information

The Corporation files annual, quarterly, and current reports, proxy statements, and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov. Shareholders may also read and copy any document that the Corporation files at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days during the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Shareholders may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room.

Shareholders may request a copy of any of the Corporation's filings at no cost by writing or e-mailing the Corporation at the following address or e-mail address: Consumers Bancorp, Inc., Attn: Theresa J. Linder, 614 East Lincoln Way, Minerva, Ohio 44657 or e-mail to *shareholderrelations@consumersbank.com*.

The Corporation's Code of Ethics Policy, which is applicable to all directors, officers and employees of the Corporation, and its Code of Ethics for Principal Financial Officers, which is applicable to the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer, are each available on the Investor Relations section under Corporate Governance of the Corporation's website (www.consumersbank.com). Copies of either of the Code of Ethics Policies are also available in print to shareholders upon request, addressed to the Corporate Secretary at Consumers Bancorp, Inc., 614 East Lincoln Way, Minerva, Ohio 44657. The Corporation intends to post amendments to or waivers from its Code of Ethics on its website.

ITEM 1A—RISK FACTORS

Not applicable for Smaller Reporting Companies.

ITEM 1B—UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2—PROPERTIES

The Bank operates twelve full service banking facilities and two loan production offices (LPO) as noted below:

Location	Address	Owned	Leased
Minerva	614 E. Lincoln Way, P.O. Box 256, Minerva, Ohio, 44657	X	
Salem	141 S. Ellsworth Avenue, P.O. Box 798, Salem, Ohio, 44460	X	
Waynesburg	8607 Waynesburg Drive SE, P.O. Box 746, Waynesburg, Ohio, 44688	X	
Hanoverton	30034 Canal Street, P.O. Box 178, Hanoverton, Ohio, 44423	X	
Carrollton	1017 Canton Road NW, Carrollton, Ohio, 44615		X
Alliance	610 West State Street, Alliance, Ohio, 44601		X
Lisbon	7985 Dickey Drive, Lisbon, Ohio 44432	X	
Louisville	1111 N. Chapel Street, Louisville, Ohio 44641	X	
East Canton	440 W. Noble, East Canton, Ohio, 44730	X	
Malvern	4070 Alliance Road, Malvern, Ohio 44644		X
Hartville	1215 W. Maple Street, Hartville, OH 44632	X	
Jackson-Belden	4026 Dressler Road NW, Canton, Ohio 44718	X	
Stow LPO	3885 Darrow Road, Stow, Ohio 44224		X
Wooster LPO	146 East Liberty Street, Wooster, Ohio 44691		X

The Bank considers its physical properties to be in good operating condition and suitable for the purposes for which they are being used, with the exception of the Minerva location which the Bank intends to replace with a new facility that is currently being constructed at this location. In management's opinion, all properties owned and operated by the Bank are adequately insured.

ITEM 3—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Corporation is not a party to any pending material legal or administrative proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business of the Corporation. Further, there are no material legal proceedings in which any director, executive officer, principal shareholder or affiliate of the Corporation is a party or has a material interest that is adverse to the Corporation. No routine litigation in which the Corporation is involved is expected to have a material adverse impact on the financial position or results of operations of the Corporation.

ITEM 4—MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

PART II

ITEM 5—MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Corporation had 2,731,612 common shares outstanding on June 30, 2015 with 775 shareholders of record and an estimated 340 additional beneficial holders whose stock was held in nominee name. Attention is directed to Item 12 in this Form 10-K for information regarding the Corporation's equity incentive plans, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

The common shares of Consumers Bancorp, Inc. are traded on the over-the-counter bulletin board. The following quoted market prices reflect inter-dealer prices, without adjustments for retail markups, markdowns, or commissions and may not represent actual transactions. The market prices represent highs and lows reported during the quarterly period.

Quarter Ended	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2014	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
High	$ 19.75	$19.00	$ 18.74	$18.75
Low	18.25	17.45	17.41	17.51
Cash dividends paid per share	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

Quarter Ended	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2014
High	$ 18.00	$21.98	$ 21.25	$20.00
Low	15.35	16.30	18.10	18.75
Cash dividends paid per share	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

Management does not have knowledge of the prices paid in all transactions and has not verified the accuracy of those prices that have been reported. Because of the lack of an established market for the Corporation's common shares, these prices may not reflect the prices at which the common shares would trade in an active market.

The Corporation's management is currently committed to continuing to pay regular cash dividends; however, there can be no assurance as to future dividends because they are dependent on the Corporation's future earnings, capital requirements and financial condition. The Corporation's principal source of funds for dividend payment is dividends received from the Bank. 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. See Note 1 and Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation for dividend restrictions.

There were no repurchases of the Corporation's securities during the 2015 fiscal year.

ITEM 6—SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable for Smaller Reporting Companies.

ITEM 7—MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

General

The following is management's analysis of the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations as of and for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. This discussion is designed to provide a more comprehensive review of the operating results and financial position than could be obtained from an examination of the financial statements alone. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related footnotes and the selected financial data included elsewhere in this report.

Overview

Consumers Bancorp, Inc., a bank holding company incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, owns all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Consumers National Bank, a bank chartered under the laws of the United States of America. The Corporation's activities have been limited primarily to holding the common stock of the Bank. The Bank's business involves attracting deposits from businesses and individual customers and using such deposits to originate commercial, mortgage and consumer loans in its market area, consisting primarily of Carroll, Columbiana, Stark, Summit, Wayne and contiguous counties in Ohio. The Bank also invests in securities consisting primarily of U.S. government sponsored entities, municipal obligations, mortgage-backed and collateralized mortgage obligations issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae.

Comparison of Results of Operations for the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014

Net Income. Net income increased by $121, or 4.3%, from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015. The following key factors summarize our results of operations for the year ended June 30, 2015:

- net interest income increased by $747, or 5.9%, in fiscal year 2015 from the same prior year period;
- loan loss provision expense in fiscal year 2015 totaled $430 compared with $249 in 2014;
- total other income increased by $213, or 7.7% in fiscal year 2015, primarily as a result of increases in gains from the sale of mortgage loans and gains from the sale of securities; and
- total other expenses increased by $594, or 5.1% in fiscal year 2015, primarily as a result of higher salary and employee benefits due to staff hired in the lending area and an increase in occupancy and equipment expenses.

Return on average equity and return on average assets were 7.15% and 0.75%, respectively, for the 2015 fiscal year-to-date period compared with 7.44% and 0.77%, respectively, for the same period last year.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income, the difference between interest income earned on interest-earning assets and interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities, is the largest component of the Corporation's earnings. Net interest income is affected by changes in the volumes, rates and composition of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest margin is calculated by dividing net interest income on a fully tax equivalent basis (FTE) by total interest-earning assets. FTE income includes tax-exempt income, restated to a pre-tax equivalent, based on the statutory federal income tax rate. All average balances are daily average balances. Non-accruing loans are included in average loan balances.

Net Interest Income Year ended June 30,	2015	2014
Net interest income	$ 13,408	$ 12,661
Taxable equivalent adjustments to net interest	719	716
Net interest income, fully taxable equivalent	$ 14,127	$ 13,377
Net interest margin	3.59%	3.65%
Taxable equivalent adjustment	0.22	0.21
Net interest margin, fully taxable equivalent	3.81%	3.86%

Net interest income for the 2015 fiscal year was $13,408, an increase of $747, or 5.9%, from $12,661 in the 2014 fiscal year. The Corporation's tax equivalent net interest margin for the year ended June 30, 2015 was 3.81%, a decrease of 5 basis points from 2014. Interest income for the 2015 fiscal year was $14,357, an increase of $701, or 5.1%, from $13,656 in the 2014 fiscal year. An increase of $26,105, or 7.5%, in average interest-earning assets more than offset the impact the low interest rate environment has had on the yield of average interest-earning assets. Interest expense for the 2015 fiscal year was $949, a decrease of $46, or 4.6%, from $995 in the 2014 fiscal year. This decrease was mainly the result of an increase in lower costing interest bearing demand and savings deposit products as depositors shifted funds from time deposits. The Corporation offers an interest bearing demand checking account product that pays a higher rate of interest to customers who meet certain qualifications, with one of the main qualifications being the frequent use of a debit card. As a result, the rate paid on the interest bearing demand checking account product was 0.15% and 0.20% for the 2015 and 2014 periods, respectively.

Average Balance Sheet and Net Interest Margin

	2015			2014		
	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate
Interest earning assets:						
Taxable securities	$ 85,654	$ 1,887	2.24%	$ 75,808	$ 1,606	2.13%
Nontaxable Securities (1)	49,456	2,042	4.21	44,813	2,032	4.54
Loans receivable (1)	228,004	11,074	4.86	217,547	10,687	4.91
Interest bearing deposits and federal funds sold	10,323	73	0.71	9,164	47	0.51
Total interest earning assets	373,437	15,076	4.06%	347,332	14,372	4.14%
Non-interest earning assets	22,225			19,982		
Total assets	$ 395,662			$ 367,314		
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Interest bearing demand	$ 46,003	$ 71	0.15%	$ 40,112	$ 82	0.20%
Savings	130,152	110	0.08	118,066	92	0.08
Time deposits	68,537	555	0.81	74,628	609	0.82
Short-term borrowings	18,281	31	0.17	15,888	26	0.16
FHLB advances	7,141	182	2.55	6,433	186	2.89
Total interest bearing liabilities	270,114	949	0.35%	255,127	995	0.39%
Non-interest bearing liabilities	84,155			74,065		
Total liabilities	354,269			329,192		
Shareholders' equity	41,393			38,122		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 395,662			$ 367,314		
Net interest income, interest rate spread (1)		$ 14,127	3.71%		$ 13,377	3.75%
Net interest margin (net interest as a percent of average interest earning assets) (1)			3.81%			3.86%
Federal tax exemption on non-taxable securities and loans included in interest income		$ 719			$ 716	
Average interest earning assets to interest bearing liabilities			138.25%			136.14%

(1) Calculated on a fully taxable equivalent basis

The following table presents the changes in the Corporation's interest income and interest expense resulting from changes in interest rates and changes in the volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Changes attributable to both rate and volume that cannot be segregated have been allocated in proportion to the changes due to rate and volume.

INTEREST RATES AND INTEREST DIFFERENTIAL

	2015 Compared to 2014 Increase / (Decrease)			2014 Compared to 2013 Increase / (Decrease)		
	Total Change	Change due to Volume	Change due to Rate	Total Change	Change due to Volume	Change due to Rate
			(In thousands)			
Interest earning assets:						
Taxable securities	$ 281	$ 194	$ 87	$ 343	$ 211	$ 132
Nontaxable securities (1)	10	164	(154)	144	276	(132)
Loans receivable (2)	387	509	(122)	110	582	(472)
Federal funds sold	26	7	19	(13)	(19)	6
Total interest income	704	874	(170)	584	1,050	(466)
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Interest bearing demand	(11)	11	(22)	3	6	(3)
Savings deposits	18	10	8	6	11	(5)
Time deposits	(54)	(49)	(5)	(207)	(74)	(133)
Short-term borrowings	5	4	1	4	4	—
FHLB advances	(4)	19	(23)	(13)	—	(13)
Total interest expense	(46)	(5)	(41)	(207)	(53)	(154)
Net interest income	$ 750	$ 879	$ (129)	$ 791	$ 1,103	$ (312)

(1) Nontaxable income is adjusted to a fully tax equivalent basis utilizing a 34% tax rate.
(2) Non-accrual loan balances are included for purposes of computing the rate and volume effects although interest on these balances has been excluded.

Provision for Loan Losses. The provision for loan losses represents the charge to income necessary to adjust the allowance for loan losses to an amount that represents management's assessment of the estimated probable credit losses in the Corporation's loan portfolio that have been incurred at each balance sheet date. The provision for loan losses was $430 in fiscal year 2015 compared to $249 in fiscal year 2014. For 2015, net charge-offs were $403, or 0.18% of total loans compared with $340, or 0.15% of total loans, for the same period last year. The provision for loan losses increased compared to the prior year primarily as a result of an increase in net charge-offs.

For 2015, the provision for the commercial real estate portfolio was $532 primarily as a result of an increase in net charge-offs from the same prior year period. Net charge-offs in the commercial real estate portfolio increased by $266, to $312 during the 2015 fiscal year primarily as a result of a $185 partial charge-off related to a commercial real estate credit classified as an impaired loan upon which the Bank has initiated foreclosure proceedings. A negative provision for loan losses of $164 was recognized within the consumer portfolio segment for the twelve month period ended June 30, 2015. This negative provision for loan losses was recognized primarily as a result of consumer loan net charge-offs declining from $134 in 2014 to $33 in 2015 and as result of a 19.0% reduction in the outstanding balance of consumer loans as of June 30, 2015 from the same prior year period. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans was 1.06% at June 30, 2015 and 1.07% at June 30, 2014.

Non-performing loans were $2,269 as of June 30, 2015 and represented 0.99% of total loans. This compared with $1,959, or 0.87% of total loans, at June 30, 2014. The allowance for loan losses to total non-performing loans at June 30, 2015 was 107.18% compared with 122.77% at June 30, 2014. Non-performing loans as of June 30, 2015 includes the same commercial real estate credit mentioned in the preceding paragraph with a recorded investment of $1.9 million. This credit is secured by two owner-occupied commercial real estate properties and a residential real estate property and was placed on non-accrual due to legal difficulties experienced by the borrower which has resulted in the initiation of foreclosure proceedings. A receiver has been appointed to manage all properties securing this loan. Non-performing loans have been considered in management's analysis of the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses. Management and the Board of Directors closely monitor these loans and believe the prospect for recovery of principal, less identified specific reserves, are favorable.

Other Income. Total other income was $2,974 for the 2015 fiscal year, compared to $2,761 for the same period last year. Excluding security gains, other income increased by $102, or 3.8%, to $2,814 for the 2015 fiscal year, compared with $2,712 for the same period last year.

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased by $92, or 7.0%, in 2015 to $1,229 from $1,321 in the previous fiscal year. This change was mainly due to a decrease in overdraft fee income that was partially offset by an increase in checking account service charges.

Debit card interchange income increased by $39, or 4.4% in 2015 to $916 from $877 in the previous fiscal year primarily as a result of an increase in the number of debit cards issued and the resulting increase in volume from debit card usage by our customers.

Bank owned life insurance income increased by $5, or 2.8%, in 2015 to $183 from $178 for the same period last year as a result of a $659 increase in the cash surrender value of life insurance primarily as a result of the issuance of an additional BOLI policy.

Gain on sale of mortgage loans increased by $106, or 84.8%, from the same period last year primarily as a result of an addition of a mortgage loan originator in the Bank's eastern markets.

In the 2015 fiscal year, a gain of $30 was recognized from the sale of two properties received as a result of a loan foreclosure. This compares to a loss of $10 that was recognized in the 2014 fiscal year from the sale of a multi-family residential property that was acquired through a deed in lieu of foreclosure.

Other Expenses. Total other expenses were $12,276 for the year ended June 30, 2015; an increase of $594, or 5.1%, from $11,682 for the year ended June 30, 2014.

Salaries and employee benefit expenses increased $471, or 7.4%, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 mainly due to additional staff hired in the lending area, annual merit increases that went into effect on August 1, 2014 and increased expenses associated with employee insurance due to a higher level of employee enrollment.

Occupancy and equipment expenses increased $131, or 9.9%, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 primarily as a result of investments in new computer and communication equipment and additional lease expense associated with the new Stow and Wooster, Ohio loan production offices. A new facility is being constructed at the Minerva, Ohio location to replace the existing branch and corporate headquarters. The remaining book value of the Minerva facility was expensed over the estimated remaining useful life. The new facility is anticipated to be completed during the 2016 fiscal year and upon being placed into service, it is expected that occupancy expenses will increase.

Professional and director fees decreased by $28, to $438 during the 2015 fiscal year from $466 from the 2014 fiscal year. The decrease was primarily a result of a reduction in consulting fees.

Loan and collection expenses decreased by $73, to $125 during the 2015 fiscal year from the same period last year primarily as a result of lower expenses associated with other real estate properties acquired through foreclosure.

Debit card processing expenses increased by $34, or 7.9%, from the same period last year primarily as a result of increased debit card usage by our customers.

Income Tax Expense. The provision for income taxes totaled $718 and $654 for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The effective tax rates were 19.5% and 18.7%, respectively. The effective tax rate differed from the federal statutory rate principally as a result of tax-exempt income from obligations of states and political subdivisions, loans and earnings on bank owned life insurance.

Financial Condition

Total assets at June 30, 2015 were $403,967 compared to $382,477 at June 30, 2014, an increase of $21,490, or 5.6%. The growth in total assets was mainly attributed to an increase of $11,406 in securities and an increase of $3,553, or 1.6% in total loans. This growth was primarily funded by an increase of $19,099, or 6.1%, in total deposits.

Securities. Total securities increased by $11,406 from $129,393 at June 30, 2014 to $140,799 at June 30, 2015. As of June 30, 2015, there were $137,144 securities classified as available-for-sale and there were $3,655 securities classified as held-to-maturity. The securities portfolio is mainly comprised of residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae, state and political subdivisions and obligations of government-sponsored enterprises.

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of securities available-for-sale and securities held-to-maturity at June 30, 2015 and 2014 and the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and gross unrecognized gains and losses:

Available-for-sale	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2015				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	$ 16,411	$ 178	$ (31)	$ 16,558
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	48,557	811	(405)	48,963
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	64,441	699	(226)	64,914
Mortgage-backed securities - commercial	1,485	1	—	1,486
Collateralized mortgage obligations	4,703	14	(34)	4,683
Trust preferred security	184	356	—	540
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 135,781	$ 2,059	$ (696)	$137,144

Held-to-maturity	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2015				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 3,655	$ 67	$ —	$ 3,722
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 3,655	$ 67	$ —	$ 3,722

Available-for-sale	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2014				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	$ 18,345	$ 126	$ (35)	$ 18,436
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	44,645	1,124	(257)	45,512
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	57,370	965	(231)	58,104
Collateralized mortgage obligations	3,887	42	—	3,929
Trust preferred security	202	210	—	412
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 124,449	$ 2,467	$ (523)	$126,393

Held-to-maturity	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2014				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 3,000	$ 40	$ —	$ 3,040
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 3,000	$ 40	$ —	$ 3,040

The following tables summarize the amounts and distribution of the Corporation's securities held and the weighted average yields as of June 30, 2015:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Average Yield / Cost
Available-for-sale			
Obligations of government sponsored entities:			
Over 3 months through 1 year	$ 3,644	$ 3,645	1.46%
Over 1 year through 5 years	5,634	5,728	2.16
Over 5 years through 10 years	7,133	7,185	2.29
Total obligations of government sponsored entities	16,411	16,558	2.06
Obligations of state and political subdivisions:			
Over 1 year through 5 years	7,760	7,915	3.84
Over 5 years through 10 years	22,252	22,476	3.93
Over 10 years	18,545	18,572	4.24
Total obligations of state and political subdivisions	48,557	48,963	4.03
Mortgage-backed securities - residential:			
Over 1 year through 5 years	54,209	54,536	2.18
Over 5 years through 10 years	10,076	10,203	2.60
Over 10 years	156	175	5.58
Total mortgage-backed securities - residential	64,441	64,914	2.26
Mortgage-backed securities - commercial:			
Over 1 year through 5 years	1,485	1,486	1.97
Total mortgage-backed securities – commercial	1,485	1,486	1.97
Collateralized mortgage obligations:			
3 months or less	19	19	3.75
Over 3 months through 1 year	353	356	1.40
Over 1 year through 5 years	4,331	4,308	1.61
Total collateralized mortgage obligations	4,703	4,683	1.60
Trust preferred security	184	540	28.90
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 135,781	$ 137,144	2.88%

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Average Yield / Cost
Held-to-maturity			
Obligations of state and political subdivisions:			
Over 5 years through 10 years	$ 745	$ 771	3.46%
Over 10 years	2,910	2,951	3.10
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 3,655	$ 3,722	3.17%

The weighted average interest rates are based on coupon rates for securities purchased at par value and on effective interest rates considering amortization or accretion if the securities were purchased at a premium or discount. The weighted average yield on tax-exempt obligations has been calculated on a tax equivalent basis. Average yields are based on amortized cost balances. The effective yield on the trust preferred security is 28.90% due to other-than-temporary impairment charges taken in prior years along with scheduled principal and interest payments being received during the 2015 fiscal year.

At June 30, 2015, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government and its agencies and corporations, with an aggregate book value which exceeds 10% of shareholders' equity.

Loans. Loan receivables increased by $3,553 to $228,519 at June 30, 2015 compared to $224,966 at June 30, 2014. Loan demand increased, particularly in the commercial and commercial real estate segments, principally as a result of increased calling efforts within and around the surrounding markets of the Bank's branch locations.

Major classifications of loans, net of deferred loan fees and costs, were as follows as of June 30:

	2015	2014
Commercial	$ 32,127	$ 33,780
Commercial real estate:		
Construction	1,267	3,674
Other	143,375	131,227
1-4 Family residential real estate:		
Owner occupied	30,050	31,046
Non-owner occupied	14,518	16,464
Construction	234	185
Consumer loans	6,948	8,590
Total loans	$ 228,519	$ 224,966

The following is a schedule of contractual maturities and repayments of 1-4 family residential real estate construction, commercial and commercial real estate loans, as of June 30, 2015:

Due in one year or less	$ 10,672
Due after one year but within five years	20,000
Due after five years	146,331
Total	$ 177,003

The following is a schedule of fixed and variable rate 1-4 family residential real estate construction, commercial and commercial real estate loans due after one year (variable rate loans are those loans with floating or adjustable interest rates) as of June 30, 2015:

	Fixed Interest Rates	Variable Interest Rates
Total 1-4 family residential real estate construction, commercial and commercial real estate loans due after one year	$65,236	$111,767

Foreign Outstandings—there were no foreign outstandings during the periods presented. There are no concentrations of loans greater than 10% of total loans, which are not otherwise disclosed as a category of loans.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses balance and the provision charged to expense are judgmentally determined by management based upon a periodic review of the loan portfolio, an analysis of impaired loans, past loan loss experience, current economic conditions, collateral value assumptions for collateral-dependent loans and various other circumstances which are subject to change over time. Probable incurred losses are estimated by stratifying the total loan portfolio into pools of homogenous loans by ownership, collateral type and loan purpose and applying the Bank's three year historical loss ratio, increased for more recent trends in loss experience, to each loan pool. Also, the local unemployment rate is monitored and additional reserves are applied to all loans that are not assigned a specific reserve if there is an increase in the local unemployment rate. Specific reserves are determined by management's review of delinquent loans, impaired loans, non-accrual loans, loans classified as substandard, watch list loans, loans to industries experiencing economic difficulties and other selected large loans. The collectability of these loans is evaluated after considering the current financial position of the borrower, the estimated market value of the collateral, guarantees and the Corporation's collateral position versus other creditors. Judgments, which are necessarily subjective, as to the probability of loss and the amount of such loss, are formed on these loans, as well as other loans in the aggregate.

Failure to receive principal and interest payments when due on any loan results in efforts to restore such loan to a current status. Loans are classified as non-accrual when, in the opinion of management, full collection of principal and accrued interest is not expected. The loans must be brought and kept current for six sustained payments before being considered for removal from non-accrual status. Commercial and commercial real estate loans are classified as impaired if management determines that full collection of principal and interest, in accordance with the terms of the loan documents, is not probable. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected from the collateral. Loans are evaluated for impairment when payments are delayed, typically 90 days or more, or when it is probable that not all principal and interest amounts will be collected according to the original terms of the loan. As of June 30, 2015, impaired loans totaled $3,401, of which $2,066 are included in non-accrual loans. Continued unsuccessful collection efforts generally lead to initiation of foreclosure or other legal proceedings.

The following schedule summarizes non-accrual, past due, impaired and restructured loans for the years ended June 30:

	2015	2014
Non-accrual loans	$ 2,269	$ 1,959
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	—	—
Total non-performing loans	$ 2,269	$ 1,959
Other real estate owned	—	204
Total non-performing assets	$ 2,269	$ 2,163
Impaired loans	$ 3,401	$ 3,208
Accruing restructured loans	$ 1,335	$ 1,445

The non-performing loans are either in the process of foreclosure or efforts are being made to work with the borrower to bring the loan current. Properties acquired by the Corporation as a result of foreclosure, or by deed in lieu of foreclosure, are classified as "other real estate owned" until such time as they are sold or otherwise disposed. As of June 30, 2015, there were no properties classified as other real estate owned. As of June 30, 2014, there was $204, or two individual properties, classified as other real estate owned.

Potential Problem Loans. There were no loans, not otherwise identified above, included on management's watch or troubled loan lists that management has serious doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with the loan repayment terms. Management's watch and troubled loan lists includes loans which management has some doubt as to the borrowers' ability to comply with the present repayment terms, loans which management is actively monitoring due to changes in the borrowers financial condition and other loans which management wants to more closely monitor due to special circumstances. These loans and their potential loss exposure have been considered in management's analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's loan loss experience, and provides a breakdown of the charge-off, recovery and other activity for the years ended June 30:

	2015	2014
Allowance for loan losses at beginning of year	$ 2,405	$ 2,496
Loans charged off:		
Commercial	17	17
Commercial real estate	313	49
1-4 Family residential real estate	43	214
Consumer loans	78	241
Total charge offs	451	521
Recoveries:		
Commercial real estate	1	3
1-4 Family residential real estate	2	71
Consumer loans	45	107
Total recoveries	48	181
Net charge offs	403	340
Provision for loan losses charged to operations	430	249
Allowance for loan losses at end of year	$ 2,432	$ 2,405

The following schedule is a breakdown of the allowance for loan losses allocated by type of loan and related ratios:

	Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses			
	Allowance Amount	% of Loan Type to Total Loans	Allowance Amount	% of Loan Type to Total Loans
	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014	
Commercial	$ 316	14.0%	$ 307	15.0%
Commercial real estate loans	1,660	63.3	1,440	60.0
1-4 Family residential real estate	289	19.6	294	21.2
Consumer loans	167	3.1	364	3.8
Total	$ 2,432	100.0%	$ 2,405	100.0%

While management's periodic analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan loss may allocate portions of the allowance for specific problem loan situations, the entire allowance is available for any loan charge-off that may occur.

Premises and Equipment. Net premises and equipment totaled $11,605 at June 30, 2015 compared with $6,713 at June 30, 2014 principally as a result of funds disbursed for a new facility that is being constructed at the Minerva, Ohio location to replace the existing branch and corporate headquarters. The new facility is anticipated to be completed during the 2016 fiscal year and the balance of net premises and equipment is expected to continue to increase during the construction period.

Funding Sources. Total deposits increased $19,099, or 6.1%, from $313,897 at June 30, 2014 to $332,996 at June 30, 2015. Non-interest bearing demand deposits increased $11,298, or 15.0%, savings deposits increased by $9,513, or 7.6%, and interest bearing demand checking balances increased $2,602, or 6.1%, from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015. Time deposits decreased by $4,314, or 6.1%, as customers choose to deposit funds into more liquid deposit products during the current low interest rate environment. The increase in deposits is primarily the result of new business and public fund customer relationships stemming from increased successful calling efforts and the economic benefit from the oil and gas activity in the Bank's primary market areas.

The following is a schedule of average deposit amounts and average rates paid on each category for the periods included:

	Years Ended June 30,			
	2015		2014	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
Non-interest bearing demand deposit	$ 80,971	—	$ 71,515	—
Interest bearing demand deposit	46,003	0.15%	40,112	0.20%
Savings	130,152	0.08	118,066	0.08
Certificates and other time deposits	68,537	0.81	74,628	0.82
Total	$ 325,663	0.23%	$ 304,321	0.26%

The following table summarizes time deposits issued in amounts of $100 thousand or more as of June 30, 2015 by time remaining until maturity:

Maturing in:	
Under 3 months	$ 3,486
Over 3 to 6 months	5,984
Over 6 to 12 months	3,380
Over 12 months	14,012
Total	$ 26,862

See Note 6—Short-Term Borrowings to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for information concerning short-term borrowings.

Capital Resources

Total shareholders' equity increased by $1,263 from $40,203 at June 30, 2014 to $41,466 at June 30, 2015. The increase was primarily the result of net income of $2,958 for the current fiscal year that was partially offset by cash dividends paid of $1,311.

At June 30, 2015, management believes the Bank complied with all regulatory capital requirements. Based on the Bank's computed regulatory capital ratios, the OCC has determined the Bank to be well capitalized under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act as of its latest exam date. The Bank's actual and required capital amounts are disclosed in Note 10 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Management is not aware of any matters occurring subsequent to that exam that would cause the Bank's capital category to change.

Liquidity

Management considers the asset position of the Bank to be sufficiently liquid to meet normal operating needs and conditions. The Bank's earning assets are divided primarily between loans and available-for-sale securities, with any excess funds placed in federal funds sold or interest-bearing deposit accounts with other financial institutions on a daily basis.

Net cash inflow from operating activities for the 2015 fiscal year were $5,606 and net cash inflows from financing activities were $18,081. Net cash outflows from investing activities were $24,268. The major sources of cash were $19,099 net increase in deposits, $43,171 net increase from sales, maturities or principal pay downs on available-for-sale securities. The major uses of cash were the $55,352 purchase of available-for-sale securities, a $5,467 net increase in premises and equipment and a $3,956 net increase in loans. Total cash and cash equivalents were $10,544 as of June 30, 2015 compared to $11,125 at June 30, 2014.

The Bank groups its loan portfolio into four major categories: commercial loans; commercial real estate loans; 1-4 family residential real estate loans; and consumer loans. The Bank's 1-4 family residential real estate loan portfolio consists of three basic segments: variable rate mortgage loans and fixed rate mortgage loans for terms generally not longer than fifteen years, variable rate home equity line of credit loans, and fixed rate term loans having maturity or renewal dates that are less than the scheduled amortization period. Commercial and commercial real estate loans are comprised of both variable rate notes subject to interest rate changes based on the prime rate or Treasury index, and fixed rate notes having maturities of generally not greater than ten years. Consumer loans offered by the Bank are generally written for periods of up to seven years, based on the nature of the collateral. These may be either installment loans having regular monthly payments or demand type loans for short periods of time.

Funds not allocated to the Bank's loan portfolio are invested in various securities having diverse maturity schedules. The majority of the Bank's securities are held in obligations of U.S. Government sponsored entities, mortgage-backed securities, and investments in tax free municipal bonds.

The Bank offers several forms of deposit products to its customers. The rates offered by the Bank and the fees charged for them are competitive with others available currently in the market area. While the Bank continues to be under competitive pressures in the Bank's market area as financial institutions attempt to attract and keep new deposits, we believe many commercial and retail customers have been continuing to turn to community banks. Time deposit interest rates continued to remain low during the 2015 fiscal year. Compared to our peers, the Corporation's core deposits consist of a larger percentage of non-interest bearing demand deposits resulting in the cost of funds remaining at a low level of 0.35%.

Jumbo time deposits (those with balances of $100 thousand and over) were $26,862 and $28,224 at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These deposits are monitored closely by the Bank and typically priced on an individual basis. When these deposits are from a municipality, certain bank-owned securities are pledged to guarantee the safety of these public fund deposits as required by Ohio law. The Corporation has the option to use a fee paid broker to obtain deposits from outside its normal service area as an additional source of funding. However, these deposits are not relied upon as a primary source of funding and the Bank can foresee no dependence on these types of deposits in the near term. The Bank had no brokered deposits at June 30, 2015.

Dividends from the Bank are the primary source of funds for payment of dividends to our shareholders. However, there are statutory limits on the amount of dividends the Bank can pay without regulatory approval. 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. Additionally, the Bank may not declare or pay any dividend if, after making the dividend, the Bank would be "undercapitalized," as defined in the federal regulations. As of June 30, 2015 the Bank could, without prior approval, declare a dividend of approximately $4,369.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The financial statements and related data presented herein have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require the measurement of financial position and results of operations primarily in terms of historical dollars without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation are monetary in nature. Therefore, as a financial institution, interest rates have a more significant impact on the Corporation's performance than the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or in the same magnitude as the prices of goods and services. The liquidity, maturity structure and quality of the Corporation's assets and liabilities are critical to the maintenance of acceptable performance levels.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Significant Estimates

The financial condition and results of operations for the Corporation presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements, accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and management's discussion and analysis are, to a large degree, dependent upon the Corporation's accounting policies. The selection and application of these accounting policies involve judgments, estimates and uncertainties that are susceptible to change.

Presented below is a discussion of the accounting policies that management believes is the most important to the portrayal and understanding of the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations. These policies require management's most difficult, subjective and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. In the event that different assumptions or conditions were to prevail, and depending upon the severity of such changes, the possibility of materially different financial condition or results of operations is a reasonable likelihood. Also, see Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to significant accounting policies.

Allowance for Loan Losses. Management periodically reviews the loan portfolio in order to establish an estimated allowance for loan losses (allowance) that are probable as of the respective reporting date. Additions to the allowance are charged against earnings for the period as a provision for loan losses. Actual loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the collection of principal will not occur. Unpaid interest for loans placed on non-accrual status is reversed against current interest income.

The allowance is regularly reviewed by management to determine whether or not the amount is considered adequate to absorb probable incurred losses. If not, an additional provision is made to increase the allowance. This evaluation includes specific loss estimates on certain individually reviewed loans, loss estimates for loan groups or pools based on historical loss experience and general loss estimates based upon the size, quality, and concentration characteristics of the various loan portfolios, adverse situations that may affect a borrower's ability to repay, and current economic and industry conditions, among other things. The allowance is also subject to periodic examination by regulators whose review includes a determination as to its adequacy to absorb probable incurred losses.

Those judgments and assumptions that are most critical to the application of this accounting policy are the initial and on-going credit-worthiness of the borrower, the amount and timing of future cash flows of the borrower that are available for repayment of the loan, the sufficiency of underlying collateral, the enforceability of third-party guarantees, the frequency and subjectivity of loan reviews and risk grading, emerging or changing trends that might not be fully captured in the historical loss experience, and charges against the allowance for actual losses that are greater than previously estimated. These judgments and assumptions are dependent upon or can be influenced by a variety of factors including the breadth and depth of experience of lending officers, credit administration and the loan review staff that periodically review the status of the loan, changing economic and industry conditions, changes in the financial condition of the borrower, and changes in the value and availability of the underlying collateral and guarantees.

While we strive to reflect all known risk factors in our evaluations, judgment errors may occur. If different assumptions or conditions were to prevail, the amount and timing of interest income and loan losses could be materially different. These factors are most pronounced during economic downturns. Since, as described above, so many factors can affect the amount and timing of losses on loans it is difficult to predict, with any degree of certainty, the affect on income if different conditions or assumptions were to prevail.

Valuation of Securities and Other-Than-Temporary Impairment (OTTI). The fair value of available-for-sale securities is estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions. Fair value measurements are classified within one of three levels in a valuation hierarchy based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, discounted cash flows, 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.

Securities are reviewed at least quarterly for indicators of other-than-temporary impairment. This determination requires significant judgment. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment, management evaluates: the length of time and extent the fair value has been less than cost, the expected cash flows of the security, the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, and whether the Corporation has the intent to sell the security or the likelihood the Corporation will be required to sell the security at an unrealized loss position prior to any anticipated recovery in fair value, which may be maturity. A decline in value that is considered to be credit-related other-than-temporary is recorded as a loss within other income in the consolidated statements of income.

Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The following table presents, as of June 30, 2015, the Corporation's significant fixed and determinable contractual obligations by payment date. The payment amounts represent those amounts contractually due to the recipient and do not include any unamortized premiums or discounts. Further discussion of the nature of each obligation is included in the referenced note to the consolidated financial statements.

	Note Reference	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
Certificates of deposit	5	$ 31,955	$15,933	$10,078	$3,761	$3,742	$ 892	$ 66,361
Short-term borrowings	6	19,838	—	—	—	—	—	19,838
Federal Home Loan Advances	7	564	62	5,564	50	—	—	6,240
Salary continuation plan	8	99	123	117	142	148	1,264	1,893
Operating leases	4	95	77	43	4	4	—	223
Deposits without maturity		—	—	—	—	—	—	266,635

Note 11- Commitments with Off-balance Sheet Risk to the Consolidated Financial Statements discusses in greater detail other commitments and contingencies and the various obligations that exist under those agreements. These commitments and contingencies consist primarily of commitments to extend credit to borrowers under lines of credit.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At June 30, 2015, the Corporation had no unconsolidated, related special purpose entities, nor did the Corporation engage in derivatives and hedging contracts, such as interest rate swaps, which may expose the Corporation to liabilities greater than the amounts recorded on the consolidated balance sheet. The Corporation's investment policy prohibits engaging in derivative contracts for speculative trading purposes; however, in the future, the Corporation may pursue certain contracts, such as interest rate swaps, in an effort to execute a sound and defensive interest rate risk management policy.

Forward-Looking Statements

All statements set forth in this discussion or future filings by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or other public or shareholder communications, or in oral statements made with the approval of an authorized executive officer, that are not historical in nature, including words or phrases such as "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "is anticipated," "estimate," "project," "believe" or similar expressions are intended to identify "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements may involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict, may be beyond our control, and could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in such statements. Any such forward-looking statements are made only as of the date of this report or the respective dates of the relevant incorporated documents, as the case may be, and, except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances. Factors that could cause actual results for future periods to differ materially from those anticipated or projected include, but are not limited to:

- regional and national economic conditions becoming less favorable than expected, resulting in, among other things, a deterioration in credit quality of assets and the underlying value of collateral could prove to be less valuable than otherwise assumed or debtors being unable to meet their obligations;
- an extended period in which market levels of interest rates remain at historical low levels which could reduce, or put pressure on our ability to maintain, anticipated or actual margins;
- material unforeseen changes in the financial condition or results of Consumers National Bank's customers;
- the economic impact from the oil and gas activity in the region could be less than expected or the timeline for development could be longer than anticipated;
- competitive pressures on product pricing and services;
- pricing and liquidity pressures that may result in a rising market rate environment; and
- the nature, extent, and timing of government and regulatory actions.

The risks and uncertainties identified above are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial also may adversely affect us. Should any known or unknown risks and uncertainties develop into actual events, those developments could have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 7A—QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable for Smaller Reporting Companies.

ITEM 8—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT ON THE CORPORATION`S INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of Consumers Bancorp, Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(1) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in 1992 Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on that assessment, we have concluded that, as of June 30, 2015, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Corporation's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Corporation's registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Corporation to provide only management's report in this annual report.

/s/ Ralph J. Lober, II

Ralph J. Lober, II
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Renee K. Wood

Renee K. Wood
Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders
Consumers Bancorp, Inc.
Minerva, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Consumers Bancorp, Inc. as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Corporation is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Consumers Bancorp, Inc. as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Crowe Horwath LLP

Crowe Horwath LLP

Cleveland, Ohio
September 23, 2015

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	2015	2014
ASSETS:		
Cash on hand and noninterest-bearing deposits in financial institutions	$ 8,028	$ 9,049
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions	2,516	2,076
Total cash and cash equivalents	10,544	11,125
Certificate of deposits in financial institutions	4,470	2,703
Securities, available-for-sale	137,144	126,393
Securities, held-to-maturity (fair value 2015 $3,722, 2014 $3,040)	3,655	3,000
Federal bank and other restricted stocks, at cost	1,396	1,396
Loans held for sale	462	559
Total loans	228,519	224,966
Less allowance for loan losses	(2,432)	(2,405)
Net loans	226,087	222,561
Cash surrender value of life insurance	6,626	5,967
Premises and equipment, net	11,605	6,713
Other real estate owned	—	204
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	1,978	1,856
Total assets	$ 403,967	$ 382,477
LIABILITIES:		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing demand	$ 86,651	$ 75,353
Interest bearing demand	45,320	42,718
Savings	134,664	125,151
Time	66,361	70,675
Total deposits	332,996	313,897
Short-term borrowings	19,838	19,489
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	6,240	6,296
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	3,427	2,592
Total liabilities	362,501	342,274
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 11)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, no par value; 350,000 shares authorized	—	—
Common shares, no par value; 3,500,000 shares authorized; 2,854,133 shares issued as of June 30, 2015 and 2014	14,630	14,630
Retained earnings	27,589	25,940
Treasury stock, at cost (130,064 and 129,875 common shares at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	(1,652)	(1,650)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	899	1,283
Total shareholders' equity	41,466	40,203
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 403,967	$ 382,477

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	2015	2014
Interest income:		
Loans, including fees	$ 11,034	$ 10,642
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions	73	47
Securities, taxable	1,887	1,606
Securities, tax-exempt	1,363	1,361
Total interest and dividend income	14,357	13,656
Interest expense:		
Deposits	736	783
Short-term borrowings	31	26
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	182	186
Total interest expense	949	995
Net interest income	13,408	12,661
Provision for loan losses	430	249
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	12,978	12,412
Other income:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,229	1,321
Debit card interchange income	916	877
Bank owned life insurance income	183	178
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	231	125
Securities gains, net	160	49
Gain (loss) on disposition of other real estate owned	30	(10)
Other	225	221
Total other income	2,974	2,761
Other expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	6,831	6,360
Occupancy and equipment	1,456	1,325
Data processing expenses	573	563
Professional and director fees	438	466
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments	226	233
Franchise taxes	315	303
Marketing and advertising	248	243
Loan and collection expenses	125	198
Telephone and communications	288	279
Debit card processing expenses	462	428
Other	1,314	1,284
Total other expenses	12,276	11,682
Income before income taxes	3,676	3,491
Income tax expense	718	654
Net income	$ 2,958	$ 2,837
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.09	$ 1.05
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.08	$ 1.05

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	2015	2014
Net income	$ 2,958	$ 2,837
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Net change in unrealized gains (losses):		
Unrealized gains (loss) arising during the period	(421)	2,017
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in income	(160)	(49)
Net unrealized gain (loss)	(581)	1,968
Income tax effect	(197)	669
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(384)	1,299
Total comprehensive income	$ 2,574	$ 4,136

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Common Shares	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, June 30, 2013	$ 5,393	$ 24,416	$ (1,650)	$ (16)	$ 28,143
Net income		2,837			2,837
Other comprehensive income				1,299	1,299
Issuance of 655,668 shares for rights and public offering, net of offering costs of $762	9,237				9,237
20 Dividend reinvestment plan shares associated with forfeited restricted stock awards retired to treasury					
Cash dividends declared ($0.48 per share)		(1,313)			(1,313)
Balance, June 30, 2014	14,630	25,940	(1,650)	1,283	40,203
Net income		2,958			2,958
Other comprehensive loss				(384)	(384)
189 Dividend reinvestment plan shares associated with expired and forfeited restricted stock awards retired to treasury		2	(2)		—
Cash dividends declared ($0.48 per share)		(1,311)			(1,311)
Balance, June 30, 2015	$ 14,630	$ 27,589	$ (1,652)	$ 899	$ 41,466

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 2,958	$ 2,837
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation	575	551
Securities amortization and accretion, net	1,009	942
Provision for loan losses	430	249
(Gain) loss on disposition of other real estate owned	(30)	10
Net gain on sale of loans	(231)	(125)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(22)	27
Gain on sale of securities	(160)	(49)
Origination of loans held for sale	(16,590)	(6,636)
Proceeds from loans held for sale	16,918	6,295
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(183)	(178)
Change in:		
Other assets and other liabilities	932	66
Net cash flows from operating activities	5,606	3,989
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Securities available-for-sale:		
Purchases	(55,352)	(50,310)
Maturities, calls and principal pay downs	27,047	17,573
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	16,124	4,648
Securities held-to-maturity:		
Purchases	(780)	—
Principal pay downs	125	—
Net (increase) decrease in certificates of deposit with other financial institutions	(1,767)	1,472
Purchase of Federal Reserve Bank stock, at cost	—	(210)
Net increase in loans	(3,956)	(9,179)
Purchase of Bank owned life insurance	(476)	—
Acquisition of premises and equipment	(5,467)	(1,556)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	234	699
Net cash flows from investing activities	(24,268)	(36,863)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in deposit accounts	19,099	19,790
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan advances	8,500	2,500
Repayments of FHLB advances	(8,556)	(2,570)
Change in short-term borrowings	349	6,999
Net proceeds from rights and public offerings	—	9,237
Dividends paid	(1,311)	(1,313)
Net cash flows from financing activities	18,081	34,643
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(581)	1,769
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	11,125	9,356
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 10,544	$ 11,125
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ 952	$ 999
Federal income taxes paid	735	785
Noncash transactions:		
Transfer from loans to repossessed assets	—	913

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015 and 2014
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Consumers Bancorp, Inc. (Corporation) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Consumers National Bank (Bank), together referred to as the Corporation. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Nature of Operations: Consumers Bancorp, Inc. is a bank holding company headquartered in Minerva, Ohio that provides, through its banking subsidiary, a broad array of products and services throughout its primary market area of Carroll, Columbiana, Stark, Summit, Wayne and contiguous counties in Ohio. The Bank's business involves attracting deposits from businesses and individual customers and using such deposits to originate commercial, mortgage and consumer loans in its primary market area.

Business Segment Information: The Corporation is engaged in the business of commercial and retail banking, which accounts for substantially all of its revenues, operating income, and assets. Accordingly, all of its operations are reported in one segment, banking.

Use of Estimates: To prepare financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, management makes estimates and assumptions based on available information. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the disclosures provided, and actual results could differ.

Cash Flows: Cash and cash equivalents include cash, deposits with other financial institutions with original maturities of less than 90 days and federal funds sold. Net cash flows are reported for customer loan and deposit transactions, interest bearing deposits in other financial institutions and short-term borrowings.

Interest–Bearing Deposits in Other Financial Institutions: Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions mature within one year and are carried at cost.

Cash Reserves: The Bank is required to maintain cash on hand and non-interest bearing balances on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank to meet regulatory reserve and clearing requirements. The required reserve balance at June 30, 2015 and 2014 was $4,613 and $3,952, respectively.

Securities: Securities are generally classified into either held-to-maturity or available-for-sale categories. Held-to-maturity securities are carried at amortized cost and are those that the Corporation has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Available-for-sale securities are those that the Corporation may decide to sell before maturity if needed for liquidity, asset-liability management, or other reasons. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses included in other comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of equity, net of tax.

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

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) at least on a quarterly basis and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. For securities in an unrealized loss position, management considers the extent and duration of the unrealized loss, and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. Management also assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, a security in an unrealized loss position before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized as impairment through earnings. For debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment is split into two components as follows: 1) OTTI related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the income statement and 2) OTTI related to other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. The credit loss is defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis. For equity securities, the entire amount of impairment is recognized through earnings.

Federal Bank and Other Restricted Stocks: The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock, included with Federal bank and other restricted stocks on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Federal Reserve Bank stock is also carried at cost. Since these stocks are viewed as a long-term investment, impairment is based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Loans Held for Sale: Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or fair value, as determined by outstanding commitments from investors. Mortgage loans held for sale are generally sold with servicing rights released. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recorded as a valuation allowance and charged to earnings. Gains and losses on sales of mortgage loans are based on the difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the related loan sold.

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

Interest income on commercial, commercial real estate and 1-4 family residential loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the loan is well-secured and in the process of collection. Consumer loans are typically charged off no later than 120 days past due. Past due status is determined by the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on non-accrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not received on loans placed on non-accrual is reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when the customer has exhibited the ability to repay and demonstrated this ability over at least a consecutive six month period and future payments are reasonably assured.

Loan Commitments and Related Financial Instruments: Financial instruments include off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as commitments to make loans and commercial letters of credit, issued to meet customer financing needs. The face amount for these items represents the exposure to loss, before considering customer collateral or ability to repay. Such financial instruments are recorded when funded.

Concentrations of Credit Risk: The Bank grants consumer, real estate and commercial loans primarily to borrowers in Carroll, Columbiana, Stark, Summit and Wayne counties. Therefore, the Corporation's exposure to credit risk is significantly affected by changes in the economy in these counties. Automobiles and other consumer assets, business assets and residential and commercial real estate secure most loans.

Allowance for Loan Losses: The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Management estimates the allowance balance required based on past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions and other factors. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged-off.

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Corporation will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Loans, for which the terms have been modified resulting in a concession, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, are considered trouble debt restructurings and classified as impaired. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

Impairment is evaluated collectively for smaller-balance loans of similar nature such as residential mortgage, consumer loans and on an individual loan basis for other loans. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected from the collateral. Loans are evaluated for impairment when payments are delayed, typically 90 days or more, or when it is probable that not all principal and interest amounts will be collected according to the original terms of the loan. Troubled debt restructurings are separately identified for impairment disclosures and are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective interest rate at inception. If a troubled debt restructuring is considered to be a collateral dependent loan, the loan is reported, net, at the fair value of the collateral. For troubled debt restructurings that subsequently default, the Corporation determines the amount of reserve in accordance with the accounting policy for the allowance for loan losses.

The general component covers non-impaired loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Corporation over the most recent three year period. This actual loss experience is supplemented with other economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These economic factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in volume and terms of loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures and practices; experience, ability and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; national and local economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations. The following portfolio segments have been identified:

Commercial: Commercial loans are made for a wide variety of general business purposes, including financing for equipment, inventories and accounts receivable. The term of each commercial loan varies by its purpose. Commercial loans are underwritten after evaluating and understanding the borrower's ability to operate profitably and prudently expand its business. Current and projected cash flows are evaluated to determine the ability of the borrower to repay their obligations as agreed. Commercial loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. The cash flows of borrowers, however, may not be as expected and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Most commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets such as accounts receivable or inventory and usually incorporate a personal guarantee; however, some short-term loans may be made on an unsecured basis. In the case of loans secured by accounts receivable, the availability of funds for the repayment of these loans may be substantially dependent on the ability of the borrower to collect amounts due from its customers. The commercial loan portfolio includes loans to a wide variety of corporations and businesses across many industrial classifications in the areas where the Bank operates.

Commercial Real Estate: Commercial real estate loans include mortgage loans to farmers, multi-family investment properties, developers and owners of commercial real estate. Commercial real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts and the repayment of these loans is generally largely dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Commercial real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy. The properties securing the Corporation's commercial real estate portfolio are diverse in terms of type and geographic location. This diversity helps reduce the Corporation's exposure to adverse economic events that affect any single market or industry. Management monitors and evaluates commercial real estate loans based on collateral, geography and risk grade criteria. In addition, management tracks the level of owner-occupied commercial real estate loans versus non-owner occupied loans.

1-4 Family Residential Real Estate: Residential real estate loans are secured by one to four family residential properties and include both owner occupied, non-owner occupied and home equity loans. Credit approval for residential real estate loans requires demonstration of sufficient income to repay the principal and interest and the real estate taxes and insurance, stability of employment, an established credit record and an appropriately appraised value of the real estate securing the loan that generally requires that the residential real estate loan amount be no more than 80% of the purchase price or the appraised value of the real estate securing the loan unless the borrower provides private mortgage insurance. Underwriting standards for home equity loans are heavily influenced by statutory requirements, which include, but are not limited to, a maximum loan-to-value percentage of 80%, collection remedies, the number of such loans a borrower can have at one time and documentation requirements.

Consumer: The Corporation originates direct and indirect consumer loans, primarily automobile loans, personal lines of credit, and unsecured consumer loans in its primary market areas. Credit approval for consumer loans requires income sufficient to repay principal and interest due, stability of employment, an established credit record and sufficient collateral for secured loans. Consumer loans typically have shorter terms and lower balances with higher yields as compared to real estate mortgage loans, but generally carry higher risks of default. Consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be affected by adverse personal circumstances.

Other Real Estate Owned: Real estate properties acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell at the date of acquisition, establishing a new cost basis. Any reduction to fair value from the carrying value of the related loan at the time of acquisition is accounted for as a loan loss. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. If the fair value declines after acquisition, a valuation allowance is recorded as a charge to income. Operating costs after acquisition are expensed. Gains and losses on disposition are reported as a charge to income.

Transfers of Financial Assets: Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been relinquished. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when the assets have been isolated from the Corporation, the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and the Corporation does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Premises and Equipment: Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed primarily using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the owned asset and, for leasehold improvements, generally over the lesser of the remaining term of the lease facility or the estimated economic life of the improvement. Useful lives range from three years for software to thirty-nine and one-half years for buildings.

Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance: The Bank has purchased single-premium life insurance policies to insure the lives of current and former participants in the salary continuation plan. As of June 30, 2015, the Bank had policies with total death benefits of $14,081 and total cash surrender values of $6,626. As of June 30, 2014, the Bank had policies with total death benefits of $12,144 and total cash surrender values of $5,967. Bank owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other changes or other amounts due that are probable at settlement. Tax-exempt income is recognized from the periodic increases in cash surrender value of these policies.

Long-term Assets: Premises, equipment and other long-term assets are reviewed for impairment when events indicate their carrying amount may not be recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows. If impaired, the assets are recorded at fair value.

Repurchase Agreements: Substantially all repurchase agreement liabilities, which are classified as short-term borrowings, represent amounts advanced by various customers. Securities are pledged to cover these liabilities, which are not covered by federal deposit insurance.

Retirement Plan: The Bank maintains a 401(k) savings and retirement plan covering all eligible employees. Matching contributions are made and expensed annually.

Income Taxes: The Corporation files a consolidated federal income tax return. Income tax expense is the sum of the current-year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax basis of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The Corporation applies a more likely than not recognition threshold for all tax uncertainties in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is more likely than not the position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. The Corporation recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Earnings per Common Share: Basic earnings per common share is net income 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 upon the vesting of restricted stock awards.

Stock-Based Compensation: Compensation cost is recognized for restricted stock awards issued to employees over the required service period, generally defined as the vesting period. The fair value of restricted stock awards is estimated by using the market price of the Corporation's common stock at the date of grant. For awards with graded vesting, compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

Comprehensive Income: Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale, which are also recognized as a separate component of equity, net of tax.

Loss Contingencies: Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there are such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: Fair value of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in a separate note. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, discounted cash flows, 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.

Dividend Restrictions: Banking regulations require maintaining certain capital levels and may limit the dividends paid by the Bank to the holding company or by the holding company to shareholders.

Reclassifications: Certain reclassifications have been made to the June 30, 2014 financial statements to be comparable to the June 30, 2015 presentation. The reclassifications had no impact on prior year net income or shareholders' equity.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards: In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-11, *Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures*. The amendments in this Update change the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions to secured borrowing accounting. For repurchase financing arrangements, the amendments require separate accounting for a transfer of a financial asset executed contemporaneously with a repurchase agreement with the same counterparty, which will result in secured borrowing accounting for the repurchase agreement. The amendments also require enhanced disclosures. The accounting changes in this Update are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2014. An entity is required to present changes in accounting for transactions outstanding on the effective date as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. Earlier application is prohibited. The disclosure for certain transactions accounted for as a sale is required to be presented for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and the disclosure for repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions, and repurchase-to-maturity transactions accounted for as secured borrowings is required to be presented for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and for interim periods beginning after March 15, 2015. The disclosures are not required to be presented for comparative periods before the effective date. The Corporation has included the disclosures related to this Update in Note 6-Short-Term Borrowings to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-14, *Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40)*. The amendments in this Update require that a mortgage loan be derecognized and that a separate other receivable be recognized upon foreclosure if the following conditions are met: (1) the loan has a government guarantee that is not separable from the loan before foreclosure, (2) at the time of foreclosure, the creditor has the intent to convey the real estate property to the guarantor and make a claim on the guarantee, and the creditor has the ability to recover under that claim, and (3) at the time of foreclosure, any amount of the claim that is determined on the basis of the fair value of the real estate is fixed. Upon foreclosure, the separate other receivable should be measured based on the amount of the loan balance (principal and interest) expected to be recovered from the guarantor. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. This Update did not have a significant impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Effective: In January 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-01, *Income Statement – Extraordinary and Unusual Items,* as part of its initiative to reduce complexity in accounting standards. This Update eliminates from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles the concept of extraordinary items. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. A reporting entity may apply the amendments prospectively. A reporting entity may also apply the amendments retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

In June 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-10, *Technical Corrections and Improvements*. The amendments in this Update represent changes to clarify the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification"), correct unintended application of guidance, or make minor improvements to the Codification that are not expected to have a significant effect on current accounting practice or create a significant administrative cost to most entities. Transition guidance varies based on the amendments in this Update. The amendments in this Update that require transition guidance are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. All other amendments will be effective upon the issuance of this Update. This Update is not expected to have a significant impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

NOTE 2—SECURITIES

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of securities available-for-sale and securities held-to-maturity at June 30, 2015 and 2014 and the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and gross unrecognized gains and losses:

Available-for-sale	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2015				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	$ 16,411	$ 178	$ (31)	$ 16,558
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	48,557	811	(405)	48,963
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	64,441	699	(226)	64,914
Mortgage-backed securities - commercial	1,485	1	—	1,486
Collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	4,703	14	(34)	4,683
Trust preferred security	184	356	—	540
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 135,781	$ 2,059	$ (696)	$ 137,144

Held-to-maturity	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2015				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 3,655	$ 67	$ —	$ 3,722
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 3,655	$ 67	$ —	$ 3,722

Available-for-sale	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2014				
Obligations of U.S. government sponsored entities and agencies	$ 18,345	$ 126	$ (35)	$ 18,436
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	44,645	1,124	(257)	45,512
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	57,370	965	(231)	58,104
Collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	3,887	42	—	3,929
Trust preferred security	202	210	—	412
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 124,449	$ 2,467	$ (523)	$ 126,393

Held-to-maturity	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2014				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 3,000	$ 40	$ —	$ 3,040
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 3,000	$ 40	$ —	$ 3,040

Proceeds from sales and calls of available-for-sale securities during 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	2015	2014
Proceeds from sales	$ 16,124	$ 4,648
Gross realized gains	283	50
Gross realized losses	123	1

The income tax provision applicable to realized gains amounted to $96 in 2015 and $17 in 2014. The income tax benefit applicable to the net realized losses was $42 for June 30, 2015 and there was no tax benefit recognized from gross realized losses in 2014.

The amortized cost and fair values of debt securities at June 30, 2015 by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Securities not due at a single maturity date, primarily mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and the trust preferred security are shown separately.

Available-for-sale	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 3,644	$ 3,645
Due after one year through five years	13,394	13,643
Due after five years through ten years	29,385	29,661
Due after ten years	18,545	18,572
Total	64,968	65,521
Mortgage-backed securities – residential	64,441	64,914
Mortgage-backed securities – commercial	1,485	1,486
Collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	4,703	4,683
Trust preferred security	184	540
Total	$ 135,781	$ 137,144

Held-to-maturity	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due after five years through ten years	$ 745	$ 771
Due after ten years	$ 2,910	$ 2,951
Total	$ 3,655	$ 3,722

Securities with a carrying value of approximately $59,805 and $44,720 were pledged at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, to secure public deposits and commitments as required or permitted by law. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government and its agencies, with an aggregate book value greater than 10% of shareholders' equity.

The following table summarizes the securities with unrealized and unrecognized losses at June 30, 2015 and 2014, aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized or unrecognized loss position:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or more		Total	
Available-for-sale	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
June 30, 2015						
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	$ 3,719	$ (31)	$ —	$ —	$ 3,719	$ (31)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	18,796	(352)	2,145	(53)	20,941	(405)
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	24,322	(200)	2,031	(26)	26,353	(226)
Collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	3,321	(34)	—	—	3,321	(34)
Total available-for-sale	$ 50,158	$ (617)	$ 4,176	$ (79)	$ 54,334	$ (696)

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or more		Total	
Available-for-sale	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
June 30, 2014						
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	$ 1,492	$ (7)	$ 5,411	$ (28)	$ 6,903	$ (35)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	9,929	(223)	3,719	(34)	13,648	(257)
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	10,403	(210)	2,342	(21)	12,745	(231)
Total available-for-sale	$ 21,824	$ (440)	$ 11,472	$ (83)	$ 33,296	$ (523)

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. The securities portfolio is evaluated for OTTI by segregating the portfolio into two general segments and applying the appropriate OTTI model. Investment securities are generally evaluated for OTTI under FASB ASC Topic 320, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. However, the trust preferred security is evaluated using the model outlined in FASB ASC Topic 325, *Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests that Continue to be Held by a Transfer in Securitized Financial Assets.*

In determining OTTI under the ASC Topic 320 model, management considers many factors, including: (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, (3) whether the market decline was affected by macroeconomic conditions, and (4) whether the entity has the intent to sell the debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. The assessment of whether an other-than-temporary decline exists involves a high degree of subjectivity and judgment and is based on the information available to management at a point in time.

Under the ASC Topic 325 model, the present value of the remaining cash flows as estimated at the preceding evaluation date are compared to the current expected remaining cash flows. An OTTI is deemed to have occurred if there has been an adverse change in the remaining expected future cash flows. The analysis of the trust preferred security falls within the scope of ASC Topic 325.

As of June 30, 2015, the Corporation's securities portfolio consisted of $137,144 available-for-sale securities, of which $54,334 were in an unrealized loss position. There were 84 securities in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2015, eight of which were in a continuous loss position for twelve or more months. The unrealized losses related to the Corporation's obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies, obligations of states and political subdivisions, residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations, as discussed below:

U.S. Government-Sponsored Entities and Agencies: At June 30, 2015, the securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies held by the Corporation were primarily issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, institutions which the government has affirmed its commitment to support. Because the decline in fair value is attributable to higher interest rates, and not credit quality, and because the Corporation does not have the intent to sell nor is it likely that it will be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery, the Corporation does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions: At June 30, 2015, approximately 91.5% of the obligations of states and political subdivisions classified as available-for-sale were general obligation bonds and 8.5% were revenue bonds. The unrealized losses were mainly attributable to the spreads for these types of securities being wider at June 30, 2015 than when these securities were purchased and changes in interest rates. Management monitors the financial data of the individual municipalities to ensure they meet minimum credit standards. Since the Corporation does not intend to sell these securities and it is not likely the Corporation will be required to sell these securities at an unrealized loss position prior to any anticipated recovery in fair value, which may be maturity, management does not believe there is any other-than-temporary impairment related to these securities at June 30, 2015.

Mortgage-Backed Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations: At June 30, 2015, all of the mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations held by the Corporation were issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies, primarily Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae, institutions which the government has affirmed its commitment to support. Because the decline in fair value is attributable to higher interest rates and higher than projected prepayment speeds increasing the premium amortization, and not credit quality, and because the Corporation does not have the intent to sell nor is it likely that it will be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery, the Corporation does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

NOTE 3—LOANS

Major classifications of loans were as follows as of June 30:

	2015	2014
Commercial	$ 32,155	$ 33,809
Commercial real estate:		
Construction	1,295	3,688
Other	143,680	131,518
1 – 4 Family residential real estate:		
Owner occupied	30,027	31,044
Non-owner occupied	14,555	16,505
Construction	234	186
Consumer	6,965	8,604
Subtotal	228,911	225,354
Less: Deferred loan fees and costs	(392)	(388)
Allowance for loan losses	(2,432)	(2,405)
Net loans	$ 226,087	$ 222,561

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the year ending June 30, 2015:

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	1-4 Family Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning balance	$ 307	$ 1,440	$ 294	$ 364	$ 2,405
Provision for loan losses	26	532	36	(164)	430
Loans charged-off	(17)	(313)	(43)	(78)	(451)
Recoveries	—	1	2	45	48
Total ending allowance balance	$ 316	$ 1,660	$ 289	$ 167	$ 2,432

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the year ending June 30, 2014:

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	1-4 Family Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning balance	$ 161	$ 1,471	$ 614	$ 250	$ 2,496
Provision for loan losses	163	15	(177)	248	249
Loans charged-off	(17)	(49)	(214)	(241)	(521)
Recoveries	—	3	71	107	181
Total ending allowance balance	$ 307	$ 1,440	$ 294	$ 364	$ 2,405

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method as of June 30, 2015. Included in the recorded investment in loans is $501 of accrued interest receivable net of deferred loans fees and costs of $392.

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	1-4 Family Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:					
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ —	$ 58	$ 12	$ —	$ 70
Collectively evaluated for impairment	316	1,602	277	167	2,362
Total ending allowance balance	$ 316	$ 1,660	$ 289	$ 167	$ 2,432
Recorded investment in loans:					
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ —	$ 2,786	$ 615	$ —	$ 3,401
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	32,210	142,139	44,304	6,966	225,619
Total ending loans balance	$ 32,210	$ 144,925	$ 44,919	$ 6,966	$ 229,020

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method as of June 30, 2014. Included in the recorded investment in loans is $491 of accrued interest receivable net of deferred loans fees and costs of $388.

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	1-4 Family Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:					
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ —	$ 110	$ 8	$ —	$ 118
Collectively evaluated for impairment	307	1,330	286	364	2,287
Total ending allowance balance	$ 307	$ 1,440	$ 294	$ 364	$ 2,405
Recorded investment in loans:					
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	$ —	$ 2,404	$ 798	$ —	$ 3,202
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	33,855	132,760	47,019	8,621	222,255
Total ending loans balance	$ 33,855	$ 135,164	$ 47,817	$ 8,621	$ 225,457

The following table presents information related to loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015:

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Interest Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Other	$ 2,432	$ 2,082	$ —	$ 1,844	$ 145	$ 145
1-4 Family residential real estate:						
Owner occupied	58	35	—	187	34	34
Non-owner occupied	—	—	—	48	15	15
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Other	740	704	58	761	36	36
1-4 Family residential real estate:						
Owner occupied	122	123	4	125	7	7
Non-owner occupied	512	457	8	483	19	19
Total	$ 3,864	$ 3,401	$ 70	$ 3,448	$ 256	$ 256

The following table presents information related to loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014:

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Cash Basis Interest Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate:						
Other	$ 1,642	$ 1,635	$ —	$ 1,304	$ —	$ —
1-4 Family residential real estate:						
Owner occupied	121	121	—	152	39	39
Non-owner occupied	472	472	—	71	2	2
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial	—	—	—	8	3	3
Commercial real estate:						
Other	768	769	110	781	28	28
1-4 Family residential real estate:						
Owner occupied	127	127	4	216	8	8
Non-owner occupied	78	78	4	626	13	13
Total	$ 3,208	$ 3,202	$ 118	$ 3,158	$ 93	$ 93

The following table presents the recorded investment in non-accrual and loans past due over 90 days still on accrual by class of loans as of June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014	
	Non-accrual	Loans Past Due Over 90 Days Still Accruing	Non-accrual	Loans Past Due Over 90 Days Still Accruing
Commercial	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Commercial real estate:				
Other	2,079	—	1,683	—
1 – 4 Family residential:				
Owner occupied	190	—	276	—
Non-owner occupied	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 2,269	$ —	$ 1,959	$ —

Non-accrual loans and loans past due 90 days still on accrual include both smaller balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified impaired loans.

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of June 30, 2015 by class of loans:

	Days Past Due					
	30 - 59 Days	60 - 89 Days	90 Days or Greater	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
Commercial	$ —	$ 25	$ —	$ 25	$ 32,185	$ 32,210
Commercial real estate:						
Construction	—	—	—	—	1,270	1,270
Other	62	—	30	92	143,563	143,655
1-4 Family residential:						
Owner occupied	268	68	139	475	29,654	30,129
Non-owner occupied	—	8	—	8	14,547	14,555
Construction	—	—	—	—	235	235
Consumer	17	—	—	17	6,949	6,966
Total	$ 347	$ 101	$ 169	$ 617	$ 228,403	$ 229,020

The above table of past due loans includes the recorded investment in non-accrual loans of $169 in the 90 days or greater category and $2,100 in the loans not past due category.

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of June 30, 2014 by class of loans:

	Days Past Due					
	30 - 59 Days	60 - 89 Days	90 Days or Greater	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
Commercial	$ 66	$ —	$ —	$ 66	$ 33,789	$ 33,855
Commercial real estate:						
Construction	—	—	—	—	3,679	3,679
Other	—	—	1,625	1,625	129,860	131,485
1-4 Family residential:						
Owner occupied	111	122	81	314	30,817	31,131
Non-owner occupied	—	39	—	39	16,462	16,501
Construction	—	—	—	—	185	185
Consumer	106	—	—	106	8,515	8,621
Total	$ 283	$ 161	$ 1,706	$ 2,150	$ 223,307	$ 225,457

The above table of past due loans includes the recorded investment in non-accrual loans of $40 in the 30-59 days past due category, $122 in the 60-89 days past due category, $1,706 in the 90 days or greater category and $91 in the loans not past due category.

Troubled Debt Restructurings:
As of June 30, 2015, the recorded investment of loans classified as troubled debt restructurings was $1,335 with $70 of specific reserves allocated to these loans. As of June 30, 2014, the recorded investment of loans classified as troubled debt restructurings was $1,528 with $118 of specific reserves allocated to these loans. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Corporation had not committed to lend any additional amounts to customers with outstanding loans that are classified as troubled debt restructurings.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 there were no loan modifications completed that were classified as troubled debt restructurings. There was no increase to the allowance for loan losses or any charge offs from troubled debt restructurings during the twelve month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

There were no loans classified as troubled debt restructurings for which there was a payment default during the 2015 or the 2014 fiscal years. A loan is considered to be in payment default once it is 90 days contractually past due under the modified terms.

Credit Quality Indicators:
The Corporation categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Corporation analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis includes loans with a total outstanding loan relationship greater than $100 thousand and non-homogeneous loans, such as commercial and commercial real estate loans. This analysis is performed on a monthly basis. The Corporation uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Special Mention. Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date.

Substandard. Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful. Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as 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.

Loans not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the above described process are considered to be pass rated loans. Loans listed as not rated are either less than $100 thousand or are included in groups of homogeneous loans. These loans are evaluated based on delinquency status, which was discussed previously.

As of June 30, 2015, and based on the most recent analysis performed, the recorded investment by risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not Rated
Commercial	$ 27,359	$ 4,030	$ 96	$ —	$ 725
Commercial real estate:					
Construction	1,224	—	46	—	—
Other	133,452	4,473	2,876	2,032	822
1-4 Family residential real estate:					
Owner occupied	4,029	—	—	35	26,065
Non-owner occupied	12,602	475	1,025	—	453
Construction	235	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	6,966
Total	$ 178,901	$ 8,978	$ 4,043	$ 2,067	$ 35,031

As of June 30, 2014, and based on the most recent analysis performed, the recorded investment by risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not Rated
Commercial	$ 29,337	$ 3,503	$ 62	$ —	$ 953
Commercial real estate:					
Construction	3,619	—	60	—	—
Other	121,659	3,040	3,526	2,404	856
1-4 Family residential real estate:					
Owner occupied	3,959	—	—	248	26,924
Non-owner occupied	14,632	565	599	550	155
Construction	—	—	—	—	185
Consumer	—	—	—	—	8,621
Total	$ 173,206	$ 7,108	$ 4,247	$ 3,202	$ 37,694

The Bank has granted loans to certain of its executive officers, directors and their affiliates. A summary of activity during the year ended June 30, 2015 of related party loans were as follows:

Principal balance, July 1	$ 3,092
New loans	1,372
Reclassification	191
Repayments	(135)
Principal balance, June 30	$ 4,520

NOTE 4—PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Major classifications of premises and equipment were as follows as of June 30:

	2015	2014
Land	$ 1,469	$ 1,469
Land improvements	406	406
Building and leasehold improvements	11,391	6,141
Furniture, fixture and equipment	4,853	4,795
Total premises and equipment	18,119	12,811
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(6,514)	(6,098)
Premises and equipment, net	$ 11,605	$ 6,713

Included in Building and Leasehold improvements above is $6,453 and $1,164 of construction in progress as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively related to construction of the Corporation's main office and branch location. Once these assets are placed into service, these assets will be depreciated over the estimated useful life of the assets. Depreciation expense was $575 and $551 for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The Corporation is obligated under non-cancelable operating leases for facilities and equipment. The approximate minimum annual rentals and commitments under these non-cancelable agreements and leases with remaining terms in excess of one year are as follows:

Twelve Months Ending June 30	
2016	$ 95
2017	77
2018	43
2019	4
2020	4
	$ 223

Rent expense incurred was $134 and $115 during the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

NOTE 5—DEPOSITS

The aggregate amount of time deposits, each with a minimum denomination of $250 thousand was $14,719 and $15,249 as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Scheduled maturities of time deposits at June 30, 2015 were as follows:

Twelve Months Ending June 30	
2016	$ 31,955
2017	15,933
2018	10,078
2019	3,761
2020	3,742
Thereafter	892
	$ 66,361

Related party deposits totaled $6,115 as of June 30, 2015 and $6,489 as of June 30, 2014.

NOTE 6—SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings consisted of repurchase agreements and Federal fund purchased. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are utilized to facilitate the needs of our customers. Physical control is maintained for all securities pledged to secure repurchase agreements. Information concerning all short-term borrowings at June 30, maturing in less than one year is summarized as follows:

	2015	2014
Balance at June 30	$19,838	$19,489
Average balance during the year	18,281	15,888
Maximum month-end balance	21,583	20,299
Average interest rate during the year	0.17%	0.16%
Weighted average rate, June 30	0.16%	0.16%

The remaining contractual maturity of repurchase agreements in the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 is presented in the following table.

	Overnight and Continuous	
	2015	2014
U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies pledged	$ 4,313	$ 658
Residential mortgage-backed securities pledged	16,301	18,335
Collateralized mortgage obligations pledged	1,658	1,715
Total pledged	$22,272	$20,708
Repurchase agreements	$19,838	$19,489

Total interest expense on short-term borrowings was $31 and $26 for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

NOTE 7—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADVANCES

A summary of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances were as follows:

Advance Type	Maturity	Term	Interest Rate	Balance June 30, 2015	Balance June 30, 2014
Interest-only, single maturity	10/09/2015	Fixed	1.43%	$ 500	$ 500
Interest-only, single maturity	10/12/2017	Fixed	2.07	500	500
Interest-only, putable	12/07/2017	Fixed	3.24	5,000	5,000
Principal and interest, mortgage matched	04/01/2019	Fixed	4.30	240	296
				$ 6,240	$ 6,296

Each fixed rate advance has a prepayment penalty equal to the present value of 100% of the lost cash flow based upon the difference between the contract rate on the advance and the current rate on the new advance. The $5 million putable advance with the maturity date of December 7, 2017 can be called quarterly until maturity at the option of the FHLB, with the next call option being September 8, 2015. The following table is a summary of the scheduled principal payments for all advances:

Twelve Months Ending June 30	Principal Payments
2016	$ 564
2017	62
2018	5,564
2019	50
	$ 6,240

Pursuant to collateral agreements with the FHLB, advances are secured by all the stock invested in the FHLB and certain qualifying first mortgage loans. The advances were collateralized by $29,143 and $31,641 of first mortgage loans under a blanket lien arrangement at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Based on this collateral and the Corporation's holdings of FHLB stock, the Bank was eligible to borrow up to a total of $17,727 in advances at June 30, 2015.

NOTE 8—EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Bank maintains a 401(k) savings and retirement plan that permits eligible employees to make before- or after-tax contributions to the plan, subject to the dollar limits from Internal Revenue Service regulations. The Bank matches 100% of the employee's voluntary contributions to the plan based on the amount of each participant's contributions up to a maximum of 4% of eligible compensation. All regular full-time and part-time employees who complete six months of service and are at least 21 years of age are eligible to participate. Amounts charged to operations were $166 and $148, for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The Bank has adopted a Salary Continuation Plan (the Plan) to encourage Bank executives to remain employees of the Bank. The Plan provides such executives (and, in the event of the executive's death, surviving beneficiary) with 180 months of salary continuation payments equal to a certain percentage of an executive's average compensation, as defined within each agreement, for the three full calendar years prior to Normal Retirement Age. For purposes of the Plan, "Normal Retirement Age" means the executive's 65th birthday. Vesting under the Plan commences at age 50 and is prorated until age 65. If an executive dies during active service, the executive's beneficiary is entitled to the Normal Retirement Benefit. The executive can become fully vested in the Accrual Balance upon termination of employment following a disability or a change in control of the Bank. For purposes of the Plan, "Accrual Balance" means the liability that should be accrued by the Corporation for the Corporation's obligation to the executive under the Plan. For purposes of calculating the Accrual Balance, the discount rate in effect at June 30, 2015 was 4.5% and was 5.0% at June 30, 2014. The accrued liability for the salary continuation plan was $1,893 as of June 30, 2015 and $1,722 as of June 30, 2014. For the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, $217 and $178, respectively, have been charged to expense in connection with the Plan. Distributions to participants were $46 and $22 for the years ending June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The 2010 Omnibus Incentive Plan (2010 Plan) is a nonqualified share based compensation plan. The 2010 Plan was established to promote alignment between key employee's performance and the Corporation's shareholder interests by motivating performance through the award of stock-based compensation. The 2010 Plan is intended to attract, retain and motivate key employees and as a means to compensate outside directors for their service to the Corporation. The 2010 Plan has been approved by the Corporation's shareholders. The Compensation Committee of the Corporation's Board of Directors has sole authority to select the employees, establish the awards to be issued, and approve the terms and conditions of each award contract.

Under the 2010 Plan, the Corporation may grant, among other things, nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, or any combination thereof to certain employees and directors. Each award is evidenced by an award agreement that specifies the number of shares awarded, the vesting period, the performance requirements, and such other provisions as the Compensation Committee determines. Upon a change-in-control of the Corporation, as defined in the 2010 Plan, all outstanding awards immediately vest.

The Corporation has granted restricted stock awards to certain employees and directors. Restricted stock awards are issued at no cost to the recipient, and can be settled only in shares at the end of the vesting period. These awards vest on the anniversary date of the award if certain specified net income performance targets as established by the Compensation Committee are achieved. Restricted stock awards provide the holder with full voting rights and dividends during the vesting period. Cash dividends are reinvested into shares of stock and are subject to the same restrictions and vesting as the initial award. All dividends are forfeitable in the event the shares do not vest. The fair value of the restricted stock awards is the closing market price of the Corporation's common stock on the date of the grant and compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period of the awards. Restricted stock awarded during the period presented vest under a graduated schedule over a five-year period.

The following table summarizes the status of the restricted stock awards:

	Restricted Stock Awards	**Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share**
Outstanding at June 30, 2014	11,278	$ 14.20
Expired	(2,637)	13.44
Forfeited	(1,098)	14.61
Non-vested at June 30, 2015	7,543	14.40
Expired on September 23, 2015	(3,266)	13.19
Non-vested at September 23, 2015	4,277	$ 15.32

There was no expense recognized in the 2014 and 2015 fiscal years in connection with the restricted stock awards since grants scheduled to vest expired due to not meeting the performance targets. As of June 30, 2015, there was $66 of total unrecognized compensation costs, subject to meeting performance targets, related to non-vested shares granted under the 2010 Plan. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.41 years.

NOTE 9—INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes consists of the following for the years ended June 30:

	2015	**2014**
Current income taxes	$ 740	$ 627
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(22)	27
	$ 718	$ 654

The net deferred income tax asset consists of the following components at June 30:

	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 704	$ 698
Deferred compensation	707	645
Recognized loss on impairment of security	265	265
Intangibles	—	22
OREO deferred gain	14	15
Non-accrual loan interest income	65	100
Gross deferred tax asset	1,755	1,745
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	(223)	(288)
Loan fees	(248)	(223)
Prepaid expenses	(121)	(94)
FHLB stock dividends	(166)	(165)
Net unrealized securities gain	(463)	(661)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(1,221)	(1,431)
Net deferred asset	$ 534	$ 314

The difference between the provision for income taxes and amounts computed by applying the statutory income tax rate of 34% to statutory income before taxes consists of the following for the years ended June 30:

	2015	2014
Income taxes computed at the statutory rate on pretax income	$ 1,250	$ 1,187
Tax exempt income	(483)	(483)
Cash surrender value income	(62)	(61)
Other	13	11
	$ 718	$ 654

At June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, the Corporation had no unrecognized tax benefits recorded. The Corporation does not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase within the next twelve months. There were no interest or penalties recorded for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and there were no amounts accrued for interest and penalties at June 30, 2015 and 2014.

The Corporation and the Bank are subject to U.S. federal income tax as an income-based tax and a capital-based franchise tax in the state of Ohio. The Corporation and the Bank are no longer subject to examination by taxing authorities for years before 2011.

NOTE 10—REGULATORY MATTERS

The Bank is subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and 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 about components, risk weightings, and other factors and the regulators can lower classifications in certain cases. Failure to meet various capital requirements can initiate regulatory action that could have a direct material effect on the financial statements. Management believes as of June 30, 2015, the Bank has met all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

The prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications, including well capitalized, adequately capitalized, under-capitalized, 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 plans for capital restoration are required.

As of fiscal year-end 2015 and 2014, the Corporation met the definition of a small bank holding company and, therefore, was exempt from consolidated risk-based and leverage capital adequacy guidelines for bank holding companies. The Basel III Capital

Rules became effective for the Bank on January 1, 2015 and certain provisions are subject to a phase-in period. The implementation of the capital conservation buffer will begin on January 1, 2016 at the 0.625% level and be phased in over a four - year period (increasing by that amount on each subsequent January 1, until it reaches 2.5% on January 1, 2019). The Basel III Capital Rules also provide for a "countercyclical capital buffer" that is applicable to only certain covered institutions and does not have any current applicability to the Bank.

The aforementioned capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets above the minimum but below the conservation buffer (or below the combined capital conservation buffer and countercyclical capital buffer, when the latter is applied) will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and compensation based on the amount of the shortfall.

The following table presents actual and required capital ratios as of June 30, 2015 for the Bank under the Basel III Capital Rules. The minimum required capital amounts presented include the minimum required capital levels as of June 30, 2015 based on the phase-in provisions of the Basel III Capital Rules. Capital levels required to be considered well capitalized are based upon prompt corrective action regulations, as amended to reflect the changes under the Basel III Capital Rules.

	Actual		Minimum Capital Required - Basel III		Minimum Required To Be Considered Well Capitalized	
	Amount	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**
June 30, 2015						
Common equity Tier 1 to risk-weighted assets						
Bank	$ 38.5	14.4%	$ 12.0	4.5%	$ 17.4	6.5%
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets						
Bank	38.5	14.4	16.1	6.0	21.4	8.0
Total Capital to risk weighted assets						
Bank	41.0	15.3	21.4	8.0	26.8	10.0
Tier 1 capital to average assets						
Bank	38.5	9.5	16.2	4.0	20.2	5.0

The following table presents actual and required capital ratios as of June 30, 2014 for the Bank under the regulatory capital rules then in effect.

	Actual		Minimum Required For Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimum Required To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations	
	Amount	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**
June 30, 2014						
Total capital (to risk weighted assets)						
Bank	$ 39.2	15.3%	$ 20.5	8.0%	$ 25.7	10.0%
Tier 1 capital (to risk weighted assets)						
Bank	36.8	14.4	10.3	4.0	15.4	6.0
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)						
Bank	36.8	9.8	15.1	4.0	18.9	5.0

As of the latest regulatory examination, the Bank was categorized as well capitalized. There are no conditions or events since that examination that management believes may have changed the Bank's category.

The Corporation's principal source of funds for dividend payment is dividends received from the Bank. 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. As of June 30, 2015 the Bank could, without prior approval, declare a dividend of approximately $4,369.

On February 26, 2013, the Corporation filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) related to a $10.0 million shareholder rights offering. Under the rights offering, the Corporation distributed to its shareholders of record as of March 26, 2013, proportional rights to purchase additional shares and the opportunity to purchase shares in excess of their basic subscription rights. The Corporation also offered any shares not subscribed for in the rights offering through a subsequent public offering. In July 2013, the Corporation completed its rights and public offering with the sale of 655,668 shares of common stock for net proceeds of $9,237, consisting of gross proceeds of $9,999, net of $762 of issuance costs. The Corporation used the net proceeds to enhance the Bank's overall capital position, for general corporate purposes and organic and other growth opportunities.

NOTE 11—COMMITMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

The Bank is a party to commitments to extend credit in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. Commitments are agreements to lend to customers providing there are no violations of any condition established in the contract. Commitments to extend credit have a fixed expiration date or other termination clause. These instruments involve elements of credit and interest rate risk more than the amount recognized in the statements of financial position. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments to extend credit as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

The Bank evaluates each customer's credit on a case by case basis. The amount of collateral obtained is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. The amount of commitments to extend credit and the exposure to credit loss for non-performance by the customer was $43,135 and $50,298 as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Of the June 30, 2015 commitments, $36,502 carried variable rates of interest ranging from 2.00% to 7.25% and $6,633 carried fixed rates of interest ranging from 2.25% to 6.00%. Of the June 30, 2014 commitments, $41,450 carried variable rates of interest ranging from 2.00% to 7.25% and $8,848 carried fixed rates of interest ranging from 2.25% to 6.50%. Financial standby letters of credit were $890 as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. In addition, commitments to extend credit of $7,676 and $7,685 as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were available to checking account customers related to the overdraft protection program. Since some loan commitments expire without being used, the amount does not necessarily represent future cash commitments.

NOTE 12—FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an 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.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include the following:

Securities available-for-sale: When available, the fair values of available-for-sale securities are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1 inputs). For securities where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are calculated based on market prices of similar securities (Level 2 inputs). For securities where quoted prices or market prices of similar securities are not available, fair values are calculated using discounted cash flows or other market indicators (Level 3 inputs). The fair value of the Level 3 security is calculated using spread to the swap and LIBOR curves. During times when trading is more liquid, broker quotes are used (if available) to validate the model. Rating agency and industry research reports as well as defaults and deferrals on the individual security is reviewed and incorporated into the calculation.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

	Balance at June 30, 2015	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2015 Using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Securities available-for-sale:				
Obligations of government-sponsored entities	$16,558	$ —	$16,558	$ —
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	48,963	—	48,963	—
Mortgage-backed securities – residential	64,914	—	64,914	—
Mortgage-backed securities – commercial	1,486	—	1,486	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations	4,683	—	4,683	—
Trust preferred security	540	—	540	—

	Balance at June 30, 2014	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2014 Using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Securities available-for-sale:				
Obligations of government sponsored entities	$18,436	$ —	$18,436	$ —
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	45,512	—	45,512	—
Mortgage-backed securities – residential	58,104	—	58,104	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations	3,929	—	3,929	—
Trust preferred security	412	—	412	—

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the 2015 fiscal year.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the trust preferred security measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the year ended June 30, 2014:

	2014
Beginning balance	$ 162
Realized losses included in other income	—
Change in fair value included in other comprehensive income	250
Transfers out of Level 3	(412)
Ending balance, June 30	$ —

The fair value of the trust preferred security with a fair value of $412 as of June 30, 2014 was transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 because of observable market data available for the security.

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis; that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances. Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include the following:

Impaired Loans: At the time a loan is considered impaired, it is valued at the lower of cost or fair value. Impaired loans carried at fair value generally receive specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses or are charged down to their fair value. For collateral dependent loans, fair value is commonly 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.

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

	Balance at June 30, 2015	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2015 Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Impaired loans:				
Commercial Real Estate – Other	$ 1,983	$ —	$ —	$ 1,983

	Balance at June 30, 2014	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2014 Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Impaired loans:				
Commercial Real Estate – Other	$ 101	$ —	$ —	$ 101

Impaired loans, which are generally measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a principal balance of $1,983, with no valuation allowance at June 30, 2015. The resulting impact to the provision for loan losses was an increase of $313 being recorded for the year ended June 30, 2015. As of June 30, 2014, impaired loans with a principal balance of $101 with no valuation allowance. The resulting impact to the provision for loan losses was a reduction of $108 being recorded for the year ended June 30, 2014.

The following table presents quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements for financial instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at June 30, 2015:

	Fair Value	**Valuation Technique**	**Unobservable Inputs**	**Range**	**Weighted Average**
Impaired loans:					
Commercial Real Estate - Other	$ 733	Income approach	Liquidation adjustment for distressed sales	-40.0%	-40.0%
Commercial Real Estate - Other	$ 125	Cost approach	Liquidation adjustment for distressed sales	-40.0%	-40.0%
Commercial Real Estate - Other	$1,121	Sales comparison approach	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	82.9% to -71.6%	-11.7%
Commercial Real Estate - Other	$ 4	Settlement Contract	Adjustment for difference between loan balance and settlement value	-91.8%	-91.8%

The following table presents quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements for financial instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at June 30, 2014:

	Fair Value	**Valuation Technique**	**Unobservable Inputs**	**Range**	**Weighted Average**
Impaired loans:					
Commercial Real Estate - Other	$ 101	Sales comparison approach	Adjustment for differences between comparable sales	-14.00% to -31.90%	-22.52%

The valuation technique used by an independent third party appraiser in the fair value measurement of collateral for collateral-dependent commercial real estate impaired loans consisted of the sales comparison approach. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement relate to any adjustment made to the value set forth in the appraisal due to a distressed sale situation.

The following table shows the estimated fair values of financial instruments that are reported at amortized cost in the Corporation's consolidated balance sheets, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

	2015		2014	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial Assets:				
Level 1 inputs:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,544	$ 10,544	$ 11,125	$ 11,125
Level 2 inputs:				
Certificates of deposits in other financial institutions	4,470	4,456	2,703	2,703
Loans held for sale	462	468	559	570
Accrued interest receivable	1,035	1,035	1,048	1,048
Level 3 inputs:				
Securities held-to-maturity	3,655	3,722	3,000	3,040
Loans, net	226,087	226,915	222,561	223,128
Financial Liabilities:				
Level 2 inputs:				
Demand and savings deposits	266,635	266,635	243,222	243,222
Time deposits	66,361	66,498	70,675	70,583
Short-term borrowings	19,838	19,838	19,489	19,489
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	6,240	6,537	6,296	6,655
Accrued interest payable	41	41	44	44

The assumptions used to estimate fair value are described as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying value of cash, deposits in other financial institutions and federal funds sold were considered to approximate fair value resulting in a Level 1 classification.

Certificates of deposits in other financial institutions: Fair value of certificates of deposits in other financial institutions was estimated using current rates for deposits of similar remaining maturities resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Accrued interest receivable and payable, demand and savings deposits and short-term borrowings: The carrying value of accrued interest receivable and payable, demand and savings deposits and short-term borrowings were considered to approximate fair value due to their short-term duration resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Loans held for sale: The fair value of loans held for sale is estimated based upon binding contracts and quotes from third party investors resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Loans: Fair value for loans was estimated for portfolios of loans with similar financial characteristics. For adjustable rate loans that reprice at least annually and for fixed rate commercial loans with maturities of six months or less which possess normal risk characteristics, carrying value was determined to be fair value. Fair value of other types of loans (including adjustable rate loans which reprice less frequently than annually and fixed rate term loans or loans which possess higher risk characteristics) was estimated by discounting future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for similar anticipated maturities resulting in a Level 3 classification. The methods utilized to estimate the fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price.

Securities held-to-maturity: The held-to-maturity securities are general obligation and revenue bonds made to local municipalities. The fair value of these securities are calculated using a spread to the applicable municipal fair market curve resulting in a Level 3 classification.

Time deposits: Fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit was estimated using the rates offered at June 30, 2015 and 2014, for deposits of similar remaining maturities. Estimated fair value does not include the benefit that result from low-cost funding provided by the deposit liabilities compared to the cost of borrowing funds in the market resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Federal Home Loan Bank advances: Fair value of Federal Home Loan Bank advances was estimated using current rates at June 30, 2015 and 2014 for similar financing resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Federal bank and other restricted stocks, at cost: Federal bank and other restricted stocks include stock acquired for regulatory purposes, such as Federal Home Loan Bank stock and Federal Reserve Bank stock that are accounted for at cost due to restrictions placed on their transferability; and therefore, are not subject to the fair value disclosure requirements.

Off-balance sheet commitments: The Corporation's lending commitments have variable interest rates and "escape" clauses if the customer's credit quality deteriorates. Therefore, the fair values of these items are not significant and are not included in the above table.

NOTE 13—PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed financial information of Consumers Bancorp. Inc. (parent company only) follows:

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Condensed Balance Sheets		
Assets		
Cash	$ 54	$ 85
Securities, available-for-sale	1,986	1,988
Other assets	15	94
Investment in subsidiary	39,421	38,086
Total assets	$ 41,476	$ 40,253
Liabilities		
Other liabilities	$ 10	$ 50
Shareholders' equity	41,466	40,203
Total liabilities & shareholders' equity	$ 41,476	$ 40,253

	Year Ended June 30, 2015	Year Ended June 30, 2014
Condensed Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income		
Cash dividends from Bank subsidiary	$ 1,360	$ 1,150
Other income	45	39
Other expense	224	205
Income before income taxes and equity in undistributed net income of subsidiary	1,181	984
Income tax benefit	(57)	(53)
Income before equity in undistributed net income of Bank subsidiary	1,238	1,037
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiary	1,720	1,800
Net income	$ 2,958	$ 2,837
Comprehensive income	$ 2,574	$ 4,136

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows	Year Ended June 30, 2015	Year Ended June 30, 2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 2,958	$ 2,837
Equity in undistributed net income of Bank subsidiary	(1,720)	(1,800)
Change in other assets and liabilities	31	(38)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,269	999
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(739)	(1,946)
Maturities, calls and principal pay downs of available-for-sale securities	750	—
Investment in subsidiary	—	(7,000)
Disposal of premises and equipment	—	77
Net cash flows from investing activities	11	(8,869)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividend paid	(1,311)	(1,313)
Net proceeds from rights offering	—	9,237
Net cash flows from financing activities	(1,311)	7,924
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(31)	54
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	85	31
Ending cash and cash equivalents	$ 54	$ 85

Note 14 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is the amount of earnings available to each share of common stock outstanding during the reporting period and is equal to net income divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is the amount of earnings available to each share of common stock outstanding during the reporting period adjusted to include the effect of potentially dilutive common shares that may be issued upon the vesting of restricted stock awards. The following table details the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	For the year Ended June 30, 2015	For the year Ended June 30, 2014
Basic:		
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 2,958	$ 2,837
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,726,304	2,701,614
Basic income per share	$ 1.09	$ 1.05
Diluted:		
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 2,958	$ 2,837
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,726,304	2,701,614
Dilutive effect of restricted stock	273	392
Total common shares and dilutive potential common shares	2,726,577	2,702,006
Dilutive income per share	$ 1.08	$ 1.05

Note 15 –ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The components of other comprehensive income related to unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities for the periods ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, were as follows:

	Pretax	Tax Expense (Benefit)	After-tax	Affected Line Item in Consolidated Statements of Income
Balance as of June 30, 2013	**$ (24)**	**$ 8**	**$ (16)**	
Unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale securities arising during the period	2,017	(686)	1,331	
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(49)	17	(32)	(a)(b)
Net current period other comprehensive gain	1,968	(669)	1,299	
Balance as of June 30, 2014	**1,944**	**(661)**	**1,283**	
Unrealized holding loss on available-for-sale securities arising during the period	(421)	(143)	(278)	
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(160)	(54)	(106)	(a)(b)
Net current period other comprehensive loss	(581)	(197)	(384)	
Balance as of June 30, 2015	**$ 1,363**	**$ 464**	**$ 899**	

(a) Securities gain, net
(b) Income tax expense

ITEM 9—CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A—CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The management of the Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Act). As of June 30, 2015, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2015 were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in the reports that it files or submits under the Act were recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period required by the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There were no changes in the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting. The Report of Management on the Company's Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting appears on page 21.

ITEM 9B—OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10—DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item is set forth in the Corporation's Proxy Statement dated September 23, 2015 under the captions "Election of Directors," "Directors and Executive Officers," "The Board of Directors and its Committees," "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance," and "Certain Transactions and Relationships and Legal Proceedings," and is incorporated herein by reference.

The Corporation's Code of Ethics Policy, which is applicable to all directors, officers and employees of the Corporation, and its Code of Ethics for Principal Financial Officers, which is applicable to the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer, are each available on the Investor Relations section under Corporate Governance of the Corporation's website (www.consumersbank.com). Copies of either of the Code of Ethics Policies are also available in print to share owners upon request, addressed to the Corporate Secretary at Consumers Bancorp, Inc., 614 East Lincoln Way, Minerva, Ohio 44657. The Corporation intends to post amendments to or waivers from its Code of Ethics on its website.

ITEM 11—EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is set forth in the Corporation's Proxy Statement dated September 23, 2015 under the captions "Director Compensation," "Executive Compensation," "Defined Contribution Plan," "Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End," and "Salary Continuation Program," and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12—SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth information about common stock authorized for issuance, segregated between stock-based compensation plans approved by shareholders and stock-based compensation plans not approved by shareholders, as of June 30, 2015. Additional information regarding stock-based compensation plans is presented in Note 8 - Employee Benefit Plans to the Consolidated Financial Statements located elsewhere in this report.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities issuable under outstanding options, warrants and rights)[1]
Plans approved by shareholders	—	—	91,766
Plans not approved by shareholders	—	—	—
Total	—	—	91,766

[1]Securities remaining available for future issuance excludes 7,543 shares of restricted stock that have been issued and are subject to forfeiture if specified performance targets are not achieved.

The remaining information required by this item is set forth in the Corporation's Proxy Statement dated September 23, 2015 under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management," and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13—CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item is set forth in the Corporation's Proxy Statement dated September 23, 2015 under the caption "Certain Transactions and Relationships and Legal Proceedings," and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is set forth in the Corporation's Proxy Statement dated September 23, 2015 under the caption "Principal Accounting Fees and Services," and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15—EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

(1) The report of independent registered accounting firm and the consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8.

(2) Financial statement schedules are omitted as they are not required or are not applicable, or the required information is included in the financial statements.

(3) The exhibits required by this item are listed in the Exhibit Index of this Form 10-K.

(b) The exhibits to this Form 10-K begin on page 58 of this report.

(c) See Item 15(a)(2) above.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CONSUMERS BANCORP, INC.

Date: September 23, 2015

By: /s/ Ralph J. Lober, II
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

By: /s/ Renee K. Wood
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on September 23, 2015.

Signatures	Signatures
/s/ Laurie L. McClellan **Laurie L. McClellan** **Chairman of the Board of Directors**	/s/ Ralph J. Lober, II **Ralph J. Lober, II** **President, Chief Executive Officer and Director** (principal executive officer)
/s/ Renee K. Wood **Renee K. Wood** **Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer** (principal financial officer)	/s/ John P. Furey **John P. Furey** **Director**
/s/ Bradley Goris **Bradley Goris** **Director**	/s/ James V. Hanna **James V. Hanna** **Director**
/s/ David W. Johnson **David W. Johnson** **Director**	/s/ Richard T. Kiko, Jr. **Richard T. Kiko, Jr.** **Director**
/s/ James R. Kiko, Sr. **James R. Kiko, Sr.** **Director**	/s/ Thomas M. Kishman **Thomas M. Kishman** **Director**
/s/ Frank L. Paden **Frank L. Paden** **Director**	/s/ Harry W. Schmuck, Jr. **Harry W. Schmuck, Jr.** **Director**
/s/ John E. Tonti **John E. Tonti** **Director**	

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation. Reference is made to Form 10-K (File No. 033-79130) of the Corporation filed September 22, 2010, which is incorporated herein by reference.
3.2	Amended and Restated Code of Regulations of the Corporation. Reference is made to Form 10-K (File No. 033-79130) of the Corporation filed September 15, 2008, which is incorporated herein by reference.
4	Form of Certificate of Common Shares. Reference is made to Form 10-KSB (File No. 033-79130) of the Corporation filed September 26, 2002, which is incorporated herein by reference.
10.3	Lease Agreement entered into between Furey Holdings, LLC and Consumers National Bank on December 23, 2005. Reference is made to Form 10-Q (File No. 033-79130) of the Corporation filed February 14, 2006, which is incorporated herein by reference.
10.6	2011 Amendment and Restatement of Salary Continuation agreement entered into with Mr. Lober on February 11, 2011. Reference is made to Form 10-Q of the Corporation filed February 11, 2011, which is incorporated herein by reference.
10.8	Salary Continuation agreement entered into with Ms. Wood on February 14, 2014. Reference is made to Form 10-Q of the Corporation filed February 14, 2014, which is incorporated herein by reference.
11	Computation of Earnings per Share. Reference is made to this Annual Report on Form 10-K Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.
21	Subsidiaries of Consumers Bancorp, Inc. Filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K.
23	Consent of Crowe Horwath LLP
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following material from Consumers Bancorp, Inc.'s Form 10-K Report for the year ended June 30, 2015, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) includes: (1) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (2) Consolidated Statements of Income, (3) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (4) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, (5) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (6) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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General Information

CONSUMERS
Bancorp Inc.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Crowe Horwath LLP
600 Superior Avenue, Ste. 902
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

General Counsel
Cipriano Beredo
Squire Patton Boggs
4900 Key Tower
127 Public Square
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
216-479-8500

Stock Transfer Agent and Registrar
Computershare Shareholder Services
PO Box 30170
College Station, TX 77842-3170
(800) 522-6645

Market Maker
Thomas L. Dooley
Nick Bicking
Boenning & Scattergood
9916 Brewster Lane
Powell, Ohio 43065
614-203-2996
866-326-8113

Common Stock Listing
Consumers Bancorp, Inc. common stock trades on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol CBKM. The CUSIP is 210509105. As of June 30, 2015, there were 2,731,612 shares outstanding with 775 shareholders of record and an estimated 340 additional beneficial holders whose stock was held in nominee name.

Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan
Existing holders of common stock may elect to have all or a portion of cash dividends automatically invested in additional shares of common stock without payment of any brokerage or service charge. Additionally, shareholders may elect to purchase shares of common stock with optional cash payments of $100 to $5,000 per quarter without payment of any brokerage commission or service charge. Shareholders should contact Computershare to execute these convenient options at www-us.computershare.com or (800) 522-6645 or participating broker.

Dividend Payments
Subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, quarterly cash dividends are typically paid on or about the 15th day of September, December, March, and June.

Direct Deposit of Cash Dividends
Shareholders may elect to have their cash dividends deposited directly into their savings or checking account. Shareholders should contact Computershare Shareholder Services at www-us.computershare.com or (800) 522-6645 or participating broker.

Shareholder Relations
shareholderrelations@consumersbank.com

Website
www.consumersbancorp.com

Annual Meeting
The 2015 annual meeting of shareholders will be held on Wednesday, October 28, 2015, at 5:30 p.m. at Walsh University in the Barrette Center Building 2020 E Maple Street, North Canton, OH 44720.

Annual Report on Form 10-K
A copy of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, will be furnished without charge to shareholders upon written request to Theresa J. Linder, Corporate Secretary. An electronic version is also available on our website at www.consumersbancorp.com.

Founding Directors

Howard Barnes	1965-1967
Richard Fogg	1965-1984
Romain "Bud" Fry	1965-1998
Louis Furey	1965-1995
John "Vic" Hanna	1965-2005
Victor Kidder	1965-1968
Philip Kopp	1965-1976
Glenn Lautzenheiser	1965-1975
Lloyd Leatherberry	1965-1966
William Merrick	1965-1990
Harry Osborne	1965-1981
Mildred Pelley	1965-1976
James Resley	1965-1967
Carl Richardson	1965-1971
Homer Unkefer	1965-2005
Verna Wadsworth	1965-1975
Leroy Weikart Sr.	1965-1974

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