



TrustCo Bank Corp NY

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TRUSTCO BANK CORP NY

Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Interest and dividend income:		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 35,605	34,983
Interest and dividends on securities available for sale:		
U. S. government sponsored enterprises	255	212
State and political subdivisions	14	25
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations-residential	2,116	2,393
Corporate bonds	-	1
Small Business Administration-guaranteed participation securities	476	522
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations-commercial	36	37
Other securities	4	4
Total interest and dividends on securities available for sale	2,901	3,194
Interest on held to maturity securities:		
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations-residential	402	478
Corporate bonds	154	154
Total interest on held to maturity securities	556	632
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	120	116
Interest on federal funds sold and other short-term investments	844	400
Total interest income	40,026	39,325
Interest expense:		
Interest on deposits:		
Interest-bearing checking	114	105
Savings	604	658
Money market deposit accounts	496	617
Time deposits	2,373	2,434
Interest on short-term borrowings	257	346
Total interest expense	3,844	4,160
Net interest income	36,182	35,165
Provision for loan losses	800	800
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	35,382	34,365
Noninterest income:		
Trustco financial services income	1,605	1,653
Fees for services to customers	2,661	2,524
Net gain on securities transactions	-	249
Other	306	197
Total noninterest income	4,572	4,623
Noninterest expenses:		

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Salaries and employee benefits	9,003	8,481
Net occupancy expense	4,088	4,108
Equipment expense	1,514	1,942
Professional services	2,146	1,507
Outsourced services	1,551	1,425
Advertising expense	729	600
FDIC and other insurance	1,990	1,065
Other real estate expense, net	519	424
Other	1,899	2,305
Total noninterest expenses	23,439	21,857
Income before taxes	16,515	17,131
Income taxes	6,106	6,416
Net income	\$ 10,409	10,715
Net income per share:		
- Basic	\$ 0.109	0.113
- Diluted	\$ 0.109	0.113

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated interim financial statements.

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TRUSTCO BANK CORP NY

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net income	\$ 10,409	10,715
Net unrealized holding gain on securities available for sale	8,035	3,309
Reclassification adjustments for net gain recognized in income	-	(249)
Tax effect	(3,214)	(1,222)
Net unrealized gain on securities available for sale, net of tax	4,821	1,838
Amortization of net actuarial loss (gain)	33	(5)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	23	(22)
Tax effect	(23)	11
Amortization of net actuarial loss (gain) and prior service cost (credit) on pension and postretirement plans, net of tax	33	(16)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	4,854	1,822
Comprehensive income	\$ 15,263	12,537

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated interim financial statements.

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TRUSTCO BANK CORP NY

Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition

(dollars in thousands)

	March 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015 (Audited)	
ASSETS:			
Cash and due from banks	\$ 37,373	41,698	
Federal funds sold and other short term investments	722,805	676,458	
Total cash and cash equivalents	760,178	718,156	
Securities available for sale	590,128	601,037	
Held to maturity securities (fair value 2016 \$56,708; 2015 \$59,439)	53,574	56,465	
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	9,480	9,480	
Loans, net of deferred fees and costs	3,301,379	3,293,304	
Less:			
Allowance for loan losses	44,398	44,762	
Net loans	3,256,981	3,248,542	
Bank premises and equipment, net	37,360	37,643	
Other assets	55,561	63,669	
Total assets	\$ 4,763,262	4,734,992	
LIABILITIES:			
Deposits:			
Demand	\$ 359,060	365,081	
Interest-bearing checking	746,562	754,347	
Savings accounts	1,272,394	1,262,194	
Money market deposit accounts	595,585	610,826	
Time deposits	1,168,887	1,107,930	
Total deposits	4,142,488	4,100,378	
Short-term borrowings	169,528	191,226	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	28,221	30,078	
Total liabilities	4,340,237	4,321,682	
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:			
Capital stock par value \$1; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 98,973,452 shares issued at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015	98,973	98,973	
Surplus	171,113	171,443	
Undivided profits	188,159	184,009	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	73	(4,781)
	(35,293) (36,334)

Treasury stock at cost - 3,604,877 and 3,711,228 shares at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively

Total shareholders' equity	423,025	413,310
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,763,262	4,734,992

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated interim financial statements.

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TRUSTCO BANK CORP NY

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Capital Stock	Surplus	Undivided Profits	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Treasury Stock	Total
Beginning balance, January 1, 2015	\$98,945	172,353	166,745	(4,509)	(40,090)	393,444
Net income	-	-	10,715	-	-	10,715
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	1,822	-	1,822
Cash dividend declared, \$.065625 per share	-	-	(6,228)	-	-	(6,228)
Stock options exercised and related tax benefits (19,429 shares)	19	80	-	-	-	99
Purchase of treasury stock (14,881 shares)	-	-	-	-	(99)	(99)
Sale of treasury stock (93,718 shares)	-	(244)	-	-	919	675
Stock based compensation expense	-	48	-	-	-	48
Ending balance, March 31, 2015	\$98,964	172,237	171,232	(2,687)	(39,270)	400,476
Beginning balance, January 1, 2016	\$98,973	171,443	184,009	(4,781)	(36,334)	413,310
Net income	-	-	10,409	-	-	10,409
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	4,854	-	4,854
Cash dividend declared, \$.065625 per share	-	-	(6,259)	-	-	(6,259)
Sale of treasury stock (106,351 shares)	-	(386)	-	-	1,041	655
Stock based compensation expense	-	56	-	-	-	56
Ending balance, March 31, 2016	\$98,973	171,113	188,159	73	(35,293)	423,025

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated interim financial statements.

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TRUSTCO BANK CORP NY

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31, 2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 10,409	10,715
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,061	1,173
Net (gain) loss on sale of other real estate owned	-	(134)
Writedown of other real estate owned	346	259
Provision for loan losses	800	800
Deferred tax (benefit) expense	(179)	891
Net amortization of securities	1,152	1,520
Stock based compensation expense	56	48
Net loss (gain) on sale of bank premises and equipment	3	(1)
Net gain on sales and calls of securities	-	(249)
Decrease in taxes receivable	4,703	4,379
Decrease in interest receivable	264	424
Increase in interest payable	48	22
Increase in other assets	(632)	(1,625)
Decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(1,912)	(1,390)

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Total adjustments	5,710		6,117	
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,119		16,832	
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Proceeds from sales and calls of securities available for sale	48,913		52,625	
Proceeds from calls and maturities of held to maturity securities	2,891		3,686	
Purchases of securities available for sale	(31,121)	(40,928)
Net increase in loans	(10,275)	(38,670)
Proceeds from dispositions of other real estate owned	1,461		1,552	
Proceeds from dispositions of bank premises and equipment	18		51	
Purchases of bank premises and equipment	(799)	(1,470)
Net cash used in investing activities	11,088		(23,154)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Net increase in deposits	42,110		84,927	
Net (decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	(21,698)	5,622	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and related tax benefits	-		99	
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock	655		675	
	-		(99)

Purchases of treasury stock		
Dividends paid	(6,252)	(6,224)
Net cash provided by financing activities	14,815	85,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	42,022	78,678
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	718,156	671,448
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 760,178	750,126

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Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest paid	\$3,796	4,138
Income taxes paid	1,360	2,037
Other non cash items:		
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	1,036	2,194
Increase in dividends payable	7	4
Change in unrealized gain on securities available for sale-gross of deferred taxes	8,035	3,060
Change in deferred tax effect on unrealized gain on securities available for sale	(3,214)	(1,222)
Amortization of net actuarial loss and prior service credit on pension and postretirement plans	56	(27)
Change in deferred tax effect of amortization of net actuarial loss and prior service credit	(23)	11

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated interim financial statements.

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(1) Financial Statement Presentation

The unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of TrustCo Bank Corp NY (the “Company” or “TrustCo”) include the accounts of the subsidiaries after elimination of all significant intercompany accounts and transactions. Prior period amounts are reclassified when necessary to conform to the current period presentation. The net income reported for the three months ended March 31, 2016 is not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2016, or any interim periods. These financial statements consider events that occurred through the date of filing.

In the opinion of the management of the Company, the accompanying unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Statements contain all recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position as of March 31, 2016, the results of operations and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. The accompanying Consolidated Interim Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s year-end Consolidated Financial Statements, including notes thereto, which are included in Company’s 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all information and notes necessary for a complete presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flow activity required in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

(2) Earnings Per Share

The Company computes earnings per share in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 260, Earnings Per Share (“ASC 260”). A reconciliation of the component parts of earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	2016	2015
For the three months ended March 31:		
Net income	\$10,409	10,715
Weighted average common shares	95,365	94,947
Stock Options	47	127
Weighted average common shares including potential dilutive shares	95,412	95,074
Basic EPS	\$0.109	0.113
Diluted EPS	\$0.109	0.113

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, the weighted average number of antidilutive stock options excluded from diluted earnings per share was approximately 1.6 million. For the three months ended March 31, 2015 the weighted average number of antidilutive stock options excluded from diluted earnings per share was approximately 1.4 million. The stock options are antidilutive because the strike price is greater than the average fair value of the Company’s common stock for the periods presented.

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(3) Benefit Plans

The table below outlines the components of the Company's net periodic benefit recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 for its pension and other postretirement benefit plans:

(dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended March 31,			
	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Service cost	\$ 15	15	32	39
Interest cost	337	330	61	65
Expected return on plan assets	(644)	(684)	(181)	(181)
Amortization of net (gain) loss	87	(40)	(54)	35
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	-	-	23	(22)
Net periodic benefit	\$ (205)	(379)	(119)	(64)

The Company does not expect to make contributions to its pension and postretirement benefit plans in 2016. As of March 31, 2016, no contributions have been made, however, this decision is reviewed each quarter and is subject to change based upon market conditions.

Since 2003, the Company has not subsidized retiree medical insurance premiums. However, it continues to provide postretirement medical benefits to a limited number of current and retired executives in accordance with the terms of their employment contracts.

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(4) Investment Securities

(a) Securities available for sale

The amortized cost and fair value of the securities available for sale are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2016			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	\$66,899	44	23	66,920
State and political subdivisions	955	19	-	974
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	421,323	1,821	955	422,189
Small Business Administration- guaranteed participation securities	89,362	96	405	89,053
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - commercial	10,353	-	46	10,307
Other	650	-	-	650
Total debt securities	589,542	1,980	1,429	590,093
Equity securities	35	-	-	35
Total securities available for sale	\$589,577	1,980	1,429	590,128

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	\$86,899	19	181	86,737
State and political subdivisions	1,270	20	-	1,290
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	416,625	430	5,326	411,729
Small Business Administration-guaranteed participation securities	92,620	-	2,204	90,416
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - commercial	10,422	-	242	10,180
Other	650	-	-	650
Total debt securities	608,486	469	7,953	601,002
Equity securities	35	-	-	35
Total securities available for sale	\$608,521	469	7,953	601,037

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The following table distributes the debt securities included in the available for sale portfolio as of March 31, 2016, based on the securities' contractual maturity. Actual maturities may differ as a result of the right of certain issuers to call or prepay their obligations without penalty. Securities not due at a single maturity date are shown separately.

(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 1,956	1,958
Due in one year through five years	66,087	66,122
Due after five years through ten years	452	455
Due after ten years	9	9
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	421,323	422,189
Small Business Administration- guaranteed participation securities	89,362	89,053
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - commercial	10,353	10,307
	\$ 589,542	590,093

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Gross unrealized losses on securities available for sale and the related fair values aggregated by the length of time that individual securities have been in an unrealized loss position, were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2016					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unreal Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unreal Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unreal Loss
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	\$10,492	8	9,985	15	20,477	23
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	39,789	70	177,396	885	217,185	955
Small Business Administration- guaranteed participation securities	7,688	19	31,703	386	39,391	405
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - commercial	5,623	23	4,685	23	10,308	46
Total	\$63,592	120	223,769	1,309	287,361	1,429

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unreal. Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unreal. Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unreal. Loss
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	\$41,786	113	9,932	68	51,718	181
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	187,605	2,147	167,549	3,179	355,153	5,326
Small Business Administration-guaranteed participation securities	7,529	111	82,888	2,093	90,417	2,204
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - commercial	5,553	130	4,627	112	10,180	242
Total	\$242,473	2,501	264,996	5,452	507,468	7,953

The proceeds from sales and calls of securities available for sale, gross realized gains and gross realized losses from sales and calls during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Proceeds from sales	\$ -	22,945
Proceeds from calls	48,913	29,680
Gross realized gains	-	249
Gross realized losses	-	-

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For the three months ended March 31, 2015, income tax expense recognized on net gains on sales of securities available for sale were approximately \$100 thousand.

(b) Held to maturity securities

The amortized cost and fair value of the held to maturity securities are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2016			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Fair Value
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	\$43,595	2,542	-	46,137
Corporate bonds	9,979	592	-	10,571
Total held to maturity	\$53,574	3,134	-	56,708

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Fair Value
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	\$46,490	2,308	-	48,798
Corporate bonds	9,975	666	-	10,641
Total held to maturity	\$56,465	2,974	-	59,439

The following table distributes the debt securities included in the held to maturity portfolio as of March 31, 2016, based on the securities' contractual maturity. Actual maturities may differ as a result of the right of certain issuers to call or prepay their obligations without penalty. Securities not due at a single maturity date are shown separately.

(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year through five years	\$ 9,979	10,571
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	43,595	46,137
	\$ 53,574	56,708

There were no held to maturity securities in an unrecognized loss position as of March 31, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

There were no sales or transfers of held to maturity securities during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

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(c) Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

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. The investment securities portfolio is evaluated for OTTI by segregating the portfolio by type and applying the appropriate OTTI model. Investment securities classified as available for sale or held to maturity are generally evaluated for OTTI under ASC 320 “Investments – Debt and Equity Securities.”

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

When OTTI occurs, the amount of the OTTI recognized in earnings depends on whether management intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If management intends to sell or it is more likely than not it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the OTTI shall be recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the investment’s amortized cost basis and its fair value at the balance sheet date. If management does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the entity will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the OTTI on debt securities shall be separated into the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The amount of the total OTTI related to the credit loss is determined based on the present value of cash flows expected to be collected and is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total OTTI related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. The previous amortized cost basis less the OTTI recognized in earnings becomes the new amortized cost basis of the investment.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company’s security portfolio included certain securities which were in an unrealized loss position. These securities are U.S. Government Agencies or issuances from U.S. Government sponsored entities. The declines in fair value are attributable to changes in interest rates, and not credit quality, and because the Company does not have the intent to sell these securities and it is likely that it will not be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery, the Company does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired at March 31, 2016.

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(5) Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table presents the recorded investment in loans by loan class:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2016		
	New York and other states*	Florida	Total
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	\$ 159,786	14,372	174,158
Other	24,521	86	24,607
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:			
First mortgages	2,094,665	581,220	2,675,885
Home equity loans	52,299	9,600	61,899
Home equity lines of credit	305,407	50,756	356,163
Installment	7,565	1,102	8,667
Total loans, net	\$2,644,243	657,136	3,301,379
Less: Allowance for loan losses			44,398
Net loans			\$3,256,981

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015		
	New York and other states*	Florida	Total
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	\$ 160,965	14,908	175,873
Other	27,449	93	27,542
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:			
First mortgages	2,093,957	566,715	2,660,672
Home equity loans	52,251	8,250	60,501
Home equity lines of credit	308,165	51,160	359,325
Installment	8,000	1,391	9,391
Total loans, net	\$2,650,787	642,517	3,293,304
Less: Allowance for loan losses			44,762
Net loans			\$3,248,542

*Includes New York, New Jersey, Vermont and Massachusetts

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had approximately \$23.4 million and \$26.6 million of real estate construction loans, respectively. Of the \$23.4 million in real estate construction loans at March 31, 2016, approximately \$13.6 million are secured by first mortgages to residential borrowers while approximately \$9.8 million were to commercial borrowers for residential construction projects. Of the \$26.6 million in real estate construction loans at December 31, 2015, approximately \$16.0 million are secured by first mortgages to residential borrowers while approximately \$10.6 million were to commercial borrowers for residential construction projects. The vast majority of construction loans are in the Company's New York market.

TrustCo lends in the geographic territory of its branch locations in New York, Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Vermont. Although the loan portfolio is diversified, a portion of its debtors' ability to repay depends significantly on

the economic conditions prevailing in the respective geographic territory.

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The following table presents the recorded investment in non-accrual loans by loan class:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2016		
	New York and other states	Florida	Total
Loans in non-accrual status:			
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	\$2,762	-	2,762
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:			
First mortgages	21,781	1,503	23,284
Home equity loans	139	-	139
Home equity lines of credit	3,749	299	4,048
Installment	74	-	74
Total non-accrual loans	28,505	1,802	30,307
Restructured real estate mortgages - 1 to 4 family	47	-	47
Total nonperforming loans	\$28,552	1,802	30,354

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015		
	New York and other states	Florida	Total
Loans in non-accrual status:			
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	\$3,024	-	3,024
Other	-	-	-
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:			
First mortgages	19,488	1,488	20,976
Home equity loans	212	-	212
Home equity lines of credit	3,573	329	3,902
Installment	90	8	98
Total non-accrual loans	26,387	1,825	28,212
Restructured real estate mortgages - 1 to 4 family	48	-	48
Total nonperforming loans	\$26,435	1,825	28,260

The Company transfers loans to other real estate owned, at fair value less cost to sell, in the period the Company obtains physical possession of the property (through legal title or through a deed in lieu). As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, other real estate owned included \$4.9 million and \$5.4 million, respectively, of residential foreclosed properties. In addition, non-accrual residential mortgage loans that are in the process of foreclosure had a recorded investment of \$14.9 million and \$13.2 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

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The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans by loan class and by region as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

New York and other states:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2016				Current	Total Loans
	30-59	60-89	90 +	Total		
	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	30+ days Past Due		
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	\$-	-	2,080	2,080	157,706	159,786
Other	-	-	-	-	24,521	24,521
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:						
First mortgages	2,454	1,441	13,882	17,777	2,076,888	2,094,665
Home equity loans	4	43	77	124	52,175	52,299
Home equity lines of credit	469	455	1,410	2,334	303,073	305,407
Installment	75	11	66	152	7,413	7,565
Total	\$3,002	1,950	17,515	22,467	2,621,776	2,644,243

Florida:

(dollars in thousands)	30-59	60-89	90 +	Total	Current	Total Loans
	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	30+ days Past Due		
	Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	\$ -	8	-	8	14,364	14,372
Other	-	-	-	-	86	86
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:						
First mortgages	209	432	791	1,432	579,788	581,220
Home equity loans	-	-	-	-	9,600	9,600
Home equity lines of credit	113	-	180	293	50,463	50,756
Installment	2	1	-	3	1,099	1,102
Total	\$ 324	441	971	1,736	655,400	657,136

Total:

(dollars in thousands)	30-59	60-89	90 +	Total	Current	Total Loans
	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	30+ days Past Due		
	Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	\$ -	8	2,080	2,088	172,070	174,158
Other	-	-	-	-	24,607	24,607

Real estate mortgage - 1
to 4 family:

First mortgages	2,663	1,873	14,673	19,209	2,656,676	2,675,885
Home equity loans	4	43	77	124	61,775	61,899
Home equity lines of credit	582	455	1,590	2,627	353,536	356,163
Installment	77	12	66	155	8,512	8,667
Total	\$ 3,326	2,391	18,486	24,203	3,277,176	3,301,379

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New York and other states:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015				Current	Total Loans
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 + Days Past Due	Total 30+ days Past Due		
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	\$-	-	2,340	2,340	158,625	160,965
Other	-	-	-	-	27,449	27,449
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:						
First mortgages	4,321	2,037	12,529	18,887	2,075,070	2,093,957
Home equity loans	43	-	149	192	52,059	52,251
Home equity lines of credit	572	204	1,418	2,194	305,971	308,165
Installment	34	19	88	141	7,859	8,000
Total	\$4,970	2,260	16,524	23,754	2,627,033	2,650,787

Florida:

(dollars in thousands)					Current	Total Loans
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 + Days Past Due	Total 30+ days Past Due		
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	\$ 10	-	-	10	14,898	14,908
Other	-	-	-	-	93	93
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:						
First mortgages	665	271	851	1,787	564,928	566,715
Home equity loans	-	-	-	-	8,250	8,250
Home equity lines of credit	159	-	240	399	50,761	51,160
Installment	1	21	-	22	1,369	1,391
Total	\$ 835	292	1,091	2,218	640,299	642,517

Total:

(dollars in thousands)					Current	Total Loans
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 + Days Past Due	Total 30+ days Past Due		
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	\$ 10	-	2,340	2,350	173,523	175,873
Other	-	-	-	-	27,542	27,542
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:						
First mortgages	4,986	2,308	13,380	20,674	2,639,998	2,660,672

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Home equity loans	43	-	149	192	60,309	60,501
Home equity lines of credit	731	204	1,658	2,593	356,732	359,325
Installment	35	40	88	163	9,228	9,391
Total	\$ 5,805	2,552	17,615	25,972	3,267,332	3,293,304

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no loans that were 90 days past due and still accruing interest. As a result, non-accrual loans include all loans 90 days or more past due as well as certain loans less than 90 days past due that were placed on non-accrual status for reasons other than delinquent status. There are no commitments to extend further credit on non-accrual or restructured loans.

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Activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment is summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended March 31, 2016			
	Commercial	Real Estate Mortgage- 1 to 4 Family	Installment	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$4,491	39,753	518	44,762
Loans charged off:				
New York and other states*	264	889	81	1,234
Florida	-	84	16	100
Total loan chargeoffs	264	973	97	1,334
Recoveries of loans previously charged off:				
New York and other states*	40	118	11	169
Florida	-	1	-	1
Total recoveries	40	119	11	170
Net loans charged off	224	854	86	1,164
Provision for loan losses	652	118	30	800
Balance at end of period	\$4,919	39,017	462	44,398

(dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended March 31, 2015			
	Commercial	Real Estate Mortgage- 1 to 4 Family	Installment	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$4,071	42,088	168	46,327
Loans charged off:				
New York and other states*	50	1,114	43	1,207
Florida	-	109	-	109
Total loan chargeoffs	50	1,223	43	1,316
Recoveries of loans previously charged off:				
New York and other states*	16	110	6	132
Florida	1	-	-	1
Total recoveries	17	110	6	133
Net loans charged off	33	1,113	37	1,183
Provision (credit) for loan losses	(14)	554	260	800
Balance at end of period	\$4,024	41,529	391	45,944

The Company has identified non-accrual commercial and commercial real estate loans, as well as all loans restructured under a troubled debt restructuring (“TDR”), as impaired loans. A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that the borrower will be unable to repay the loan according to the original contractual terms of the loan agreement or the loan is restructured as a TDR.

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The following tables present the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2016			
	Commercial Loans	1-to-4 Family Residential Real Estate	Installment Loans	Total
Allowance for loan losses:				
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$-	-	-	-
Collectively evaluated for impairment	4,919	39,017	462	44,398
Total ending allowance balance	\$4,919	39,017	462	44,398
Loans:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$3,040	22,647	-	25,687
Collectively evaluated for impairment	195,725	3,071,300	8,667	3,275,692
Total ending loans balance	\$198,765	3,093,947	8,667	3,301,379
(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015			
	Commercial Loans	1-to-4 Family Residential Real Estate	Installment Loans	Total
Allowance for loan losses:				
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$-	-	-	-
Collectively evaluated for impairment	4,491	39,753	518	44,762
Total ending allowance balance	\$4,491	39,753	518	44,762
Loans:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$3,306	22,575	-	25,881
Collectively evaluated for impairment	200,109	3,057,923	9,391	3,267,423
Total ending loans balance	\$203,415	3,080,498	9,391	3,293,304

A loan for which the terms have been modified, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, is considered a TDR and is classified as impaired. TDR's at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective rate at inception or the fair value of the underlying collateral if the loan is considered collateral dependent.

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The following tables present impaired loans by loan class as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

New York and other states:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2016		Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance		
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	\$3,040	3,993	-	4,828
Other	-	-	-	-
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:				
First mortgages	17,529	18,573	-	17,553
Home equity loans	299	358	-	320
Home equity lines of credit	2,165	2,370	-	2,436
Total	\$23,033	25,294	-	25,137

Florida:

(dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	\$ -	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:				
First mortgages	1,993	2,105	-	1,872
Home equity loans	52	52	-	52
Home equity lines of credit	609	693	-	618
Total	\$ 2,654	2,850	-	2,542

Total:

(dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	\$3,040	3,993	-	4,828
Other	-	-	-	-
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:				
First mortgages	19,522	20,678	-	19,425
Home equity loans	351	410	-	372
Home equity lines of credit	2,774	3,063	-	3,054
Total	\$25,687	28,144	-	27,679

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New York and other states:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015			
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	\$3,306	3,996	-	3,608
Other	-	-	-	-
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:				
First mortgages	17,460	18,602	-	18,127
Home equity loans	359	417	-	382
Home equity lines of credit	2,306	2,569	-	2,238
Total	\$23,431	25,584	-	24,355

Florida:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015			
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	\$-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:				
First mortgages	1,760	1,852	-	1,489
Home equity loans	53	53	-	54
Home equity lines of credit	637	720	-	654
Total	\$2,450	2,625	-	2,197

Total:

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2015			
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	\$3,306	3,996	-	3,608
Other	-	-	-	-
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:				
First mortgages	19,220	20,454	-	19,616
Home equity loans	412	470	-	436
Home equity lines of credit	2,943	3,289	-	2,892
Total	\$25,881	28,209	-	26,552

The Company has not committed to lend additional amounts to customers with outstanding loans that are classified as impaired. Interest income recognized on impaired loans was not material during the three months ended March 31,

2016 and 2015.

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As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 impaired loans included approximately \$10.0 million and \$10.6 million of 1 to 4 family residential real estate loans in accruing status that were identified as TDR's in accordance with regulatory guidance related to Chapter 7 bankruptcy loans.

Management evaluates impairment on impaired loans on a quarterly basis. If, during this evaluation, impairment of the loan is identified, a chargeoff is taken at that time. As a result, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, based upon management's evaluation and due to the sufficiency of chargeoffs taken, none of the allowance for loan losses has been allocated to a specific impaired loan(s).

The following table presents, by class, loans that were modified as TDR's:

New York and other states*: (dollars in thousands)	Three months ended 3/31/2016			Three months ended 3/31/2015		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:						
First mortgages	12	\$ 1,270	\$ 1,270	11	\$ 2,240	\$ 2,240
Home equity loans	-	-	-	1	10	10
Home equity lines of credit	4	103	103	1	50	50
Total	16	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,373	13	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,300
Florida: (dollars in thousands)						
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:						
First mortgages	2	\$ 245	\$ 245	1	\$ 157	\$ 157
Home equity lines of credit	-	-	-	2	50	50
Total	2	\$ 245	\$ 245	3	\$ 207	\$ 207

The addition of these TDR's did not have a significant impact on the allowance for loan losses.

In situations where the Company considers a loan modification, management determines whether the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty by performing an evaluation of the probability that the borrower will be in payment default on any of its debt in the foreseeable future without the modification. This evaluation is performed under the Company's underwriting policy.

Generally, the modification of the terms of loans was the result of the borrower filing for bankruptcy protection. Chapter 13 bankruptcies generally include the deferral of all past due amounts for a period of generally 60 months in accordance with the bankruptcy court order. In the case of Chapter 7 bankruptcies, as previously noted, even though there is no modification of terms, the borrowers' debt to the Company was discharged and they did not reaffirm the debt.

A loan is considered to be in payment default once it is 90 days contractually past due under the modified terms. In situations involving a borrower filing for Chapter 13 bankruptcy protection, however, a loan is considered to be in payment default once it is 30 days contractually past due, consistent with the treatment by the bankruptcy court.

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The following table presents, by class, TDR's that defaulted during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 which had been modified within the last twelve months:

New York and other states*: (dollars in thousands)	Three months ended 3/31/2016		Three months ended 3/31/2015	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:				
First mortgages	2	\$ 101	-	\$ -
Home equity lines of credit	1	48	-	-
Total	3	\$ 149	-	\$ -

Florida:

(dollars in thousands)	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:				
First mortgages	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Home equity lines of credit	-	\$ -	1	\$ 50
Total	-	\$ -	1	\$ 50

The TDR's that subsequently defaulted described above did not have a material impact on the allowance for loan losses.

The Company 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. On at least an annual basis, the Company's loan grading process analyzes non-homogeneous loans, such as commercial and commercial real estate loans, individually by grading the loans based on credit risk. The loan grades assigned to all loan types are tested by the Company's internal loan review department in accordance with the Company's internal loan review policy.

The Company uses the following definitions for classified loans:

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 Company'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 classified as such have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful: Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those loans 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. All doubtful loans are considered impaired.

Loans not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the above described process are considered to be “pass” rated loans.

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As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

March 31, 2016

New York and other states:

(dollars in thousands)

	Pass	Classified	Total
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	\$ 145,254	14,532	159,786
Other	23,791	730	24,521
	\$ 169,045	15,262	184,307

Florida:

(dollars in thousands)

	Pass	Classified	Total
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	\$ 14,372	-	14,372
Other	86	-	86
	\$ 14,458	-	14,458

Total:

(dollars in thousands)

	Pass	Classified	Total
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	\$ 159,626	14,532	174,158
Other	23,877	730	24,607
	\$ 183,503	15,262	198,765

December 31, 2015

New York and other states:

(dollars in thousands)

	Pass	Classified	Total
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	\$ 145,335	15,630	160,965
Other	26,715	734	27,449
	\$ 172,050	16,364	188,414

Florida:

(dollars in thousands)

	Pass	Classified	Total
Commercial:			

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Commercial real estate	\$14,908	-	14,908
Other	93	-	93
	\$15,001	-	15,001

Total:

(dollars in thousands)

	Pass	Classified	Total
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	\$160,243	15,630	175,873
Other	26,808	734	27,542
	\$187,051	16,364	203,415

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Included in classified loans in the above tables are impaired loans of \$2.8 million and \$3.0 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

For homogeneous loan pools, such as residential mortgages, home equity lines of credit, and installment loans, the Company uses payment status to identify the credit risk in these loan portfolios. Payment status is reviewed on a daily basis by the Company's collection area and on a monthly basis with respect to determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. The payment status of these homogeneous pools as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is included in the aging of the recorded investment of past due loans table. In addition, the total nonperforming portion of these homogeneous loan pools as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is presented in the non-accrual loans table.

(6) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value measurements (ASC 820) defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes 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 can 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 value that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The Company used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities:

Securities Available for Sale: The fair value of securities available for sale is determined utilizing an independent pricing service for identical assets or significantly similar securities. The pricing service uses a variety of techniques to arrive at fair value including market maker bids, quotes and pricing models. Inputs to the pricing models include recent trades, benchmark interest rates, spreads and actual and projected cash flows. This results in a Level 2 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Interest and dividend income is recorded on the accrual method and is included in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the respective investment class under total interest and dividend income. Also classified as available for sale securities, the fair value of equity securities is determined by quoted market prices and these are designated as Level 1. The Company does not have any securities that would be designated as level 3.

Other Real Estate Owned: Assets acquired through loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. 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 to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. This results in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

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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 have had a chargeoff through the allowance for loan losses. 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 to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments may be significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. When obtained, non-real estate collateral may be valued using an appraisal, net book value per the borrower's financial statements, or aging reports, adjusted or discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation, and management's expertise and knowledge of the client and client's business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. Impaired loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly.

Indications of value for both collateral-dependent impaired loans and other real estate owned are obtained from third party providers or the Company's internal Appraisal Department. All indications of value are reviewed for reasonableness by a member of the Appraisal Department for the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal as well as the overall resulting fair value via comparison with independent data sources such as recent market data or industry-wide statistics.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value under ASC 820 on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2016 Using:			
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(dollars in thousands)				
Securities available for sale:				
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	\$ 66,920	\$ -	\$ 66,920	\$ -
State and political subdivisions	974	-	974	-
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	422,189	-	422,189	-
Small Business Administration-guaranteed participation securities	89,053	-	89,053	-
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - commercial	10,307	-	10,307	-
Other securities	685	35	650	-
Total securities available for sale	\$ 590,128	\$ 35	\$ 590,093	\$ -

IndexFair Value Measurements at
December 31, 2015 Using:

	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(dollars in thousands)				
Securities available for sale:				
U.S. government sponsored enterprises	\$86,737	\$ -	\$ 86,737	\$ -
State and political subdivisions	1,290	-	1,290	-
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - residential	411,729	-	411,729	-
Small Business Administration-guaranteed participation securities	90,416	-	90,416	-
Mortgage backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations - commercial	10,180	-	10,180	-
Other securities	685	35	650	-
Total securities available for sale	\$601,037	\$ 35	\$ 601,002	\$ -

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

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

Fair Value Measurements at
March 31, 2016 Using:

	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(dollars in thousands)				
Other real estate owned	\$ 5,684	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,684
Impaired loans:				
Commercial real estate	921	-	-	921
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:				
First mortgages	2,029	-	-	2,029
Home Equity Loans	53	-	-	53
Home equity lines of credit	401	-	-	401

Fair Value Measurements at
December 31, 2015 Using:

	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(dollars in thousands)				
Other real estate owned	\$ 6,455	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,455
Impaired loans:				
Commercial real estate	878	-	-	878
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family:				
First mortgages	2,601	-	-	2,601
Home Equity Loans	53	-	-	53
Home equity lines of credit	455	-	-	455

Other real estate owned, which is carried at fair value less costs to sell, approximated \$5.7 million at March 31, 2016 and consisted of \$775 thousand of commercial real estate and \$4.9 million of residential real estate properties. Valuation charges of \$346 thousand are included in earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Of the total impaired loans of \$25.7 million at March 31, 2016, \$3.0 million are collateral dependent and are carried at fair value measured on a non-recurring basis. Due to the sufficiency of chargeoffs taken on these loans and the adequacy of the underlying collateral, there were no specific valuation allowances for these loans at March 31, 2016. Gross chargeoffs related to commercial impaired loans included in the table above were \$264 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2016, while gross chargeoffs related to residential impaired loans included in the table above amounted to \$666 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Other real estate owned, which is carried at fair value less costs to sell, approximates \$6.4 million at December 31, 2015 and consisted of \$1.0 million of commercial real estate and \$5.4 million of residential real estate properties. A valuation charge of \$1.1 million is included in earnings for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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Of the total impaired loans of \$25.9 million at December 31, 2015, \$4.0 million are collateral dependent and are carried at fair value measured on a non-recurring basis. Due to the sufficiency of chargeoffs taken on these loans and the adequacy of the underlying collateral, there were no specific valuation allowances for these loans at December 31, 2015. Gross chargeoffs related to commercial impaired loans included in the table above were \$641 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2015, while gross chargeoffs related to residential impaired loans included in the table above amounted to \$648 thousand.

In accordance with ASC 825, the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments, at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2016 Using:			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$760,178	760,178	-	-	760,178
Securities available for sale	590,128	35	590,093	-	590,128
Held to maturity securities	53,574	-	56,708	-	56,708
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	9,480	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net loans	3,256,981	-	-	3,318,262	3,318,262
Accrued interest receivable	9,925	19	2,135	7,771	9,925
Financial liabilities:					
Demand deposits	359,060	359,060	-	-	359,060
Interest bearing deposits	3,783,428	2,614,541	1,170,835	-	3,785,376
Short-term borrowings	169,528	-	169,528	-	169,528
Accrued interest payable	549	86	463	-	549

(dollars in thousands)	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2015 Using:			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$718,156	718,156	-	-	718,156
Securities available for sale	601,037	35	601,002	-	601,037
Held to maturity securities	56,465	-	59,439	-	59,439
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	9,480	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net loans	3,248,542	-	-	3,279,167	3,279,167
Accrued interest receivable	10,262	80	2,370	7,812	10,262
Financial liabilities:					
Demand deposits	365,081	365,081	-	-	365,081
Interest bearing deposits	3,735,297	2,627,367	1,111,240	-	3,738,607
Short-term borrowings	191,226	-	191,226	-	191,226
Accrued interest payable	501	74	427	-	501

The specific estimation methods and assumptions used can have a substantial impact on the resulting fair values of financial instruments. The following is a brief summary of the significant methods and assumptions used in estimating fair values:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate fair values and are classified as Level 1.

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Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock

It is not practical to determine the fair value of Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock due to their restrictive nature.

Securities Held to Maturity

Similar to securities available for sale described previously, the fair value of securities held to maturity are determined utilizing an independent pricing service for identical assets or significantly similar securities. The pricing service uses a variety of techniques to arrive at fair value including market maker bids, quotes and pricing models. Inputs to the pricing models include recent trades, benchmark interest rates, spreads and actual and projected cash flows. This results in a Level 2 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Interest and dividend income is recorded on the accrual method and included in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the respective investment class under total interest and dividend income. The Company does not have any securities that would be designated as Level 3.

Loans

The fair values of all loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses with discount rates equal to the interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality resulting in a Level 3 classification. Impaired loans are valued at the lower of cost or fair value as described previously. The methods utilized to estimate the fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price.

Deposit Liabilities

The fair values disclosed for noninterest bearing demand deposits, interest bearing checking accounts, savings accounts, and money market accounts are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the balance sheet date resulting in a Level 1 classification. The carrying value of all variable rate certificates of deposit approximates fair value resulting in a Level 2 classification. The fair value of fixed rate certificates of deposit is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses with discount rates equal to the interest rates currently being offered on certificates of similar size and remaining maturity resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Accrued Interest Receivable/Payable

The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value resulting in a Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 classification consistent with the asset or liability that they are associated with.

Short-Term Borrowings and Other Financial Instruments

The fair value of all short-term borrowings, and other financial instruments approximates the carrying value resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. Such financial instruments consist of commitments to extend financing and standby letters of credit. If the commitments are exercised by the prospective borrowers, these financial instruments will become interest earning assets of the Company. If the commitments expire, the Company retains any fees paid by the prospective borrower. The fair value of commitments is estimated based upon fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into consideration the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the borrower. For fixed rate commitments, the fair value estimation takes into consideration an interest rate risk factor. The fair value of these off-balance sheet items approximates the

recorded amounts of the related fees, which are considered to be immaterial.

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The Company does not engage in activities involving interest rate swaps, forward placement contracts, or any other instruments commonly referred to as derivatives.

(7) Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

The following is a summary of the accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income balances, net of tax:

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended 3/31/16				Balance at 3/31/2016
	Balance at 12/31/2015	Other Comprehensive Income (loss)- Before Reclassifications	Amount reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Other Comprehensive Income (loss)- Three months ended 3/31/16	
Net unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities available for sale, net of tax	\$ (4,492)	4,821	-	4,821	329
Net change in net actuarial loss and prior service credit on pension and postretirement benefit plans, net of tax	(289)	-	33	33	(256)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(4,781)	4,821	33	4,854	73

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended 3/31/15				Balance at 3/31/2015
	Balance at 12/31/2014	Other Comprehensive Income (loss)- Before Reclassifications	Amount reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Other Comprehensive Income (loss)- Three months ended 3/31/15	
Net unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities available for sale, net of tax	\$ (3,693)	1,987	(149)	1,838	(1,855)
Net change in net actuarial loss and prior service credit on pension and postretirement benefit plans, net of tax	(816)	-	(16)	(16)	(832)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(4,509)	1,987	(165)	1,822	(2,687)

The following represents the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

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(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended		Affected Line Item in Statements
	March 31, 2016	2015	
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale			
Realized gain on securities transactions	\$ -	249	Net gain on securities transactions
Income tax expense	-	(100))Income taxes
Net of tax	-	149	
Amortization of pension and postretirement benefit items			
Amortization of net actuarial loss	33	5	Salaries and employee benefits
Amortization of prior service credit	23	22	Salaries and employee benefits
Income tax benefit	(23)	(11))Income taxes
Net of tax	33	16	
Total reclassifications, net of tax	\$ 33	165	

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(8) Agreement with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

On July 21, 2015 Trustco Bank (the “Bank”), the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a formal agreement (the “Formal Agreement”) with the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States (the “OCC”).

The Formal Agreement relates to the findings of the OCC following an examination of the Bank. Since the completion of the examination, the Bank believes it has been working diligently to address the findings of the examination and to develop and implement appropriate formal action plans.

The Formal Agreement requires the Bank to take various actions, within prescribed time frames, with respect to certain areas of the Bank. These include, among others, (i) establishment of a committee of at least three Directors to monitor and coordinate the Bank’s response to the Formal Agreement; (ii) adoption of compliance plans to respond to the Formal Agreement with the assistance of an independent qualified consultant; (iii) evaluation and implementation of improvements in corporate governance with the assistance of an independent qualified consultant; (iv) evaluation and implementation of improvements in internal audit; (v) development of a strategic plan; (vi) development of a revised capital plan consistent with the strategic plan; (vii) development and implementation of improvements to the Bank’s loan review system; and (viii) such other necessary steps to address the issues and questions noted by the OCC in the Formal Agreement.

(9) New Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)” implements a common revenue standard that clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with a customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. In July 2015, FASB deferred the effective date of the ASU by one year which means ASU 2014-09 will be effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. In March 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-08 which amended illustrative examples to clarify how to apply the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of ASU 2014-09, and subsequent amendments, on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB amended existing guidance to improve accounting standards for financial instruments including clarification and simplification of accounting and disclosure requirements and the requirement for public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes. These amendments are effective for public business entities for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company is evaluating the impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB amended existing guidance to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. These amendments are effective for public business entities for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is evaluating the impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB amended existing guidance to simplify aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. These amendments are effective for public business entities for annual

periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is evaluating the impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
TrustCo Bank Corp NY
Glenville, New York

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of TrustCo Bank Corp NY as of March 31, 2016, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, and the related changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Crowe Horwath LLP

New York, New York
May 6, 2016

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-looking Statements

Statements included in this report and in future filings by TrustCo Bank Corp NY (“TrustCo” or the “Company”) with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in TrustCo’s press releases, and in oral statements made with the approval of an authorized executive officer, which are not historical or current facts, are “forward-looking statements” made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical earnings and those presently anticipated or projected. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of such words as may, will, should, could, would, estimate, project, believe, intend, anticipate, plan, seek, expect and similar expressions. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements TrustCo makes regarding its expectations for complying with the new regulatory capital rules, costs associated with the Formal Agreement that the Company’s subsidiary, Trustco Bank (or the “Bank”) has entered into with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”), the Company’s ability to grow its balance sheet and the profitability of such growth, the ability of its loan products to continue to attract customers if long-term rates rise and the ability to secure new sources of liquidity should the need arise. TrustCo wishes to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made.

In addition to factors described under Part II, Item 1A, Risk Factors, if any, and under the Risk Factor discussion in TrustCo’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, the following important factors, among others, in some cases have affected and in the future could affect TrustCo’s actual results, and could cause TrustCo’s actual financial performance to differ materially from that expressed in any forward-looking statement:

- TrustCo’s ability to continue to originate a significant volume of one- to- four family mortgage loans in its market areas and to otherwise maintain or increase its market share in the areas in which it operates;
- TrustCo’s ability to continue to maintain noninterest expense and other overhead costs at reasonable levels relative to income;
- TrustCo’s ability to comply with the Formal Agreement entered into with Trustco Bank’s regulator, the OCC, and potential regulatory actions if TrustCo or Trustco Bank fails to comply;
- Restrictions or conditions imposed by TrustCo’s and Trustco Bank’s regulators on their operations that may make it more difficult to achieve TrustCo’s and Trustco Bank’s goals;
- the future earnings and capital levels of TrustCo and Trustco Bank and the continued receipt of approvals from TrustCo’s and Trustco Bank’s primary federal banking regulators under regulatory rules and the Formal Agreement to distribute capital from Trustco Bank to TrustCo, which could affect the ability of TrustCo to pay;
- TrustCo’s ability to make accurate assumptions and judgments regarding the credit risks associated with its lending and investing activities, including changes in the level and direction of loan delinquencies and chargeoffs, changes in property values, and changes in estimates of the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses;

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- the effects of and changes in, trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, inflation, interest rates, market and monetary fluctuations;
- adverse conditions in the securities markets that lead to impairment in the value of securities in TrustCo's investment portfolio;
- the perceived overall value of TrustCo's products and services by users, including the features, pricing and quality compared to competitors' products and services and the willingness of current and prospective customers to substitute competitors' products and services for TrustCo's products and services;
- changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;
- the effect of changes in financial services laws and regulations (including laws concerning taxation, banking and securities) and the impact of other governmental initiatives affecting the financial services industry, including new regulatory capital requirements that took effect for 2015;
- the results of examinations of Trustco Bank and the Company by their respective primary federal banking regulators, including the possibility that the regulators may, among other things, require us to increase our loss allowances or to take other actions that reduce capital or income;
- changes in management personnel;
- real estate and collateral values;
- changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the bank regulatory agencies Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;
- technological changes and electronic, cyber and physical security breaches;
- changes in local market areas and general business and economic trends, as well as changes in consumer spending and saving habits;
- TrustCo's success at managing the risks involved in the foregoing and managing its business; and
- other risks and uncertainties included under "Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The foregoing list should not be construed as exhaustive, and the Company disclaims any obligation to subsequently revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

Following this discussion are the tables "Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity: Interest Rates and Interest Differential" which gives a detailed breakdown of TrustCo's average interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities for the three month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Introduction

The review that follows focuses on the factors affecting the financial condition and results of operations of TrustCo during the three month period ended March 31, 2016, with comparisons to the corresponding period in 2015, as applicable. Net interest margin is presented on a fully taxable equivalent basis in this discussion. The consolidated interim financial statements and related notes, as well as the 2015 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K, which was filed with the SEC on March 4, 2016, should also be read in conjunction with this review. Amounts in prior period consolidated interim financial statements are reclassified whenever necessary to conform to the current period's presentation.

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Equity markets ended the first quarter up modestly, after suffering a meaningful correction earlier in the quarter. Overall volatility was relatively high. For the full first quarter, the S&P 500 Index was up 0.8% and the Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 1.5%. Credit markets continue to be driven by worldwide economic news and decreasing liquidity in some segments of the bond market. The shape of the curve continued to flatten during the quarter. The 10 year Treasury bond averaged 1.92% during Q1 compared to 2.19% in Q4, a decrease of 27 basis points. However, the 2 year Treasury bond average rate remained flat at 0.84%, resulting in the flattening of the curve. The spread between the 10 year and the 2 year Treasury bonds decreased from 1.35% on average in Q4 to 1.08% in Q1. This spread has declined in seven of the last eight quarters, and is less than half the 2.42% level averaged at its most recent peak in Q4 of 2013. Steeper yield curves are favorable for portfolio mortgage lenders like TrustCo. The table below illustrates the range of rate movements for both short term and longer term rates. The target Fed Funds range remained unchanged at 0.25% to 0.50% during the first quarter of 2016, unchanged since the 25 basis point increase in the fourth quarter of 2015. Spreads of most asset classes, including agency securities and mortgage-backed securities, declined slightly compared to recent quarters. Changes in rates and spreads during the current quarter were due to a number of factors; however, uncertainty about the timing of any actions that the Federal Reserve Board (“FRB”) would take in regard to the extraordinary accommodations that have influenced markets in recent years and further uncertainty regarding the economy and related issues were key factors. Low risk free rates in major nations have also caused investors to shift into alternative fixed income instruments, contributing to the compression of spreads over the risk free rate.

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		3 Month Yield (%)	2 Year Yield (%)	5 Year Yield (%)	10 Year Yield (%)	10-2 Year Spread (%)
Q1/15	Beg of Q1	0.02	0.66	1.61	2.12	1.46
	Peak	0.05	0.73	1.70	2.24	1.51
	Trough	0.01	0.44	1.18	1.68	1.19
	End of Q1	0.03	0.56	1.37	1.94	1.38
	Average in Q1	0.02	0.60	1.46	1.97	1.36
Q2/15	Beg of Q2	0.03	0.55	1.32	1.87	1.32
	Peak	0.03	0.75	1.80	2.50	1.77
	Trough	0.01	0.49	1.26	1.85	1.32
	End of Q2	0.01	0.64	1.63	2.35	1.71
	Average in Q2	0.02	0.61	1.53	2.16	1.55
Q3/15	Beg of Q3	0.01	0.69	1.70	2.43	1.74
	Peak	0.12	0.82	1.72	2.44	1.77
	Trough	0.00	0.55	1.37	2.01	1.40
	End of Q3	0.00	0.64	1.37	2.06	1.42
	Average in Q3	0.04	0.69	1.56	2.22	1.53
Q4/15	Beg of Q4	0.00	0.64	1.37	2.05	1.41
	Peak	0.29	1.09	1.81	2.36	1.47
	Trough	0.00	0.57	1.29	1.99	1.19
	End of Q4	0.16	1.06	1.76	2.27	1.21
	Average in Q4	0.13	0.84	1.59	2.19	1.35
Q1/16	Beg of Q1	0.16	1.06	1.76	2.27	1.21
	Peak	0.36	1.06	1.76	2.27	1.23
	Trough	0.16	0.64	1.11	1.63	0.95
	End of Q1	0.21	0.73	1.21	1.78	1.05
	Average in Q1	0.29	0.84	1.37	1.92	1.08

Despite some modest improvements in parts of the economy, the underlying economy of the United States continued to face significant challenges. Employment metrics were somewhat more positive than negative, but were not particularly robust. Economic conditions vary significantly over geographic areas, with strength concentrated in and around major population centers on the coasts and in certain areas where economic activity has been driven by specific regional factors. The unprecedented intervention by governments in markets and attempts to stimulate the economy, including the sharp easing of monetary policy during 2007-2008 are now in the early stages of being stabilized, and will eventually be reversed. Economic activity in Europe, China and elsewhere has also been mixed at best, contributing to global economic issues and leading to additional government stimulation efforts in those areas. Finally, regulatory changes that have been enacted are expected to continue to impact the banking industry going forward. These regulatory changes have added significant operating expense and operational burden and fundamentally changed the way banks conduct business.

TrustCo believes that its long-term focus on traditional banking services and practices has enabled the Company to avoid significant impact from asset quality problems and that the Company's strong liquidity and solid capital positions have allowed the Company to continue to conduct business in a manner consistent with its past practice. TrustCo has not engaged in the types of high risk loans and investments that have led to the widely reported problems in the industry. Nevertheless, the Company may experience increases in nonperforming loans ("NPLs") relative to historical levels from time to time. While the Company does not expect to see a significant change in the inherent

risk of loss in its loan portfolio at March 31, 2016, should general housing prices and other economic measures, such as unemployment in the Company's market areas, deteriorate, the Company may experience an increase in the level of credit risk and in the amount of its classified and nonperforming loans.

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Overview

TrustCo recorded net income of \$10.4 million, or \$0.109 of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to net income of \$10.7 million or \$0.113 of diluted earnings per share in the same period in 2015. Return on average assets was 0.89% and 0.93%, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. Return on average equity was 9.98% and 10.91%, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

The primary factors accounting for the change in net income for three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to the same periods of the prior year were:

An increase in the average balance of interest earning assets of \$48.1 million to \$4.63 billion for the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

A decrease in the average balance of interest bearing liabilities of \$6.2 million to \$3.91 billion for the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

An increase in taxable equivalent net interest margin for the first quarter of 2016 to 3.13% from 3.08% in the prior year period. The increase in the margin coupled with the increase in average earning assets, resulted in an increase of \$1.01 million in taxable equivalent net interest income in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015.

An increase of \$1.6 million in noninterest expense, including net other real estate (“ORE”) expense, for the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015.

A decrease of \$310 thousand in income taxes, in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the prior year due to lower pre-tax earnings.

Regulatory Agreement

On July 21, 2015 Trustco Bank, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a formal agreement with the OCC.

The Formal Agreement relates to the findings of the OCC following its regularly scheduled examination of the Bank in January 2015. Since the completion of the examination, the Bank believes it has been working diligently to address the findings of the examination and to develop and implement appropriate formal action plans.

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The Formal Agreement requires the Bank to take various actions, within prescribed time frames, with respect to certain areas of the Bank. These include, among others, (i) establishment of a committee of at least three Directors to monitor and coordinate the Bank's response to the Formal Agreement; (ii) adoption of compliance plans to respond to the Formal Agreement with the assistance of an independent qualified consultant; (iii) evaluation and implementation of improvements in corporate governance with the assistance of an independent qualified consultant; (iv) evaluation and implementation of improvements in internal audit; (v) development of a strategic plan; (vi) development of a revised capital plan, including dividends, consistent with the strategic plan; (vii) development and implementation of improvements to the Bank's loan review system; and (viii) such other necessary steps to address the issues and questions noted by the OCC in the Formal Agreement. The Company expects the cost to comply with the agreement to be approximately \$5.0 million annually.

Asset/Liability Management

The Company strives to generate its earnings capabilities through a mix of core deposits funding a prudent mix of earning assets. Additionally, TrustCo attempts to maintain adequate liquidity and reduce the sensitivity of net interest income to changes in interest rates to an acceptable level while enhancing profitability both on a short-term and long-term basis.

TrustCo's results are affected by a variety of factors including competitive and economic conditions in the specific markets in which the Company operates, and more generally in the national economy, financial market conditions and the regulatory environment. Each of these factors is dynamic, and changes in any area can have an impact on TrustCo's results. Included in the Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 is a description of the effect interest rates had on the results for the year 2015 compared to 2014. Many of the same market factors discussed in the 2015 Annual Report continued to have a significant impact on results through the first quarter of 2016.

TrustCo competes with other financial service providers based upon many factors including quality of service, convenience of operations and rates paid on deposits and charged on loans. In the experience of management, the absolute level of interest rates, changes in interest rates and customers' expectations with respect to the direction of interest rates have a significant impact on the volume of loan and deposit originations in any particular period.

Interest rates have a significant impact on the operations and financial results of all financial services companies. One of the most important interest rates used to implement national economic policy is the Federal Funds rate. This is the interest rate utilized within the banking system for overnight borrowings for institutions with the highest credit rating. The Federal Funds target rate decreased from 4.25% at the beginning of 2008 to a target range of 0.00% to 0.25% by the end of 2008. In December 2015, the target range increased to 0.50%. FRB officials have not been completely consistent or clear in regard to expectations for the future and have generally stressed the need to be accommodative given economic conditions, but have noted that conditions may be in place to raise the target rate later this year.

Traditionally, interest rates on bank deposit accounts are heavily influenced by the Federal Funds rate. The average rate on interest bearing deposits was 3 basis points lower in the first quarter of 2016 relative to the prior year period. Relative to the year ago period, lower rates on money market and savings deposits and flat rates on interest-bearing checking and time deposits accounted for the overall reduction in the cost of interest bearing deposits. Please refer to the statistical disclosures in the table below entitled "Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity: Interest Rates and Interest Differential."

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The interest rate on the 10 year Treasury bond and other long-term interest rates have significant influence on the rates for new residential real estate loans. The FRB has attempted to influence rates on mortgage loans by means other than targeting a lower Federal Funds rate, including direct intervention in the mortgage-backed securities market through purchasing these securities in an attempt to raise prices and reduce yields. In recent periods this includes the reinvestment of principal payments received on its holdings of agency securities, agency mortgage-backed securities and Treasury securities. While no longer increasing its holdings of these securities, the reinvestment of principal means that the existing holdings are not being unwound. Eventually, management believes, the FRB will have to unwind these positions, which would likely put upward pressure on rates, although other factors may mitigate this pressure. These changes in interest rates can have an effect on the Company relative to the interest income on loans, securities and Federal Funds sold and other short term instruments, as well as on interest expense on deposits and borrowings.

TrustCo's principal loan products are residential real estate loans. As noted above, residential real estate loans and longer-term investments are most affected by the changes in longer term market interest rates such as the 10 year Treasury. As noted previously, the 10 year Treasury yield was up somewhat, on average, during the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015, but the yield remains at relatively lower levels compared to historical yields.

Interest rates on new residential real estate loan originations are also influenced by the rates established by secondary market participants such as Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. As a portfolio lender, TrustCo does not sell loans into the secondary market in the normal course of business, and is able to establish rates that management determines are appropriate in light of the long-term nature of residential real estate loans while remaining competitive with the secondary market rates. Financial market volatility and the problems faced by the financial services industry have lessened the influence of the secondary market; however, various programs initiated by arms of the federal government have had an impact on rate levels for certain products. Most importantly, a government goal of keeping mortgage rates low has been supported by targeted buying of certain securities, thus supporting prices and constraining yields, as noted above. The futures of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae remain uncertain as Congress debates the structure of both entities.

The Federal Funds sold and other short term investments portfolios are affected primarily by changes in the Federal Funds target rate. Also, changes in interest rates have an effect on the recorded balance of the securities available for sale portfolio, which is recorded at fair value. Generally, as interest rates increase the fair value of these securities will decrease.

Interest rates generally remained below historic norms on both short term and longer term investments during the first quarter of 2016.

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While TrustCo has been affected by aspects of the overall changes in financial markets, it was not affected to the degree the mortgage crisis affected some banks and financial institutions in the United States beginning in 2007. Generally, the crisis revolved around actual and future levels of delinquencies and defaults on mortgage loans, in many cases arising, in management's view, from lenders with overly liberal underwriting standards, changes in the types of mortgage loans offered, significant upward resets on adjustable rate loans and fraud, among other factors. The Company utilizes a traditional underwriting process in evaluating loan applications, and since originated loans are retained in the portfolio, there is a strong incentive to be conservative in making credit decisions. For additional information concerning TrustCo's loan portfolio and nonperforming loans, please refer to the discussions under "Loans" and "Nonperforming Assets," respectively. Further, the Company does not rely on borrowed funds to support its assets and maintains a significant level of liquidity on the asset side of the balance sheet. These characteristics provide the Company with increased flexibility and stability during periods of market disruption and interest rate volatility.

A fundamental component of TrustCo's strategy has been to grow customer relationships and the deposits and loans that are part of those relationships. The Company has significant capacity to grow its balance sheet given its existing infrastructure. The Company expects that growth to be profitable. The current interest rate environment, however, has narrowed the margin on incremental balance sheet expansion. While the Company has not changed its fundamental long term strategy in regard to utilizing its excess capacity, management continually evaluates changing conditions and may seek to limit growth or reduce the size of the balance sheet if its analysis indicates that doing so would be beneficial in the short term.

For the first quarter of 2016, the net interest margin was 3.13%, up 5 basis points versus the prior year's quarter. The quarterly results reflect the following significant factors:

The average balance of Federal Funds sold and other short-term investments increased by \$22.3 million while the average yield was 50 basis points in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 25 basis points in the same period in 2015. The increase in the average balance reflects the decision to temporarily limit purchases of additional investment securities to make funds available for lending given the relative attractiveness of yields on loans versus securities.

The average balance of securities available for sale decreased by \$82.5 million while the average yield increased to 1.97% for the first quarter of 2016 compared to 1.91% for the same period in 2015. The average balance of held to maturity securities decreased by \$14.2 million and the average yield increased to 4.03% for the first quarter of 2016 compared to 3.65% for the same period in 2015.

The average loan portfolio grew by \$122.3 million to \$3.30 billion and the average yield decreased 9 basis points to 4.33% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The decline in the average yield primarily reflects the decline in market interest rates on new loan originations as older, higher rate loans pay down or are paid off.

The average balance of interest bearing liabilities (primarily deposit accounts) decreased \$6.2 million and the average rate paid decreased 3 basis points to 0.40% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

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During the first quarter of 2016, the Company continued to focus on its strategy to expand the loan portfolio by offering competitive interest rates. Management believes the TrustCo residential real estate loan product is very competitive compared to local and national competitors. Competition remains strong in the Company's market areas.

The strategy on the funding side of the balance sheet continues to be to attract and retain deposit customers to the Company based upon a combination of service, convenience and interest rate.

Earning Assets

Total average interest earning assets increased from \$4.58 billion in the first quarter of 2015 to \$4.63 billion in the same period of 2016 with an average yield of 3.45% in 2015 and 3.47% in 2016. Interest income on average earning assets increased from \$39.3 million in the first quarter of 2015 to \$40.0 million in the first quarter of 2016, on a tax equivalent basis. The increase was the result of higher volume combining with a slightly higher yield.

Loans

The average balance of loans was \$3.30 billion in the first quarter of 2016 and \$3.17 billion in the comparable period in 2015. The yield on loans decreased 9 basis points to 4.33%. The higher average balances more than offset the lower yield, leading to an increase in the interest income on loans from \$35.0 million in the first quarter of 2015 to \$35.6 million in the first quarter of 2016.

Compared to the first quarter of 2015, the average balance of the loan portfolio during the first quarter of 2016 increased in all categories except commercial loans, with increases in residential mortgage, home equity and installment loan categories. The average balance of residential mortgage loans was \$2.73 billion in 2016 compared to \$2.59 billion in 2015, an increase of 5.1%. The average yield on residential mortgage loans decreased by 13 basis points to 4.35% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 2015.

TrustCo actively markets the residential loan products within its market territories. Mortgage loan rates are affected by a number of factors including rates on Treasury securities, the Federal Funds rate and rates set by competitors and secondary market participants. TrustCo aggressively markets the unique aspects of its loan products thereby attempting to create a differentiation from other lenders. These unique aspects include low closing costs, fast turn-around time on loan approvals, no escrow or mortgage insurance requirements for qualified borrowers and the fact that the Company typically holds these loans in portfolio and does not sell them into the secondary markets. Assuming a rise in long-term interest rates, the Company would anticipate that the unique features of its loan products will continue to attract customers in the residential mortgage loan area.

Commercial loans, which consist primarily of loans secured by commercial real estate, decreased \$17.7 million to an average balance of \$201.4 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in the prior year. The average yield on this portfolio increased 9 basis points to 5.20% over the same period.

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The average yield on home equity credit lines increased 4 basis points to 3.56% during the first quarter of 2016 compared to 3.52% in the year earlier period. The average balances of home equity lines increased 1.9% to \$358.8 million in the first quarter of 2016 as compared to the prior year.

Securities Available for Sale

The average balance of the securities available for sale portfolio for the first quarter of 2016 was \$590.3 million compared to \$672.9 million for the comparable period in 2015. The decreased balances reflect routine paydowns, calls and maturities, partly offset by new investment purchases. During the quarter, continued low market yields on securities eligible to be added to the portfolio resulted in loans being a more attractive option for the deployment of cash. The average yield was 1.97% for the first quarter of 2016 and 1.91% for the first quarter of 2015 for the available for sale portfolio. This portfolio is primarily comprised of agency issued residential mortgage backed securities, bonds issued by government sponsored enterprises (such as Fannie Mae, the Federal Home Loan Bank, and Freddie Mac), agency-issued commercial mortgage backed securities, Small Business Administration participation certificates and municipal bonds. These securities are recorded at fair value with any adjustment in fair value included in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax.

The net unrealized gain in the available for sale securities portfolio was \$551 thousand as of March 31, 2016 compared to a net unrealized loss of \$7.5 million as of December 31, 2015. The unrealized gain or loss in the portfolio is primarily the result of changes in market interest rate levels.

Held to Maturity Securities

The average balance of held to maturity securities was \$55.1 million for the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$69.3 million in the first quarter of 2015. The decrease in balances reflects routine paydowns, calls and maturities and follows the overall decline in securities with a shift towards cash for more flexibility and loans for greater yield. The average yield was 4.03% for the first quarter of 2016 compared to 3.65% for the year earlier period. The higher yield reflects a modest change in mix and slower prepayments on MBS, which reduced premium amortization. TrustCo expects to hold the securities in this portfolio until they mature or are called.

As of March 31, 2016, the securities in this portfolio include residential mortgage-backed securities and corporate bonds. The balances for these securities are recorded at amortized cost.

Federal Funds Sold and Other Short-term Investments

The 2016 first quarter average balance of Federal Funds sold and other short-term investments was \$675.6 million, a \$22.3 million increase from the \$653.3 million average for the same period in 2015. The yield was 0.50% for the first quarter of 2016 and 0.25% for the comparable period in 2015. Interest income from this portfolio increased \$444 thousand from \$400 thousand in 2015 to \$844 thousand in 2016, reflecting the average balance increase and target rate increase that took effect in December.

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The Federal Funds sold and other short-term investments portfolio is utilized to generate additional interest income and liquidity as funds are waiting to be deployed into the loan and securities portfolios.

Funding Opportunities

TrustCo utilizes various funding sources to support its earning asset portfolio. The vast majority of the Company's funding comes from traditional deposit vehicles such as savings, demand deposits, interest-bearing checking, money market and time deposit accounts.

Total average interest bearing deposits (which includes interest bearing checking, money market accounts, savings and certificates of deposit) increased \$10.0 million to \$3.74 billion for the first quarter of 2016 versus the first quarter in the prior year, and the average rate paid decreased from 0.42% for 2015 to 0.39% for 2016. Total interest expense on these deposits decreased \$227 thousand to \$3.6 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the year earlier period. From the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016, interest bearing demand account average balances were up 8.4%, certificates of deposit average balances were down 3.9%, non-interest demand average balances were up 9.1% and average savings balances increased 2.7%. Money market balances were down 5.3%. The Company has not utilized brokered deposits as a funding source, but does incorporate them as a contingent funding source within its Asset/Liability Policy. Like other contingent funding sources, brokered CDs may be tested from time to time to ensure operational and market readiness.

At March 31, 2016, the maturity of total time deposits is as follows:

(dollars in thousands)

Under 1 year	\$856,904
1 to 2 years	265,553
2 to 3 years	27,899
3 to 4 years	15,588
4 to 5 years	2,733
Over 5 years	210
	\$1,168,887

Average short-term borrowings for the quarter were \$176.1 million in 2016 compared to \$192.3 million in 2015. The average rate decreased during this time period from 0.73% in 2015 to 0.59% in 2016. The short-term borrowings of the Company are cash management accounts, which represent retail accounts with customers for which the Bank has pledged certain assets as collateral.

Net Interest Income

Taxable equivalent net interest income increased by \$1.01 million to \$36.2 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The net interest spread was up 5 basis points to 3.07% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the year ago period. As previously noted, the net interest margin was up 5 basis points to 3.13% for the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

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Nonperforming Assets

Nonperforming assets include nonperforming loans (“NPLs”), which are those loans in a non-accrual status and loans past due three payments or more and still accruing interest. Also included in the total of nonperforming assets are foreclosed real estate properties, which are included in other assets and categorized as other real estate owned.

The following describes the nonperforming assets of TrustCo as of March 31, 2016:

Nonperforming loans and foreclosed real estate: Total NPLs were \$30.4 million at March 31, 2016, compared to \$28.3 million at December 31, 2015 and \$33.5 million at March 31, 2015. There were \$30.3 million of non-accrual loans at March 31, 2016 compared to \$28.2 million at December 31, 2015 and \$33.4 million at March 31, 2015. There were no loans at March 31, 2016 and 2015 and December 31, 2015 that were past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest.

At March 31, 2016, nonperforming loans primarily include a mix of commercial and residential loans. Of total nonperforming loans of \$30.4 million at March 31, 2016, \$27.5 million were residential real estate loans, \$2.8 million were commercial mortgages and \$74 thousand were installment loans, compared to \$25.1 million, \$3.0 million and \$98 thousand, respectively at December 31, 2015.

A significant percentage of nonperforming loans are residential real estate loans, which are historically lower-risk than most other types of loans. Annualized net chargeoffs were 0.11% of average residential real estate loans (including home equity lines of credit) for the first quarter of 2016 compared to 0.15% for the first quarter of 2015. Management believes that these loans have been appropriately written down where required.

Ongoing portfolio management is intended to result in early identification and disengagement from deteriorating credits. TrustCo has a diversified loan portfolio that includes a significant balance of residential mortgage loans to borrowers in the Capital Region of New York and avoids concentrations to any one borrower or any single industry. TrustCo has no advances to borrowers or projects located outside the United States. TrustCo continues to identify delinquent loans as quickly as possible and to move promptly to resolve problem loans. Efforts to resolve delinquencies begin immediately after the payment grace period expires, with repeated, automatically generated notices, as well as personalized phone calls and letters. Loans are placed in nonaccrual status once they are 90 days past due, or earlier if management has determined that such classification is appropriate. Once in nonaccrual status, loans are either brought current and maintained current, at which point they may be returned to accrual status, or they proceed through the foreclosure process. The collateral on nonaccrual loans is evaluated periodically, and the loan value is written down if the collateral value is insufficient.

The Company originates loans throughout its deposit franchise area. At March 31, 2016, 80.1% of its gross loan portfolio balances were in New York State and the immediately surrounding areas (including New Jersey, Vermont and Massachusetts), and 19.9% were in Florida. Those figures compare to 80.5% and 19.5%, respectively at December 31, 2015. Within these two geographic regions, commercial loans constitute a larger component of the local outstandings in New York than in Florida, at 7.0% and 2.2%, respectively, as of March 31, 2016.

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Economic conditions vary widely by geographic location. Florida experienced a more significant downturn than New York during the recession. Reflecting that, nonperforming loans (NPLs as a percentage of the portfolio) had generally been more heavily weighted towards Florida in recent years. However, as of March 31, 2016, NPLs were roughly in line with regional outstandings, as 5.9% of nonperforming loans were to Florida borrowers, compared to 94.1% in New York and surrounding areas. The level of Florida based NPLs was 6.5% of total NPLs as of December 31, 2015. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, New York and surrounding areas experienced net charge-offs of approximately \$1.1 million, compared to \$99 thousand in Florida.

Other than loans currently identified as nonperforming, management is aware of no other loans in the Bank's portfolio that pose material risk of the eventual non-collection of principal and interest. Also as of March 31, 2016, there were no other loans classified for regulatory purposes that management reasonably expects will materially impact future operating results, liquidity, or capital resources.

TrustCo has identified nonaccrual commercial and commercial real estate loans, as well as all loans restructured under a troubled debt restructuring (TDR), as impaired loans. There were \$3.0 million of commercial mortgages and commercial loans classified as impaired as of March 31, 2016, compared to \$3.3 million at December 31, 2015. There were \$22.6 million of impaired residential loans at both March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The average balances of all impaired loans were \$27.7 million during the first three months of 2016 and \$26.6 million for the full year 2015.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company's loan portfolio did not include any subprime mortgages or loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality.

At March 31, 2016 there was \$5.7 million of foreclosed real estate compared to \$6.5 million at December 31, 2015.

Allowance for loan losses: The balance of the allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level that is, in management's judgment, representative of the amount of probable incurred losses in the loan portfolio.

(dollars in thousands)	As of March 31, 2016		As of December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Percent of Loans to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans to Total Loans
Commercial	\$4,787	5.72 %	\$4,347	5.85 %
Real estate - construction	319	0.71 %	365	0.81 %
Real estate mortgage - 1 to 4 family	32,608	82.52 %	33,167	82.14 %
Home equity lines of credit	6,222	10.79 %	6,365	10.91 %
Installment Loans	462	0.26 %	518	0.29 %
	\$44,398	100.00 %	\$44,762	100.00 %

At March 31, 2016, the allowance for loan losses was \$44.4 million, compared to \$45.9 million at March 31, 2015 and \$44.8 million at December 31, 2015. The allowance represents 1.34% of the loan portfolio as of March 31, 2016 compared to 1.44% at March 31, 2015 and 1.36% at December 31, 2015.

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The provision for loan losses was \$800 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. Net chargeoffs for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$1.2 million.

During the first quarter of 2016, there were \$264 thousand of gross commercial loan chargeoffs and \$1.1 million of gross residential mortgage and consumer loan chargeoffs as compared with \$50 thousand of gross commercial loan charge-offs and \$1.3 million of residential mortgage and consumer loan chargeoffs in the first quarter of 2015. Gross recoveries during the first quarter of 2016 were \$40 thousand for commercial loans and \$130 thousand for residential mortgage and consumer loans, compared to \$17 thousand for commercial loans and \$116 thousand for residential and consumer in the first quarter of 2015.

In determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, management reviews the current nonperforming loan portfolio as well as loans that are past due and not yet categorized as nonperforming for reporting purposes. Also, there are a number of other factors that are taken into consideration, including:

- The magnitude and nature of recent loan chargeoffs and recoveries,
- The growth in the loan portfolio and the implication that it has in relation to the economic climate in the Bank's market territories, and
- The economic environment in the Upstate New York territory primarily (the Company's largest geographical market) over the last several years, as well as in the Company's other market areas.

Management continues to monitor these factors in determining future loan loss provisions or recaptures in relation to the economic environment, loan chargeoffs, recoveries and the level and trends of nonperforming loans.

Liquidity and Interest Rate Sensitivity

TrustCo seeks to obtain favorable sources of funding and to maintain prudent levels of liquid assets in order to satisfy varied liquidity demands. Management believes that TrustCo's earnings performance and strong capital position enable the Company to easily secure new sources of liquidity. The Company actively manages its liquidity through target ratios established under its liquidity policies. Continual monitoring of both historical and prospective ratios allows TrustCo to employ strategies necessary to maintain adequate liquidity. Management has also defined various degrees of adverse liquidity situations which could potentially occur and has prepared appropriate contingency plans should such a situation arise. While TrustCo has not used brokered deposits as a funding source, the Company does have a program in place to do so as a source of contingent liquidity.

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The Company uses an industry standard external model as the primary tool to identify, quantify and project changes in interest rates and prepayment speeds taken both from industry sources and internally generated data based upon historical trends in the Bank's balance sheet. Assumptions based on the historical behavior of deposit rates and balances in relation to changes in market interest rates are also incorporated into the model. This model calculates an economic or fair value amount with respect to non-time deposit categories since these deposits are part of the core deposit products of the Company. The assumptions used are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the model cannot precisely measure the fair value of capital or precisely predict the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on the fair value of capital.

Using this model, the fair value of capital projections as of March 31, 2016 are referenced below. The base case (current rates) scenario shows the present estimate of the fair value of capital assuming no change in the operating environment or operating strategies and no change in interest rates from those existing in the marketplace as of March 31, 2016. The table indicates the impact on the fair value of capital assuming interest rates were to instantaneously increase by 100 bp, 200 bp, 300 bp and 400 bp or to decrease by 100 bp.

As of March 31, 2016	Estimated Percentage of Fair value of Capital to Fair value of Assets	
+400 BP	19.90	%
+300 BP	21.08	
+200 BP	22.22	
+100 BP	23.11	
Current rates	21.72	
-100 BP	21.47	

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income for both the first quarter of 2016 and 2015 was \$4.6 million.

Trustco Financial Services income decreased \$48 thousand to \$1.6 million for the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. The fair value of assets under management were \$844 million at March 31, 2016 compared to \$842 million at December 31, 2015 and \$922 million at March 31, 2015. The fluctuation in assets was due to market value changes and net account acquisitions/closures.

The total of fees for other services to customers plus other income was \$3.0 million in the first quarter of 2016, up \$246 thousand.

Noninterest Expenses

Total noninterest expenses were \$23.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to \$21.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The largest cause of the increase in expenses was a \$925 thousand increase in FDIC and other insurance expenses. Other significant increases included higher professional services expenses and salaries and employee benefits. Professional services expenses were up \$639 thousand for the period, due in large part to legal and consulting fees related to the Formal Agreement with the OCC. Salaries and benefits were up \$522 thousand due to increases in full time equivalent headcount from 747 as of March 31, 2015, to 784 as of March 31, 2016. Decreases of \$20 thousand in net occupancy expense and \$428 thousand in equipment expense offset a portion of the increases. ORE expenses were up slightly for the first quarter of 2016 compared to 2015.

Other noninterest expense was down \$406 thousand due primarily to declines in property taxes paid on problem loans and the decline in the liability for off-balance sheet exposures.

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Income Taxes

In the first quarter of 2016, TrustCo recognized income tax expense of \$6.1 million, compared to \$6.4 million for the first quarter of 2015. The effective tax rates were 37.0% and 37.5% for the first quarters of 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Capital Resources

Consistent with its long-term goal of operating a sound and profitable financial organization, TrustCo strives to maintain strong capital ratios.

Banking regulators have moved towards higher required capital requirements due to the standards included in the Basel III reform measures and the Dodd-Frank Act, as well as a general trend towards reducing risk in the banking system by providing a greater capital margin.

Trustco Bank's Formal Agreement with the OCC requires the Bank to develop and comply with a capital plan, and the Bank may declare or pay a dividend or make a capital distribution only (a) when the Bank is in compliance with its approved written capital plan, and would remain in compliance with such Capital Plan immediately following the declaration or payment of any dividend or capital distribution and (b) following OCC approval under OCC capital distribution rules.

Total shareholders' equity at March 31, 2016 was \$423.0 million, compared to \$400.5 million at March 31, 2015. TrustCo declared a dividend of \$0.065625 per share in the first quarter of 2016. This results in a dividend payout ratio of 60.13% based on first quarter 2016 earnings per share of \$0.109.

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The Bank reported the following capital ratios as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

(dollars in thousands)	As of March 31, 2016		Well		Adequately	
	Amount	Ratio	Capitalized*	Capitalized*	Capitalized*	Capitalized*
Tier 1 leverage capital	\$ 410,033	8.69 %	5.00 %	4.00 %		
Common equity tier 1 capital	410,033	17.37	6.50	4.50		
Tier 1 risk-based capital						