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

FORM 10 – Q

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended **September 30, 2009**.

or

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the transition period from ___________ to __________.

Commission File Number **0-16587**

Summit Financial Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

West Virginia	**55-0672148**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

300 North Main Street	
Moorefield, West Virginia	**26836**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer o	Accelerated filer☑
Non-accelerated filer o	Smaller reporting companyo

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer’s classes of Common Stock as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock, $2.50 par value
7,425,472 shares outstanding as of November 6, 2009

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Summit Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands	September 30, 2009 (unaudited)	December 31, 2008 (*)	September 30, 2008 (unaudited)
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	$ 4,415	$ 11,356	$ 24,077
Interest bearing deposits with other banks	6,195	108	321
Federal funds sold	-	2	56
Securities available for sale	285,156	327,606	305,962
Other investments	24,002	23,016	21,686
Loans held for sale, net	251	978	378
Loans, net	1,156,432	1,192,157	1,145,606
Property held for sale	31,193	8,110	2,232
Premises and equipment, net	23,891	22,434	22,294
Accrued interest receivable	6,666	7,217	7,082
Intangible assets	9,441	9,704	9,792
Other assets	30,151	24,428	27,839
Total assets	$ 1,577,793	$ 1,627,116	$ 1,567,325
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposits			
Non interest bearing	$ 68,929	$ 69,808	$ 70,353
Interest bearing	901,093	896,042	874,871
Total deposits	970,022	965,850	945,224
Short-term borrowings	73,733	153,100	98,316
Long-term borrowings	413,448	392,748	414,427
Subordinated debentures owed to unconsolidated subsidiary trusts	19,589	19,589	19,589
Other liabilities	9,064	8,585	9,259
Total liabilities	1,485,856	1,539,872	1,486,815
Commitments and Contingencies			
Shareholders' Equity			
Preferred stock and related surplus - authorized 250,000 shares			
Series 2009, 8% Non-cumulative convertible preferred stock,			
par value $1.00; issued 2009 - 3,710 shares	3,558	-	-
Common stock and related surplus, authorized 20,000,000 shares			
par value $2.50; issued and outstanding 2009 - 7,425,472 shares,			
December 2008 - 7,415,310 shares,			
September 2008 - 7,410,791 shares	24,508	24,453	24,409
Retained earnings	63,982	64,709	62,487
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(111)	(1,918)	(6,386)
Total shareholders' equity	91,937	87,244	80,510
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 1,577,793	$ 1,627,116	$ 1,567,325

(*) - December 31, 2008 financial information has been extracted from audited consolidated financial statements

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Summit Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
Interest income				
Interest and fees on loans				
Taxable	$ 17,950	$ 18,413	$ 54,033	$ 57,824
Tax-exempt	111	114	331	349
Interest and dividends on securities				
Taxable	3,808	3,563	12,226	9,920
Tax-exempt	543	545	1,572	1,735
Interest on interest bearing deposits with other banks	5	1	6	4
Interest on Federal funds sold	-	1	-	4
Total interest income	22,417	22,637	68,168	69,836
Interest expense				
Interest on deposits	6,094	6,704	19,073	20,263
Interest on short-term borrowings	129	671	487	2,161
Interest on long-term borrowings and subordinated debentures	5,298	4,878	15,270	14,715
Total interest expense	11,521	12,253	34,830	37,139
Net interest income	10,896	10,384	33,338	32,697
Provision for loan losses	4,000	12,000	13,500	14,750
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	6,896	(1,616)	19,838	17,947
Other income				
Insurance commissions	1,254	1,337	3,881	3,939
Service fees	859	828	2,452	2,395
Realized securities gains (losses)	428	(6)	723	(6)
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	9	(99)	(115)	137
Net cash settlement on interest rate swaps	-	-	-	(171)
Change in fair value of interest rate swap	-	-	-	705
Other	282	260	973	838
Total other-than-temporary impairment loss on securities	-	(4,495)	(5,434)	(6,036)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	451	
Net impairment loss recognized in earnings	-	(4,495)	(4,983)	(6,036)
Total other income	2,832	(2,175)	2,931	1,801
Other expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	3,862	4,113	12,449	12,695
Net occupancy expense	484	489	1,548	1,407
Equipment expense	527	538	1,622	1,606
Supplies	241	236	683	671
Professional fees	330	173	1,067	473
Amortization of intangibles	88	88	263	263
FDIC premiums	660	180	2,288	534
Other	1,675	1,468	4,407	3,873
Total other expense	7,867	7,285	24,327	21,522
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,861	(11,076)	(1,558)	(1,774)
Income tax expense (benefit)	458	(3,402)	(1,276)	(518)
Net Income (loss)	$ 1,403	$ (7,674)	$ (282)	$ (1,256)
Basic earnings per common share	$ 0.19	$ (1.04)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.17)
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.19	$ (1.03)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.17)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders’ Equity (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts	Common Stock and Related Surplus	Preferred Stock and Related Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Compre-hensive Income (Loss)	Total Share-holders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2008	$ 24,453	$ -	$ 64,709	$ (1,918)	$ 87,244
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009					
Comprehensive income:					
Net income (loss)	-	-	(282)	-	(282)
Other comprehensive income:					
Non-credit related other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities, net of deferred tax benefit of $153	-	-	-	(250)	(250)
Net unrealized gain on securities of $1,334 net of deferred tax expense of $1,258 and reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income of $723	-	-	-	2,057	2,057
Total comprehensive income					1,525
Exercise of stock options	55	-			55
Stock compensation expense	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of 3,710 shares preferred stock	-	3,558	-	-	3,558
Cash dividends declared ($0.06 per share)	-	-	(445)	-	(445)
Balance, September 30, 2009	$ 24,508	$ 3,558	$ 63,982	$ (111)	$ 91,937
Balance, December 31, 2007	$ 24,391		$ 65,077	$ (48)	$ 89,420
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008					
Comprehensive income:					
Net income (loss)	-		(1,256)	-	(1,256)
Other comprehensive income:					
Net unrealized loss on securities of $6,332, net of deferred tax benefit of $3,885 and reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income of $6	-		-	(6,338)	(6,338)
Total comprehensive income					(7,594)
Exercise of stock options	9				9
Stock compensation expense	9		-	-	9
Cash dividends declared ($0.18 per share)	-	-	(1,334)	-	(1,334)
Balance, September 30, 2008	$ 24,409	$ -	$ 62,487	$ (6,386)	$ 80,510

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Summit Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	$ (282)	$ (1,256)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,190	1,196
Provision for loan losses	13,500	14,750
Stock compensation expense	-	9
Deferred income tax (benefit)	(1,959)	(3,541)
Loans originated for sale	(14,990)	(4,902)
Proceeds from loans sold	15,742	5,957
(Gain) on sales of loans held for sale	(26)	(56)
Securities (gains) losses	(723)	6
Writedown of equity investment	215	6,036
Writedown of debt securities	4,768	-
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	-	(705)
Loss (gain) on disposal of other repossissed assets & property held for sale	110	(137)
Amortization of securities premiums, net	(2,137)	(307)
Amortization of goodwill and purchase accounting adjustments, net	272	272
Increase in accrued interest receivable	550	109
(Increase) in other assets	(4,906)	(5,312)
Increase in other liabilities	479	3,247
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,803	15,366
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Net (increase) in interest bearing deposits with other banks	(6,087)	(243)
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities available for sale	15,704	18,776
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	18,479	1,141
Principal payments received on securities available for sale	58,648	23,426
Purchases of securities available for sale	(49,592)	(85,237)
Purchases of other investments	(983)	(11,953)
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	-	10,309
Net decrease in Federal funds sold	2	125
Net loans made to customers	(2,601)	(109,840)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(2,648)	(1,394)
Proceeds from sales of other repossessed assets & property held for sale	1,697	2,048
Proceeds from early termination of interest rate swap	-	212
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	32,619	(152,630)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net increase(decrease) in demand deposit, NOW and savings accounts	50,892	(17,982)
Net increase(decrease) in time deposits	(46,720)	134,516
Net (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(79,367)	(73,738)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	82,656	131,281
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(68,755)	(32,697)
Proceeds from issuance of subordinated debentures	6,763	-
Exercise of stock options	55	9
Dividends paid	(445)	(1,334)
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	3,558	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(51,363)	140,055
Increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks	(6,941)	2,791
Cash and due from banks:		
Beginning	11,356	21,286
Ending	$ 4,415	$ 24,077

(Continued)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

Dollars in thousands	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Cash payments for:		
Interest	$ 35,173	$ 37,170
Income taxes	$ 1,395	$ 3,690
Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities		
Other assets acquired in settlement of loans	$ 24,826	$ 1,972

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

We, Summit Financial Group, Inc. and subsidiaries, prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with instructions to Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for annual year end financial statements. In our opinion, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included and are of a normal recurring nature.

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. For the third quarter of 2009, we evaluated subsequent events through November 6, 2009.

The results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The consolidated financial statements and notes included herein should be read in conjunction with our 2008 audited financial statements and Annual Report on Form 10-K and Form 10-K/A. Certain accounts in the consolidated financial statements for December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2008, as previously presented, have been reclassified to conform to current year classifications.

Note 2. Significant New Authoritative Accounting Guidance

The Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") became effective on July 1, 2009. At that date, the ASC became the officially recognized source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by non-governmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative guidance for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the ASC carries an equal level of authority. All non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the ASC is superseded and deemed non-authoritative. The switch to the ASC affects the way companies refer to U.S. GAAP in financial statements and accounting policies. Citing particular content in the ASC involves specifying the unique numeric path to the content through the Topic, Subtopic, Section and Paragraph structure.

Effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009, new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 320, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities*, requires an entity to recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the noncredit component in other comprehensive income when the entity does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the entity will not be required to sell the security prior to its recovery. This guidance does not change the recognition of other-than-temporary impairment for equity securities. We adopted this guidance effective April 1, 2009, which resulted in a $451,000, pre-tax, reduction in the other-than-temporary impairment charges recorded in earnings for the three month period ended June 30, 2009. The adoption had no effect on any prior periods, as we held no debt securities at the time of its adoption for which an other-than-temporary impairment had been previously recognized. Accordingly, we recorded no cumulative effect adjustment upon adoption. The expanded disclosures related to ACS Topic 320 are included in *Note 5. Securities.*

New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, amends prior guidance to amend and expand the disclosure requirements for derivatives and hedging activities to provide greater transparency about (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedge items are accounted for under ASC Topic 815, and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The new authoritative accounting guidance under

ASC Topic 815 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008 and did not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations as it only relates to disclosures.

New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, affirms that the objective of fair value when the market for an asset is not active is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction, and clarifies and includes additional factors for determining whether there has been a significant decrease in market activity for an asset when the market for that asset is not active. ASC Topic 820 requires an entity to base its conclusion about whether a transaction was not orderly on the weight of the evidence. The new accounting guidance amended prior guidance to expand certain disclosure requirements. We adopted the new guidance during the quarter ended June 30, 2009, and the adoption did not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

Further new authoritative accounting guidance (Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-5) under ASC Topic 820 provides guidance for measuring the fair value of a liability in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available. In such instances, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value utilizing a valuation technique that uses (i) the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset, (ii) quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets, or (iii) another valuation technique that is consistent with the existing principles of ASC Topic 820, such as an income approach or market approach. The new authoritative accounting guidance also clarifies that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to include a separate input or adjustment to other inputs relating to the existence of a restriction that prevents the transfer of the liability. The forgoing new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 820 will be effective for us beginning October 1, 2009 and is not expected to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 825, *Financial Instruments*, requires an entity to provide disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments in interim financial information and amends prior guidance to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. During second quarter 2009, we adopted this guidance, which only relates to disclosures and therefore it did not have an impact on our financial condition or results of operations. The new interim disclosures required under Topic 825 are included in *Note 3. Fair Value Measurements.*

New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 855, *Subsequent Events*, establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date. It does not change the definition of a subsequent event (i.e., an event or transaction that occurs after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued) but requires disclosure of the date through which subsequent events were evaluated when determining whether adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements is required. The new authoritative guidance under ASC Topic 855 was effective for the second quarter of 2009 and did not affect our financial condition or results of operations.

On January 1, 2009, new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations*, became applicable to our accounting for business combinations closing on or after January 1, 2009. ASC Topic 805 applies to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses. ASC Topic 805 requires an acquirer, upon initially obtaining control of another entity, to recognize the assets, liabilities and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value as of the acquisition date. Contingent consideration is required to be recognized and measured at fair value on the date of acquisition rather than at a later date when the amount of that consideration may be determinable beyond a reasonable doubt. This fair value approach replaces the cost-allocation process required under previous accounting guidance whereby the cost of an acquisition was allocated to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair value. ASC Topic 805 requires acquirers to expense acquisition-related costs as incurred rather than allocating such costs to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as was previously the case under prior accounting guidance. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies are to be recognized at fair value if fair value can be reasonably estimated. If fair value of such an asset or liability cannot be reasonably estimated, the asset or liability would generally be recognized in accordance with ASC Topic 450, *Contingencies.*

Under ASC Topic 805, the requirements of ASC Topic 420, *Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations*, would have to be met in order to accrue for a restructuring plan in purchase accounting. Pre-acquisition contingencies are to be recognized at fair value, unless it is a non-contractual contingency that is not likely to materialize, in which case, nothing should be recognized in purchase accounting and, instead, that contingency would be subject to the probable and estimable recognition criteria of ASC Topic 450. We will be required to prospectively apply ASC Topic 805 to all business combinations completed on or after January 1, 2009. Early adoption is not permitted. We are currently evaluating this guidance and have not determined the impact it will have on our financial statements.

Note 3. Fair Value Measurements

ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC Topic 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 value.

> **Level 1**: Quoted prices (unadjusted) or identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.
>
> **Level 2**: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
>
> **Level 3**: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

Accordingly, securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, we may be required to record other assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, such as loans held for sale, and impaired loans held for investment. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of lower of cost or market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

Following is a description of valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value.

Available-for-Sale Securities: Investment securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted prices, if available. If quoted prices are not available, fair values are measured using independent pricing models or other model-based valuation techniques such as the present value of future cash flows, adjusted for the security's credit rating, prepayment assumptions and other factors such as credit loss assumptions. Level 1 securities include those traded on an active exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, U.S. Treasury securities that are traded by dealers or brokers in active over-the-counter markets and money market funds. Level 2 securities include mortgage-backed securities issued by government sponsored entities, municipal bonds and corporate debt securities.

Loans Held for Sale*:* Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or market value. The fair value of loans held for sale is based on what secondary markets are currently offering for portfolios with similar characteristics. As such, we classify loans subject to nonrecurring fair value adjustments as Level 2.

Loans*:* We do not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. However, from time to time, a loan is considered impaired and an allowance for loan losses is established. Loans for which it is probable that payment of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement are considered impaired. Once a loan is identified as individually impaired, management measures impairment in accordance with ASC Topic 310, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan*. The fair value of impaired loans is estimated using one of several methods, including collateral value, liquidation value and discounted cash flows. Those impaired loans not requiring an allowance represent loans for which the fair value of the expected repayments or collateral exceed the recorded investments in such loans. At September 30, 2009, substantially all of the total impaired loans were evaluated based on the fair value of the collateral. In accordance with ASC Topic 820, impaired loans where an allowance is established based on the fair value of collateral requires classification in the fair value hierarchy. When the fair value of the collateral is based on an observable market price or a current appraised value that management believes is indicative of the value that will be ultimately realized upon the future sale of the collateral, we record the impaired loan as nonrecurring Level 2. When a current appraised value is not available or management determines the fair value of the collateral is further impaired below the current appraised value and there is no observable market price, we record the impaired loan as nonrecurring Level 3.

When a collateral dependent loan is identified as impaired, management immediately begins the process of evaluating the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral to determine if a related specific allowance for loan losses or charge-off is necessary. Current appraisals are ordered for impaired loans where management deems appropriate. In evaluating the necessity for obtaining current appraisals, management considers such factors as: age of the original appraisal, significance of the loan balance, and the collateral's specific nature. If a new appraisal is not obtained or has not yet been obtained, the original appraised value is discounted, as appropriate, to compensate for the estimated depreciation in value of the loan's underlying collateral since the date of the original appraisal. Such discounts are generally estimated based upon management's knowledge of sales of similar collateral within the applicable market area and its knowledge of other real estate market-related data as well as general economic trends. When a new appraisal is received (which are received generally within 3 months of a loan being identified as impaired), management then re-evaluates the fair value of the collateral and adjusts any specific allocated allowance for loan losses, as appropriate. In addition, management also assigns a discount to substantially all appraised values in arriving at its fair value of collateral dependent impaired loans to compensate for the estimated costs to sell the collateral and a shorter marketing period than that assumed by the appraiser. As of September 30, 2009, the total fair value of our collateral dependent impaired loans which had a related specific allowance or charge-off was $1,580,000 less than the related appraised values of the underlying collateral for such loans, representing an average discount of approximately 7%.

Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The table below presents the recorded amount of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Dollars in thousands	**Total at September 30, 2009**	**Fair Value Measurements Using: Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Available for sale securities	$ 285,156	$ -	$ 285,156	$ -

The table below presents a reconciliation of all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the period ended September 30, 2009.

Dollars in thousands	**Available for Sale Securities**
Balance January 1, 2009	$ 11,711
Total realized/unrealized gains (losses):	
Included in earnings	(4,768)
Included in other comprehensive income	3,808
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	(760)
Transfers between categories	(9,991)
Balance September 30, 2009	$ -

Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

We may be required, from time to time, to measure certain assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. These include assets that are measured at the lower of cost or market that were recognized at fair value below cost at the end of the period. Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis are included in the table below.

Dollars in thousands	Total at September 30, 2009	Fair Value Measurements Using: Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans held for sale	$ 251	$ -	$ 251	$ -
Impaired loans	59,585	-	40,215	19,370

Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral-dependent loans, had a carrying amount of $64,320,000, with a valuation allowance of $4,735,000, resulting in an additional provision for loan losses of $3,220,000 for nine months ended September 30, 2009.

ASC Topic 825, "*Financial Instruments*", requires disclosure of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including those financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis or non-recurring basis. The following summarizes the methods and significant assumptions we used in estimating our fair value disclosures for financial instruments.

Cash and due from banks: The carrying values of cash and due from banks approximate their estimated fair value.

Interest bearing deposits with other banks: The fair values of interest bearing deposits with other banks are estimated by discounting scheduled future receipts of principal and interest at the current rates offered on similar instruments with similar remaining maturities.

Federal funds sold: The carrying values of Federal funds sold approximate their estimated fair values.

Securities: Estimated fair values of securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, estimated fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable securities.

Loans held for sale: The carrying values of loans held for sale approximate their estimated fair values.

Loans: The estimated fair values for loans are computed based on scheduled future cash flows of principal and interest, discounted at interest rates currently offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. No prepayments of principal are assumed.

Accrued interest receivable and payable: The carrying values of accrued interest receivable and payable approximate their estimated fair values.

Deposits: The estimated fair values of demand deposits (i.e. non-interest bearing checking, NOW, money market and savings accounts) and other variable rate deposits approximate their carrying values. Fair values of fixed maturity deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow methodology at rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities. Any intangible value of long-term relationships with depositors is not considered in estimating the fair values disclosed.

Short-term borrowings: The carrying values of short-term borrowings approximate their estimated fair values.

Long-term borrowings: The fair values of long-term borrowings are estimated by discounting scheduled future payments of principal and interest at current rates available on borrowings with similar terms.

Derivative financial instruments: The fair values of the interest rate swaps are valued using cash flow projection models.

Off-balance sheet instruments: The fair values of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit are estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present credit standing of the counter parties. The amounts of fees currently charged on commitments and standby letters of credit are deemed insignificant, and therefore, the estimated fair values and carrying values are not shown below.

The carrying values and estimated fair values of our financial instruments are summarized below:

	September 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Dollars in thousands	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and due from banks	$ 4,415	$ 4,415	$ 11,356	$ 11,356
Interest bearing deposits with other banks	6,195	6,195	108	108
Federal funds sold	-	-	2	2
Securities available for sale	285,156	285,156	327,606	327,606
Other investments	24,002	24,002	23,016	23,016
Loans held for sale, net	251	251	978	978
Loans, net	1,156,432	1,172,448	1,192,157	1,201,884
Accrued interest receivable	6,666	6,666	7,217	7,217
Derivative financial assets	-	-	16	16
	$ 1,483,117	$ 1,499,133	$ 1,562,456	$ 1,572,183
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	$ 970,022	$ 986,913	$ 965,850	$ 1,077,942
Short-term borrowings	73,733	73,733	153,100	153,100
Long-term borrowings and subordinated debentures	433,037	450,125	412,337	434,172
Accrued interest payable	4,454	4,454	4,796	4,796
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	18	18
	$ 1,481,246	$ 1,515,225	$ 1,536,101	$ 1,670,028

Note 4. Earnings per Share

The computations of basic and diluted earnings per share follow:

Dollars in thousands , except per share amounts	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
Numerator for both basic and diluted earnings per share:				
Net Income	**$ 1,403**	$ (7,674)	**$ (282)**	$ (1,256)
Denominator				
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted average common shares outstanding	**7,425,472**	7,410,791	**7,420,271**	7,409,986
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Convertible preferred stock	**7,332**	-	**2,471**	-
Stock options	**7,072**	34,451	**13,626**	37,327
	14,404	**34,451**	**16,097**	**37,327**
Denominator for diluted earnings per share - weighted average common shares outstanding and assumed conversions	**7,439,876**	7,445,242	**7,436,368**	7,447,313
Basic earnings per share	**$ 0.19**	$ (1.04)	**$ (0.04)**	$ (0.17)
Diluted earnings per share	**$ 0.19**	$ (1.03)	**$ (0.04)**	$ (0.17)

Note 5. Securities

The amortized cost, unrealized gains, unrealized losses and estimated fair values of securities at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30, 2008 are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2009			
Dollars in thousands	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Available for Sale				
Taxable debt securities:				
U. S. Government agencies and corporations	$ 34,694	$ 961	$ 4	$ 35,651
Residential mortgage-backed securities:				
Government-sponsored agencies	116,237	5,196	13	121,420
Nongovernment-sponsored agencies	83,050	148	7,939	75,259
State and political subdivisions	3,760	42	4	3,798
Corporate debt securities	350	9	-	359
Total taxable debt securities	238,091	6,356	7,960	236,487
Tax-exempt debt securities:				
State and political subdivisions	47,063	1,277	180	48,160
Total tax-exempt debt securities	47,063	1,277	180	48,160
Equity securities	179	330	-	509
Total available for sale securities	$ 285,333	$ 7,963	$ 8,140	$ 285,156

	December 31, 2008			
	Amortized	Unrealized		Estimated
Dollars in thousands	Cost	Gains	Losses	Fair Value
Available for Sale				
Taxable debt securities:				
U. S. Government agencies				
and corporations	$ 36,934	$ 1,172	$ 3	$ 38,103
Residential mortgage-backed securities:				
Government-sponsored agencies	147,074	4,291	71	151,294
Nongovernment-sponsored agencies	95,568	2,335	10,020	87,883
State and political subdivisions	3,760	19	-	3,779
Corporate debt securities	349	5	-	354
Total taxable debt securities	283,685	7,822	10,094	281,413
Tax-exempt debt securities:				
State and political subdivisions	46,617	639	1,459	45,797
Total tax-exempt debt securities	46,617	639	1,459	45,797
Equity securities	396	-	-	396
Total available for sale securities	$ 330,698	$ 8,461	$ 11,553	$ 327,606

	September 30, 2008			
	Amortized	Unrealized		Estimated
Dollars in thousands	Cost	Gains	Losses	Fair Value
Available for Sale				
Taxable debt securities:				
U. S. Government agencies				
and corporations	$ 40,979	$ 130	$ 858	40,251
Residential mortgage-backed securities:				
Government-sponsored agencies	147,992	1,510	708	148,794
Nongovernment-sponsored agencies	75,022	91	8,508	66,605
State and political subdivisions	3,759	20	-	3,779
Corporate debt securities	349	5	-	354
Total taxable debt securities	268,101	1,756	10,074	259,783
Tax-exempt debt securities:				
State and political subdivisions	46,740	327	2,306	44,761
Total tax-exempt debt securities	46,740	327	2,306	44,761
Equity securities	1,418	-	-	1,418
Total available for sale securities	$ 316,259	$ 2,083	$ 12,380	$ 305,962

The maturities, amortized cost and estimated fair values of securities at September 30, 2009, are summarized as follows:

	Available for Sale	
Dollars in thousands	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 82,417	$ 83,542
Due from one to five years	110,797	110,072
Due from five to ten years	48,093	47,150
Due after ten years	43,846	43,883
Equity securities	180	509
	$ 285,333	$ 285,156

The proceeds from sales, calls and maturities of available for sale securities, including principal payments received on mortgage-backed obligations, and the related gross gains and losses realized, for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 are as follows:

	Proceeds from			Gross realized	
Dollars in thousands	Sales	Calls and Maturities	Principal Payments	Gains	Losses
Securities available for sale	$ 18,479	$ 15,704	$ 58,648	$ 737	$ 14

During the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, we recorded other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities as follows:

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
Dollars in thousands	Residential MBS Nongovernment - Sponsored Entities	Equity Securities	Total	Residential MBS Nongovernment - Sponsored Entities	Equity Securities	Total
September 30, 2009						
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (5,219)	$ (215)	$ (5,434)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	451	-	451
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (4,768)	$ (215)	$ (4,983)
September 30, 2008						
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	$ -	$ (4,495)	$ (4,495)	$ -	$ (6,036)	$ (6,036)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	$ -	$ (4,495)	$ (4,495)	$ -	$ (6,036)	$ (6,036)

Activity related to the credit component recognized on debt securities available for sale for which a portion of other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in other comprehensive income for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2009 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009
Dollars in thousands	Total	Total
Beginning Balance	$ (4,768)	$ -
Additions for the credit component on debt securities in which other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	-	(4,768)
Securities sold during the period	2,229	2,229
Ending Balance	$ (2,539)	$ (2,539)

At September 30, 2009, our debt securities with other-than-temporary impairment in which only the amount of loss related to credit was recognized in earnings consisted solely of residential mortgage-backed securities issued by nongovernment-sponsored entities. We utilize third party vendors to estimate the portion of loss attributable to credit using a discounted cash flow models. The vendors estimate cash flows of the underlying collateral of each mortgage-backed security using models that incorporate their best estimates of current key assumptions, such as default rates, loss severity and prepayment rates. Assumptions utilized vary widely from loan to loan, and are influenced by such factors as loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, collateral type and borrower characteristic. Specific such assumptions utilized by our vendors in their valuation of our other-than-temporarily impaired residential mortgage-backed securities issued by nongovernment-sponsored entities were as follows at September 30, 2009:

	Weighted Average	Range: Minimum	Range: Maximum
Prepayment rates	14.5%	4.5%	36.0%
Constant default rates	27.2%	1.5%	100.0%
Loss severities	42.7%	30.0%	50.0%

Our vendors performing these valuations also analyze the structure of each mortgage-backed instrument in order to determine how the estimated cash flows of the underlying collateral will be distributed to each security issued from the structure. Expected principal and interest cash flows on the impaired debt securities are discounted predominantly using unobservable discount rates which the vendors assumes that market participants would utilize in pricing the specific security. Based on the discounted expected cash flows derived from our vendor's models, we expect to recover the remaining unrealized losses on residential mortgage-backed securities issued by nongovernment sponsored entities.

Provided below is a summary of securities available for sale which were in an unrealized loss position at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, including debt securities for which a portion of other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized in other comprehensive income.

	September 30, 2009					
	Less than 12 months		**12 months or more**		**Total**	
Dollars in thousands	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**
Temporarily impaired securities						
Taxable debt securities						
U. S. Government agencies and corporations	$ 1,042	$ (1)	$ 193	$ (2)	$ 1,235	$ (3)
Residential mortgage-backed securities:						
Government-sponsored agencies	4,477	(11)	136	(2)	4,613	(13)
Nongovernment-sponsored entities	30,690	(1,692)	21,666	(5,844)	52,356	(7,536)
Tax-exempt debt securities						
State and political subdivisions	883	(4)	3,860	(180)	4,743	(184)
Total temporarily impaired securities	37,092	(1,708)	25,855	(6,028)	62,947	(7,736)
Other-than-temporarily impaired securities						
Taxable debt securities						
Residential mortgage-backed securities:						
Nongovernment-sponsored entities	383	(41)	2,035	(363)	2,418	(404)
Total other-than-temporarily impaired securities	383	(41)	2,035	(363)	2,418	(404)
Total	$ 37,475	$ (1,749)	$ 27,890	$ (6,391)	$ 65,365	$ (8,140)

	December 31, 2008					
	Less than 12 months		**12 months or more**		**Total**	
Dollars in thousands	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**
Temporarily impaired securities						
Taxable debt securities						
U. S. Government agencies and corporations	$ 1,240	$ (3)	$ -	$ -	$ 1,240	$ (3)
Residential mortgage-backed securities:						
Government-sponsored agencies	7,542	(33)	5,327	(38)	12,869	(71)
Nongovernment-sponsored entities	45,940	(6,612)	16,932	(3,408)	62,872	(10,020)
Tax-exempt debt securities						
State and political subdivisions	19,797	(1,004)	2,481	(455)	22,278	(1,459)
Total temporarily impaired securities	$ 74,519	$ (7,652)	$ 24,740	$ (3,901)	$ 99,259	$ (11,553)

We held 55 available for sale securities, including debt securities with other-than-temporary impairment in which a portion of the impairment remains in other comprehensive income, having an unrealized loss at September 30, 2009. We do not intend to sell these securities, and it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell these securities before recovery of their amortized cost bases. We believe that this decline in value is primarily attributable to the lack of market liquidity and to changes in market interest rates and not due to credit quality. Accordingly, no additional other-than-temporary impairment charge to earnings is warranted at this time.

At September 30, 2009, we had $7.9 million in total unrealized losses related to residential mortgage-backed securities issued by nongovernment sponsored entities. We monitor the performance of the mortgages underlying these bonds. Although there has been some deterioration in their collateral performance, we primarily hold the senior tranches of each issue which provides protection against defaults. We attribute the unrealized loss on these mortgage-backed securities held largely to the current absence of liquidity in the markets for such securities and not to deterioration in credit quality. The mortgages in these asset pools have been made to borrowers with strong credit history and significant equity invested in their homes. Nonetheless, further weakening of economic fundamentals coupled with significant increases in unemployment and substantial deterioration in the value of high end residential properties could extend distress to this borrower population. This could increase default rates and put additional pressure on property values. Should these conditions occur, the value of these securities could decline further and result in the recognition of additional other-than-temporary impairment charges recognized in earnings.

Note 6. Loans

Loans are summarized as follows:

Dollars in thousands	**September 30, 2009**	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008
Commercial	**$ 125,743**	$ 130,106	$ 115,106
Commercial real estate	**457,669**	452,264	423,982
Construction and development	**176,783**	215,465	225,582
Residential real estate	**376,439**	376,026	366,989
Consumer	**29,555**	31,519	31,433
Other	**6,087**	6,061	6,240
Total loans	**1,172,276**	1,211,441	1,169,332
Less unearned income	**1,996**	2,351	2,293
Total loans net of unearned income	**1,170,280**	1,209,090	1,167,039
Less allowance for loan losses	**13,848**	16,933	21,433
Loans, net	**$ 1,156,432**	$ 1,192,157	$ 1,145,606

We segment our loan portfolio in to the following major lending categories: commercial, commercial real estate, construction and development, residential real estate, and consumer. Commercial loans are loans made to commercial borrowers that are not secured by real estate. These encompass loans secured by accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, as well as unsecured loans. Commercial real estate loans consist of commercial mortgages, which generally are secured by nonresidential and multi-family residential properties. Also included in this portfolio are loans that are secured by owner-occupied real estate, but made for purposes other than the construction of that real estate. Commercial real estate loans are made to many of the same customers and carry similar industry risks as the commercial loan portfolio. Construction and development loans are loans made for the purpose of financing construction or development projects. This portfolio includes commercial and residential land development loans, 1-4 family housing construction both pre-sold and speculative in nature, multi-family housing construction, non-residential building construction, and raw land. Residential real estate loans are mortgage loans to consumers and are secured primarily by a first lien deed of trust. These loans are traditional one-to-four family residential mortgages. Also included in this category of loans are second liens on one-to-four family properties as well as home equity loans. Consumer loans are loans that establish consumer credit that is granted for the consumer’s personal use. These loans include automobile loans, recreational loans, as well as personal unsecured loans.

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

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

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

The regulatory guidelines permit exceptions as long as those loans are identified, monitored, and reported to the Board of Directors at least quarterly, and the total of such high LTV exceptions does not exceed 100% of our subsidiary bank’s Total regulatory capital, which totaled $134.3 million as of September 30, 2009. As of this date, we had loans approximating $90.9 million that exceeded the above regulatory LTV guidelines, as follows:

Residential real estate	
Owner occupied – 1st lien	$ 11.8 million
Owner occupied – 2nd lien	$ 4.0 million
Commercial real estate	
Residential non-owner occupied, 1st lien	$ 6.5 million
Owner occupied commercial real estate	$ 22.3 million
Other commercial real estate	$ 10.7 million
Construction, development & land	$ 35.6 million

Summit’s underwriting standards and practice is designed to originate both fixed and variable rate loan products in a manner which is consistent with the prudent banking practices applicable to these exposures and within our underwriting guidelines, as disclosed above. Consumer real estate loans are underwritten to the initial rate, and to a higher assumed rate commensurate with normal market conditions. Therefore, the intent of our underwriting standards is to insure that adequate primary repayment capacity exists to address both future increases in interest rate, and fluctuations in the underlying cash flows available for repayment. Historically, Summit has not offered “teaser rate” or “payment option ARM” loans, and had no loan portfolio products which were specifically designed for “sub-prime” borrowers (defined as consumers with a credit score of less than 599).

The above guidelines are adhered to and subject to the experience, background, and personal judgment of the loan officer receiving a loan application. A loan officer may grant, with justification, a loan with variances from underwriting guidelines and standards. However, the loan officer may not exceed his or her respective unsecured lending authority without obtaining the prior, proper approval from a superior, or Loan Committee, whichever is deemed appropriate.

Note 7. Allowance for Loan Losses

An analysis of the allowance for loan losses for the six month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and for the year ended December 31, 2008 is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,
Dollars in thousands	**2009**	**2008**	**2008**
Balance, beginning of period	$ 16,933	$ 9,192	$ 9,192
Losses:			
Commercial	343	145	198
Commercial real estate	459	869	1,131
Construction and development	15,339	-	4,529
Residential real estate	1,907	1,260	1,608
Consumer	167	277	375
Other	180	142	203
Total	18,395	2,693	8,044
Recoveries:			
Commercial	14	2	4
Commercial real estate	12	13	17
Construction and development	1,594	-	-
Residential real estate	22	29	64
Consumer	71	42	72
Other	97	98	128
Total	1,810	184	285
Net losses	16,585	2,509	7,759
Provision for loan losses	13,500	14,750	15,500
Balance, end of period	$ 13,848	$ 21,433	$ 16,933

Our total recorded investment in impaired loans at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2008 approximated $64,320,000, $54,029,000, and $57,194,000, respectively. The related allowance associated with impaired loans was approximately $4,735,000, $7,992,000, and $10,996,000, at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30, 2008, respectively. At September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30 2008, $17,612,000, $34,650,000, and $37,506,000, respectively, of the impaired loans had a related allowance. Our average investment in such loans approximated $52,209,000 and $18,254,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively and $31,762,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008. Impaired loans for all periods included loans that were collateral dependent, for which the fair values of the loans' collateral were used to measure impairment.

For purposes of evaluating impairment, we specifically review credits which consist of loans to customers who owe more than $50,000 and who are delinquent more than 30 days, all loans more than 90 days past due, loans adversely classified by regulatory authorities or the loan review staff or other management staff, and loans to customers in which it has been determined that ultimate collectibility is questionable.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, we recognized approximately $44,000, and $14,000, respectively, in interest income on impaired loans after the date that the loans were deemed to be impaired, while we recognized approximately $62,000 of such interest for the year ended December 31, 2008. Using a cash-basis method of accounting, we would have recognized approximately the same amount of interest income on such loans.

Note 8. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The following tables present our goodwill at September 30, 2009 and other intangible assets at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30, 2008.

Dollars in thousands	Goodwill Activity
Balance, January 1, 2009	$ 6,198
Acquired goodwill, net	-
Balance, September 30, 2009	$ 6,198

	Other Intangible Assets		
Dollars in thousands	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008
Unidentifiable intangible assets			
Gross carrying amount	$ 2,267	$ 2,267	$ 2,267
Less: accumulated amortization	1,574	1,461	1,423
Net carrying amount	$ 693	$ 806	$ 844
Identifiable intangible assets			
Gross carrying amount	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
Less: accumulated amortization	450	300	250
Net carrying amount	$ 2,550	$ 2,700	$ 2,750

During the third quarter, we completed the required annual impairment test for 2009, which reflected no impairment.

We recorded amortization expense of approximately $263,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 relative to our other intangible assets. Annual amortization is expected to be approximately $351,000 for each of the years ending 2009 through 2011.

Note 9. Deposits

The following is a summary of interest bearing deposits by type as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 and December 31, 2008:

Dollars in thousands	**September 30, 2009**	**December 31, 2008**	**September 30, 2008**
Interest bearing demand deposits	**$ 154,683**	$ 156,990	$ 182,383
Savings deposits	**115,767**	61,689	58,678
Retail time deposits	**363,406**	380,774	352,155
Brokered time deposits	**267,237**	296,589	281,655
Total	**$ 901,093**	$ 896,042	$ 874,871

Brokered deposits represent certificates of deposit acquired through a third party. The following is a summary of the maturity distribution of all certificates of deposit in denominations of $100,000 or more as of September 30, 2009:

Dollars in thousands	Amount	Percent
Three months or less	$ 65,510	16.0%
Three through six months	43,933	10.7%
Six through twelve months	69,298	16.9%
Over twelve months	231,631	56.4%
Total	$ 410,372	100.0%

A summary of the scheduled maturities for all time deposits as of September 30, 2009 is as follows:

Dollars in thousands	
Three month period ending December 31, 2009	$ 111,549
Year ending December 31, 2010	253,494
Year ending December 31, 2011	128,329
Year ending December 31, 2012	67,790
Year ending December 31, 2013	42,509
Thereafter	26,972
	$ 630,643

Note 10. Borrowed Funds

Short-term borrowings: A summary of short-term borrowings is presented below:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009		
Dollars in thousands	Short-term FHLB Advances	Repurchase Agreements	Federal Funds Purchased and Lines of Credit
Balance at September 30	$ 69,560	$ 557	$ 3,616
Average balance outstanding for the period	105,711	1,259	6,926
Maximum balance outstanding at any month end during period	184,825	2,433	9,663
Weighted average interest rate for the period	0.50%	0.39%	1.61%
Weighted average interest rate for balances outstanding at September 30	0.54%	0.34%	3.01%

	Year Ended December 31, 2008		
Dollars in thousands	Short-term FHLB Advances	Repurchase Agreements	Federal Funds Purchased and Lines of Credit
Balance at December 31	$ 142,346	$ 1,613	$ 9,141
Average balance outstanding for the period	106,308	3,208	2,867
Maximum balance outstanding at any month end during period	146,821	11,458	9,141
Weighted average interest rate for the period	2.13%	1.74%	2.37%
Weighted average interest rate for balances outstanding at December 31	0.57%	0.48%	1.15%

Dollars in thousands	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 Short-term FHLB Advances	Repurchase Agreements	Federal Funds Purchased and Lines of Credit
Balance at September 30	$ 96,689	$ 587	$ 1,040
Average balance outstanding for the period	105,123	4,123	979
Maximum balance outstanding at any month end during period	146,821	11,458	3,584
Weighted average interest rate for the period	2.63%	1.79%	4.67%
Weighted average interest rate for balances outstanding at September 30	1.92%	0.55%	4.50%

Long-term borrowings: Our long-term borrowings of $413,448,000, $392,748,000 and $414,427,000 at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30, 2008 respectively, consisted primarily of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB"). Included in long term borrowings is subordinated debt which qualifies as Tier 2 regulatory capital totaling $16.8 million at September 30, 2009 and $10 million at December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2008. Of the $6.8 million in subordinated debt we issued during the first nine months of 2009, $5 million was issued to an affiliate of a director of Summit. This subordinated debt bears an interest rate of 10 percent per annum, a term of 10 years, and is not prepayable by us within the first five years.

Our long term borrowings bear both fixed and variable rates and mature in varying amounts through the year 2019.

The average interest rate paid on long-term borrowings for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 was 4.78% compared to 4.61% for the first nine months of 2008.

Subordinated Debentures Owed to Unconsolidated Subsidiary Trusts: We have three statutory business trusts that were formed for the purpose of issuing mandatorily redeemable securities (the "capital securities") for which we are obligated to third party investors and investing the proceeds from the sale of the capital securities in our junior subordinated debentures (the "debentures"). The debentures held by the trusts are their sole assets. Our subordinated debentures totaled $19,589,000 at September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, and September 30, 2008.

In October 2002, we sponsored SFG Capital Trust I, in March 2004, we sponsored SFG Capital Trust II, and in December 2005, we sponsored SFG Capital Trust III, of which 100% of the common equity of each trust is owned by us. SFG Capital Trust I issued $3,500,000 in capital securities and $109,000 in common securities and invested the proceeds in $3,609,000 of debentures. SFG Capital Trust II issued $7,500,000 in capital securities and $232,000 in common securities and invested the proceeds in $7,732,000 of debentures. SFG Capital Trust III issued $8,000,000 in capital securities and $248,000 in common securities and invested the proceeds in $8,248,000 of debentures. Distributions on the capital securities issued by the trusts are payable quarterly at a variable interest rate equal to 3 month LIBOR plus 345 basis points for SFG Capital Trust I, 3 month LIBOR plus 280 basis points for SFG Capital Trust II, and 3 month LIBOR plus 145 basis points for SFG Capital Trust III, and equals the interest rate earned on the debentures held by the trusts, and is recorded as interest expense by us. The capital securities are subject to mandatory redemption in whole or in part, upon repayment of the debentures. We have entered into agreements which, taken collectively, fully and unconditionally guarantee the capital securities subject to the terms of the guarantee. The debentures of SFG Capital Trust I and SFG Capital Trust II are redeemable by us quarterly, and the debentures of SFG Capital Trust III are first redeemable by us in March 2011.

The capital securities held by SFG Capital Trust I, SFG Capital Trust II, and SFG Capital Trust III qualify as Tier 1 capital under Federal Reserve Board guidelines. In accordance with these Guidelines, trust preferred securities generally are limited to 25% of Tier 1 capital elements, net of goodwill. The amount of trust preferred securities and certain other elements in excess of the limit can be included in Tier 2 capital.

A summary of the maturities of all long-term borrowings and subordinated debentures for the next five years and thereafter is as follows:

Dollars in thousands

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2009	$ 15,156
2010	76,481
2011	33,589
2012	64,915
2013	40,080
Thereafter	202,816
	$ 433,037

Note 11. Stock Option Plan

The 2009 Officer Stock Option Plan was adopted by our shareholders in May 2009 and provides for the granting of stock options for up to 350,000 shares of common stock to our key officers. Each option granted under the Plan vests according to a schedule designated at the grant date and has a term of no more than 10 years following the vesting date. Also, the option price per share was not to be less than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. The 2009 Officer Stock Option Plan, which expires in May 2019, replaces the 1998 Officer Stock Option Plan (collectively the “Plans”) that expired in May 2008.

The fair value of our employee stock options granted is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. This model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, changes to which can materially affect the fair value estimate. Additionally, there may be other factors that would otherwise have a significant effect on the value of employee stock options granted but are not considered by the model. Because our employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management’s opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its employee stock options at the time of grant. There were no option grants during the first nine months of 2009 or 2008.

All compensation cost related to nonvested awards was previously recognized prior to January 1, 2009. During the first nine months of 2008, we recognized $9,000 of compensation expense for share-based payment arrangements in our income statement, with a deferred tax asset of $3,000.

A summary of activity in our Plans during the first nine months of 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended			
	September 30, 2009		September 30, 2008	
	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, January 1	335,730	$ 18.36	337,580	$ 18.28
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	(8,000)	5.36	(1,850)	4.81
Forfeited	(1,600)	5.21	-	-
Outstanding, September 30	326,130	$ 18.74	335,730	$ 18.36

Other information regarding options outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2009 is as follows:

	Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable		
Range of exercise price	**# of shares**	**WAEP**	**Wted. Avg. Remaining Contractual Life (yrs)**	**Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)**	**# of shares**	**WAEP**	**Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)**
$ 4.63 - $6.00	60,150	$ 5.38	3.55	$ -	60,150	$ 5.38	$ -
6.01 - 10.00	31,680	9.49	6.26	-	31,680	9.49	-
10.01 - 17.50	3,500	17.43	4.42	-	3,500	17.43	-
17.51 - 20.00	52,300	17.79	7.25	-	51,900	17.79	-
20.01 - 25.93	178,500	25.19	5.82	-	178,500	25.19	-
	326,130	18.74		$ -	325,730	18.74	$ -

Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are a party to certain financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the statement of financial position. The contract amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of involvement that we have in this class of financial instruments.

Many of our lending relationships contain both funded and unfunded elements. The funded portion is reflected on our balance sheet. The unfunded portion of these commitments is not recorded on our balance sheet until a draw is made under the loan facility. Since many of the commitments to extend credit may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash flow requirements.

A summary of the total unfunded, or off-balance sheet, credit extension commitments follows:

Dollars in thousands	**September 30, 2009**
Commitments to extend credit:	
Revolving home equity and credit card lines	**$ 45,088**
Construction loans	**29,157**
Other loans	**43,661**
Standby letters of credit	**5,463**
Total	**$ 123,369**

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. We evaluate each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if we deem necessary upon extension of credit, is based on our credit evaluation. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, equipment or real estate.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Standby letters of credit generally are contingent upon the failure of the customer to perform according to the terms of the underlying contract with the third party.

Our exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. We use the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as we do for on-balance sheet instruments.

Note 13. Regulatory Matters

We and our subsidiaries are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the banking regulatory agencies. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, we and each of our subsidiaries must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of our and our subsidiaries' assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. We and each of our subsidiaries' capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require us and each of our subsidiaries to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier I capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). We believe, as of September 30, 2009, that we and each of our subsidiaries met all capital adequacy requirements to which they were subject.

The most recent notifications from the banking regulatory agencies categorized us and each of our subsidiaries as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, we and each of our subsidiaries must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table below.

Our actual capital amounts and ratios as well as our subsidiary, Summit Community Bank's ("Summit Community") are presented in the following table.

	Actual		**Minimum Required Regulatory Capital**		**To be Well Capitalized under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions**	
Dollars in thousands	**Amount**	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**
As of September 30, 2009						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)						
Summit	$ 132,649	11.0%	$ 96,079	8.0%	$ 120,099	10.0%
Summit Community	134,299	11.2%	95,644	8.0%	119,555	10.0%
Tier I Capital (to risk weighted assets)						
Summit	$ 101,852	8.5%	48,040	4.0%	72,059	6.0%
Summit Community	120,302	10.1%	47,822	4.0%	71,733	6.0%
Tier I Capital (to average assets)						
Summit	$ 101,852	6.5%	47,313	3.0%	78,855	5.0%
Summit Community	120,302	7.7%	47,040	3.0%	78,401	5.0%
As of December 31, 2008						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)						
Summit	$ 125,091	10.0%	99,694	8.0%	124,618	10.0%
Summit Community	129,369	10.4%	99,225	8.0%	124,031	10.0%
Tier I Capital (to risk weighted assets)						
Summit	99,497	8.0%	49,847	4.0%	74,771	6.0%
Summit Community	113,841	9.2%	49,612	4.0%	74,418	6.0%
Tier I Capital (to average assets)						
Summit	99,497	6.3%	47,707	3.0%	79,512	5.0%
Summit Community	113,841	7.2%	47,143	3.0%	78,571	5.0%

+

Summit Financial Group, Inc. (“Summit”) and its bank subsidiary, Summit Community Bank, Inc. (the “Bank”), have entered into informal Memoranda of Understanding (“MOU’s”) with their respective regulatory authorities. A memorandum of understanding is characterized by the regulatory authorities as an informal action that is not published or publicly available and that is used when circumstances warrant a milder form of action than a formal supervisory action, such as a formal written agreement or order. Among other things, under the MOU’s, Summit’s management team has agreed to:

- The Bank achieving and maintaining a minimum Tier 1 leverage capital ratio of at least 8% and a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 11%;

- The Bank providing prior notice of any declaration of intent to pay cash dividends;

- Summit suspending all cash dividends on its common stock until further notice. Dividends on all preferred stock, as well as interest payments on subordinated notes underlying Summit’s trust preferred securities, continue to be permissible; and,

- Summit not incurring any additional debt, other than trade payables, without the prior written consent of the principal banking regulators.

Additional information regarding the MOU’s is included in Part II. Item 5 – Other Information on this Form 10-Q and on our Form 8-K dated September 24, 2009, and are incorporated herein by reference.

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion and analysis focuses on significant changes in our financial condition and results of operations of Summit Financial Group, Inc. ("Company" or "Summit") and our operating units, Summit Community Bank ("Summit Community"), and Summit Insurance Services, LLC for the periods indicated. Although our business operates as two separate segments, the insurance segment is not a reportable segment as it is immaterial, and thus our financial information is presented on an aggregated basis. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our 2008 audited financial statements and Annual Report on Form 10-K and Form 10-K/A.

The Private Securities Litigation Act of 1995 indicates that the disclosure of forward-looking information is desirable for investors and encourages such disclosure by providing a safe harbor for forward-looking statements by us. Our following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations contains certain forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainty. In order to comply with the terms of the safe harbor, we note that a variety of factors could cause our actual results and experience to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in those forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Our primary source of income is net interest income from loans and deposits. Business volumes tend to be influenced by the overall economic factors including market interest rates, business spending, and consumer confidence, as well as competitive conditions within the marketplace.

Growth in our interest earning assets of 7.09% for the first nine months in 2009 compared to the same period of 2008 resulted in an increase of less than 1.73% in our net interest earnings on a tax equivalent basis while our tax equivalent net interest margin actually decreased 15 basis points. Increased nonaccrual loans continue to negatively impact our net interest earnings and margin.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and follow general practices within the financial services industry. Application of these principles requires us to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates, assumptions, and judgments are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements; accordingly, as this information changes, the financial statements could reflect different estimates, assumptions, and judgments. Certain policies inherently have a greater reliance on the use of estimates, assumptions, and judgments and as such have a greater possibility of producing results that could be materially different than originally reported.

Our most significant accounting policies are presented in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements of our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A. These policies, along with the disclosures presented in the other financial statement notes and in this financial review, provide information on how significant assets and liabilities are valued in the financial statements and how those values are determined.

Based on the valuation techniques used and the sensitivity of financial statement amounts to the methods, assumptions, and estimates underlying those amounts, we have identified the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of goodwill, and fair value measurements to be the accounting areas that require the most subjective or complex judgments, and as such could be most subject to revision as new information becomes available.

The allowance for loan losses represents our estimate of probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses is considered a critical accounting estimate because it requires significant judgment and the use of estimates related to the amount and timing of expected future cash flows on impaired loans, estimated losses on pools of homogeneous loans based on historical loss experience, and consideration of current economic trends and conditions, all of which may be susceptible to significant change. The loan portfolio also represents the largest asset type on our consolidated balance sheet. To the extent actual outcomes differ from our estimates, additional provisions for loan losses may be required that would negatively impact earnings in future periods. Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements of our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A describes the methodology used to determine the allowance for loan losses and a discussion of the factors driving changes in the amount of the allowance for loan losses is included in the Asset Quality section of the financial review of the 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

Goodwill is subject to impairment testing at least annually to determine whether write-downs of the recorded balances are necessary. A fair value is determined based on at least one of three various market valuation methodologies. If the fair value equals or exceeds the book value, no write-down of recorded goodwill is necessary. If the fair value is less than the book value, an expense may be required on our books to write down the goodwill to the proper carrying value. During the third quarter, we completed the required annual impairment test for 2009, which reflected no impairment. We cannot assure you that future goodwill impairment tests will not result in a charge to earnings. See Notes 1 and 11 of the consolidated financial statements of our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for further discussion of our intangible assets, which include goodwill.

ASC Topic 820 *"Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures"* provides a definition of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is the price that could be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Based on the observability of the inputs used in the valuation techniques, we classify our financial assets and liabilities measured and disclosed at fair value in accordance with the three-level hierarchy (e.g., Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3) established under ASC Topic 820. Fair value determination in accordance with this guidance requires that we make a number of significant judgments. In determining the fair value of financial instruments, we use market prices of the same or similar instruments whenever such prices are available. We do not use prices involving distressed sellers in determining fair value. If observable market prices are unavailable or impracticable to obtain, then fair value is estimated using modeling techniques such as discounted cash flow analyses. These modeling techniques incorporate our assessments regarding assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or the liability, including assumptions about the risks inherent in a particular valuation technique and the risk of nonperformance.

Fair value is used on a recurring basis for certain assets and liabilities in which fair value is the primary basis of accounting. Additionally, fair value is used on a non-recurring basis to evaluate assets or liabilities for impairment or for disclosure purposes in accordance with ASC Topic 825 *"Financial Instruments"*.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Earnings Summary

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 increased 77.55% to a loss of $282,000, or $0.04 per diluted share as compared to a net loss of $1,256,000, or $0.17 per diluted share for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. For the quarter ended September 30, 2009, net income increased to $1,403,000, or $0.19 per diluted share as compared to a net loss of $7,674,000, or $1.03 per diluted share for the same period of 2008. Included in the loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was an other-than-temporary non-cash impairment charge of $5.0 million pre-tax, equivalent to $3.1 million after-tax, or $0.42 per diluted share. This impairment charge relates primarily to certain residential mortgage-backed securities, which we continue to own. Included in the loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was an other-than-temporary impairment charge of $6.0 million pre-tax, equivalent to $3.8 million after-tax, or $0.51 per diluted share, relating primarily to certain preferred stock issuances of the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which we continue to own. $4.5 million of this pre-tax 2008 charge was during third quarter, thus also negatively impacting the third quarter 2008 earnings. Also negatively impacting earnings for both 2009 and 2008 are higher provisions for loan losses due to our increased nonperforming loans. The provision for loan losses was $13.5 million for the first nine months of 2009 compared to $14.75 million for the same period of 2008. The third quarter 2009 provision for loan losses totaled $4.0 million, compared to $12.0 million for the comparable period of 2008. Returns on average equity and assets for the first nine months of 2009 were (0.43%) and (0.02%), respectively, compared with (1.82%) and (0.11%) for the same period of 2008.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the principal component of our earnings and represents the difference between interest and fee income generated from earning assets and the interest expense paid on deposits and borrowed funds. Fluctuations in interest rates as well as changes in the volume and mix of earning assets and interest bearing liabilities can materially impact net interest income.

Our net interest income on a fully tax-equivalent basis totaled $34,319,000 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 compared to $33,736,000 for the same period of 2008, representing an increase of $583,000 or 1.73%. This increase resulted from growth in interest earning assets, primarily loans, and also a 51 basis points decrease in the cost of interest bearing liabilities. Average interest earning assets grew 7.09% from $1,424,349,000 during the first nine months of 2008 to $1,525,372,000 for the first nine months of 2009. Average interest bearing liabilities grew 8.69% from $1,317,815,000 at September 30, 2008 to $1,432,368,000 at September 30, 2009, at an average yield for the first nine months of 2009 of 3.25% compared to 3.76% for the same period of 2008.

Our consolidated net interest margin decreased to 3.01% for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009, compared to 3.16% for the same period in 2008. On a quarterly basis, our net interest margin decreased to 2.99% at September 30, 2009, from 3.00% at the linked quarter end, and increased from 2.89% for the quarter ended September 30, 2008. The lower margin for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 was affected by the reversal of approximately $1.6 million of interest income on loans placed on nonaccrual status during third quarter 2008. In addition, our margin continues to be pressured by an extremely competitive environment, both for loans and deposits. The present continued low interest rate environment has served to positively impact our net interest margin due to our liability sensitive balance sheet. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to September 30, 2008, the yields on earning assets decreased 59 basis points, while the cost of our interest bearing funds decreased by 51 basis points.

Assuming no significant change in market interest rates, we anticipate modest growth in our net interest income to continue over the near term due to modest growth in the volume of interest earning assets coupled with an expected relatively stable net interest margin over the same period. If market interest rates significantly rise over the next 12 to 18 months, the spread between interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities could narrow such that its impact could not be offset by growth in earning assets. Conversely, if market interest rates were to decline over the next 12 to 18 months, the spread between interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities would be expected to widen, thus increasing net interest income. See the "Market Risk Management" section for further discussion of the impact changes in market interest rates could have on us. Further analysis of our yields on interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities are presented in Tables I and II below.

Table I - Average Balance Sheet and Net Interest Income Analysis
Dollars in thousands

	For the Nine Months Ended					
	September 30, 2009			September 30, 2008		
	Average Balance	Earnings/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Earnings/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Interest earning assets						
Loans, net of unearned income (1)						
Taxable	$1,191,692	$54,033	6.06%	$1,107,474	$57,824	6.97%
Tax-exempt (2)	8,112	502	8.27%	8,647	529	8.17%
Securities						
Taxable	277,558	12,226	5.89%	256,914	9,921	5.16%
Tax-exempt (2)	46,988	2,382	6.78%	50,923	2,594	6.80%
Federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits with other banks	1,022	6	0.78%	391	7	2.39%
Total interest earning assets	1,525,372	69,149	6.06%	1,424,349	70,875	6.65%
Noninterest earning assets						
Cash & due from banks	14,110			9,847		
Premises and equipment	23,446			22,058		
Other assets	55,390			38,275		
Allowance for loan losses	(19,377)			(10,176)		
Total assets	$1,598,941			$1,484,353		
Interest bearing liabilities						
Interest bearing demand deposits	$154,945	$586	0.51%	$198,246	$2,134	1.44%
Savings deposits	96,011	1,173	1.63%	54,583	668	1.63%
Time deposits	636,569	17,314	3.64%	536,493	17,461	4.35%
Short-term borrowings	113,896	487	0.57%	110,228	2,161	2.62%
Long-term borrowings and capital trust securities	430,947	15,270	4.74%	418,265	14,715	4.70%
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,432,368	34,830	3.25%	1,317,815	37,139	3.76%
Noninterest bearing liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Demand deposits	71,359			65,882		
Other liabilities	8,592			8,781		
Shareholders' equity	86,622			91,875		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$1,598,941			$1,484,353		
Net interest earnings		$34,319			$33,736	
Net yield on interest earning assets			3.01%			3.16%

(1) - For purposes of this table, nonaccrual loans are included in average loan balances.

(2) - Interest income on tax-exempt securities has been adjusted assuming an effective tax rate of 34% for all periods presented. The tax equivalent adjustment resulted in an increase in interest income of $981,000 and $1,039,000 for the periods ended September 30, 2009 and September 30 2008, respectively.

Table II - Changes in Interest Margin Attributable to Rate and Volume

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 versus September 30, 2008		
	Increase (Decrease) Due to Change in:		
Dollars in thousands	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest earned on:			
Loans			
Taxable	$ 4,182	$ (7,973)	$ (3,791)
Tax-exempt	(34)	7	(27)
Securities			
Taxable	834	1,471	2,305
Tax-exempt	(202)	(10)	(212)
Federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits with other banks	6	(7)	(1)
Total interest earned on interest earning assets	4,786	(6,512)	(1,726)
Interest paid on:			
Interest bearing demand deposits	(390)	(1,158)	(1,548)
Savings deposits	505	-	505
Time deposits	2,973	(3,120)	(147)
Short-term borrowings	70	(1,744)	(1,674)
Long-term borrowings and capital trust securities	438	117	555
Total interest paid on interest bearing liabilities	3,596	(5,905)	(2,309)
Net interest income	$ 1,190	$ (607)	$ 583

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income increased to $2,931,000 for the first nine months of 2009, compared to $1,801,000 for the same period of 2008, with insurance commissions and service fees from deposit accounts being the primary positive components and other-than-temporary impairment of securities being the primary negative component. Further detail regarding noninterest income is reflected in the following table.

Noninterest Income

	For the Quarter Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
Dollars in thousands	2009	2008	2009	2008
Insurance commissions	$ 1,254	$ 1,337	$ 3,881	$ 3,939
Service fees	859	828	2,452	2,395
Realized securitites gains/(losses)	428	(6)	723	(6)
Other-than-temporary impairment of securities	-	(4,495)	(4,983)	(6,036)
Net cash settlement on interest rate swaps	-	-	-	(171)
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps	-	-	-	705
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	9	(99)	(115)	137
Other	282	260	973	838
Total	$ 2,832	$ (2,175)	$ 2,931	$ 1,801

Other-than-temporary impairment of securities: During the first nine months of 2009, we recorded a non-cash other-than temporary impairment charge of $4,768,000 related to certain residential mortgage-backed securities which we continue to own. The remaining $215,000 other-than-temporary impairment charge on securities during 2009 was related to an equity investment. During third quarter 2008, we recorded a non-cash other-than temporary impairment charge of $4,495,000 related to certain preferred stock issuances of the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac which we continue to own. The impairment charge on these stocks was $6,036,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Change in fair value of derivative instruments: The $705,000 change reflected in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 period includes the gain realized upon termination of these interest rate swaps that did not qualify for hedge accounting.

Noninterest Expense

Total noninterest expense increased approximately 8.0% for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 and 13.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same periods in 2008. For both the quarter and six month periods, FDIC premiums and professional fees were the largest increasing components. Table III below shows the breakdown of these increases.

Table III - Noninterest Expense

	For the Quarter Ended September 30,				For the Nine Months Ended September 30,			
		Change				Change		
Dollars in thousands	2009	$	%	2008	2009	$	%	2008
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 3,862	$ (251)	-6.1%	$ 4,113	$ 12,449	$ (246)	-1.9%	$ 12,695
Net occupancy expense	484	(5)	-1.0%	489	1,548	141	10.0%	1,407
Equipment expense	527	(11)	-2.0%	538	1,622	16	1.0%	1,606
Supplies	241	5	2.1%	236	683	12	1.8%	671
Professional fees	330	157	90.8%	173	1,067	594	125.6%	473
Amortization of intangibles	88	-	0.0%	88	263	-	0.0%	263
FDIC premiums	660	480	266.7%	180	2,288	1,754	328.5%	534
Other	1,675	207	14.1%	1,468	4,407	534	13.8%	3,873
Total	$ 7,867	$ 582	8.0%	$ 7,285	$ 24,327	$ 2,805	13.0%	$ 21,522

Professional fees: The nine month period increase of $594,000 and quarterly increase of $157,000 in professional fees is primarily attributable to legal expenses, a large part of which relates to foreclosed properties.

FDIC premiums: These increased premiums resulted from higher rates charged by the FDIC. The special FDIC assessment occurred during second quarter 2009.

Credit Experience

The provision for loan losses represents charges to earnings necessary to maintain an adequate allowance for probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Our determination of the appropriate level of the allowance is based on an ongoing analysis of credit quality and loss potential in the loan portfolio, change in the composition and risk characteristics of the loan portfolio, and the anticipated influence of national and local economic conditions. The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is reviewed quarterly and adjustments are made as considered necessary.

We recorded a $13,500,000 provision for loan losses for the first nine months of 2009, compared to $14,750,000 for the same period in 2008. This increase is primarily the result of the significant rise in nonperforming loans during the 2008 third quarter. Net loan charge offs for the first nine months of 2009 were $16,585,000, as compared to

$2,509,000 over the same period of 2008. At September 30, 2009, the allowance for loan losses totaled $13,848,000 or 1.18% of loans, net of unearned income, compared to $16,933,000 or 1.40% of loans, net of unearned income at December 31, 2008.

As illustrated in Table IV below, our non-performing assets have increased during the past 12 months.

Table IV - Summary of Non-Performing Assets

Dollars in thousands	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2008
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	$ 781	$ 5,612	$ 1,039
Nonaccrual loans			
Commercial	396	92	198
Commercial real estate	22,294	26,162	24,323
Construction and development	27,084	25,313	17,368
Residential real estate	8,263	2,474	4,983
Consumer	34	192	58
Total nonaccrual loans	58,071	54,233	46,930
Foreclosed properties			
Commercial	-	-	-
Commercial real estate	4,873	1,375	875
Construction and development	25,278	180	6,755
Residential real estate	1,042	677	480
Consumer	-	-	-
Total foreclosed properties	31,193	2,232	8,110
Repossessed assets	1	52	3
Total nonperforming assets	$ 90,046	$ 62,129	$ 56,082
Total nonperforming loans as a percentage of total loans	5.02%	5.13%	3.97%
Total nonperforming assets as a percentage of total assets	5.71%	3.96%	3.45%

Due to current declining economic conditions, borrowers have in many cases been unable to refinance their loans due to a range of factors including declining property values. As a result, we have experienced higher delinquencies and nonperforming assets, particularly in our residential real estate loan portfolios and in commercial construction loans to residential real estate developers. It is not known when the housing market will stabilize. While management anticipates loan delinquencies will remain higher than historical levels for the foreseeable future, we anticipate that nonperforming assets will begin to moderate.

The following table presents a summary of our 30 to 89 days past due performing loans.

Loans Past Due 30-89 Days

	For the Quarter Ended				
Dollars in thousands	9/30/2009	6/30/2009	3/31/2009	12/31/2008	9/30/2008
Commercial	$ 177	$ 1,368	$ 144	$ 706	$ 706
Commercial real estate	5,064	4,320	3,985	1,407	1,407
Construction and development	9,362	920	5,559	1,996	1,996
Residential real estate	8,381	5,802	10,291	8,537	8,537
Consumer	810	946	646	1,140	1,140
Total	$ 23,794	$ 13,356	$ 20,625	$ 13,786	$ 13,786

All nonperforming loans are individually reviewed and adequate reserves are in place. The majority of nonperforming loans are secured by real property with values supported by appraisals.

The following table details our most significant nonperforming loan relationships at September 30, 2009.

Significant Nonperforming Loan Relationships
dollars in thousands

Location	Underlying Collateral	Loan Origination Date	Loan Nonaccrual Date	Current Loan Balance	Method Used to Measure Impairment	Most Recent Appraised Value		Amount Allocated to Allowance for Loan Losses	Amount Previously Charged-off
Front Royal, VA	124 room hotel & 8 commercial lots	Sept. 2007 & Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	$20,704	Collateral value	$22,000	(1)	$ -	$-
Winchester, VA	Commercial building	Dec. 2008	July 09	$3,568	Collateral value	$2,800	(1) (3)	$500	$-
Rockingham Co., VA & Moorefield, WV	Residential subdivision & acreage	Nov. 2007	Mar. 2009	$3,710	Collateral value	$3,397	(1) (3)	$360	$-
Frederick Co., VA	Residential & commercial lots; 3 single family residences & acreage	Various 2004 - 2008	Mar. 2009	$3,915	Collateral value	$2,984	(1)	$1,015	$800
Berkley Co., WV & Frederick Co., VA	Three Residential subdivisions & undeveloped acreage; single family lots, and 5 single family residences & acreage	Various 2006 - March 2009	Sept. 2009	$7,011	Collateral value	$11,041	(1)	$600	$-
Winchester, VA	Commercial lots and acreage	Nov. 2008	Mar. 2009	$1,884	Collateral value	$2,217	(1)	$ -	$-
Frederick Co., VA & Shenandoah Co., VA	Commercial building & 4 single family residences & acreage	Various 2007 - 2008	Nov. 2008 & Jun. 2009	$2,503	Collateral value	$2,675	(1)	$375	$250
Frederick Co., VA	Commercial condominium incomplete, completed commercial condominium unit & acreage	July & Dec. 2005 & May 2008	Mar. 2009	$6,306	Collateral value	$9,954	(2)	$ -	$2,012
Front Royal, VA	Residential building lots & acreage	July & Oct. 2006	Dec. 2008, Mar. 2009, & June 2009	$1,546	Collateral value	$1,285	(2)	$489	$-
Linden, VA	Residential building lots & 1 single family residence & acreage	Nov. 2005 & Jan. 2007	May 2009	$1,067	Collateral value	$685	(1)	$525	$224

(1) - Values are based upon recent external appraisal.
(2) - Value based upon management's discount of appraised value obtained at loan origination
(3) - Value listed above is value of primary property securing the loan. However, the loan is cross-collateralized with other property.

As a result of our internal loan review process, the ratio of internally criticized loans to total loans increased from 9.18% at December 31, 2008 to 11.08% at September 30, 2009. Our internal loan review process includes a watch list of loans that have been specifically identified through the use of various sources, including past due loan reports, previous internal and external loan evaluations, criticized loans identified as part of regulatory agency loan reviews and reviews of new loans representative of current lending practices. Once this watch list is reviewed to ensure it is complete, we review the specific loans for collectability, performance and collateral protection. In addition, a grade is assigned to the individual loans utilizing internal grading criteria, which is somewhat similar to the criteria utilized by our subsidiary bank's primary regulatory agency. The increase in internally criticized loans (including loans classified internally as Other Loans Especially Mentioned and below) at September 30, 2009, as shown in the table below, was attributable to loans that have been downgraded by management as they fell outside of our internal lending policy guidelines, became past due or were placed on nonaccrual status. Refer to the Asset Quality section of the financial review of the 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for further discussion of the processes related to internally classified loans.

Internally Criticized Loans

Dollars in thousands	9/30/2009	12/31/2008
Commerical	$ 5,861	$ 984
Commercial real estate	45,614	30,435
Land development & construction	44,720	60,589
Residential real estate	33,291	18,405
Consumer	420	633
Total	$ 129,906	$ 111,046

In addition to nonperforming loans discussed above, we have also identified approximately $11 million of potential problem loans at September 30, 2009 related to 4 relationships. These potential problem loans are loans that were performing at September 30, 2009, but known information about possible credit problems of the related borrowers causes management to have concerns as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with the current loan repayment terms and which may result in disclosure of such loans as nonperforming at some time in the future. Management cannot predict the extent to which economic conditions may worsen or other factors which may impact borrowers and the potential problem loans. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that other loans will not become 90 days or more past due, be placed on nonaccrual, or require increased allowance coverage and provision for loan losses.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Our total assets were $1,577,793,000 at September 30, 2009, compared to $1,627,116,000 at December 31, 2008, representing a 3.0% decrease. Table V below serves to illustrate significant changes in our financial position between December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2009.

Table V - Summary of Significant Changes in Financial Position

Dollars in thousands	Balance December 31, 2008	Increase (Decrease) Amount	Increase (Decrease) Percentage	Balance September 30, 2009
Assets				
Securities available for sale	$ 327,606	(42,450)	-13.0%	$ 285,156
Loans, net of unearned interest	1,209,090	(38,810)	-3.2%	1,170,280
Liabilities				
Deposits	$ 965,850	$ 4,172	0.4%	$ 970,022
Short-term borrowings	153,100	(79,367)	-51.8%	73,733
Long-term borrowings and subordinated debentures	412,337	20,700	5.0%	433,037

Loans decreased 3.2% during the first nine months of 2009. We have restricted our growth in order to improve our capital ratios.

Deposits increased approximately $4 million during the first nine months of 2009. Retail deposits increased approximately $34 million while brokered deposits decreased approximately $29 million since December 31, 2008.

The decrease in short term borrowings is primarily attributable to the use of securities cash flows and deposit inflows to pay on our FHLB overnight borrowings, and we also termed out a portion of our overnight funding with FHLB term advances. Long term borrowings and subordinated debentures increased primarily due to the replacement of a portion of our FHLB overnight borrowings with longer term FHLB advances and also the issuance of $6.8 million in subordinated debt.

Refer to Notes 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11 of the notes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional information with regard to changes in the composition of our securities, loans, deposits and borrowings between September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity reflects our ability to ensure the availability of adequate funds to meet loan commitments and deposit withdrawals, as well as provide for other transactional requirements. Liquidity is provided primarily by funds invested in cash and due from banks, Federal funds sold, non-pledged securities, and available lines of credit with the FHLB, the total of which approximated $190 million, or 11.1% of total assets at September 30, 2009 versus $174 million, or 10.7% of total assets at December 31, 2008.

Our liquidity position is monitored continuously to ensure that day-to-day as well as anticipated funding needs are met. We are not aware of any trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that have resulted in or are reasonably likely to result in a material change to our liquidity.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

One of our continuous goals is maintenance of a strong capital position. Through management of our capital resources, we seek to provide an attractive financial return to our shareholders while retaining sufficient capital to support future growth. Shareholders' equity at September 30, 2009 totaled $91,937,000 compared to $87,244,000 at December 31, 2008.

On September 30, 2009 we issued $3.7 million of 8% non-cumulative convertible preferred stock. Also during first nine months of 2009, we issued $6.8 million of subordinated debt which qualifies as Tier 2 capital. This debt has an interest rate of 10 percent per annum, a term of 10 years, and is not prepayable by us within the first five years.
Summit and Summit Community have each entered into informal Memoranda of Understanding ("MOU's") with their respective regulatory authorities. A memorandum of understanding is characterized by the regulatory authorities as an informal action that is not published or publicly available and that is used when circumstances warrant a milder form of action than a formal supervisory action, such as a formal written agreement or order. Among other things, under the MOU's, Summit's management team has agreed to:

- Summit Community achieving and maintaining a minimum Tier 1 leverage capital ratio of at least 8% and a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 11%;
- Summit Community providing prior notice of any declaration of intent to pay cash dividends to Summit;
- Summit suspending all cash dividends on its common stock until further notice. Dividends on all preferred stock, as well as interest payments on subordinated notes underlying Summit's trust preferred securities, continue to be permissible; and,
- Summit not incurring any additional debt, other than trade payables, without the prior written consent of the banking regulators.

Additional information regarding the MOU's is included in Part II. Item 5 – Other Information on this Form 10-Q and on our Form 8-K dated September 24, 2009, and are incorporated herein by reference.

Management is committed to addressing and resolving the issues raised by the regulatory authorities and has already initiated corrective actions to comply with the provisions requirements of the informal MOU's.

Refer to Note 13 of the notes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding regulatory restrictions on our capital as well as our subsidiaries' capital.

CONTRACTUAL CASH OBLIGATIONS

During our normal course of business, we incur contractual cash obligations. The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations at September 30, 2009.

Dollars in thousands	**Long Term Debt**	**Capital Trust Securities**	**Operating Leases**
2009	$ 15,156	$ -	$ 107
2010	76,481	-	277
2011	33,589	-	148
2012	64,915	-	149
2013	40,080	-	119
Thereafter	202,816	19,589	22
Total	$ 433,037	$ 19,589	$ 822

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We are involved with some off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have an effect on our financial condition, liquidity, or capital. These arrangements at September 30, 2009 are presented in the following table.

Dollars in thousands	**September 30, 2009**
Commitments to extend credit:	
Revolving home equity and credit card lines	$ 45,088
Construction loans	29,157
Other loans	43,661
Standby letters of credit	5,463
Total	$ 123,369

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments due to changes in interest rates, exchange rates and equity prices. Interest rate risk is our primary market risk and results from timing differences in the repricing of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments, changes in relationships between rate indices and the potential exercise of imbedded options. The principal objective of asset/liability management is

to minimize interest rate risk and our actions in this regard are taken under the guidance of our Asset/Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"), which is comprised of members of senior management and members of the Board of Directors. The ALCO actively formulates the economic assumptions that we use in our financial planning and budgeting process and establishes policies which control and monitor our sources, uses and prices of funds.

Some amount of interest rate risk is inherent and appropriate to the banking business. Our net income is affected by changes in the absolute level of interest rates. Our interest rate risk position is fairly well-matched in the near term. The nature of our lending and funding activities tends to drive our interest rate risk position to being liability sensitive in the intermediate term. That is, absent any changes in the volumes of our interest earning assets or interest bearing liabilities, liabilities are likely to reprice faster than assets, resulting in a decrease in net income in a rising rate environment. Net income would increase in a falling interest rate environment. Net income is also subject to changes in the shape of the yield curve. In general, a flattening yield curve would result in a decline in our earnings due to the compression of earning asset yields and funding rates, while a steepening would result in increased earnings as margins widen.

Several techniques are available to monitor and control the level of interest rate risk. We primarily use earnings simulations modeling to monitor interest rate risk. The earnings simulation model forecasts the effects on net interest income under a variety of interest rate scenarios that incorporate changes in the absolute level of interest rates and changes in the shape of the yield curve. Each increase or decrease in interest rates is assumed to gradually take place over the next 12 months, and then remain stable. Assumptions used to project yields and rates for new loans and deposits are derived from historical analysis. Securities portfolio maturities and prepayments are reinvested in like instruments. Mortgage loan prepayment assumptions are developed from industry estimates of prepayment speeds. Noncontractual deposit repricings are modeled on historical patterns.

The following table shows our projected earnings sensitivity as of September 30, 2009 which is well within our ALCO policy limit of a 10% reduction in net interest income over the ensuing twelve month period.

Change in Interest Rates	**Estimated % Change in Net Interest Income Over:**	
(basis points)	**0 - 12 Months**	**13 - 24 Months**
Down 100 (1)	0.24%	4.73%
Up 100 (1)	-0.73%	3.20%
Up 200 (1)	-1.29%	1.95%
Up 400 (2)	-1.28%	0.16%

(1) assumes a parallel shift in the yield curve
(2) assumes 400 bp increase over 24 months

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has conducted as of September 30, 2009, an evaluation of the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2009 were effective. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the outcome of these matters will not have a significant adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2008, and the following additional risk factors:

Risks Relating to an Investment in Our Common Stock

Our ability to pay dividends is limited and we have stopped paying cash dividends

Holders of our common stock are only entitled to receive such dividends as our board of directors may declare out of funds legally available for such payments. Furthermore, holders of our common stock are subject to the prior dividend rights of any holders of our preferred stock at any time outstanding.

As discussed in Note 13 to the Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference, Summit has entered into an MOU with its bank regulatory authorities, and as a result has agreed to suspend all cash dividends on its common stock until further notice. Dividends on all preferred stock, as well as interest payments on subordinated notes underlying Summit's trust preferred securities, continue to be permissible. However, no assurances can be given that such payments will be permitted in the future if we continue to experience deterioration in our financial condition.

These risk factors could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described above and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

Item 5. Other Information

As previously disclosed in an 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 30, 2009, Summit Community Bank, Inc. (the "Bank") entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("Bank MOU") with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the West Virginia Division of Banking dated September 24, 2009. As anticipated by the Company, on November 6, 2009, the Company entered into an informal Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with its principal banking regulators, the West Virginia Division of Banking and the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. An MOU is characterized by regulatory authorities as an informal action that is not published or publicly available and that is used when circumstances warrant a milder form of action than a formal supervisory action, such as a formal written agreement or order. It is not unusual for the primary regulators of a bank holding company to also enter into an informal agreement with a bank holding company when its bank subsidiary has agreed to an informal MOU.

Under the informal MOU, the Company agreed (i) to promote compliance with the provisions of the Summit Community Bank, Inc. (the "Bank") Memorandum of Understanding ("Bank MOU"); (ii) to comply with the contents of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond's correspondence to the organization dated September 1, 2009; (iii) not to incur any additional debt, other than trade payables, without the prior written consent of the principal banking regulators; and (iv) to adopt and implement a capital plan that is acceptable to the principal banking regulators and that is designed to maintain an adequate level and composition of capital protection commensurate for the risk profile of the organization.

The Company is committed to addressing and resolving the issues raised by the bank regulatory authorities and has already initiated corrective actions to comply with the provisions requirements of the informal MOU.

SIGNATURES

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

SUMMIT FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.
(registrant)

By: /s/ H. Charles Maddy, III
H. Charles Maddy, III,
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Robert S. Tissue
Robert S. Tissue,
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ Julie R. Cook
Julie R. Cook,
Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer

Date: November 9, 2009

Exhibit 31.1

SARBANES-OXLEY ACT SECTION 302
CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, H. Charles Maddy, III, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Summit Financial Group, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 9, 2009

/s/ H. Charles Maddy, III
H. Charles Maddy, III
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

SARBANES-OXLEY ACT SECTION 302
CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Robert S. Tissue, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Summit Financial Group, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report)that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 9, 2009

/s/ Robert S. Tissue
Robert S. Tissue
Sr. Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

SARBANES-OXLEY ACT SECTION 906
CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In connection with this Quarterly Report of Summit Financial Group, Inc. ("Summit “) on Form 10-Q for the period ending September 30, 2009 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, H. Charles Maddy, III, President and Chief Executive Officer of Summit, certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Summit.

/s/ H. Charles Maddy, III
H. Charles Maddy, III,
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 9, 2009

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

Exhibit 32.2

SARBANES-OXLEY ACT SECTION 906
CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In connection with this Quarterly Report of Summit Financial Group, Inc. ("Summit “) on Form 10-Q for the period ending September 30, 2009 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Robert S. Tissue, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Summit, certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Summit.

/s/ Robert S. Tissue
Robert S. Tissue,
Sr. Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: November 9, 2009

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.