

Melrose Bancorp, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 30, 2016
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal ended December 31, 2015.

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: 001-36702

MELROSE BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

47-0967316
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

638 Main Street, Melrose, Massachusetts
(Address of principal executive offices)

02176
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (781) 665-2500

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

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share
(Title of each class to be registered)

The NASDAQ Capital Market
(Name of each exchange on which

each class is to be registered)

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

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. YES NO

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES NO

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

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

company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). YES NO

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, computed by reference to the last sale price on June 30, 2015 (\$14.07), was approximately \$39.8 million.

As of March 30, 2016, there were 2,701,979 issued and outstanding shares of the Registrant's Common Stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of Part III of this 10K are referenced to the 2016 Proxy Statement.

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PART I

This annual report contains forward-looking statements, which can be identified by the use of words such as estimate, project, believe, intend, anticipate, plan, seek, expect, will, may and words of similar meaning. These statements include, but are not limited to:

statements of our goals, intentions and expectations;

statements regarding our business plans, prospects, growth and operating strategies;

statements regarding the asset quality of our loan and investment portfolios; and

estimates of our risks and future costs and benefits.

These forward-looking statements are based on our current beliefs and expectations and are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, these forward-looking statements are subject to assumptions with respect to future business strategies and decisions that are subject to change. We are under no duty to and do not take any obligation to update any forward-looking statements after the date of this annual report.

The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements:

general economic conditions, either nationally or in our market area, that are worse than expected;

our success in growing our commercial real estate loan portfolio;

increased competition among depository and other financial institutions;

inflation and changes in the interest rate environment that reduce our margins and yields, reduce the fair value of financial instruments or increase our funding costs;

changes in laws or government regulations or policies that adversely affect financial institutions, including changes in regulatory fees and capital requirements;

our ability to manage operations in the current economic conditions;

our ability to capitalize on growth opportunities;

changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;

changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the bank regulatory agencies, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;

changes in our organization, compensation and benefit plans;

changes in the level of government support for housing finance;

significant increases in delinquencies and our loan losses; and

changes in our financial condition or results of operations that reduce capital.

Because of these and a wide variety of other uncertainties, our actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1. Business

General

Melrose Bancorp, Inc.

Melrose Bancorp, Inc. (Melrose Bancorp or the Company) was incorporated in the State of Maryland in February 2014 for the purpose of becoming the bank holding company for Melrose Cooperative Bank (the Bank), upon consummation of the Bank 's mutual to stock conversion. The conversion was consummated in October 2014 at which time Melrose Bancorp became the registered bank holding company of the Bank. In connection with the conversion, the Company sold 2,723,409 shares of common stock, at an offering price of \$10 per share, and issued an additional 106,170 shares of its common stock to the Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation, resulting in an aggregate issuance of 2,829,579 shares of common stock. The net proceeds from the stock offering, net of offering costs of \$1,716,000, amounted to \$25,518,000. The Company 's stock began trading on October 22, 2014 on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol MELR . To date, other than holding all of the Bank 's issued and outstanding stock and making a loan to the Bank 's employee stock ownership plan, the Company is not engaged in any business.

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At December 31, 2015, Melrose Bancorp had consolidated assets of \$230.7 million, liabilities of \$185.2 million and stockholders' equity of \$45.5 million.

Melrose Bancorp uses the support staff and offices of Melrose Cooperative Bank and pays Melrose Cooperative Bank for these services. If we expand or change our business in the future, we may hire our own employees although we do not expect that this will happen in the near future.

Melrose Bancorp is a registered bank holding company and is subject to comprehensive regulation and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Melrose Bancorp's executive and administrative office is located at 638 Main Street, Melrose, Massachusetts 02176, and our telephone number at this address is (781) 665-2500. Our website address is www.melrosecoop.com. Information on this website should not be considered a part of this annual report.

Melrose Cooperative Bank

Melrose Cooperative Bank is a Massachusetts-chartered cooperative bank headquartered in Melrose, Massachusetts. Melrose Cooperative Bank was incorporated in 1890 and has operated continuously in or around the surrounding area of Melrose, Massachusetts since that time.

We provide financial services to individuals, families and businesses through our full-service banking office in Melrose, Massachusetts. Our primary business activity consists of taking deposits from the general public in our market area and investing those deposits, together with funds generated from operations, in one- to four-family residential real estate loans and home equity loans and lines of credit. To a much lesser extent, we also originate commercial real estate, construction and consumer loans. We offer a variety of deposit accounts to consumers and small businesses, including certificate of deposit accounts, savings accounts, money market accounts and demand and NOW accounts. We also offer online and mobile banking services.

Generally, we retain in our portfolio all adjustable-rate loans that we originate, as well as fixed-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans with terms of less than 15 years. Consistent with prudent interest rate risk strategy and based upon the market and rate environment, we will consider holding in our portfolio longer term fixed-rate one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. Historically, as part of our interest rate risk strategy, we have sold our fixed-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans with terms of 15 years or greater outside of our community reinvestment act (CRA) area on a servicing-released basis. During the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we originated for sale and sold no loans and \$1.8 million, respectively, of fixed-rate one- to four-family residential mortgage loans, including refinances, in order to generate fee income and consistent with our interest rate risk strategy.

Reflecting our focus on our community, in connection with our mutual to stock conversion and stock offering which we consummated in October 2014, we established a charitable foundation called Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation and funded it with \$300,000 in cash and 106,170 shares of our common stock with a value of \$1,061,700. The purpose of this foundation is to make contributions to support various charitable organizations operating in our community now and in the future.

Our website address is www.melrosecoop.com. Information on this website should not be considered a part of this annual report.

Market Area

We conduct our operations from our full-service banking office in Melrose, Massachusetts which is located in the greater Boston metropolitan area of Middlesex County. Melrose is a suburb located approximately seven miles north of Boston. We consider our primary deposit area to be Melrose and the surrounding towns and our primary lending market area to be Northeastern Massachusetts. While we occasionally make loans secured by properties located outside of our primary lending market, these loans are generally to borrowers with whom we have an existing relationship and who have a presence within our primary lending market.

The Boston metropolitan area benefits from the presence of numerous institutions of higher learning, medical care and research centers and the corporate headquarters of several significant mutual fund investment companies. Eastern Massachusetts also has many high technology companies employing personnel with specialized skills. These factors affect the demand for residential homes, multifamily apartments, office buildings, shopping centers, industrial warehouses and other commercial properties.

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Based on the 2013 United States census, the Boston metropolitan area is the 10th largest metropolitan area in the United States. Located adjacent to major transportation corridors, the Boston metropolitan area provides a highly diversified economic base, with major employment sectors ranging from services, manufacturing and wholesale/retail trade, to finance, technology and medical care. According to the United States Department of Labor, in December 2015, the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Massachusetts/New Hampshire Metropolitan Statistical Area had an unemployment rate of 4.1% compared to the national unemployment rate of 4.8% for December 2015.

Based on United States census estimates, from 2010 to 2014, the population of Middlesex County increased marginally from 1.54 million persons to 1.57 million persons. From 2010 to 2014, the median household income for Middlesex County was \$83,488 compared to median household income for Massachusetts of \$67,846 and \$53,482 for the United States.

Competition

We face significant competition within our market both in making loans and attracting deposits. Our market area has a high concentration of financial institutions, including large money center and regional banks, community banks and credit unions. Some of our competitors offer products and services that we currently do not offer, such as trust services and private banking. Our competition for loans and deposits comes principally from commercial banks, savings institutions, mortgage banking firms, consumer finance companies and credit unions. We face additional competition for deposits from short-term money market funds, brokerage firms, mutual funds and insurance companies.

We are a small community savings institution and as of June 30, 2015 (the latest date for which information is available), our market share was 0.34% of total Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)-insured deposits in Middlesex County, Massachusetts making us the 39th largest out of 54 financial institutions in Middlesex County.

Lending Activities

Our principal lending activity is originating one- to four-family residential real estate loans and home equity loans and lines of credit. To a much lesser extent, we also originate commercial real estate loans, construction loans and consumer loans. In recent years, we have modestly increased our commercial real estate loans. Subject to market conditions and our asset-liability analysis, we expect to continue to increase our focus on commercial real estate loans in an effort to diversify our overall loan portfolio and increase the overall yield earned on our loans. We also originate for sale and sell the majority of the fixed-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans that we originate with terms of greater than 15 years outside of our CRA area, on a servicing-released, limited or no recourse basis, while retaining shorter-term fixed-rate and all adjustable-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans in order to manage the duration and time to repricing of our loan portfolio.

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Loan Portfolio Composition. The following table sets forth the composition of our loan portfolio at the dates indicated.

	2015		2014		December 31, 2013		2012		2011	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real estate loans:										
One-to four-family residential	\$ 132,237	82.3%	\$ 118,144	87.9%	\$ 118,328	89.4%	\$ 112,914	89.5%	\$ 100,510	87.5%
Home equity loans and lines of credit	10,862	6.8	10,811	8.1	10,037	7.6	9,906	7.9	10,690	9.3
Commercial	13,251	8.2	2,462	1.8	2,052	1.5	1,918	1.6	2,447	2.1
Construction ⁽¹⁾	4,303	2.6	2,787	2.1	1,871	1.4	1,189	0.9	1,068	0.9
Consumer loans	121	0.1	146	0.1	121	0.1	192	0.1	265	0.2
Total loans	160,774	100.0%	134,350	100.0%	132,409	100.0%	126,119	100.0%	114,980	100.0%
Other Items:										
Allowance for loan losses	(580)		(520)		(510)		(474)		(440)	
Deferred loan costs, net	109		80		96		104		95	
Net loans	\$ 160,303		\$ 133,910		\$ 131,995		\$ 125,749		\$ 114,635	

(1) Net of undisbursed proceeds on loans-in-process.

Loan Portfolio Maturities and Yields. The following table summarizes the scheduled repayments of our loan portfolio at December 31, 2015. Demand loans, loans having no stated repayment schedule or maturity, and overdraft loans are reported as being due in one year or less. Maturities are based on the final contractual payment date and do not reflect the effect of prepayments and scheduled principal amortization.

One to Four Family Residential Loans		Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit		Commercial Real Estate Loans		Construction Loans		Consumer Loans		Total	
Weighted Average		Weighted Average		Weighted Average		Weighted Average		Weighted Average		Weighted Average	
Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate

(Dollars in thousands)

Due During the Years Ending December 31,																		
2016	\$	80	6.17%	\$		%\$		%\$	297	5.00%	\$	19	11.61%	\$	396	5.56%		
2017		76	4.57		69	3.25						9	4.99		154	4.00		
2018		240	4.34		107	3.25						8	4.99		355	4.16		
2019 to 2020		927	3.28		255	3.48		72	4.13						1,254	3.37		
2021 to 2025		15,727	3.20		3,413	3.78		9,606	3.86		1,763	4.05	85	5.65	30,594	3.52		
2026 to 2030		21,857	3.22		3,420	3.98									25,277	3.33		
2031 and beyond		93,330	3.41		3,598	2.53		3,573	4.44		2,243	3.50			102,744	3.42		
Total	\$	132,237	3.36%	\$	10,862	3.42%	\$	13,251	4.02%	\$	4,303	3.83%	\$	121	5.50%	\$	160,774	3.43%

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The following table sets forth our fixed- and adjustable-rate loans at December 31, 2015 that are due after December 31, 2016.

	Due After December 31, 2016		
	Fixed Rate	Adjustable	Total
	(In thousands)		
Real estate loans:			
One-to four-family residential	\$ 62,816	\$ 69,341	\$ 132,157
Home equity loans and lines of credit	2,116	8,746	10,862
Commercial	2,774	10,477	13,251
Construction	326	3,680	4,006
Consumer loans	17	85	102
Total	\$ 68,049	\$ 92,329	\$ 160,378

One- to Four-Family Residential Real Estate Lending. The focus of our lending is the origination of long-term loans secured by mortgages on owner-occupied one- to four-family residences. At December 31, 2015, \$132.2 million, or 82.3%, of our total loan portfolio consisted of one- to four-family residential real estate loans. At that date, our average outstanding one- to four-family residential real estate loan balance was \$214,000 and our largest outstanding residential loan had a principal balance of \$1.2 million. At December 31, 2015, our 10 largest loans totaled \$7.9 million, all 10 of which are one- to four-family residential real estate loans. The majority of the one- to four-family residential real estate loans that we originate are secured by properties located in our primary lending area of Melrose and the surrounding towns. See Originations, Sales and Purchases of Loans.

Our one- to four-family residential real estate loans are generally underwritten according to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac guidelines, and we refer to loans that conform to such guidelines as conforming loans. We generally originate both fixed- and adjustable-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans in amounts up to the maximum conforming loan limits as established by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA). We also originate loans above the FHFA limit, which are referred to as jumbo loans. We generally underwrite jumbo loans in a manner similar to conforming loans. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we originated \$10.5 million and \$7.3 million of jumbo loans, respectively.

We originate both fixed-rate and adjustable-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans. Our fixed-rate and adjustable-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans are originated with terms of up to 30 years. Prior to January 2014, we offered a 40-year adjustable rate loan product. At December 31, 2015, \$69.3 million, or 52%, of our one- to four-family residential real estate loans were adjustable-rate loans.

We originate our adjustable-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans with initial interest rate adjustment periods of three, five, seven and 10 years, based on changes in a designated market index. These loans are limited to a 200 basis point initial increase in their interest rate, a 200 basis point increase in their interest rate annually after the initial adjustment, and a maximum upward adjustment of 600 basis points over the life of the loan. We determine whether a borrower qualifies for an adjustable-rate mortgage loan based on secondary market guidelines.

We originate one- to four-family residential mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios of up to 80% without private mortgage insurance. We originate loans with loan-to-value ratios of up to 97% with private mortgage insurance and where the borrower's monthly debt service does not exceed 43% of the borrower's monthly cash-flow.

Certain of our one- to four-family residential real estate loans are for the purchase of residential condominiums. Consistent with our risk analysis, we will not finance more than 15% of the units in any condominium project. In addition and consistent with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac guidelines, generally, we will not make a loan for the purchase of a condominium in a new condominium project unless at least 60% of the total units in the project are sold or under a sales agreement prior to the loan closing.

Generally, we sell the majority of the fixed-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans that we originate with terms of greater than 15 years outside of our CRA area. We base the amount of fixed-rate loans that we sell on our liquidity needs, asset/liability mix, loan volume, portfolio size and other factors. Currently, the majority of loans that we sell are sold to the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency and Northeast Home Loan with servicing released.

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We generally do not offer interest only mortgage loans on one- to four-family residential real estate loans nor do we offer loans that provide for negative amortization of principal, such as Option ARM loans, where the borrower can pay less than the interest owed on his loan, resulting in an increased principal balance during the life of the loan. Additionally, we do not offer subprime loans (loans that are made with low down-payments to borrowers with weakened credit histories typically characterized by payment delinquencies, previous charge-offs, judgments, bankruptcies, or borrowers with questionable repayment capacity as evidenced by low credit scores or high debt-burden ratios) or Alt-A loans (defined as loans having less than full documentation).

Although adjustable-rate mortgage loans may reduce to an extent our vulnerability to changes in market interest rates because they periodically reprice, as interest rates increase, the required payments due from the borrower also increase (subject to rate caps), increasing the potential for default by the borrower. At the same time, the marketability of the underlying collateral may be adversely affected by higher interest rates. Upward adjustments of the contractual interest rate are also limited by the maximum periodic and lifetime rate adjustments permitted by our loan documents. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we originated 52 one-to-four family residential real estate loans totaling \$19.6 million with adjustable rates of interest.

We evaluate both the borrower's ability to make principal, interest and escrow payments and the value of the property that will secure the loan. Our one- to four-family residential real estate loans do not currently include prepayment penalties, are non-assumable and do not produce negative amortization. Our one- to four-family residential mortgage loans customarily include due-on-sale clauses giving us the right to declare the loan immediately due and payable in the event that, among other things, the borrower sells the property subject to the mortgage. All borrowers are required to obtain title insurance for the benefit of Melrose Cooperative Bank. We also require homeowner's insurance and fire and casualty insurance and, where circumstances warrant, flood insurance on properties securing real estate loans.

We offer on a limited basis one- to four-family residential real estate loans secured by non-owner occupied properties. Generally, we require personal guarantees from the borrowers on these properties, and we will not make loans in excess of 80% loan to value on non-owner-occupied properties.

Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit. In addition to one- to four-family residential real estate loans, we offer home equity loans and lines of credit that are secured by the borrower's primary or secondary residence. At December 31, 2015, we had \$10.9 million, or 6.8%, of our total loan portfolio in home equity loans and lines of credit. Home equity lines of credit totaled \$10.4 million at December 31, 2015. At that date we also had \$10.7 million of unused commitments related to home equity lines of credit.

Home equity loans and lines of credit are generally underwritten using the same criteria that we use to underwrite one-to four-family residential real estate loans. Home equity loans and lines of credit may be underwritten with a loan-to-value ratio of up to 80% when combined with the principal balance of the existing first mortgage loan. Our home equity loans are primarily originated with fixed rates of interest with terms of up to 20 years. Our home equity lines of credit are originated with adjustable-rates based on the prime rate of interest plus an applicable margin with a floor rate and require interest paid monthly.

Home equity loans and lines of credit are generally secured by junior mortgages and have greater risk than one- to four-family residential real estate loans secured by first mortgages. We face the risk that the collateral will be insufficient to compensate us for loan losses and costs of foreclosure, after repayment of the senior mortgages, if applicable. When customers default on their loans, we attempt to foreclose on the property and resell the property as soon as possible to minimize foreclosure and carrying costs. However, the value of the collateral may not be sufficient to compensate us for the amount of the unpaid loan and we may be unsuccessful in recovering the remaining balance from those customers. Particularly with respect to our home equity loans and lines of credit, decreases in real estate

values could adversely affect our ability to fully recover the loan balance in the event of a default.

Commercial Real Estate Lending. Consistent with our strategy to enhance the yield and reduce the term to maturity of our loan portfolio, we offer commercial real estate loans. We hired an experienced commercial lender during the first quarter of 2015, seeking to increase in our originations of commercial real estate loans. At December 31, 2015, we had \$11.9 million in commercial real estate loans, representing 7.4% of our total loan portfolio. In addition to commercial real estate loans, we offer commercial lines of credit that are secured by the real estate investment properties. At December 31, 2015, we had \$1.4 million, or 0.8%, of our total loan portfolio in commercial lines of credit. At that date we also had \$1.0 million of unused commitments related to commercial lines of credit. The majority of the commercial real estate loans that we originate are secured by properties located in our primary lending area of Melrose and the surrounding towns. See Originations, Sales and Purchases of Loans.

Generally, our commercial real estate loans have terms and amortization periods of up to 30 years. Generally these loans have adjustable rates of interest tied to the U.S. Treasury index.

The majority of our commercial real estate loans are secured by multifamily residential real estate, office buildings or mixed-use properties located in Middlesex County and Suffolk County, Massachusetts.

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We consider a number of factors in originating commercial real estate loans. We evaluate the qualifications and financial condition of the borrower, including credit history, profitability and expertise, as well as the value and condition of the property securing the loan. When evaluating the qualifications of the borrower, we consider the financial resources of the borrower, the borrower's experience in owning or managing similar property and the borrower's payment history with us and other financial institutions. In evaluating the property securing the loan, the factors we consider include the net operating income of the mortgaged property before debt service and depreciation, the ratio of the loan amount to the appraised value of the mortgaged property and the debt service coverage ratio (the ratio of net operating income to debt service, generally at least 1.25 to 1). All commercial real estate loans are appraised by outside independent appraisers who are approved by the board of directors on an annual basis. Personal guarantees are generally obtained from the principals of commercial and multifamily real estate loans.

Commercial real estate loans entail greater credit risks compared to owner-occupied one- to four-family residential real estate loans because they typically involve larger loan balances concentrated with single borrowers or groups of related borrowers. In addition, the payment of loans secured by income-producing properties typically depends on the successful operation of the property, as repayment of the loan generally is dependent, in large part, on sufficient income from the property to cover operating expenses and debt service. Changes in economic conditions that are not in the control of the borrower or lender could affect the value of the collateral for the loan or the future cash flow of the property. Additionally, any decline in real estate values may be more pronounced for commercial real estate than residential properties.

Our regulatory limit on loans-to-one borrower was \$5.0 million at December 31, 2015. We generally target commercial real estate loans with balances of up to the lesser of \$4.0 million or our legal lending limit. At December 31, 2015, our average outstanding commercial real estate loan balance was \$661,000 and our largest outstanding commercial real estate loan had a principal balance of \$2.5 million. At December 31, 2015, our 10 largest loans totaled \$11.5 million, nine of which are commercial real estate loans and one was a commercial construction loan.

Construction Loans. We also originate construction loans for one- to four-family residential real estate properties and commercial properties. At December 31, 2015, \$4.3 million, or 2.7%, of our total loan portfolio, consisted of construction loans secured by one- to four-family residential real estate or commercial real estate.

Our construction loans are primarily secured by properties located within our primary market area. We generally do not originate speculative construction loans to contractors and builders to finance the construction and rehabilitation of residential or commercial properties.

Construction loans for one- to four-family residential real estate properties are generally originated with adjustable rates and a maximum loan to value ratio of 80%. Construction loans for commercial real estate are originated with a maximum loan to value ratio of 75%. At December 31, 2015, our largest construction loan had a principal balance of \$1.8 million and was secured by commercial real estate in our market area. This loan was performing in accordance with its terms at December 31, 2015.

Construction loans are interest-only loans during the construction period which typically does not exceed 12 months and may convert to permanent, amortizing financing following the completion of construction. Depending on the complexity of the construction project, the term of an interest-only construction loan may be extended up to an additional 12 months. At December 31, 2015, the additional unadvanced portions of these construction loans totaled \$1.8 million.

We make construction loans for commercial properties, including commercial mixed-use buildings. Advances on construction loans are made in accordance with a schedule reflecting the cost of construction, but are generally limited to 75% loan-to-completed-appraised-value ratio. Repayment of construction loans on residential properties is normally expected from the property's eventual rental income, income from the borrower's operating entity, the personal resources of the guarantor, or the sale of the subject property. In the case of income-producing property, repayment is usually expected from permanent financing upon completion of construction. We typically provide the permanent mortgage financing on our construction loans on income-producing properties and owner-occupied properties.

Generally, before making a commitment to fund a construction loan, we require an appraisal of the property by a state-certified or state-licensed appraiser. We review and inspect properties before disbursement of funds during the term of the construction loan.

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Construction financing generally involves greater credit risk than long-term financing on improved, owner-occupied real estate. Risk of loss on a construction loan depends largely upon the accuracy of the initial estimate of the value of the property at completion of construction compared to the estimated cost (including interest) of construction and other assumptions. If the estimate of construction cost is inaccurate, we may be required to advance additional funds beyond the amount originally committed in order to protect the value of the property. Moreover, if the estimated value of the completed project is inaccurate, the borrower may hold a property with a value that is insufficient to assure full repayment of the construction loan upon the sale of the property. In the event we make a land acquisition loan on property that is not yet approved for the planned development, there is the risk that approvals will not be granted or will be delayed. Construction loans also expose us to the risk that improvements will not be completed on time in accordance with specifications and projected costs. In addition, the ultimate sale or rental of the property may not occur as anticipated.

Consumer Lending. To a much lesser extent, we offer a variety of consumer loans to individuals who reside or work in our market area, including new and used automobile loans, unsecured overdraft lines of credit and loans secured by passbook accounts. At December 31, 2015, our consumer loan portfolio totaled \$121,000 or 0.1%, of our total loan portfolio.

Consumer loans generally have shorter terms to maturity, which reduces our exposure to changes in interest rates. In addition, management believes that offering consumer loan products helps to expand and create stronger ties to our existing customer base by increasing the number of customer relationships and providing cross-marketing opportunities.

Consumer loans generally have greater risk compared to longer-term loans secured by improved, owner-occupied real estate, particularly consumer loans that are secured by rapidly depreciable assets, such as automobiles. In these cases, any repossessed collateral for a defaulted loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance. As a result, consumer loan collections are primarily dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability and thus are more likely to be adversely affected by job loss, divorce, illness or personal bankruptcy.

Originations, Sales and Purchases of Loans

Our loan originations are generated by our loan personnel operating at our banking office. All loans we originate are underwritten pursuant to our policies and procedures. While we originate both fixed-rate and adjustable-rate loans, our ability to generate each type of loan depends upon relative borrower demand and the pricing levels as set in the local marketplace by competing banks, thrifts, credit unions, and mortgage banking companies. Our volume of real estate loan originations is influenced significantly by market interest rates, and, accordingly, the volume of our real estate loan originations can vary from period to period.

Consistent with our interest rate risk strategy, in the low interest rate environment that has existed in recent years, we generally originate for sale and sell the majority of the fixed-rate, one- to four-family residential real estate loans that we originate with terms of greater than 15 years outside of our CRA area, on a servicing-released, limited or no recourse basis, while retaining shorter-term fixed-rate and all adjustable-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans in order to manage the duration and time to repricing of our loan portfolio. We consider our balance sheet as well as market conditions on an ongoing basis in making decisions as to whether to hold loans we originate for investment or to sell such loans to investors, choosing the strategy that is most advantageous to us from a profitability and risk management standpoint. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we did not sell any one- to four-family residential real estate loans, and based on our current strategy we opted to hold for investment all long term fixed-rate loans we originated in 2015.

From time to time, we may purchase loan participations secured by properties within and outside of our primary lending market area in which we are not the lead lender. In these circumstances, we follow our customary loan underwriting and approval policies. At December 31, 2015, we had three purchased participation loans to one borrower for \$720,000 in which we were not the lead lender, each of which is performing in accordance with its original repayment terms. We may participate out portions of a loan that exceed our loans-to-one borrower legal lending limit and for risk diversification. We generally do not purchase whole loans.

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The following table shows our loan originations and principal repayment activities during the years indicated. During 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 we originated for sale and sold no loans, \$1.8 million, \$5.2 million, \$4.3 million, and \$469,000 respectively, of loans held-for-sale. These loans are not included in the table.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)				
Total loans at beginning of period	\$ 134,350	\$ 132,409	\$ 126,119	\$ 114,979	\$ 110,297
Loans Originated:					
Real estate loans:					
One-to four-family residential	33,644	19,847	23,616	33,084	21,837
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1,853	662	392	681	785
Commercial	9,625				
Commercial line of credit	50				
Construction	3,015	2,040	1,308	1,390	568
Consumer loans	37	122	17	108	713
Total loans originated	48,224	22,671	25,333	35,263	23,903
Other:					
Principal repayments	(29,863)	(30,195)	(26,932)	(31,369)	(25,431)
Advances on construction and home equity lines of credit	8,063	9,465	7,889	7,246	6,210
Net loan activity	26,424	1,941	6,290	11,140	4,682
Total loans at end of period	\$ 160,774	\$ 134,350	\$ 132,409	\$ 126,119	\$ 114,979

Loan Approval Procedures and Authority

The maximum amount that we may lend to one borrower and the borrower's related entities is generally limited, by statute, to 15% of our capital, which is defined under Massachusetts law as the sum of our surplus account, undivided profits and, after the completion of the conversion, capital stock. Loans secured by a first mortgage on residential property occupied by the borrower are excluded from this limit. At December 31, 2015, our regulatory limit on loans-to-one borrower was \$5.0 million. However, we maintain an internal loans-to-one borrower limit that is below the regulatory limit. At December 31, 2015, our internal limit was \$4.0 million. At December 31, 2015, our largest lending relationship consisted of one loan totaling \$2.5 million secured by commercial real estate in our market area. This loan relationship was performing in accordance with its original repayment terms at December 31, 2015. Our second largest relationship at this date was three loans totaling \$2.5 million secured by multi-family real estate in our market area that was performing in accordance with its terms.

Our lending is subject to written underwriting standards and origination procedures. Decisions on loan applications are made on the basis of detailed applications submitted by the prospective borrower and property valuations (consistent with our appraisal policy) prepared by outside independent licensed or certified appraisers approved by our board of directors as well as internal evaluations, where permitted by regulations. The loan applications are designed primarily to determine the borrower's ability to repay the requested loan, and the more significant items on the application are verified through use of credit reports, financial statements and tax returns.

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The board of directors has overall responsibility for our lending policy, and the board reviews this policy at least annually. The loan committee (the Security Committee) of the board of directors is comprised of between three and five members of the board, and additionally, our Vice President of Lending is a non-voting member of the Security Committee. All loans require ratification of the board of directors at a regularly scheduled meeting.

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Our President and our Vice President Lending each have individual approval authority of up to the Federal Housing Finance Authority (FHFA) conforming guidelines for one- to four-family residential real estate loans. One- to four-family residential real estate loans above the current FHFA limit, up to \$1.0 million, require the approval of at least two authorized employees or Security Committee members. All loans or relationships that are greater than \$1.0 million require the approval of the full board of directors. All commercial real estate loans regardless of amount require the approval of the Security Committee. Additionally, our policies and loan approval limits which are established by the board of directors provide various lending approval authority for other designated individual employees or employees acting together.

Generally, we require title insurance on our mortgage loans as well as fire and extended coverage casualty insurance in amounts at least equal to the principal amount of the loan or the value of improvements on the property, depending on the type of loan. We also require flood insurance if the improved property is determined to be in a flood zone area.

Delinquencies and Non-Performing Assets

Delinquency Procedures. When a borrower fails to make required payments on a loan, we take a number of steps to induce the borrower to cure the delinquency and restore the loan to current status. We generally send a written notice of non-payment to the borrower 15, 30, 60 and 90 days after a loan is first past due. We will additionally try to contact the borrower by telephone after the 30th day after the due date.

Generally, when a loan becomes 90 days past due, the loan is turned over to our attorneys to ensure that further collection activities are conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. All loans past due 90 days are put on non-accrual and reported to the board of directors monthly. If our attorneys do not receive a response from the borrower, or if the terms of any payment plan established are not followed, then foreclosure proceedings will be implemented. Management submits a delinquent loan report detailing loans 30 days or more past due to the board of directors on a monthly basis.

When we acquire real estate as a result of foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure, the real estate is classified as foreclosed real estate until it is sold. The real estate is recorded at estimated fair value at the date of acquisition less estimated costs to sell, and any write-down resulting from the acquisition is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Estimated fair value is based on an appraisal typically obtained before the foreclosure process is completed. Subsequent decreases in the value of the property are charged to operations. After acquisition, all costs incurred in maintaining the property are expensed. Costs relating to the development and improvement of the property, however, are capitalized to the extent of estimated fair value less estimated costs to sell.

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Delinquent Loans. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our loan portfolio delinquencies by type and amount at the periods indicated.

	30-89 Days		90 Days and Over		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Loans Delinquent For						
90 Days and Over						
30-89 Days						
Number Amount Number Amount Number Amount						
(Dollars in thousands)						
At December 31, 2015						
Real estate loans:						
One-to four-family residential	3	\$ 600	1	\$ 68	4	\$ 668
Home equity loans and lines of credit			1	197	1	197
Commercial						
Construction						
Consumer loans						
Total	3	\$ 600	2	\$ 265	5	\$ 865
At December 31, 2014						
Real estate loans:						
One-to four-family residential	6	\$ 939	1	\$ 113	7	\$ 1,052
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1	198	1	4	2	202
Commercial						
Construction						
Consumer loans	1	1			1	1
Total	8	\$ 1,138	2	\$ 117	10	\$ 1,255
At December 31, 2013						
Real estate loans:						
One-to four-family residential	12	\$ 1,384	1	\$ 102	13	\$ 1,486
Home equity loans and lines of credit						
Commercial						
Construction						
Consumer loans						
Total	12	\$ 1,384	1	\$ 102	13	\$ 1,486
At December 31, 2012						
Real estate loans:						
One-to four-family residential	6	\$ 1,086	1	\$ 50	7	\$ 1,136
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1	75			1	75
Commercial						
Construction						
Consumer loans						

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Total	7	\$ 1,161	1	\$ 50	8	\$ 1,211
At December 31, 2011						
Real estate loans:						
One-to four-family residential	8	\$ 1,020		\$	8	\$ 1,020
Home equity loans and lines of credit						
Commercial						
Construction						
Consumer loans	2		3		2	3
Total	10	\$ 1,023		\$	10	\$ 1,023

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Nonperforming Assets. The table below sets forth the amounts and categories of our nonperforming assets at the dates indicated.

	At December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)				
Nonaccrual loans:					
Real Estate Loans:					
One- to four-family residential	\$ 68	\$ 421	\$ 336	\$ 383	\$
Home equity loans and lines of credit	197	202			
Commercial					
Construction					
Consumer Loans					1
Total non-accrual loans	265	623	336	383	1
Loans delinquent 90 days or greater and still accruing:					
Real Estate Loans:					
One- to four-family residential					
Home equity loans and lines of credit					
Commercial					
Construction					
Consumer Loans					
Total loans delinquent 90 days or greater and still accruing					
Total non-performing loans	265	623	336	383	1
Other real estate owned and foreclosed assets:					
Real Estate Loans:					
One- to four-family residential				205	205
Home equity loans and lines of credit					
Commercial					
Construction					
Consumer Loans					
Total real estate owned and foreclosed assets				205	205
Total non-performing assets	265	623	336	588	206
Performing troubled debt restructurings					
Total non-performing assets and performing troubled debt restructurings	\$ 265	\$ 623	\$ 336	\$ 588	\$ 206
Ratios:					

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Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans	0.16%	0.46%	0.25%	0.30%	0.18%
Non-performing assets as a percentage of total assets	0.11%	0.29%	0.17%	0.32%	0.12%

For the year ended December 31, 2015, gross interest income that would have been recorded had our non-accruing loans been current in accordance with their original terms was \$10,000, there was no interest income recognized on such loans for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Non-Performing Loans. At December 31, 2015 we had one loan secured by one- to four-family residential real estate and one home equity line of credit, totaling \$265,000 that were on non-accrual status.

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We generally cease accruing interest on our loans when contractual payments of principal or interest have become 90 days past due or management has serious doubts about further collectability of principal or interest, even though the loan is currently performing. A loan may remain on accrual status if it is in the process of collection and is either guaranteed or well secured. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, unpaid interest credited to income is reversed. Interest received on nonaccrual loans generally is applied against principal or interest and is recognized on a cash basis. Generally, loans are restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current, has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt.

Troubled Debt Restructurings. Loans are classified as troubled debt restructured when certain modifications are made to the loan terms and concessions are granted to the borrowers due to financial difficulty experienced by those borrowers. The modification of the terms of such loans would generally be one of the following: a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan for some period of time, an extension of the maturity date at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, or an extension of time to make payments with the delinquent payments added to the principal of the loan. We had no troubled debt restructurings at or during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Classified Assets. Federal regulations provide that each insured savings institution classify its assets on a regular basis. In addition, in connection with examination of insured institutions, federal and Massachusetts banking regulators have authority to identify problem assets and, if appropriate, classify them. There are three classifications for problem assets: substandard, doubtful or loss. An asset is considered substandard if it is inadequately protected the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Substandard assets include those characterized by the distinct possibility that the insured institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Assets classified as doubtful have all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses present make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. Assets classified as loss are those considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as assets without the establishment of a specific loss reserve is not warranted. Assets which do not currently expose the insured institution to sufficient risk to warrant classification in one of the aforementioned categories but possess weaknesses are designated as special mention by our management.

When an insured institution classifies problem assets as either substandard or doubtful, it may establish general allowances in an amount deemed prudent by management to cover probable accrued losses. General allowances represent loss allowances which have been established to cover probable accrued losses associated with lending activities, but which, unlike specific allowances, have not been allocated to particular problem assets. When an insured institution classifies problem assets as loss, it is required either to establish a specific allowance for losses equal to 100% of that portion of the asset so classified or to charge-off such amount. An institution's determination as to the classification of its assets and the amount of its valuation allowances is subject to review by the regulatory agencies, which may require the establishment of additional general or specific loss allowances.

In accordance with our loan policy, we regularly review the problem loans in our portfolio to determine whether any loans require classification in accordance with applicable regulations. Loans are listed on the watch list initially because of emerging financial weaknesses even though the loan is currently performing as agreed, or delinquency status, or if the loan possesses weaknesses although currently performing. If a loan deteriorates in asset quality, the classification is changed to special mention, substandard, doubtful or loss depending on the circumstances and the evaluation. Generally, loans 90 days or more past due are placed on nonaccrual status and classified substandard. Management reviews the status of each loan on our delinquency report on a monthly basis.

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The following table sets forth our amounts of classified assets, all of which were nonperforming, and assets designated as special mention at the dates indicated.

	At December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)				
Classified Assets:					
Substandard ⁽¹⁾	\$ 563	\$ 596	\$ 324	\$	\$
Doubtful					
Loss					
Total classified assets	\$ 563	\$ 596	\$ 324	\$	\$
Special Mention	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

(1) As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 all non-accrual loans were classified. As of December 31, 2013, one non-accrual loan totaling \$12,000 was not classified because management expected full payment of principal and interest.

Other Loans of Concern. There were no other loans at December 31, 2015 that are not already disclosed where there is information about possible credit problems of borrowers that caused management to have serious doubts about the ability of the borrowers to comply with present loan repayment terms and that may result in disclosure of such loans in the future.

Allowance for Loan Losses. We maintain the allowance through provisions for loan losses that we charge to income. We charge losses on loans against the allowance for loan losses when we believe the collection of loan principal is unlikely. Recoveries on loans charged-off are restored to the allowance for loan losses. The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level believed, to the best of management's knowledge, to cover all known and inherent losses in the portfolio both probable and reasonable to estimate at each reporting date. The level of allowance for loan losses is based on management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans principally in light of our historical experience, augmented by the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and current and anticipated economic conditions in the primary lending area. We evaluate our allowance for loan losses quarterly. We did not make any changes to our policies or methodology pertaining to the general component of our allowance for loan losses during 2015. We will continue to monitor all items involved in the allowance calculation closely.

We recorded provisions for loan losses of \$60,000 and \$10,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The allowance for loan losses was \$580,000, or 0.4% of total loans, at December 31, 2015, compared to \$520,000, or 0.4% of total loans, at December 31, 2014. At these dates, the level of our allowance reflects management's view of the risks inherent in the loan portfolio.

Although we believe that we use the best information available to establish the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary and results of operations could be adversely affected if circumstances differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the determinations. Because future events affecting borrowers and collateral cannot be predicted with certainty, the existing allowance for loan losses may not be adequate and management may determine that increases in the allowance are necessary if the quality of any portion of

our loan portfolio deteriorates as a result. Furthermore, as an integral part of its examination process, the Massachusetts Division of Banks and the FDIC periodically review our allowance for loan losses. The Massachusetts Division of Banks and/or the FDIC may require that we increase our allowance based on its judgments of information available to it at the time of its examination. Any material increase in the allowance for loan losses may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Consistent with our business strategy, we intend to increase our originations of commercial real estate loans. These types of loans generally bear higher risk than our one- to four-family residential real estate loans. Accordingly, we would expect to increase our allowance for loans losses in the future as the balance of these types of loans increase in our portfolio.

In December 2012, the FASB issued a proposed standard on accounting for credit losses. It would replace multiple existing impairment models, including, an incurred loss model for loans, with an expected loss model. The FASB has indicated a tentative effective date of January 1, 2019, and final guidance is expected to be issued in the second quarter of 2016. The final standard may result in a decrease to retained earnings in the period of adoption.

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Allowance for Loan Losses. The following table sets forth activity in our allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated.

	At or For the Years Ended				
	December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 520	\$ 510	\$ 474	\$ 439	\$ 439
Charge offs:					
Real estate loans:					
One-to four-family residential					
Home equity loans and lines of credit			(1)		
Commercial					
Construction					
Consumer loans			(1)	(1)	(1)
Total charge-offs			(2)	(1)	(1)
Recoveries:					
Real estate loans:					
One-to four-family residential					
Home equity loans and lines of credit					
Commercial					
Construction					
Consumer loans			1		
Total recoveries			1		
Net (charge-offs) recoveries			(1)	(1)	(1)
Provision for loan losses	60	10	37	36	1
Balance at end of period	\$ 580	\$ 520	\$ 510	\$ 474	\$ 439
Ratios:					
Net (charge-offs) recoveries as a percentage of average loans outstanding	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans at period end	218.87%	83.47%	151.79%	123.76%	0.00%
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans receivable at period end ⁽¹⁾	0.36%	0.39%	0.39%	0.38%	0.38%

(1) Total loans does not include net deferred loan costs.

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Allocation of Allowance for Loan Losses. The following table sets forth the allowance for loan losses allocated by loan category and the percent of loans in each category to total loans at the dates indicated. The allowance for loan losses allocated to each category is not necessarily indicative of future losses in any particular category and does not restrict the use of the allowance to absorb losses in other categories.

	At December 31,									
	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of
	Loans in Each	Loans in Each	Loans in Each	Loans in Each	Loans in Each	Loans in Each	Loans in Each	Loans in Each	Loans in Each	Loans in Each
	Category	Category	Category	Category	Category	Category	Category	Category	Category	Category
	Allowance for to	Allowance for to	Allowance for to	Allowance for to	Allowance for to	Allowance for to	Allowance for to	Allowance for to	Allowance for to	Allowance for to
	Loan Total	Loan Total	Loan Total	Loan Total	Loan Total	Loan Total	Loan Total	Loan Total	Loan Total	Loan Total
	Losses Loans	Losses Loans	Losses Loans	Losses Loans	Losses Loans	Losses Loans	Losses Loans	Losses Loans	Losses Loans	Losses Loans
	(Dollars in thousands)									
Allocated allowance:										
Real Estate Loans:										
One- to four-family residential	\$ 331	82.3%	\$ 414	87.9%	\$ 414	89.4%	\$ 392	89.5%	\$ 348	87.5%
Home Equity loans and lines of credit	49	6.8	58	8.1	55	7.6	53	7.9	57	9.3
Commercial	150	8.2	25	1.8	20	1.5	19	1.5	25	2.1
Construction	40	2.6	21	2.1	14	1.4	9	0.9	8	0.9
Consumer Loans	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.2
Total allocated allowance	571	100.0%	519	100.0%	504	100.0%	474	100.0%	439	100.0%
Unallocated allowance										
	9		1		6					
Total	\$ 580		\$ 520		\$ 510		\$ 474		439	

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Investment Activities

General. Our investment policy is established by the board of directors. The objectives of the policy are to: (i) provide and maintain liquidity within the guidelines of the Massachusetts banking laws and regulations for loan demand and deposit fluctuations, and to allow us to alter our liquidity position to meet both day-to-day and long-term changes in assets and liabilities; (ii) manage interest rate risk in accordance with our interest rate risk policy; (iii) provide collateral for pledging requirements; (iv) maximize return on our investments; and (v) maintain a balance of high quality diversified investments to minimize risk.

We have legal authority to invest in various types of liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury obligations, securities of various government-sponsored enterprises and municipal governments, deposits at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, certificates of deposit of federally insured institutions, investment grade corporate bonds and investment grade marketable equity securities. We also are required to maintain an investment in Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston stock. While we have the authority under applicable law to invest in derivative securities, we have not invested in derivative securities.

At December 31, 2015, our investment portfolio consisted primarily of corporate debt securities, U.S. government and federal agency obligations, preferred stock, mortgage-backed securities, municipal obligations and marketable equity securities.

Our investment policy is reviewed annually by our board of directors and all policy changes recommended by management must be approved by the board. Authority to make investments under the approved guidelines are delegated to appropriate officers. While general investment strategies are developed and authorized by the board, the execution of specific actions with respect to securities held by Melrose Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiary, rests with the President and Chief Executive Officer within the scope of the established investment policy.

We utilize an independent financial institution to provide us with portfolio accounting services, including a monthly portfolio performance analysis of our securities portfolio. These reports are reviewed by management in making investment decisions. The Asset/Liability Committee, comprised of senior management and one outside board member, reviews a summary of these reports on a quarterly basis.

At the time of purchase, we designate a security as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or trading, depending on our ability and intent. Securities available-for-sale or trading are reported at fair value, while securities held to maturity are reported at amortized cost. All of our securities are currently classified as available-for-sale. Some of our securities are callable by the issuer or contain other features of financial engineering. Although these securities may have a yield somewhat higher than the yield of similar securities without such features, these securities are subject to the risk that they may be redeemed by the issuer prior to maturing in the event general interest rates decline. At December 31, 2015, we had \$8.0 million of securities which were subject to redemption by the issuer prior to their stated maturity.

We review equity and debt securities with significant declines in fair value on a periodic basis to determine whether they should be considered temporarily or other than temporarily impaired. In making these determinations, management considers: (1) the length of time and extent that fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, (3) whether the market decline was affected by macroeconomic conditions, and (4) our intent not to sell the security and whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. For fixed maturity investments with unrealized losses due to interest rates where it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery, declines in value below cost are not assumed to be other than temporary. If a decline in the fair value of a debt security is determined to be other than temporary, the amount of impairment is split into two components as

follows: (1) other than temporary impairment related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the income statement and (2) other than temporary impairment related to other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income. The credit loss is defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis.

During 2015, there were five securities that were declared other-than-temporarily impaired, and a total loss of \$461,000 was realized. There were four securities sold with a total gain of \$409,000 in 2015. The net realized loss was \$52,000 for the year ending December 31, 2015. There was no gain or loss during 2014.

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At December 31, 2015, our corporate bond portfolio consisted of investment grade securities with maturities generally shorter than five years. Our investment policy provides that we may invest up to 15% of our tier-one risk-based capital in corporate bonds from individual issuers which, at the time of purchase, are within the three highest investment-grade ratings from Standard & Poor's or Moody's. The maturity of these bonds may not exceed 10 years, and there is no aggregate limit for this security type. Corporate bonds from individual issuers with investment-grade ratings, at the time of purchase, below the top three ratings are limited to the lesser of 1% of our total assets or 15% of our tier-one risk-based capital and must have a maturity of less than one year. Aggregate holdings of this security type cannot exceed 5% of our total assets. Bonds that subsequently experience a decline in credit rating below investment grade are monitored at least quarterly.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance. We invest in bank-owned life insurance to provide us with a funding source for our benefit plan obligations. Bank-owned life insurance also generally provides us noninterest income that is non-taxable. Applicable regulations generally limit our investment in bank-owned life insurance to 25% of our Tier 1 capital plus our allowance for loan losses. At December 31, 2015, we had \$5.2 million in bank-owned life insurance.

Securities Portfolio. The following table sets forth the composition of our investment securities portfolio at the dates indicated. At the dates presented, all investment securities were classified as available-for-sale.

	At December 31,					
	2015		2014		2013	
	Amortized		Amortized		Amortized	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)					
Securities available-for-sale:						
Debt securities:						
U.S. Government and federal agency obligations	\$ 8,851	\$ 8,770	\$ 4,007	\$ 3,990	\$ 4,992	\$ 4,961
Debt securities issued by states of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	2,408	2,398	544	540		
Corporate bonds and notes	13,540	13,508	15,238	15,241	16,250	16,252
Preferred stock	3,000	3,029	3,000	2,904	3,000	2,477
Mortgage Backed Securities	2,232	2,166	2,138	2,115		
Total debt securities	\$ 30,031	\$ 29,871	\$ 24,927	\$ 24,790	\$ 24,242	\$ 23,690
Marketable equity securities:						
Mutual funds:						
GNMA funds	\$ 4,145	\$ 4,123	\$ 4,293	\$ 4,094	\$ 4,214	\$ 3,875
Corporate bonds	3,103	3,103	3,187	3,077	3,105	3,036
Global funds			932	854	875	840
Short-term bonds	3,453	3,457	3,463	3,429	3,411	3,362
Stock market index funds	2,482	4,589	2,905	5,531	2,807	4,891
Total marketable equity securities	\$ 13,183	\$ 15,272	\$ 14,780	\$ 16,985	\$ 14,412	\$ 16,004
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 43,214	\$ 45,143	\$ 39,707	\$ 41,775	\$ 38,654	\$ 39,694

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Securities Portfolio Maturities and Yields. The composition and maturities of the debt securities portfolio, excluding our marketable equity securities and preferred stock without maturities, at December 31, 2015 are summarized in the following table. Maturities are based on the final contractual payment dates, and do not reflect scheduled amortization or the impact of prepayments or redemptions that may occur.

	One Year or Less		More than One Year through Five Years		More than Five Years through Ten Years		More than Ten Years		Total Debt Securities	
	Weighted Amortized Cost	Average Yield	Weighted Amortized Cost	Average Yield	Weighted Amortized Cost	Average Yield	Weighted Amortized Cost	Average Yield	Weighted Amortized Cost	Average Yield
(Dollars in thousands)										
Securities available-for-sale:										
Debt securities:										
U.S. Government and federal agency obligations	\$		\$ 5,494	1.05%	\$ 436	3.64%	\$ 2,921	3.22%	\$ 8,851	1.87%
Debt securities issued by states of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	259	4.25	276	4.00	1,873	3.16			2,408	3.38
Corporate bonds and notes	3,000	1.00	9,499	1.84	1,041	3.07			13,540	1.75
Preferred stock with maturities			1,000	3.50			1,000	4.88	2,000	4.88
Mortgage Backed Securities					451	7.25	1,781	3.31	2,232	3.31
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,259	1.26%	\$ 16,269	1.71%	\$ 3,801	2.40%	\$ 5,702	3.45%	\$ 29,031	3.45%

(1) Not included in the above table is a preferred stock classified as a debt security that has no stated maturity, an amortized cost of \$1.0 million, a fair value of \$998,000 and a yield of 5.20%.

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General. Deposits have traditionally been our primary source of funds for use in lending and investment activities. We have not historically used borrowings and we had no borrowings at December 31, 2015. In addition, we receive funds from scheduled loan payments, loan prepayments, retained earnings and income on earning assets. While scheduled loan payments and income on earning assets are relatively stable sources of funds, deposit inflows and outflows can vary widely and are influenced by prevailing interest rates, market conditions and levels of competition.

Deposits. Our deposits are generated primarily from residents within our primary market area. We offer a selection of deposit accounts, including noninterest-bearing demand accounts, money market accounts, savings accounts, NOW accounts and certificates of deposit. Deposit account terms vary, with the principal differences being the minimum balance required, the amount of time the funds must remain on deposit and the interest rate. We have not in the past used, and currently do not hold, any brokered deposits. At December 31, 2015, our core deposits, which are deposits other than certificates of deposit, were \$97.2 million, representing 52.7% of total deposits.

Interest rates, maturity terms, service fees and withdrawal penalties are established on a periodic basis. Deposit rates and terms are based primarily on current operating strategies and market rates, liquidity requirements, rates paid by competitors and growth goals. The flow of deposits is influenced significantly by general economic conditions, changes in interest rates and competition. The variety of deposit accounts that we offer allows us to be competitive in generating deposits and to respond with flexibility to changes in our customers' demands. Our ability to gather deposits is impacted by the competitive market in which we operate, which includes numerous financial institutions of varying sizes offering a wide range of products. We believe that deposits are a stable source of funds, but our ability to attract and maintain deposits at favorable rates will be affected by market conditions, including competition and prevailing interest rates.

The following tables set forth the distribution of total deposit accounts, by account type, for the periods indicated.

	For the Years Ended December 31,									
	2015			2014				2013		
Deposit Type:	Average Balance	Percent	Weighted Average Rate	Average Balance	Percent	Weighted Average Rate	Average Balance	Percent	Weighted Average Rate	
	(Dollars in thousands)									
Demand deposits	\$ 13,604	7.9%	%	\$ 14,197	8.1%	%	\$ 10,444	6.0%	%	
Savings accounts	31,574	18.4	0.20	31,991	18.3	0.20	29,803	17.1	0.33	
Certificates of deposit	77,231	45.1	1.38	74,545	42.7	1.39	82,753	47.6	1.51	
Money market accounts	35,072	20.5	0.37	41,250	23.7	0.37	40,291	23.1	0.46	
NOW	13,960	8.1	0.10	12,528	7.2	0.09	10,727	6.2	0.11	

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Total	\$ 171,441	100.00%	0.81%	\$ 174,511	100.00%	0.79%	\$ 174,018	100.00%	0.95%
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The following table sets forth our certificates of deposit classified by interest rate as of the dates indicated.

Interest Rate:	At December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(In thousands)		
Less than 2.00%	\$ 84,498	\$ 62,399	\$ 69,676
2.00% to 2.99%	2,838	8,847	10,434
3.00% to 3.99%			525
Total	\$ 87,336	\$ 71,246	\$ 80,635

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The following table sets forth the amount and maturities of our certificates of deposit at December 31, 2015.

	At December 31, 2015				Total	Percent of Total
	Period to Maturity					
Interest Rate:	Less Than or Equal to One Year	More Than One to Two Years	More than Two to Three Years	More than Three Years		
	(In thousands)					
2.99% and below	\$ 57,695	\$ 22,118	\$ 5,844	\$ 1,679	\$ 87,336	100.0%
Total	\$ 57,695	\$ 22,118	\$ 5,844	\$ 1,679	\$ 87,336	100.0%

As of December 31, 2015, the aggregate amount of our outstanding certificates of deposit in amounts greater than or equal to \$100,000 was approximately \$48.4 million. The following table sets forth the maturity of these certificates as of December 31, 2015.

	At December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)
Three months or less	\$ 3,371
Over three months through six months	2,671
Over six months through one year	23,988
Over one year to three years	17,739
Over three years	648
Total	\$ 48,417

Borrowing Capacity. As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, Melrose Cooperative Bank is eligible to obtain advances upon the security of the Federal Home Loan Bank common stock owned and certain residential mortgage loans, provided certain standards related to credit-worthiness have been met. Federal Home Loan Bank advances are available pursuant to several credit programs, each of which has its own interest rate and range of maturities. At December 31, 2015, we had the ability to borrow approximately \$93.5 million from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, subject to certain collateral requirements. Additionally, at December 31, 2015, we had the ability to borrow up to \$5.0 million on a Fed Funds line of credit with the Co-Operative Central Bank. We have historically not relied on Federal Home Loan Bank advances or other borrowings as a funding source, and we had no such borrowings at December 31, 2015.

Subsidiary and Other Activities

Melrose Bancorp has one subsidiary, Melrose Cooperative Bank.

Melrose Cooperative Bank has one subsidiary, MCBSC, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation, which is engaged in the buying, selling and holding of investment securities. The income earned on MCBSC, Inc.'s securities is subject to a significantly lower rate of state tax than that assessed on income earned on securities maintained at Melrose

Cooperative Bank. At December 31, 2015, MCBSC, Inc. had total assets of \$33.4 million, all of which were in securities and cash to be invested.

Expense and Tax Allocation

Melrose Cooperative Bank has entered into an agreement with Melrose Bancorp to provide it with certain administrative support services for compensation not less than the fair market value of the services provided. In addition, Melrose Cooperative Bank and Melrose Bancorp have entered into an agreement to establish a method for allocating and for reimbursing the payment of their consolidated tax liability.

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Personnel

As of December 31, 2015, we had 26 full-time equivalent employees. Our employees are not represented by any collective bargaining group. Management believes that we have a good working relationship with our employees.

Availability of Annual Report on Form 10-K

This Annual Report on Form 10-K is available by written request to: Melrose Bancorp, Inc. 638 Main Street, Melrose, Massachusetts 02176, Attention: Corporate Secretary.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

General

Melrose Cooperative Bank is a Massachusetts stock co-operative bank and is the wholly owned subsidiary of Melrose Bancorp, Inc., a Maryland corporation, which is a registered bank holding company. Melrose Cooperative Bank's deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the FDIC, and by the Share Insurance Fund of the Co-Operative Central Bank of Massachusetts for amounts in excess of the FDIC insurance limits. Melrose Cooperative Bank is subject to extensive regulation by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, as its chartering agency, and by the FDIC, its primary federal regulator and deposit insurer. Melrose Cooperative Bank is required to file reports with, and is periodically examined by, the FDIC and the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks concerning its activities and financial condition and must obtain regulatory approvals prior to entering into certain transactions, including, but not limited to, mergers with or acquisitions of other financial institutions. Melrose Cooperative Bank must comply with consumer protection regulations issued by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Melrose Cooperative Bank also is a member of and owns stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, which is one of the twelve regional banks in the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

As a bank holding company, Melrose Bancorp is subject to examination and supervision by, and is required to file certain reports with, the Federal Reserve Board. Melrose Bancorp is also subject to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission under the federal securities laws.

The regulatory and supervisory structure establishes a comprehensive framework of activities in which an institution can engage and is intended primarily for the protection of depositors and the deposit insurance funds, rather than for the protection of stockholders and creditors. The regulatory structure also gives the regulatory authorities extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities and examination policies, including policies concerning the establishment of deposit insurance assessment fees, classification of assets and establishment of adequate loan loss reserves for regulatory purposes. Any change in such regulatory requirements and policies, whether by the Massachusetts legislature, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, the FDIC, or the Federal Reserve Board or Congress, could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition and results of operations of Melrose Bancorp, Inc. and Melrose Cooperative Bank. As is further described below, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) has significantly changed the bank regulatory structure and may affect the lending, investment and general operating activities of depository institutions and their holding companies.

Set forth below are certain material regulatory requirements that are applicable to Melrose Cooperative Bank and Melrose Bancorp. This description of statutes and regulations is not intended to be a complete description of such statutes and regulations and their effects on Melrose Cooperative Bank and Melrose Bancorp. Any change in these laws or regulations, whether by Congress or the applicable regulatory agencies, could have a material adverse impact on Melrose Bancorp, Melrose Cooperative Bank and their operations.

Dodd-Frank Act

The Dodd-Frank Act made significant changes to the regulatory structure for depository institutions and their holding companies. However, the Dodd-Frank Act's changes go well beyond that and affect the lending, investments and other operations of all depository institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act required the Federal Reserve Board to set minimum capital levels for bank holding companies that are as stringent as those required for the insured depository subsidiaries, and the components of Tier 1 capital for holding companies were restricted to capital instruments that were then currently considered to be Tier 1 capital for insured depository institutions. The legislation also established a floor for capital of insured depository institutions that cannot be lower than the standards in effect upon passage and directed the federal banking regulators to implement new leverage and capital requirements that take into account off-balance sheet activities and other risks, including risks relating to securitized products and derivatives.

The Dodd-Frank Act created a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau with broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has extensive rule-making authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that apply to all banks, including the authority to prohibit unfair, deceptive or abusive acts and practices.

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The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has examination and enforcement authority over all banks and savings institutions with more than \$10 billion in assets. Banks and savings institutions with \$10 billion or less in assets are still examined for compliance by their applicable bank regulators. The new legislation also weakened the federal preemption available for national banks and federal savings associations, and gave state attorneys general the ability to enforce applicable federal consumer protection laws.

The Dodd-Frank Act broadened the base for FDIC insurance assessments. Assessments are now based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution, rather than on total deposits. The legislation also permanently increased the maximum amount of deposit insurance for banks, savings institutions and credit unions to \$250,000 per depositor, retroactive to January 1, 2008, and noninterest-bearing transaction accounts had unlimited deposit insurance through December 31, 2012. The Dodd-Frank Act increased stockholder influence over boards of directors by requiring companies to give stockholders a non-binding vote on executive compensation and so-called golden parachute payments. The legislation also directed the Federal Reserve Board to promulgate rules prohibiting excessive compensation paid to bank holding company executives, regardless of whether the company is publicly traded or not. Further, the legislation mandated regulations requiring that originators of securitized loans retain a percentage of the risk for transferred loans, directed the Federal Reserve Board to regulate pricing of certain debit card interchange fees and contained a number of reforms related to mortgage origination.

The Dodd-Frank Act also required the Consumer Financial Protection Board to issue regulations requiring lenders to make a reasonable good faith determination as to a prospective borrower's ability to repay a residential mortgage loan. The final Ability to Repay rules, establish a qualified mortgage safe harbor for loans whose terms and features are deemed to make the loan less risky.

Many provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act involve delayed effective dates and/or require implementing regulations or have not been issued in final form. Their impact on our operations cannot yet fully be assessed. However, there is a significant possibility that the Dodd-Frank Act will result in an increased regulatory burden and compliance, operating and interest expense for Melrose Cooperative Bank and Melrose Bancorp, Inc.

Massachusetts Banking Laws and Supervision

General. As a Massachusetts-chartered co-operative bank, Melrose Cooperative Bank is subject to supervision, regulation and examination by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks and to various Massachusetts statutes and regulations which govern, among other things, investment powers, lending and deposit-taking activities, borrowings, maintenance of surplus and reserve accounts, distribution of earnings and payment of dividends. In addition, Melrose Cooperative Bank is subject to Massachusetts consumer protection and civil rights laws and regulations. The approval of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks or the Massachusetts Board of Bank Incorporation is required for a Massachusetts-chartered bank to establish or close branches, merge with other financial institutions, issue stock and undertake certain other activities. Any Massachusetts bank that does not operate in accordance with the regulations, policies and directives of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks may be sanctioned. The Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks may suspend or remove directors or officers of a bank who have violated the law, conducted a bank's business in a manner that is unsafe, unsound or contrary to the depositors' interests, or been negligent in the performance of their duties. In addition, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks has the authority to appoint a receiver or conservator if it is determined that the bank is conducting its business in an unsafe or unauthorized manner, and under certain other circumstances.

Massachusetts regulations generally allow Massachusetts banks to, with appropriate regulatory approvals, engage in activities permissible for federally chartered banks or banks chartered by another state. The Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks also has adopted procedures reducing regulatory burdens and expense and expediting

branching by well-capitalized and well-managed banks.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts recently adopted a law modernizing the Massachusetts banking law, which affords Massachusetts chartered banks with greater flexibility compared to federally chartered and out-of-state banks. Where indicated in the below discussion, the new provisions of Massachusetts banking law took effect on April 7, 2015.

Lending Activities. A Massachusetts-chartered co-operative bank may make a wide variety of mortgage loans including fixed-rate loans, adjustable-rate loans, variable-rate loans, participation loans, graduated payment loans, construction and development loans, condominium and co-operative loans, second mortgage loans and other types of loans that may be made in accordance with applicable regulations. Commercial loans may be made to corporations and other commercial enterprises with or without security. Consumer and personal loans may also be made with or without security.

Insurance Sales. Massachusetts banks may engage in insurance sales activities if the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks has approved a plan of operation for insurance activities and the bank obtains a license from the Massachusetts Division of Insurance. A bank may be licensed directly or indirectly through an affiliate or a subsidiary corporation established for this purpose. Melrose Cooperative Bank does not sell or refer insurance products, and has not sought approval for insurance sales activities.

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Dividends. A Massachusetts co-operative bank may declare cash dividends from net profits not more frequently than quarterly. Non-cash dividends may be declared at any time. No dividends may be declared, credited or paid if the bank's capital stock is impaired. A Massachusetts co-operative bank with outstanding preferred stock may not, without the prior approval of the Commissioner of Banks, declare dividends to the common stock without also declaring dividends to the preferred stock. The approval of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks is required if the total of all dividends declared in any calendar year exceeds the total of its net profits for that year combined with its retained net profits of the preceding two years, less any required transfer to surplus or a fund for the retirement of any preferred stock. Net profits for this purpose means the remainder of all earnings from current operations plus actual recoveries on loans and investments and other assets after deducting current operating expenses, actual losses, accrued dividends on preferred stock, if any, and all federal and state taxes. Dividends from Melrose Bancorp may depend, in part, upon receipt of dividends from Melrose Cooperative Bank. The payment of dividends from Melrose Cooperative Bank would be restricted by federal law if the payment of such dividends resulted in Melrose Cooperative Bank failing to meet regulatory capital requirements.

Parity Regulation. A Massachusetts bank may, in accordance with Massachusetts law and regulations issued by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, exercise any power and engage in any activity that has been authorized for national banks, federal thrifts or state banks in a state other than Massachusetts, provided that the activity is permissible under applicable federal and not specifically prohibited by Massachusetts law. Such powers and activities must be subject to the same limitations and restrictions imposed on the national bank, federal thrift or out-of-state bank that exercised the power or activity. Beginning in April 2015, a Massachusetts bank must provide the Commissioner of Banks advance written notice prior to engaging in certain activities permissible for national banks, federal thrifts, or out-of-state banks.

Loans to One Borrower Limitations. Massachusetts banking law grants broad lending authority. However, with certain limited exceptions, total obligations to one borrower may not exceed 15% of the total of the bank's capital stock.

Loans to a Bank's Insiders. Massachusetts banking laws currently prohibit any executive officer or director of a bank from borrowing or guaranteeing extensions of credit by such bank except for any of the following loans or extensions of credit with the approval of a majority of the board of directors: (i) loans or extension of credit, secured or unsecured, to an officer of the bank in an amount not exceeding \$100,000; (ii) loans or extensions of credit intended or secured for educational purposes to an officer of the bank in an amount not exceeding \$200,000; (iii) loans or extensions of credit secured by a mortgage on residential real estate to be occupied in whole or in part by the officer to whom the loan or extension of credit is made, in an amount not exceeding \$750,000; and (iv) loans or extensions of credit to a director of the bank who is not also an officer of the bank in an amount permissible under the bank's loan to one borrower limit. No such loan or extension of credit may be granted with an interest rate or other terms that are preferential in comparison to loans granted to persons not affiliated with the bank.

Beginning in April 2015, Massachusetts law provides that a Massachusetts bank must comply with Regulation O of the Federal Reserve Board. See Federal Banking Regulation Transactions with Related Parties.

Investment Activities. In general, Massachusetts-chartered co-operative banks may invest in preferred and common stock of any corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any state provided such investments do not involve control of any corporation and do not, in the aggregate, exceed 4% of the bank's deposits. Federal law imposes additional restrictions on Melrose Cooperative Bank's investment activities. See Federal Banking Regulation Business Activities .

Regulatory Enforcement Authority. Any Massachusetts co-operative bank that does not operate in accordance with the regulations, policies and directives of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks may be subject to sanctions for non-compliance, including revocation of its charter. The Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks may, under certain circumstances, suspend or remove officers or directors who have violated the law, conducted the bank's business in an unsafe or unsound manner or contrary to the depositors interests or been negligent in the performance of their duties. Upon finding that a bank has engaged in an unfair or deceptive act or practice, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks may issue an order to cease and desist and impose a fine on the bank concerned. The Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks also has authority to take possession of a bank and appoint a liquidating agent under certain conditions such as an unsafe and unsound condition to transact business, the conduct of business in an unsafe or unauthorized manner or impaired capital. In addition, Massachusetts consumer protection and civil rights statutes applicable to Melrose Cooperative Bank permit private individual and class action law suits and provide for the rescission of consumer transactions, including loans, and the recovery of statutory and punitive damage and attorney's fees in the case of certain violations of those statutes.

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Co-Operative Central Bank and Share Insurance Fund. All Massachusetts-chartered co-operative banks are required to be members of the Co-Operative Central Bank, which maintains the Share Insurance Fund that insures co-operative bank deposits in excess of federal deposit insurance coverage. The Co-Operative Central Bank is authorized to charge co-operative banks an annual assessment fee on deposit balances in excess of amounts insured by the FDIC. Assessment rates are based on the institution's risk category, similar to the method currently used to determine assessments by the FDIC discussed below under Federal Banking Regulation Insurance of Deposit Accounts.

Protection of Personal Information. Massachusetts has adopted regulatory requirements intended to protect personal information. The requirements are similar to existing federal laws such as the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act that require organizations to establish written information security programs to prevent identity theft. The Massachusetts regulation also contains technology system requirements, especially for the encryption of personal information sent over wireless or public networks or stored on portable devices.

Massachusetts has other statutes or regulations that are similar to certain of the federal provisions discussed below.

Federal Banking Regulation

Business Activities. Under federal law, all state-chartered FDIC-insured banks, including co-operative banks, have been limited in their activities as principal and in their equity investments to the type and the amount authorized for national banks, notwithstanding state law. Federal law permits exceptions to these limitations. For example, certain state-chartered co-operative banks may, with FDIC approval, continue to exercise state authority to invest in common or preferred stocks listed on a national securities exchange and in the shares of an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The maximum permissible investment is the lesser of 100.0% of Tier 1 capital or the maximum amount permitted by Massachusetts law. Such grandfathered authority may be terminated under certain circumstances including a change in charter or a determination by the FDIC that such investments pose a safety and soundness risk.

The FDIC is also authorized to permit state banks to engage in state authorized activities or investments not permissible for national banks (other than non-subsidary equity investments) if they meet all applicable capital requirements and it is determined that such activities or investments do not pose a significant risk to the FDIC insurance fund. The FDIC has adopted regulations governing the procedures for institutions seeking approval to engage in such activities or investments. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 specified that a state bank may control a subsidiary that engages in activities as principal that would only be permitted for a national bank to conduct in a financial subsidiary, if a bank meets specified conditions and deducts its investment in the subsidiary for regulatory capital purposes.

Capital Requirements. The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Effective January 1, 2015 (with a phase-in period of two to four years for certain components), the Bank became subject to new capital regulations adopted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB) and the

FDIC, which implement the Basel III regulatory capital reforms and the changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act. The new regulations require a new common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 4.5%, increase the minimum Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio to 6.0% from 4.0%, require a minimum total capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 8.0% and require a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4.0%. CET1 generally consists of common stock and retained earnings, subject to applicable adjustments and deductions. Under new prompt corrective action regulations, in order to be considered well capitalized, the Bank must maintain a CET1 capital ratio of 6.5% (new) and a Tier 1 ratio of 8.0% (increased from 6.0%), a total risk based capital ratio of 10% (unchanged) and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5.0% (unchanged). In addition, the regulations establish a capital conservation buffer above the required capital ratios that phases in beginning January 1, 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and increases each year by 0.625% until it is fully phased in at 2.5% effective January 1, 2019. Beginning January 1, 2016, failure to maintain the capital conservation buffer will limit the ability of the Bank and the Company to pay dividends, repurchase shares or pay discretionary bonuses.

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The new regulations implemented changes to what constitutes regulatory capital. Certain instruments will no longer constitute qualifying capital, subject to phase-out periods. In addition, Tier 2 capital is no longer limited to the amount of Tier 1 capital included in total capital. Mortgage servicing rights, certain deferred tax assets and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries over designated percentages of CET1 will be deducted from capital. The Bank has elected to permanently opt-out of the inclusion of accumulated other comprehensive income in capital calculations, as permitted by the regulations. This opt-out will reduce the impact of market volatility on the Bank's regulatory capital ratios.

The new regulations also changed the risk weights of certain assets, including an increase in the risk weight of certain high volatility commercial real estate acquisition, development and construction loans and non-residential mortgage loans that are 90 days past due or on non-accrual status to 150% from 100%, a credit conversion factor for the unused portion of commitments with maturities of less than one year that are not cancellable to 20% from 0%, an increase in the risk weight for mortgage servicing rights and deferred tax assets that are not deducted from capital to 250% from 100%, and an increase in the risk weight for equity exposures to 600% from 100%.

At December 31, 2015, Melrose Cooperative Bank's capital exceeded all regulatory requirements.

Community Reinvestment Act and Fair Lending Laws. All institutions have a responsibility under the Community Reinvestment Act (the CRA) and related regulations to help meet the credit needs of their communities, including low- and moderate-income borrowers. In connection with its examination of a state non-member bank, the FDIC is required to assess the institution's record of compliance with the CRA. The CRA does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions nor does it limit an institution's discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community, consistent with the CRA. The CRA does require the FDIC, in connection with its examination of a non-member bank, to assess the institution's record of meeting the credit needs of its community and to take such record into account in its evaluation of certain applications by such institution, including applications to acquire branches and other financial institutions. The CRA requires the FDIC to provide a written evaluation of an institution's CRA performance utilizing a four-tiered descriptive rating system. An institution's failure to comply with the provisions of the CRA could, at a minimum, result in denial of certain corporate applications such as branches or mergers, or in restrictions on its activities. The CRA requires all institutions insured by the FDIC to publicly disclose their rating. Melrose Cooperative Bank received a Satisfactory CRA rating in its most recent federal examination.

Massachusetts has its own statutory counterpart to the CRA that is applicable to Melrose Cooperative Bank. The Massachusetts version is generally similar to the CRA but utilizes a five-tiered descriptive rating system. Massachusetts law requires the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks to consider, but not be limited to, a bank's record of performance under Massachusetts law in considering any application by the bank to establish a branch or other deposit-taking facility, to relocate an office or to merge or consolidate with or acquire the assets and assume the liabilities of any other banking institution. Melrose Cooperative Bank's most recent rating under Massachusetts law was Satisfactory.

In addition, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Fair Housing Act prohibit lenders from discriminating in their lending practices on the basis of characteristics specified in those statutes. The failure to comply with the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Fair Housing Act could result in enforcement actions by the FDIC, as well as other federal regulatory agencies and the Department of Justice.

Transactions with Related Parties. An institution's authority to engage in transactions with its affiliates is limited by Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and federal regulation. An affiliate is generally a company that controls, or is under common control with an insured depository institution such as Melrose Cooperative Bank.

Melrose Bancorp will be an affiliate of Melrose Cooperative Bank because of its control of Melrose Cooperative Bank. In general, transactions between an insured depository institution and its affiliates are subject to certain quantitative limits and collateral requirements. Transactions with affiliates also must be consistent with safe and sound banking practices, generally not involve the purchase of low-quality assets and be on terms that are as favorable to the institution as comparable transactions with non-affiliates.

Melrose Cooperative Bank's authority to extend credit to its directors, executive officers and 10% stockholders, as well as to entities controlled by such persons, is currently governed by the requirements of Sections 22(g) and 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act and Regulation O of the Federal Reserve Board. Among other things, these provisions generally require that extensions of credit to insiders:

be made on terms that are substantially the same as, and follow credit underwriting procedures that are not less stringent than, those prevailing for comparable transactions with unaffiliated persons and that do not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features; and

not exceed certain limitations on the amount of credit extended to such persons, individually and in the aggregate, which limits are based, in part, on the amount of Melrose Cooperative Bank's capital.

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In addition, extensions of credit in excess of certain limits must be approved by Melrose Cooperative Bank's loan committee or board of directors. Extensions of credit to executive officers are subject to additional limits based on the type of extension involved.

Enforcement. The FDIC has extensive enforcement responsibility over state non-member banks and has authority to bring enforcement action against all institution-affiliated parties, including directors, officers, stockholders, attorneys, appraisers and accountants who knowingly or recklessly participate in wrongful action likely to have an adverse effect on an institution. Formal enforcement action by the FDIC may range from the issuance of a capital directive or cease and desist order to removal of officers and/or directors of the institution and the appointment of a receiver or conservator. Civil penalties cover a wide range of violations and actions, and range up to \$25,000 per day, unless a finding of reckless disregard is made, in which case penalties may be as high as \$1 million per day. The FDIC is required, with certain exceptions, to appoint a receiver or conservator for an insured state non-member bank if that bank was critically undercapitalized on average during the calendar quarter beginning 270 days after the date on which the institution became critically undercapitalized. The FDIC may also appoint itself as conservator or receiver for an insured state non-member bank under specified circumstances, including: (1) insolvency; (2) substantial dissipation of assets or earnings through violations of law or unsafe or unsound practices; (3) existence of an unsafe or unsound condition to transact business; (4) insufficient capital; or (5) the incurrence of losses that will deplete substantially all of the institution's capital with no reasonable prospect of replenishment without federal assistance. The FDIC also has the authority to terminate deposit insurance.

Standards for Safety and Soundness. Federal law requires each federal banking agency to prescribe certain standards for all insured depository institutions. These standards relate to, among other things, internal controls, information systems and audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate risk exposure, asset growth, compensation and other operational and managerial standards as the agency deems appropriate. Interagency guidelines set forth the safety and soundness standards that the federal banking agencies use to identify and address problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. If the appropriate federal banking agency determines that an institution fails to meet any standard prescribed by the guidelines, the agency may require the institution to submit to the agency an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard. If an institution fails to meet these standards, the appropriate federal banking agency may require the institution to implement an acceptable compliance plan. Failure to implement such a plan can result in further enforcement action, including the issuance of a cease and desist order or the imposition of civil money penalties.

Interstate Banking and Branching. Federal law permits well-capitalized and well-managed bank holding companies to acquire banks in any state, subject to Federal Reserve Board approval, certain concentration limits and other specified conditions. Interstate mergers of banks are also authorized, subject to regulatory approval and other specified conditions. In addition, among other things, recent amendments made by the Dodd-Frank Act permit banks to establish *de novo* branches on an interstate basis provided that branching is authorized by the law of the host state for the banks chartered by that state.

Prompt Corrective Action Regulations. The FDIC is required by law to take supervisory actions against undercapitalized institutions under its jurisdiction, the severity of which depends upon the institution's level of capital.

Under FDIC prompt corrective action regulations Melrose Cooperative Bank must have a Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 5.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 8.0%, a CET1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 6.5%, and a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10.0% in order to be classified as well-capitalized. An institution that has a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 8.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio less than 6.0%, a CET1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4.5%, or a Tier 1 leverage ratio of less than 4.0%, is considered to be undercapitalized. An institution that has total risk-based capital less than 6.0%, a CET1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 3.0%, a Tier 1

risk-based capital ratio of less than 4.0%, or a Tier 1 leverage ratio that is less than 3.0% is considered to be significantly undercapitalized. An institution that has a tangible capital to assets ratio equal to or less than 2% is deemed to be critically undercapitalized.

Generally, a receiver or conservator must be appointed for an institution that is critically undercapitalized within specific time frames. The regulations also provide that a capital restoration plan must be filed with the FDIC within 45 days of the date that an institution is deemed to have received notice that it is undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized or critically undercapitalized. Any holding company of an institution that is required to submit a capital restoration plan must guarantee performance under the plan in an amount of up to the lesser of 5% of the institution's assets at the time it was deemed to be undercapitalized by the FDIC or the amount necessary to restore the institution to adequately capitalized status. This guarantee remains in place until the FDIC notifies the institution that it has maintained adequately capitalized status for each of four consecutive calendar quarters. Institutions that are undercapitalized become subject to certain mandatory measures such as a restrictions on capital distributions and asset growth. The FDIC may also take any one of a number of discretionary supervisory actions against undercapitalized institutions, including the issuance of a capital directive and the replacement of senior executive officers and directors.

At December 31, 2015, Melrose Cooperative Bank met the criteria for being considered well capitalized.

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Insurance of Deposit Accounts. The Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC insures deposits at FDIC-insured financial institutions such as Melrose Cooperative Bank. Deposit accounts in Melrose Cooperative Bank are insured by the FDIC generally up to a maximum of \$250,000 per separately insured depositor and up to a maximum of \$250,000 for self-directed retirement accounts. The FDIC charges insured depository institutions premiums to maintain the Deposit Insurance Fund.

Under the FDIC's risk-based assessment system, insured institutions are assigned to one of four risk categories based on supervisory evaluations, regulatory capital levels and certain other risk factors. Rates are based on each institution's risk category and certain specified risk adjustments. Stronger institutions pay lower rates while riskier institutions pay higher rates. Assessments are based on an institution's average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity instead of total deposits. Assessment rates (inclusive of possible adjustments) currently range from 2 1/2 to 45 basis points of each institution's total assets less tangible capital. The FDIC may increase or decrease the scale uniformly, except that no adjustment can deviate more than two basis points from the base scale without notice and comment rulemaking. The FDIC's current system represents a change, required by the Dodd-Frank Act, from its prior practice of basing the assessment on an institution's volume of deposits.

In addition to the FDIC assessments, the Financing Corporation (FICO) is authorized to impose and collect, with the approval of the FDIC, assessments for anticipated payments, issuance costs and custodial fees on bonds issued by the FICO in the 1980s to recapitalize the former Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The bonds issued by the FICO are due to mature in 2017 through 2019. For the quarter ended December 31, 2015, the annualized FICO assessment was equal to 56 basis points of total assets less tangible capital.

The Dodd-Frank Act increased the minimum target Deposit Insurance Fund ratio from 1.15% of estimated insured deposits to 1.35% of estimated insured deposits. The FDIC must seek to achieve the 1.35% ratio by September 30, 2020. Insured institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more are supposed to fund the increase. The Dodd-Frank Act eliminated the 1.5% maximum fund ratio, instead leaving it to the discretion of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has exercised that discretion by establishing a long range fund of 2.0%.

The FDIC has authority to increase insurance assessments. Any significant increases would have an adverse effect on the operating expenses and results of operations of Melrose Cooperative Bank. Management cannot predict what assessment rates will be in the future.

Insurance of deposits may be terminated by the FDIC upon a finding that an institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or condition imposed by the FDIC. We do not currently know of any practice, condition or violation that may lead to termination of our deposit insurance.

Prohibitions Against Tying Arrangements. State non-member banks are prohibited, subject to some exceptions, from extending credit to or offering any other service, or fixing or varying the consideration for such extension of credit or service, on the condition that the customer obtain some additional service from the institution or its affiliates or not obtain services of a competitor of the institution.

Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve Board regulations require depository institutions to maintain noninterest-earning reserves against their transaction accounts (primarily NOW and regular checking accounts). The Federal Reserve Board regulations generally require that reserves be maintained against aggregate transaction accounts as follows: for that portion of transaction accounts aggregating \$89.0 million or less (which may be adjusted by the Federal Reserve Board) the reserve requirement is 3.0% and the amounts greater than \$89.0 million require a

10.0% reserve (which may be adjusted annually by the Federal Reserve Board between 8.0% and 14.0%). The first \$13.3 million of otherwise reservable balances (which may be adjusted by the Federal Reserve Board) are exempted from the reserve requirements. Melrose Cooperative Bank is in compliance with these requirements.

Federal Home Loan Bank System. Melrose Cooperative Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which consists of 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks. The Federal Home Loan Bank System provides a central credit facility primarily for member institutions as well as other entities involved in home mortgage lending. As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, Melrose Cooperative Bank is required to acquire and hold shares of capital stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank. As of December 31, 2015, Melrose Cooperative Bank was in compliance with this requirement.

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Other Regulations

Interest and other charges collected or contracted for by Melrose Cooperative Bank are subject to state usury laws and federal laws concerning interest rates. Melrose Cooperative Bank's operations are also subject to federal laws applicable to credit transactions, such as the:

Truth-In-Lending Act, governing disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers;

Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, requiring that borrowers for mortgage loans for one- to four-family residential real estate receive various disclosures, including good faith estimates of settlement costs, lender servicing and escrow account practices, and prohibiting certain practices that increase the cost of settlement services;

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, requiring financial institutions to provide information to enable the public and public officials to determine whether a financial institution is fulfilling its obligation to help meet the housing needs of the community it serves;

Equal Credit Opportunity Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or other prohibited factors in extending credit;

Fair Credit Reporting Act, governing the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies;

Fair Debt Collection Act, governing the manner in which consumer debts may be collected by collection agencies;

Truth in Savings Act;

the Biggert-Watters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012; and

rules and regulations of the various federal agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing such federal laws.

In addition, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau issues regulations and standards under these federal consumer protection laws that affect our consumer businesses. These include regulations setting ability to repay and qualified mortgage standards for residential mortgage loans and mortgage loan servicing and originator compensation standards. Melrose Cooperative Bank is evaluating recent regulations and proposals, and devotes significant compliance, legal and operational resources to compliance with consumer protection regulations and standards.

The operations of Melrose Cooperative Bank also are subject to the:

Right to Financial Privacy Act, which imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality of consumer financial records and prescribes procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records;

Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E promulgated thereunder, which govern automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machines and other electronic banking services;

Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act (also known as Check 21), which gives substitute checks, such as digital check images and copies made from that image, the same legal standing as the original paper check;

The USA PATRIOT Act, which requires depository institution to, among other things, establish broadened anti-money laundering compliance programs, and due diligence policies and controls to ensure the detection and reporting of money laundering. Such required compliance programs are intended to supplement existing compliance requirements that also apply to financial institutions under the Bank Secrecy Act and the Office of Foreign Assets Control regulations; and

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which places limitations on the sharing of consumer financial information by financial institutions with unaffiliated third parties. Specifically, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act requires all financial institutions offering financial products or services to retail customers to provide such customers with the financial institution's privacy policy and provide such customers the opportunity to opt out of the sharing of certain personal financial information with unaffiliated third parties.

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Holding Company Regulation

General. Melrose Bancorp is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. As such, Melrose Bancorp is registered with the Federal Reserve Board and is subject to regulations, examinations, supervision and reporting requirements applicable to bank holding companies. In addition, the Federal Reserve Board has enforcement authority over Melrose Bancorp and its non-bank subsidiaries. Among other things, this authority permits the Federal Reserve Board to restrict or prohibit activities that are determined to be a serious risk to the subsidiary institution.

Permissible Activities. Melrose Bancorp is subject to examination, regulation, and periodic reporting under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as administered by the Federal Reserve Board. Melrose Bancorp is required to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board to acquire all, or substantially all, of the assets of any bank or bank holding company. Prior Federal Reserve Board approval also is required for Melrose Bancorp to acquire direct or indirect ownership or control of any voting securities of any bank or bank holding company if, after such acquisition, it would directly or indirectly own or control more than 5% of any class of voting shares of the bank or bank holding company. In evaluating applications by holding companies to acquire depository institutions, the Federal Reserve Board must consider, among other things, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the company and institutions involved, the effect of the acquisition on the risk to the federal deposit insurance fund, the convenience and needs of the community and competitive factors. In addition to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, prior approval may also be necessary from other agencies having supervisory jurisdiction over the bank to be acquired before any bank acquisition can be completed.

A bank holding company is generally prohibited from engaging in non-banking activities, or acquiring direct or indirect control of more than 5% of the voting securities of any company engaged in non-banking activities. One of the principal exceptions to this prohibition is for activities found by the Federal Reserve Board to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto. Some of the principal activities that the Federal Reserve Board has determined by regulation to be so closely related to banking are: (i) making or servicing loans; (ii) performing certain data processing services; (iii) providing discount brokerage services; (iv) acting as fiduciary, investment or financial advisor; (v) leasing personal or real property; (vi) making investments in corporations or projects designed primarily to promote community welfare; and (vii) acquiring a savings and loan association whose direct and indirect activities are limited to those permitted for bank holding companies. A bank holding company that meets certain criteria, such as being well-capitalized and well-managed within the meaning of applicable regulations, may elect to become a financial holding company. Such an election allows a bank holding company to engage in a broader array of financial activities, including insurance and investment banking.

Source of Strength. The Dodd-Frank Act codified the source of strength doctrine. The Federal Reserve Board has issued regulations requiring that all bank holding companies serve as a source of managerial and financial strength to their subsidiary banks by providing capital, liquidity and other support in times of financial stress.

Dividends. The Federal Reserve Board has issued a policy statement regarding the payment of dividends and the repurchase of shares of common stock by bank holding companies. In general, the policy provides that dividends should be paid only out of current earnings and only if the prospective rate of earnings retention by the holding company appears consistent with the organization's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. Regulatory guidance provides for prior regulatory consultation with respect to capital distributions in certain circumstances such as where the company's net income for the past four quarters, net of dividends previously paid over that period, is insufficient to fully fund the dividend or the company's overall rate or earnings retention is inconsistent with the company's capital needs and overall financial condition. The ability of a bank holding company to pay dividends may be restricted if a subsidiary institution becomes undercapitalized. The policy statement also states that a

bank holding company should inform the Federal Reserve Board supervisory staff prior to redeeming or repurchasing common stock or perpetual preferred stock if the bank holding company is experiencing financial weaknesses or if the repurchase or redemption would result in a net reduction, as of the end of a quarter, in the amount of such equity instruments outstanding compared with the beginning of the quarter in which the redemption or repurchase occurred. These regulatory policies may affect the ability of Melrose Bancorp, Inc. to pay dividends, repurchase shares of common stock or otherwise engage in capital distributions.

Acquisition. Under the Federal Change in Bank Control Act, a notice must be submitted to the Federal Reserve Board if any person (including a company), or group acting in concert, seeks to acquire direct or indirect control of a bank holding company. Under certain circumstances, a change of control may occur, and prior notice is required, upon the acquisition of 10% or more of the company's outstanding voting stock, unless the Federal Reserve Board has found that the acquisition will not result in control of the company. A change in control definitively occurs upon the acquisition of 25% or more of the company's outstanding voting stock. Under the Change in Bank Control Act, the Federal Reserve Board generally has 60 days from the filing of a complete notice to act, taking into consideration certain factors, including the financial and managerial resources of the acquirer and the competitive effects of the acquisition.

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Massachusetts Holding Company Regulation. Under the Massachusetts banking laws, a company owning or controlling two or more banking institutions, including a co-operative bank, is regulated as a bank holding company. The term *company* is defined by the Massachusetts banking laws similarly to the definition of *company* under the Bank Holding Company Act. Each Massachusetts bank holding company: (i) must obtain the approval of the Massachusetts Board of Bank Incorporation before engaging in certain transactions, such as the acquisition of more than 5% of the voting stock of another banking institution; (ii) must register and file reports with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Bank; and (iii) is subject to examination by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks.

Federal Securities Laws

Melrose Bancorp common stock is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Melrose Bancorp is subject to the information, proxy solicitation, insider trading restrictions and other requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Emerging Growth Company Status

The Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the *JOBS Act*), which was enacted in April 2012, has made numerous changes to the federal securities laws to facilitate access to capital markets. Under the *JOBS Act*, a company with total annual gross revenues of less than \$1.0 billion during its most recently completed fiscal year qualifies as an emerging growth company. Melrose Bancorp qualifies as an emerging growth company under the *JOBS Act*.

An emerging growth company may choose not to hold stockholder votes to approve annual executive compensation (more frequently referred to as *say-on-pay* votes) or executive compensation payable in connection with a merger (more frequently referred to as *say-on-golden parachute* votes). An emerging growth company also is not subject to the requirement that its auditors attest to the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting, and can provide scaled disclosure regarding executive compensation; however, Melrose Bancorp will also not be subject to the auditor attestation requirement or additional executive compensation disclosure so long as it remains a smaller reporting company under Securities and Exchange Commission regulations (generally less than \$75 million of voting and non-voting equity held by non-affiliates). Finally, an emerging growth company may elect to comply with new or amended accounting pronouncements in the same manner as a private company, but must make such election when the company is first required to file a registration statement. Such an election is irrevocable during the period a company is an emerging growth company. Melrose Bancorp, Inc. has elected to comply with new or amended accounting pronouncements in the same manner as a private company.

A company loses emerging growth company status on the earlier of: (i) the last day of the fiscal year of the company during which it had total annual gross revenues of \$1.0 billion or more; (ii) the last day of the fiscal year of the issuer following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of common equity securities of the company pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933; (iii) the date on which such company has, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt; or (iv) the date on which such company is deemed to be a large accelerated filer under Securities and Exchange Commission regulations (generally, at least \$700 million of voting and non-voting equity held by non-affiliates).

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 addresses, among other issues, corporate governance, auditing and accounting, executive compensation, and enhanced and timely disclosure of corporate information. As directed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer will be required to certify that our quarterly and annual reports do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact. The rules adopted by the Securities

and Exchange Commission under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act have several requirements, including having these officers certify that: they are responsible for establishing, maintaining and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting; they have made certain disclosures to our auditors and the audit committee of the Board of Directors about our internal control over financial reporting; and they have included information in our quarterly and annual reports about their evaluation and whether there have been changes in our internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that could materially affect internal control over financial reporting. We have implemented policies, procedures and systems designed to ensure compliance with these regulations.

Table of Contents**ITEM 1A. Risk Factors**

The presentation of Risk Factors is not required for smaller reporting companies such as Melrose Bancorp.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

ITEM 2. Properties

As of December 31, 2015, the net book value of our properties was \$1.1 million. The following table sets forth information regarding our offices:

Location	Leased or Owned	Year Acquired or Leased	Net Book Value of Real Property (In thousands)
Main Office: 638 Main Street Melrose, Massachusetts 02176	Owned	1934	\$ 676
Other Properties: 630 Main Street Melrose, Massachusetts 02176	Owned	1999	\$ 401

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

At December 31, 2015, we were not involved in any pending legal proceedings other than routine legal proceedings occurring in the ordinary course of business which, in the aggregate, involve amounts which management believes will not materially adversely affect our financial condition, our results of operations and our cash flows.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

(a) **Market Information, Holders and Dividend Information.** Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol MELR. The approximate number of holders of record of Melrose Bancorp common stock as of December 31, 2015 was 259. Certain shares of Melrose Bancorp are held in nominee or street name and accordingly, the number of beneficial owners of such shares is not known or included in the foregoing number.

Melrose Bancorp does not currently pay cash dividends on its common stock. Dividend payments by Melrose Bancorp are dependent on dividends it receives from Melrose Cooperative Bank, because Melrose Bancorp has no source of income other than dividends from Melrose Cooperative Bank, earnings from the investment of proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock retained by Melrose Bancorp and interest payments with respect to Melrose Bancorp's loan to the Employee Stock Ownership Plan. See Item 1. Business Supervision and Regulation Federal Banking Regulation Capital Distributions.

(b) **Sales of Unregistered Securities.** Not applicable.

(c) **Use of Proceeds.** Not applicable

(d) **Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans.** None.

(e) **Stock Repurchases.** From time to time, our board of directors has authorized stock repurchase plans. In general, stock repurchase plans allow us to proactively manage our capital position and return excess capital to shareholders. Shares purchased under such plans also provide us with shares of common stock necessary to satisfy obligations related to stock compensation awards. In November 2015, our board of directors authorized a stock repurchase program, allowing us to repurchase up to 283,000 shares of our common stock from time to time at various prices in the open market or through private transactions. The actual amount and timing of future share repurchases, if any, will depend on market conditions, applicable SEC rules and various other factors.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
November 1, 2015 to November 30, 2015	18,000	\$ 14.24		265,000
December 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	24,000	14.84		241,000
Total	42,000	\$ 14.60		

(f) *Stock Performance Graph*. Not required for smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This section is intended to help a reader understand the financial performance of Melrose Bancorp and its subsidiaries through a discussion of the factors affecting our financial condition at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. This section should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements that appear elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Our principal business consists of attracting retail deposits from the general public in our market area and investing those deposits, together with funds generated from operations, in one- to four-family residential real estate loans, home equity loans and lines of credit, and to a much lesser extent, commercial real estate loans, construction loans and consumer loans. We originate for sale and sell the majority of the fixed-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans that we originate with terms of greater than 15 years outside of our CRA area.

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Our results of operations depend primarily on our net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between the interest income we earn on our interest-earning assets and the interest we pay on our interest-bearing liabilities. Our results of operations also are affected by our provision for loan losses, noninterest income and noninterest expense. Noninterest income currently consists primarily of fees and service charges, gains on sales of loans, gains and writedowns of securities, and income on bank-owned life insurance. Noninterest expense currently consists primarily of expenses related to salary and employee benefits, occupancy and equipment, data processing, advertising, professional fees, federal deposit insurance assessments, and other expense, consisting primarily of other general and administrative expenses.

Our results of operations also may be affected significantly by general and local economic and competitive conditions, changes in market interest rates, governmental policies and actions of regulatory authorities.

Critical Accounting Policies

Certain of our accounting policies are important to the portrayal of our financial condition, since they require management to make difficult, complex or subjective judgments, some of which may relate to matters that are inherently uncertain. Estimates associated with these policies are susceptible to material changes as a result of changes in facts and circumstances. Facts and circumstances which could affect these judgments include, but are not limited to, changes in interest rates, changes in the performance of the economy and changes in the financial condition of borrowers. Our significant accounting policies are discussed in detail in Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report.

The JOBS Act contains provisions that, among other things, reduce certain reporting requirements for qualifying public companies. As an emerging growth company we have elected to use the extended transition period to delay adoption of new or revised accounting pronouncements applicable to public companies until such pronouncements are made applicable to private companies. Accordingly, our financial statements may not be comparable to the financial statements of public companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards. As of December 31, 2015, there is not a significant difference in the presentation of our financial statements as compared to other public companies as a result of this transition guidance.

The following represents our critical accounting policies:

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is the estimated amount considered necessary to cover inherent, but unconfirmed, credit losses in the loan portfolio at the balance sheet date. The allowance is established through the provision for losses on loans which is charged against income. In determining the allowance for loan losses, management makes significant estimates and has identified this policy as one of our most critical accounting policies.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a quarterly basis by management. Consideration is given to a variety of factors in establishing this estimate including, but not limited to, current economic conditions, delinquency statistics, geographic and industry concentrations, the adequacy of the underlying collateral, the financial strength of the borrower, results of internal loan reviews and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant change.

The analysis has two components, specific and general allocations. Specific percentage allocations can be made for unconfirmed losses related to loans that are determined to be impaired. Impairment is measured by determining the present value of expected future cash flows or, for collateral-dependent loans, the fair value of the collateral adjusted for market conditions and selling expenses. For collateral-dependent loans, if the fair value of the loan is less than the

loan's carrying amount, a charge-off is recorded for the difference. The general allocation is determined by segregating the remaining loans by type of loan, risk weighting (if applicable) and payment history. We also analyze historical loss experience, delinquency trends, general economic conditions and geographic and industry concentrations. This analysis establishes factors that are applied to the loan groups to determine the amount of the general reserve. Actual loan losses may be significantly more than the allowances we have established which could result in a material negative effect on our financial results.

Securities Valuation and Impairment. We classify our investments in debt and equity securities as either held-to-maturity or available-for-sale. Securities classified as held-to maturity are recorded at cost or amortized cost. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value. We obtain our fair values from a third party service. This service's fair value calculations are based on quoted market prices when such prices are available. If quoted market prices are not available, estimates of fair value are computed using a variety of techniques, including extrapolation from the quoted prices of similar instruments or recent trades for thinly traded securities, fundamental analysis, or through obtaining purchase quotes. Due to the subjective nature of the valuation process, it is possible that the actual fair values of these investments could differ from the estimated amounts, thereby affecting our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. If the estimated value of investments is less than the cost or amortized cost, we evaluate whether an event or change in circumstances has occurred that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. If such an event or change has occurred and we determine that the impairment is other-than-temporary, we expense the impairment of the investment

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in the period in which the event or change occurred. We also consider how long a security has been in a loss position in determining if it is other than temporarily impaired. Management also assesses the nature of the unrealized losses taking into consideration factors such as changes in risk-free interest rates, general credit spread widening, market supply and demand, creditworthiness of the issuer, and quality of the underlying collateral.

Deferred Tax Assets. We use the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. We exercise significant judgment in evaluating the amount and timing of recognition of the resulting tax liabilities and assets. These judgments may require us to make projections of future taxable income and/or to carryback to taxable income in prior years. The judgments and estimates we make in determining our deferred tax assets, which are inherently subjective, are reviewed on a continual basis as regulatory and business factors change. Any reduction in estimated future taxable income may require us to record a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets.

Comparison of Financial Condition at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014

Total assets increased \$17.4 million, or 8.1%, to \$230.7 million at December 31, 2015 from \$213.3 million at December 2014. The increase was primarily the result of increases in securities available-for-sale and net loans, partly offset by a decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$12.6 million, or 42.9%, to \$16.9 million at December 31, 2015 from \$29.5 million at December 31, 2014. Cash and due from banks decreased \$8.9 million or 42.5% to \$11.9 million at December 31, 2015 from \$20.8 million at December 31, 2014. Money market funds decreased \$2.7 million, or 63.0%, to \$1.6 million at December 31, 2015 from \$4.3 million at December 31, 2014. These decreases resulted primarily from the cash being used to fund the purchase of available-for-sale securities and loan originations.

Securities available-for-sale increased \$3.3 million, or 8.1% to \$45.1 million at December 31, 2015 from \$41.8 million at December 31, 2014. The increase in securities available-for-sale during 2015 was a result of the proceeds of our stock offering being used for the purchase of available-for-sale securities.

Net loans increased \$26.4 million, or 19.7% to \$160.3 million at December 13, 2015 from \$133.9 million at December 31, 2014. The increase in net loans in 2015 was due primarily to an increase of \$14.1 million or 11.9% in one-to-four family residential loans, an increase of \$10.8 million or 438.2% in commercial real estate loans, as well as an increase of \$1.5 million or 54.4% in residential and commercial construction loans during the year.

At December 31, 2015 our investment in bank-owned life insurance was \$5.2 million, an increase of \$193,000 or 3.8% from \$5.0 million at December 31, 2014. We invest in bank-owned life insurance to provide us with a funding offset for our benefit plan obligations. Bank-owned life insurance also generally provides us noninterest income that is non-taxable.

Total deposits increased \$17.4 million, or 10.4% to \$184.5 million at December 31, 2015 from \$167.1 million at December 31, 2014. The increase in deposits in 2015 was due to an increase of \$16.1 million or 22.6% in certificates of deposits, an increase of \$1.5 million or 5.0% in savings accounts, and an increase of \$4.1 million or 31.4% in NOW accounts; offset of by a decrease of \$4.4 million or 11.5% in money market accounts.

We had no borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2015 or 2014. At December 31, 2015, we had the ability to borrow approximately \$93.5 million from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, subject to certain collateral requirements. Additionally at December 31, 2014, we had the ability to borrow up to \$5.0 million on a Fed Funds line of credit with the Co-Operative Central Bank.

Total stockholders' equity increased \$82,000, or 0.2% to \$45.5 million at December 31, 2015 from \$45.5 million at December 31, 2014. The increase in stockholders' equity in 2015 was due to earnings of \$658,000 for the year, as well as, an increase of \$107,000 due to ESOP shares committed to be released, offset in part by stock buybacks of \$613,000, and \$70,000 in other comprehensive loss net of tax.

Table of Contents**Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014**

General. Net income increased \$830,000, or 482.6% to \$658,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015 from a loss of \$172,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014. Net income increased primarily due to an increase of \$502,000 or 9.3% in interest and dividend income, and a decrease in noninterest expense of \$974,000 or 20.3%.

Interest and Dividend Income. Total interest and dividend income increased \$502,000, or 9.3% to \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 due to an increase in interest and fees on loans, which increased to \$5.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase of \$363,000 in interest and fees on loans was the result of an increase in net loans of \$26.4 million to \$160.3 million during 2015 from \$133.9 million during 2014. The average balance of loans increased \$10.6 million, or 8.0% to \$142.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$132.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 due primarily to new originations of one-to-four family residential real estate loans and commercial real estate loans as well as increases in the balances of construction loans.

Interest and dividends on securities increased \$129,000, or 17.3% to \$877,000 for 2015 from \$748,000 for 2014 resulting from an increase of nine basis points in the average yield on securities to 1.96% for 2015 from 1.87% for 2014 and an increase of \$4.8 million in the average balance of securities year to year.

Other interest income increased \$10,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015 due to a \$3.0 million increase in the average balance of other interest-earning assets.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased \$10,000, or 0.8% to \$1.3 million for 2015 from \$1.3 million for 2014. The increase was due to an increase of 2 basis points to 0.81% for 2015 from 0.79% for 2014 in the average rate paid on deposits partially offset by a decrease in the average balance of interest-bearing deposits of \$2.5 million, or 1.5% to \$157.8 million for the year ended 2015 from \$160.3 million for 2014.

Net Interest and Dividend Income. Net interest and dividend income increased \$492,000, or 11.9% to \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily due to an increase of \$20.8 million in our net interest-earning assets to \$52.8 million during 2015 from \$32.0 million during 2014. This was offset in part as our net interest rate spread decreased two basis points to 2.00% for 2015 from 2.02% for 2014.

Provision for loan Losses. Based on our analysis of the factors described in Critical Accounting policies Allowance for loan Losses, we recorded a provision for loan losses of \$60,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015, an increase of \$50,000, or 500% from the provision of \$10,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The provision for loan losses for the year ended December 31, 2015 reflected no charge-offs for 2015 and 2014. The allowance for loan losses was \$580,000 or 0.36% of total loans, at December 31, 2015, compared to \$520,000 or 0.38% of total loans, at December 31, 2014. Total nonperforming loans were \$265,000 at December 31, 2015 compared to \$623,000 at December 31, 2014. As a percentage of nonperforming loans, the allowance for loan losses was 218.9% at December 31, 2015 compared to 83.5% at December 31, 2014. All nonperforming loans as of December 31, 2015 were deemed to be collectible in full.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income decreased \$58,000 or 19.4% to \$241,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$299,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014 due primarily to decreased fee income and losses on available-for-sale securities which was offset in part by an increase in other income.

During 2015, there were five securities that were declared other-than-temporarily impaired and a total loss of \$461,000 was realized. There were four securities sold in 2015 with a total gain of \$409,000. The net loss was \$52,000 for the year ending December 31, 2015. There was no gain or loss on securities during 2014. Total fees and service charges decreased \$22,000 to \$91,000 for 2015 from \$113,000 for 2014 due to a decrease in early withdrawals from certificates of deposit.

Noninterest Expense. Noninterest expense decreased \$956,000 or 20.0% to \$3.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. Noninterest expense decreased primarily due to no donations to the Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation for 2015, a decrease from the \$1.4 million dollar donation made in 2014. This decrease was partially offset by increases to salaries and employee benefits. Salaries and employee benefits increased \$248,000 or 11.5% resulting from increased staff as well as normal salary increases and increases in payroll taxes. In addition, other professional services expense increased \$113,000 or 176.6% to \$177,000 in 2015, from \$64,000 in 2014.

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Income Tax Expense. Income tax increased \$510,000 or 281.8% to a tax expense of \$329,000 for 2015 from a tax benefit of \$181,000 for 2014. The tax benefit was due to the loss recorded in 2014, which was primarily due to the expense of \$1.4 million for the donation to the Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation. Our effective tax rate was 33.3% for 2015 compared to a tax rate of (51.4%) for 2014.

Average Balance Sheets

Average Balances and Yields. The following tables set forth the average balance sheet, average yields and costs, and certain other information for the periods indicated. All average balances are daily or weekly average balances. Management does not believe that the use of weekly average balances instead of daily average balances has caused any material difference in the information presented. Non-accrual loans were included in the computation of average balances, but have been reflected in the table as loans carrying a zero yield. Tax-free interest has not been tax-effected because it is not significant. The yields set forth below include the effect of deferred fees, discounts and premiums that are amortized or accreted to interest income or expense.

(Dollars In Thousands)	For the Years End December 31,					
	2015			2014		
	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/Rate
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans	\$ 142,717	\$ 4,994	3.50%	\$ 132,127	\$ 4,631	3.50%
Securities ⁽¹⁾	44,714	877	1.96	39,904	748	1.87
Other interest-earning assets	23,236	35	0.15	20,275	25	0.12
Total interest-earning assets	210,667	5,906	2.80%	192,306	5,404	2.81%
Non-interest earning assets	23,755			15,988		
Total assets	\$ 234,422			\$ 208,294		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Deposits:						
Savings accounts	\$ 31,574	\$ 65	0.21%	\$ 31,991	\$ 66	0.21
Certificates of deposit	77,231	1,067	1.38%	74,545	1,034	1.39
Money market accounts	35,072	130	0.37%	41,250	154	0.37
NOW accounts	13,960	14	0.10%	12,528	12	0.09
Total interest-bearing deposits	157,837	1,276	0.80%	160,314	1,266	0.79
Borrowings						
Total interest-bearing liabilities	157,837	1,276	0.80%	160,314	1,266	0.79
Demand deposit accounts	13,604			14,197		
Other noninterest-bearing liabilities	756			23,475		
Total liabilities	172,197			197,986		

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Stockholders equity	62,225	10,308
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 234,422	\$ 208,294
Net interest income	\$ 4,630	\$ 4,138
Net interest rate spread ⁽²⁾	2.00%	2.02%
Net interest-earning assets ⁽³⁾	\$ 52,830	\$ 31,992
Net interest margin ⁽⁴⁾	2.19%	2.15%
Average of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities	133.47%	119.96%

- (1) Includes Federal Home Loan Bank stock, correspondent bank accounts, federal funds sold, money market funds and Co-operative Central Bank Deposit.
- (2) Net interest rate spread represents the difference between the weighted average yield on interest-earning assets and weighted average cost of interest-bearing liabilities.
- (3) Net interest-earning assets represents total interest-earning assets less total interest-bearing liabilities.
- (4) Net interest margin represents net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.

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Rate/Volume Analysis. The following table presents the effects of changing rates and volumes on our net interest income for the fiscal years indicated. The rate column shows the effects attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume). The volume column shows the effects attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate). The net column represents the sum of the prior columns. For purposes of this table, changes attributable to both rate and volume, which cannot be segregated, have been allocated proportionately, based on the changes due to rate and the changes due to volume.

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014		
	Volume	Rate	Total Increase (Decrease)
Interest-earning assets:			
Loans (1)	\$ 363	\$	\$ 363
Securities (2)	92	37	129
Other interest-earning assets (3)	4	6	10
Total interest-earning assets	459	43	502
Interest-bearing liabilities			
Deposits:			
Savings accounts	(1)		(1)
Certificates of deposit	41	(8)	33
Money market accounts	(24)		(24)
NOW accounts	1	1	2
Total interest-bearing deposits	17	(7)	10
Borrowings			
Total interest-bearing liabilities	17	(7)	10
Change in net interest income	\$ 442	\$ 50	\$ 492

- (1) Includes non-accrual loans and interest received on such loans, and loans held-for-sale.
(2) Includes short-term investments.
(3) Includes Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston Stock, deposits with Cooperative Central Bank, and available-for-sale securities.

Management of Market Risk

Our most significant form of market risk is interest rate risk because, as a financial institution, the majority of our assets and liabilities are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Therefore, a principal part of our operations is to manage interest rate risk and limit the exposure of our net interest income to changes in market interest rates. Our board of directors is responsible for the review and oversight of our asset/liability strategies. Our Asset/Liability Committee, which is comprised of our senior executive officers and one outside board member, meets quarterly and is charged

with developing an asset/liability management plan. Senior management meets regularly to review pricing and liquidity needs and to assess our interest rate risk. This committee is responsible for evaluating the interest rate risk inherent in our assets and liabilities, for determining the level of risk that is appropriate, given our business strategy, operating environment, capital, liquidity and performance objectives, and for managing this risk consistent with the guidelines approved by our board of directors.

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The techniques we are currently using to manage interest rate risk include:

selling the majority of our fixed-rate, one- to four-family residential real estate loans outside of our CRA area that we originate with terms of greater than 15 years and retaining all of the adjustable-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans that we originate;

maintaining a significant portfolio of adjustable-rate one- to four-family residential real estate loans and increasing the amount of adjustable-rate commercial real estate and construction loans in our portfolio;

funding a portion of our operations with deposits with terms greater than one year;

monitoring core deposit levels and pricing to allow us to remain competitive in obtaining funds and to respond to changes in customer demand and our liquidity needs;

focusing our business operations on local retail customers who value our community orientation and personal service and who may be somewhat less sensitive to interest rate changes than wholesale deposit customers; and

maintaining a strong capital position, which provides for a favorable level of interest-earning assets relative to interest-bearing liabilities.

Depending on market conditions, from time to time we may place more emphasis on enhancing net interest margin rather than matching the interest rate sensitivity of our assets and liabilities. In particular, we believe that the increased net interest income resulting from a mismatch in the maturity of our assets and liabilities can, during periods of stable or declining interest rates, provide high enough returns to justify increased exposure to sudden and unexpected increases in interest rates. As a result of this philosophy, our results of operations and the economic value of our equity will remain vulnerable to increases in interest rates and to declines due to the difference between long- and short-term interest rates.

Economic Value of Equity. In order to monitor and manage interest rate risk, we use the net present value of equity at risk methodology. This methodology calculates the difference between the present value of expected cash flows from assets and liabilities. The comparative scenarios assume an immediate parallel shift in the yield curve in increments of 100 basis point (bp) rate movements. A basis point equals one-hundredth of one percent, and 100 basis points equals one percent. An increase in interest rates from 3% to 4% would mean, for example, a 100 basis point increase in the Change in Interest Rates column below. The model is run at least quarterly showing shocks from +300bp to -100bp, because a decline of greater than -100bp is currently highly unlikely. The board of directors and management review the methodology's measurements on a quarterly basis.

The interest rate scenarios are used for analytical purposes and do not necessarily represent management's view of future market movements. Results of the modeling are used to provide a measure of the degree of volatility interest rate movements may have on our earnings. Modeling the sensitivity of earnings to interest rate risk is decidedly reliant on numerous assumptions embedded in the model. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, management's

best assessment of the effect of changing interest rates on the prepayment speeds of certain assets and liabilities, projections for account balances in each of the product lines offered and the historical behavior of deposit rates and balances in relation to changes in interest rates. These assumptions are inherently changeable, and as a result, the model is not expected to precisely measure net interest income or precisely predict the impact of fluctuations in interest rate on net interest income. Actual results will differ from the simulated results due to timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes as well as changes in market conditions. Assumptions are supported with annual back testing of the model to actual market rate shifts.

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The table below sets forth, as of December 31, 2015, the estimated changes in the net present value of equity that would result from the designated changes in the United States Treasury yield curve under an instantaneous parallel shift for Melrose Cooperative Bank. Computations of prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes are based on numerous assumptions including relative levels of market interest rates, loan prepayments and deposit decay, and should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results.

Change in Interest Rates (Basis Points) (1)	Economic Value of Equity			EVE as a % of Economic Value of Assets (3)	
	Amount of			EVE Ratio	Change (1)
	Estimated EVE (2)	Change	Percent		
+ 300	\$ 64,069	\$ (18,676)	(22.6)%	26.9%	(5.0)%
+ 200	70,181	(12,564)	(15.2)	28.6%	(3.3)%
+ 100	76,400	(6,345)	(7.7)	30.3%	(1.6)%
0	82,745			31.9%	%
- 100	86,015	3,270	4.0	32.7%	0.8%

- (1) Assumes instantaneous parallel changes in interest rates.
- (2) EVE or Economic Value of Equity at Risk measures Melrose Cooperative Bank's exposure to equity due to changes in a forecast interest rate environment.
- (3) EVE ratio represents Economic Value of Equity divided by the economic value of assets which should measure stability for future earnings.

The table above indicates that at December 31, 2015, in the event of a 100 basis point decrease in interest rates, we would experience a 4.0% increase in economic value of equity. In the event of a 300 basis point increase in interest rates, we would experience a 22.6% decrease in economic value of equity.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the methodology used in the above interest rate risk measurement. Modeling changes in the economic portfolio value of equity require making certain assumptions that may or may not reflect the manner in which actual yields and costs respond to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in interest rates. In this regard, the table above assumes that the composition of our interest-sensitive assets and liabilities existing at the beginning of a period remains constant over the period being measured and assumes that particular changes in interest rates occur at different times and in different amounts in response to a designed change in the yield curve for U.S. Treasuries. Furthermore, although the table provides an indication of our interest rate risk exposure at a particular point in time, such measurements are not intended to and do not provide a precise forecast of the effect of changes in market interest rates on our net interest income. Finally, the above table does not take into account the changes in the credit risk of our assets that can occur in connection with changes in interest rates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability to meet current and future financial obligations. Our primary sources of funds are deposits, principal and interest payments on loans and securities, proceeds from sale of loans and proceeds from maturities and calls of securities. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and

competition. Our Asset/Liability Committee, under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for establishing and monitoring our liquidity targets and strategies in order to ensure that sufficient liquidity exists for meeting the borrowing needs and deposit withdrawals of our customers as well as unanticipated contingencies.

Our most liquid assets are cash and cash equivalents. The level of these assets is dependent on our operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. At December 31, 2015, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$16.9 million. We believe that we have enough sources of liquidity to satisfy our short- and long-term liquidity needs as of December 31, 2015.

We regularly monitor and adjust our investments in liquid assets based upon our assessment of: (i) expected loan demand; (ii) expected deposit flows; (iii) yields available on interest-earning deposits; and (iv) the objectives of our asset/liability management program. Excess liquid assets are invested generally in interest-earning deposits.

Our cash flows are comprised of three primary classifications: cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities.

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Net cash provided by operating activities, which consists primarily of net income of \$658,000, was \$667,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Net cash used in investing activities, which consists primarily of disbursements for purchases of available-for-sale securities and net loan originations and principal collections, offset by proceeds from sales, maturities and calls of available-for-sale securities, was \$30.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Financing activities consist of activity in deposit accounts. We experienced a net increase in deposits of \$17.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 and a decrease in deposits of \$8.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. The 2015 increase was due primarily to an increase of \$16.1 million, or 22.6%, in time deposit accounts. Deposit flows were also affected by the overall level of interest rates, the interest rates and products offered by us and our local competitors, and by other factors.

At December 31, 2015, we had \$5.2 million in commitments to originate loans. In addition to commitments to originate loans, we had \$12.0 million in unused lines of credit to borrowers at this date. Certificates of deposit due within one year of December 31, 2015 totaled \$57.7 million, or 31.3%, of total deposits. If these deposits do not remain with us, we may be required to seek other sources of funds, including utilizing Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston advances although historically we have not utilized borrowings as a funding source and do not expect to in the future. Depending on market conditions, we may be required to pay higher rates on such deposits than we currently pay on the certificates of deposit due on or before December 31, 2016. We believe, however, that based on historical experience and current market interest rates, we will retain upon maturity a large portion of our certificates of deposit with maturities of one year or less as of December 31, 2015.

We are permitted to borrow funds from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston and the Co-Operative Central Bank, and at December 31, 2015 we had the ability to borrow \$93.5 million from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston and \$5.0 million from the Co-Operative Central Bank. Historically we have not used borrowings as a funding source, and we had no borrowings at December 31, 2015.

Melrose Cooperative Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements, including a risk-based capital measure. The risk-based capital guidelines include both a definition of capital and a framework for calculating risk-weighted assets by assigning balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items to broad risk categories. At December 31, 2015, Melrose Cooperative Bank exceeded all regulatory capital requirements. Melrose Cooperative Bank is considered well capitalized under regulatory guidelines. See Supervision and Regulation Federal Regulations Capital Requirements and Note 13 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commitments, Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Commitments. As a financial services provider, we routinely are a party to various financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risks, such as commitments to extend credit and unused lines of credit. While these contractual obligations represent our potential future cash requirements, a significant portion of commitments to extend credit may expire without being drawn upon. Such commitments are subject to the same credit policies and approval process accorded to loans we make. In addition, we enter into commitments to sell mortgage loans. For additional information, see Note 10 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contractual Obligations. In the ordinary course of our operations, we enter into certain contractual obligations. Such obligations include maintenance agreements for equipment, agreements with respect to borrowed funds, if any, and deposit liabilities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. In the normal course of operations, we engage in a variety of financial transactions that, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, are not recorded in our financial statements. These transactions involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, interest rate and liquidity risk. Such transactions are used primarily to manage customers' requests for funding and take the form of loan commitments and lines of credit as well as commitments to sell loans. For information about our loan commitments and unused lines of credit, see Note 10 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have not engaged in any other off-balance-sheet transactions in the normal course of our lending activities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of the impact of recent accounting pronouncements, see Note 2 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The financial statements and related data presented herein have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. The primary impact of inflation on our operations is reflected in increased operating costs. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates, generally, have a more significant impact on a financial institution's performance than does inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the prices of goods and services.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The consolidated audited financial statements for Melrose Bancorp are a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and may be found beginning on page 45.

ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None

ITEM 9A Controls and Procedures

(a) An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of December 31, 2015. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2015, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

(b) Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting.

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial

statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013). Based on such assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2015, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective, based on those criteria.

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This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

ITEM 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Melrose Bancorp has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to Melrose Bancorp's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and all other employees and directors. The Code of Ethics is available on our website at www.melrosecoop.com.

Information concerning directors and executive officers of the Company is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement, specifically the section captioned "Proposal I Election of Directors."

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation

Information concerning executive compensation is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement, specifically the section captioned "Executive Compensation."

ITEM 12. Security Ownership and Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information concerning security ownership of certain owners and management is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement, specifically the section captioned "Voting Securities and Principal Holder Thereof."

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence

Information concerning relationships, transactions and director independence is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement, specifically the section captioned "Transactions with Certain Related Persons and Board Independence."

ITEM 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information concerning principal accountant fees and services is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement, specifically the section captioned "Proposal II Ratification of Appointment of Auditor."

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PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The documents filed as a part of this Form 10-K are:

- (A) Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms;
- (B) Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2015 and 2014;
- (C) Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014;
- (D) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014;
- (E) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014;
- (F) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014; and
- (G) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All financial statement schedules have been omitted as the required information is inapplicable or has been included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(a)(3) Exhibits

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of Melrose Bancorp*
- 3.2 Bylaws of Melrose Bancorp*
- 4 Form of Common Stock Certificate of Melrose Bancorp*

- 10.1 Form of Employment Agreement with Jeffrey D. Jones*
- 10.2 Form of Change in Control Agreement with Diane Indorato *
- 10.3 Form of Change in Control Agreement with James Oosterman *
- 10.4 Form of Employee Stock Ownership Plan*
- 10.5 Form of Melrose Cooperative Bank Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan*
- 10.6 Form of Melrose Cooperative Bank Executive Annual Incentive Plan*
- 10.7 Form of Executive Split Dollar Agreement between Melrose Cooperative Bank and Jeffrey Jones*

21 Subsidiaries

- 31.1 Certification required pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification required pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

- 101 The following financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, formatted in XBRL:(i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss), (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders Equity, (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Melrose Bancorp, Inc. 2015 Equity Incentive Plan**

* Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-194475), initially filed March 11, 2015.

** Incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive Proxy Statement filed on October 23, 2015

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MELROSE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**

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<u>Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014</u>	49
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Melrose Bancorp, Inc.

Melrose, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Melrose Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary (the Company) as of December 31, 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Melrose Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Baker Newman & Noyes

Limited Liability Company

Peabody, Massachusetts

March 30, 2016

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders

Melrose Bancorp, Inc.

Melrose, Massachusetts

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/s/ Shatswell, MacLeod & Company, P.C.

Shatswell, MacLeod & Company, P.C.

Peabody, Massachusetts

March 19, 2015

Table of Contents**Part I. Financial Information****Item 1. Financial Statements****MELROSE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In Thousands, except share data)**

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 11,934	\$ 20,760
Money market funds	1,605	4,342
Federal funds sold	3,315	4,389
Cash and cash equivalents	16,854	29,491
Investments in available-for-sale securities (at fair value)	45,143	41,775
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	437	437
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of \$580 at December 31, 2015 and \$520 at December 31, 2014	160,303	133,910
Premises and equipment, net	1,226	1,254
Co-operative Central Bank deposit	881	881
Bank-owned life insurance	5,230	5,037
Accrued interest receivable	440	382
Other assets	195	175
Total assets	\$ 230,709	\$ 213,342
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 13,400	\$ 13,286
Interest-bearing	171,127	153,785
Total deposits	184,527	167,071
Deferred tax liability, net	78	215
Other liabilities	559	593
Total liabilities	185,164	167,879
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, authorized 15,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 2,787,579 shares at December 31, 2015 and 2,829,579 shares at December 31, 2014	28	28
Additional paid-in-capital	25,994	26,575

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Retained earnings	20,490	19,832
Unearned compensation ESOP	(2,113)	(2,188)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,146	1,216
Total stockholders' equity	45,545	45,463
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 230,709	\$ 213,342

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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MELROSE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)

(In Thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Interest and dividend income:		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 4,994	\$ 4,631
Interest and dividends on securities:		
Taxable	846	747
Tax-exempt	31	1
Other interest	35	25
Total interest and dividend income	5,906	5,404
Interest expense:		
Interest on deposits	1,276	1,266
Total interest expense	1,276	1,266
Net interest and dividend income	4,630	4,138
Provision for loan losses	60	10
Net interest and dividend income after provision for loan losses	4,570	4,128
Noninterest income:		
Fees and service charges	91	113
Gain on sales of securities, net	409	
Writedown of securites	(461)	
Gain on sales of loans		25
Income on bank-owned life insurance	140	137
Other income	63	24
Total noninterest income	242	299
Noninterest expense:		
Salaries and employee benefits	2,411	2,163
Occupancy expense	311	279
Equipment expense	49	55
Data processing expense	319	293
Advertising expense	143	120
Printing and supplies	53	37
FDIC assessment	111	114
Audits and examinations	130	130

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Other professional services	177	64
Contribution to Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation		1,362
Other expense	121	163
Total noninterest expense	3,825	4,780
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	987	(353)
Income tax expense (benefit)	329	(181)
Net income (loss)	\$ 658	\$ (172)
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.25	N/A
Diluted	\$ 0.25	N/A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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MELROSE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	\$ 658	\$ (172)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:		
Net unrealized holding (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities	(190)	1,028
Reclassification adjustment for net realized loss in net income	52	
Other comprehensive (loss) income before income tax effect	(138)	1,028
Income tax benefit (expense)	68	(385)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(70)	643
Comprehensive income	\$ 588	\$ 471

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsMELROSE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARYCONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITYFor the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014(Dollars In Thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings	Unearned Compensation - ESOP	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Shares	Amount					
Balance, December 31, 2013		\$	\$	\$ 20,004	\$	\$ 573	\$ 20,577
Net loss				(172)			(172)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax						643	643
Proceeds from issuance of common stock for initial public offering, net of offering costs of \$1,716	2,723,409	27	25,491				25,518
Issuance of common stock to Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation	106,170	1	1,061				1,062
Common stock acquired by ESOP (226,366 shares)					(2,264)		(2,264)
Common stock held by ESOP committed to be released (7,546 shares)			23		76		99
Balance, December 31, 2014	2,829,579	\$ 28	\$ 26,575	\$ 19,832	\$ (2,188)	\$ 1,216	\$ 45,463
Balance, December 31, 2014	2,829,579	\$ 28	\$ 26,575	\$ 19,832	\$ (2,188)	\$ 1,216	\$ 45,463
Net income				658			658
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax						(70)	(70)
Buyback of common stock	(42,000)		(613)				(613)
Common stock held by ESOP committed to be released (7,546 shares)			32		75		107
Balance, December 31, 2015	2,787,579	\$ 28	\$ 25,994	\$ 20,490	\$ (2,113)	\$ 1,146	\$ 45,545

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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MELROSE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 658	\$ (172)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of securities, net of accretion	42	3
Gain on sales of available for sale securities, net	(409)	
Writedown of available for sale securities	461	
Provision for loan losses	60	10
Change in net deferred loan costs/fees	(29)	16
Loans originated for sale		(1,750)
Proceeds from sales of loans		1,775
Gain on sales of loans		(25)
Contribution of common stock to Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation		1,062
Depreciation and amortization	97	97
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(58)	26
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(38)	4
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(34)	337
Decrease in income taxes receivable	18	20
Deferred tax benefit	(68)	(502)
Income on bank-owned life insurance	(140)	(137)
ESOP expense	107	99
Net cash provided by operating activities	667	863
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(15,451)	(6,110)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	2,911	
Proceeds from maturities and calls of available-for-sale securities	8,939	5,054
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock		(28)
Loan originations and principal collections, net	(23,589)	(1,941)
Loans purchased	(2,835)	
Capital expenditures	(69)	(104)
Premiums paid on bank-owned life insurance	(53)	(53)
Net cash used in investing activities	(30,147)	(3,182)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in demand deposits, NOW and savings accounts	1,366	950
Net increase (decrease) in time deposits	16,090	(9,389)

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Repurchase of Melrose Bancorp, Inc Common Stock	(613)	
Proceeds from common stock offering		27,234
Cost of common stock offering		(1,716)
Common stock acquired by ESOP		(2,264)
Net cash provided by financing activities	16,843	14,815
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(12,637)	12,496
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	29,491	16,995
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 16,854	\$ 29,491
Supplemental disclosures:		
Interest paid	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,266
Income taxes paid	379	301

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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MELROSE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

NOTE 1 NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Melrose Cooperative Bank (the Bank) is a state chartered co-operative bank which was incorporated in 1890 and is headquartered in Melrose, Massachusetts. The Bank operates its business from one banking office located in Melrose, Massachusetts. The Bank is engaged principally in the business of attracting deposits from the general public and investing those deposits in commercial and residential real estate loans, and in consumer loans.

On October 21, 2014, in accordance with a Plan of Conversion (Conversion), Melrose Cooperative Bank completed a mutual-to-stock conversion pursuant to which the Bank became a wholly owned subsidiary of Melrose Bancorp, Inc. (Company), a stock holding company incorporated in February 2014. In connection with the conversion, the Company sold 2,723,409 shares of common stock, at an offering price of \$10 per share, and issued an additional 106,170 shares of its common stock to the Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation, resulting in an aggregate issuance of 2,829,579 shares of common stock. The net proceeds from the stock offering, net of offering costs of \$1,716,000, amounted to \$25,518,000. The Company's stock began trading on October 22, 2014 on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol MELR.

As set forth above, in connection with the Conversion, the Bank established and funded the Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation (Foundation) with 106,170 shares of the Company's common stock, plus a cash contribution of \$300,000. This contribution resulted in recognition of expense of \$1,362,000 in the year ended December 31, 2014 based on the \$10 per share offering price, plus \$300,000 of cash. The Foundation supports charitable causes and community development activities in the Bank's area of operations.

Also, in connection with the Conversion, the Bank established an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP), which purchased 226,366 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$10 per share.

The Bank at the time of the Conversion, established a Liquidation Account in an amount equal to the net worth of the Bank as of the date of the latest consolidated statement of financial condition contained in the final prospectus distributed in connection with the Conversion. The function of the Liquidation Account is to establish a priority on liquidation. The Liquidation Account will be maintained by the Company for the benefit of the eligible account holders who continue to maintain deposit accounts with the Bank following the conversion. Each eligible account holder shall, with respect to each deposit account, hold a related inchoate interest in a portion of the Liquidation Account balance, in relation to each deposit account balance at the eligibility record date, or to such balance as it may be subsequently reduced, as hereinafter provided. The initial Liquidation Account balance shall not be increased, and shall be subject to downward adjustment to the extent of any downward adjustment of any subaccount balance of any eligible account holder in accordance with the Regulations of the Division of Banks of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the unlikely event of a complete liquidation of the Bank (and only in such event), following all liquidation payments to creditors (including those to depositors to the extent of their deposit accounts) each eligible account holder shall be entitled to receive a liquidating distribution from the Liquidation Account, in the amount of the then-adjusted subaccount balances for his or her deposit accounts then held, before any liquidating distribution may be made to any holder of the Bank's capital stock.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company and its subsidiary conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and predominant practices within the banking industry. The consolidated financial statements were prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The significant accounting policies are summarized below to assist the reader in better understanding the consolidated financial statements and other data contained herein.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary the Bank, and the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiary, MCBSC, Inc., which is used to hold investment securities. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation.

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USE OF ESTIMATES:

In preparing consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated balance sheet and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near-term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, impairment of investment securities and the valuation of deferred tax assets.

RECLASSIFICATIONS:

Certain amounts in the prior year have been reclassified to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, amounts due from banks, money market funds and federal funds sold.

As of December 31, 2015 the Company has total cash and cash equivalents in the following banks:

Eastern Bank \$6,414,000 which represents approximately 14.0% of total stockholders' equity

State Street Bank \$2,993,000 which represents approximately 6.6% of total stockholders' equity

As of December 31, 2014, the Company has total cash and cash equivalents in the following banks:

Eastern Bank \$7,440,000 which represents approximately 16.4% of stockholders' equity

State Street Bank \$2,993,000 which represents approximately 6.6% of stockholders' equity

SECURITIES:

Investments in debt securities are adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts computed so as to approximate the interest method. Gains or losses on sales of investment securities are computed on a specific identification basis.

The Company classifies debt and equity securities into one of three categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or trading. These security classifications may be modified after acquisition only under certain specified conditions. In general, securities may be classified as held-to-maturity only if the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold them to maturity. Trading securities are defined as those bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term. All other securities must be classified as available-for-sale.

Held-to-maturity securities are measured at amortized cost in the consolidated balance sheets. Unrealized holding gains and losses are not included in earnings or in a separate component of stockholders' equity; they are merely disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets. Unrealized holding gains and losses are not included in earnings, but are reported as a net amount (less expected tax) in a separate component of stockholders' equity until realized.

Trading securities are carried at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets. Unrealized holding gains and losses for trading securities are included in earnings.

For any debt security with a fair value less than its amortized cost basis, the Company will determine whether it has the intent to sell the debt security or whether it is more likely than not it will be required to sell the debt security before the recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either condition is met, the Company will recognize a full impairment charge to earnings. For all other debt securities that are considered other-than-temporarily impaired and do not meet either condition, the credit loss portion of impairment will be recognized in earnings as realized losses. The other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors will be recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income.

Declines in marketable equity securities below their cost that are deemed other-than-temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses.

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As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLB), the Company is required to invest in \$100 par value stock of the FHLB. The FHLB capital structure mandates that members must own stock as determined by their Total Stock Investment Requirement which is the sum of a member's Membership Stock Investment Requirement and Activity-Based Stock Investment Requirement. Management evaluates the Company's investment in FHLB stock for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such evaluation. Based on its most recent analysis of the FHLB as of December 31, 2015, management deems its investment in FHLB stock to be not other-than-temporarily impaired.

LOANS HELD-FOR-SALE:

Loans held-for-sale are carried at the lower of cost or estimated market value in the aggregate. Net unrealized losses are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to income.

LOANS:

Loans receivable that management has the intent and ability to hold until maturity or payoff are reported at their outstanding principal balances adjusted for amounts due to borrowers on unadvanced loans, any charge-offs, the allowance for loan losses and any deferred fees or costs on originated loans, or unamortized premiums or discounts on purchased loans.

Loan origination and commitment fees and certain direct origination costs are deferred, and the net amount amortized as an adjustment of the related loan's yield. The Company is amortizing these amounts over the contractual lives of the related loans.

Residential real estate loans are generally placed on nonaccrual when reaching 90 days past due or in process of foreclosure. All closed-end consumer loans 90 days or more past due and any equity line in the process of foreclosure are placed on nonaccrual status. Secured consumer loans are written down to realizable value and unsecured consumer loans are charged off upon reaching 120 or 180 days past due depending on the type of loan. Commercial real estate loans and commercial business loans and leases which are 90 days or more past due are generally placed on nonaccrual status, unless secured by sufficient cash or other assets immediately convertible to cash. When a loan has been placed on nonaccrual status, previously accrued and uncollected interest is reversed against interest on loans. A loan can be returned to accrual status when collectibility of principal is reasonably assured and the loan has performed for a period of time, generally six months.

Cash receipts of interest income on impaired loans are credited to principal to the extent necessary to eliminate doubt as to the collectibility of the net carrying amount of the loan. Some or all of the cash receipts of interest income on impaired loans is recognized as interest income if the remaining net carrying amount of the loan is deemed to be fully collectible. When recognition of interest income on an impaired loan on a cash basis is appropriate, the amount of income that is recognized is limited to that which would have been accrued on the net carrying amount of the loan at the contractual interest rate. Any cash interest payments received in excess of the limit and not applied to reduce the net carrying amount of the loan are recorded as recoveries of charge-offs until the charge-offs are fully recovered.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES:

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectibility of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

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General Component:

The general component of the allowance for loan losses is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors stratified by the following loan segments: one- to four-family residential real estate, home equity loans and lines of credit, commercial real estate, construction, and consumer. Management uses a rolling average of historical losses based on a time frame appropriate to capture relevant loss data for each loan segment. This historical loss factor is adjusted for the following qualitative factors: levels/trends in delinquencies; trends in volume and terms of loans; effects of changes in risk selection and underwriting standards and other changes in lending policies, procedures and practices; experience/ability/depth of lending management and staff; and national and local economic trends and conditions. There were no changes in the Company's policies or methodology pertaining to the general component of the allowance for loan losses during the years ending December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The qualitative factors are determined based on the various risk characteristics of each loan segment. Risk characteristics relevant to each portfolio segment are as follows:

One- to four-family residential real estate: The Company generally does not originate loans with a loan-to-value ratio greater than 80% and does not grant subprime loans. Loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 80% require private mortgage insurance. All loans in this segment are collateralized by owner-occupied residential real estate and repayment is dependent on the credit quality of the individual borrower. Loans in this segment also include home equity loans and lines of credit. The overall health of the economy, including unemployment rates and housing prices, will have an effect on the credit quality in this segment.

Commercial real estate: Loans in this segment are primarily income-producing properties throughout Massachusetts. The underlying cash flows generated by the properties are adversely impacted by a downturn in the economy as evidenced by increased vacancy rates, which in turn, will have an effect on the credit quality in this segment. Loans in this segment also include loans secured by multifamily dwellings. Management periodically obtains rent rolls and continually monitors the cash flows of these loans.

Construction loans: Loans in this segment primarily include speculative real estate development loans for which payment is derived from sale of the property. Credit risk is affected by cost overruns, time to sell at an adequate price, and market conditions.

Consumer loans: Loans in this segment are generally secured and repayment is dependent on the credit quality of the individual borrower. Loans in this segment include auto loans and other consumer loans.

Allocated Component:

The allocated component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for commercial real estate and construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. An allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual consumer and one- to four-family residential real estate loans for impairment disclosures, unless such loans are subject to a troubled debt restructuring agreement.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the

loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

The Company periodically may agree to modify the contractual terms of loans. When a loan is modified and a concession is made to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty, the modification is considered a troubled debt restructuring (TDR). All TDRs are initially classified as impaired.

Unallocated Component:

An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating allocated and general reserves in the portfolio.

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PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT:

Land is carried at cost. Buildings and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Cost and related allowances for depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment retired or otherwise disposed of are removed from the respective accounts with any gain or loss included in income or expense. Depreciation and amortization are calculated principally on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated lives are 15 to 40 years for buildings and 3 to 10 years for furniture and equipment.

OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED AND IN-SUBSTANCE FORECLOSURES:

Foreclosed real estate is primarily comprised of property acquired through a foreclosure proceeding or acceptance of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. Foreclosed real estate is initially recorded at fair value, less cost to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Revenues and expenses from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in expenses related to foreclosed real estate.

The Company classifies commercial loans as in-substance repossessed or foreclosed if the company receives physical possession of the debtor's assets regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings take place. An in-substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and the Company is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan upon either; (1) obtaining legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure; or (2) the borrower conveying all interest in the residential real estate property to the creditor to satisfy that loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement.

BANK-OWNED LIFE INSURANCE:

The Company has purchased insurance policies on the lives of certain directors, executive officers and employees. Bank-owned life insurance policies are reflected on the consolidated balance sheets at cash surrender value. Changes in net cash surrender value of the policies, as well as insurance proceeds received, are reflected in non-interest income on the consolidated statements of income and are not subject to income taxes.

ADVERTISING:

The Company directly expenses costs associated with advertising as they are incurred. Advertising expense for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$143,000 and \$120,000, respectively.

INCOME TAXES:

The Company recognizes income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are established for the temporary differences between the accounting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities at enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when the amounts related to such temporary differences are realized or settled.

EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN:

Compensation expense for the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) is recorded at an amount equal to the shares allocated by the ESOP multiplied by the average fair value of the shares during the period. The Company recognizes

compensation expense based upon the Company's estimate of the number of shares expected to be allocated by the ESOP. Unearned compensation applicable to the ESOP is reflected as a reduction of stockholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet. The difference between the average fair value and the cost of shares allocated by the ESOP is recorded as an adjustment to additional paid-in-capital.

EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS):

When presented, basic EPS is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity. For the purposes of computing diluted EPS, the treasury stock method is used. Unallocated ESOP shares are not deemed outstanding for earnings per share calculations.

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The calculation of basic and diluted EPS is presented below. There were no common stock equivalents in the twelve month period ending December 31, 2015.

	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Net income (In Thousands, except share data)	\$ 658
Basic Common Shares:	
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,825,847
Weighted average unallocated ESOP shares	(218,820)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	2,607,027
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.25
Diluted earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.25

(1) As of and during the year ended December 31, 2015, there were no potentially dilutive securities or contracts to issue common stock.

Because the formation of the Company was completed on October 22, 2014, earnings per share data is not meaningful for the year ended December 31, 2014 and is therefore not presented.

FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 825, Financial Instruments, requires that the Company disclose the estimated fair value for its financial instruments. Fair value methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating its fair value disclosures are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents approximate those assets' fair values.

Securities: Fair values for securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments.

Loans held-for-sale: Fair values of loans held-for-sale are based on commitments on hand from investors or prevailing market prices.

Loans receivable: For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. The fair values for other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality.

Accrued interest receivable: The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates its fair value.

Deposit liabilities: The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (e.g., interest and non-interest checking, passbook savings and money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date

(i.e., their carrying amounts). Fair values for fixed-rate certificate accounts are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on certificate accounts.

Off-balance sheet instruments: The fair value of commitments to originate loans is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments and the unadvanced portion of loans, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates.

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RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

As an emerging growth company, as defined in Title 1 of Jumpstart Our Business Startups (JOBS) Act, the Company has elected to use the extended transition period to delay adoption of new or reissued accounting pronouncements applicable to public companies until such pronouncements are made applicable to private companies. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements may not be comparable to the financial statements of public companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards. As of December 31, 2015, there is no significant difference in the comparability of the financial statements as a result of this extended transition period.

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-05, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer’s Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement. This ASU provides guidance to customers about whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the customer should account for the arrangement as a service contract. Under the extended transition period for an emerging growth company, this ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods in annual periods beginning after December 31, 2016. The Company anticipates that the adoption of this ASU will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07: Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) Disclosure for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or its Equivalent). The objective of this update is to address the diversity in practice related to how certain investments measured at net asset value with redemption dates in the future are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. The amendments in this update remove the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The amendments also remove the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. Rather, those disclosures are limited to investments for which the entity has elected to measure the fair value using that practical expedient. Under the extended transition period for an emerging growth company, the amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company anticipates that the adoption of this ASU will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The amendments in this ASU address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments and makes targeted improvements to GAAP as follows:

1. Require equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. However, the entity may choose to measure equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same manner.

2. Simplify the impairment assessment of equity investments without determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment. When a qualitative assessment indicates that impairment exists, an entity is required to measure the investment at fair value.
3. Eliminate the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet.
4. Require public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes.
5. Require an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments.
6. Require separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial assets (that is, securities or loans and receivables) on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements.
7. Clarify that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets.

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Under the extended transition period for an emerging growth company, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of item 5 above is permitted as of the fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2019, or interim periods for which financial statements have not been issued. Early adoption of all other amendments in this ASU is not permitted. The Company anticipates that the adoption of this ASU will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). This ASU was issued to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by requiring reporting entities to recognize all leases, including operating, as lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclose key information about leasing arrangements. Under the extended transition period for an emerging growth company, the amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years being after December 15, 2020. The Company anticipates that the adoption of this ASU will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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Debt and equity securities have been classified in the consolidated balance sheets according to management's intent. The amortized cost basis of securities and their approximate fair values are as follows:

	Amortized Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
(In Thousands)				
December 31, 2015:				
U.S. Government and federal agency obligations	\$ 8,851	\$ 7	\$ 88	\$ 8,770
Debt securities issued by states of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	2,408	8	18	2,398
Corporate bonds and notes	13,540	12	44	13,508
Preferred stock	3,000	31	2	3,029
Mortgage-backed securities	2,232		66	2,166
Marketable equity securities	13,183	2,125	36	15,272
	\$ 43,214	\$ 2,183	\$ 254	\$ 45,143
December 31, 2014:				
U.S. Government and federal agency obligations	\$ 4,007	\$ 3	\$ 20	\$ 3,990
Debt securities issued by states of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	544		4	540
Corporate bonds and notes	15,238	38	35	15,241
Preferred stock	3,000		96	2,904
Mortgage-backed securities	2,138		23	2,115
Marketable equity securities	14,780	2,641	436	16,985
	\$ 39,707	\$ 2,682	\$ 614	\$ 41,775

The scheduled maturities of debt securities as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Fair Value (In Thousands)
Due within one year	\$ 3,257
Due after one year through five years	16,231
Due after five years through ten years	2,266
Due after ten years	3,107
Mortgage-backed securities	2,166
Asset-backed securities	1,846
	\$ 28,873

Not included in the maturity table above is preferred stock with no stated maturity of \$998,000 at December 31, 2015.

There were no securities of issuers whose aggregate carrying amount exceeded 10% of stockholders' equity at December 31, 2015.

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During the year ended December 31, 2015 proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities, amounted to \$2.9 million. The gross realized gains on these sales amounted to \$490,000 and the gross realized losses were \$81,000. The tax expense applicable to these net realized gains amounted to \$164,000. During the year ended December 31, 2014, there were no sales of available-for-sale securities.

The Company had no pledged securities as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

The aggregate fair value and unrealized losses of securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than twelve months and for twelve months or more, and are not other-than-temporarily impaired, are as follows:

	Less than 12 months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(In Thousands)						
December 31, 2015						
U.S. government and federal agency obligations	\$ 5,366	\$ 59	\$ 1,403	\$ 29	\$ 6,769	\$ 88
Debt securities issued by states of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	1,176	9	505	9	1,681	18
Corporate bonds and notes	9,012	38	993	6	10,005	44
Preferred stock	998	2			998	2
Mortgage-backed securities	1,608	40	558	26	2,166	66
Marketable equity securities	5,160	36			5,160	36
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 23,320	\$ 184	\$ 3,459	\$ 70	\$ 26,779	\$ 254
December 31, 2014:						
U.S. government and federal agency obligations	\$ 2,006	\$ 6	\$ 1,486	\$ 14	\$ 3,492	\$ 20
Debt securities issued by states of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	540	4			540	4
Corporate bonds and notes	4,978	11	1,974	24	6,952	35
Preferred stock			2,904	96	2,904	96
Mortgage-backed securities	2,115	23			2,115	23
Marketable equity securities			10,306	436	10,306	436
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 9,639	\$ 44	\$ 16,670	\$ 570	\$ 26,309	\$ 614

December 31, 2015

The Company conducts periodic reviews of investment securities with unrealized losses to evaluate whether the impairment is other-than-temporary. The Company's review for impairment generally includes a determination of the cause, severity and duration of the impairment; and an analysis of both positive and negative evidence available. The Company also determines if it has the ability and intent to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for anticipated recovery to cost basis. Based on the Company's recent review of securities in the investment portfolio,

management deemed securities with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2015 to be temporarily impaired and has the ability and intent to hold these securities until recovery to cost basis occurs. A summary of this review is as follows.

Unrealized losses on U.S. Government and federal agency obligations amounted to \$88,000 and consisted of eleven securities. Unrealized losses on corporate bonds and notes amounted to \$44,000 and consisted of eighteen securities. Unrealized losses on municipal bonds amounted to \$18,000 and consisted of four securities. Unrealized losses on mortgage-backed securities amounted to \$66,000 and consisted of four securities. The unrealized losses on all of these debt securities were each individually less than 3.0% of amortized cost basis, and the unrealized losses were primarily due to changes in interest rates. In regard to corporate debt, the Company also considers the issuer's current financial condition and its ability to make future scheduled interest and principal payments on a timely basis in assessing other-than-temporary impairment.

The Company's investment in impaired preferred stocks consists of one investment in Public Storage Inc., which has an unrealized loss of \$2,000, or 0.2% of amortized cost. This loss was due to changes in interest rates. The Company reviewed this investment for impairment by considering factors such as, among other things, the financial condition and ability of the issuer to continue to pay dividends, and any specific events that may affect the operations of the issuer.

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Unrealized losses on marketable equity securities consist of three mutual funds. One mutual fund invests mainly in short-term bonds, with unrealized losses amounting to \$14,000, or 1.3% of cost basis; and two mutual funds invest in Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) securities with a total combined unrealized loss of \$22,000, or approximately 0.5% of each mutual fund's cost basis. These three mutual funds have been in an unrealized loss position ranging from one to six months. The cause of the impairment in these mutual funds is due to changes in interest rates and the continued underperformance of most fixed income asset classes during the year ended December 31, 2015. The Company considered several factors in reviewing these mutual fund investments, including underlying investment performance, composition and rating of the securities in the mutual fund, and management of the mutual funds' issuer.

During 2015, there were five marketable equity securities that were declared other-than-temporarily impaired and for which an impairment loss of \$461,000 was recognized. There were 4 marketable equity securities sold with total gain of \$409,000 in 2015. The net loss was \$52,000 for the year ending December 31, 2015.

NOTE 4 - LOANS

Loans consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
	(In Thousands)	
Real estate loans:		
One-to four-family residential	\$ 132,237	\$ 118,144
Home equity loans and lines of credit	10,862	10,811
Commercial	13,251	2,462
Construction	4,303	2,787
Consumer loans	121	146
Total loans	160,774	134,350
Allowance for loan losses	(580)	(520)
Deferred loan costs, net	109	80
Net loans	\$ 160,303	\$ 133,910

Certain directors and executive officers of the Company and companies in which they have significant ownership interest were customers of the Bank during the year ended December 31, 2015. Total loans to such persons and their companies amounted to \$1,648,000 as of December 31, 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2015, \$64,000 of advances were made and principal payments totaled \$408,000.

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The following tables set forth information on the allowance for loan losses at and for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Real Estate:							
	Home Equity Loans					Consumer		
	One-to four- family Residential	and Lines of Credit	Commercial	Construction	Loans	Unallocated	Total	
	(In Thousands)							
December 31, 2015								
Allowance for loan losses:								
Beginning balance	\$ 414	\$ 58	\$ 25	\$ 21	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 520	
Charge offs								
Recoveries								
(Benefit) provision	(83)	(9)	125	19		8	60	
Ending balance	\$ 331	\$ 49	\$ 150	\$ 40	\$ 1	\$ 9	\$ 580	
Ending balance:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Ending balance:								
Collectively evaluated for impairment	331	49	150	40	1	9	580	
Total allowance for loan losses ending balance	\$ 331	\$ 49	\$ 150	\$ 40	\$ 1	\$ 9	\$ 580	
Loans:								
Ending balance:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Ending balance:								
Collectively evaluated for impairment	132,237	10,862	13,251	4,303	121		160,774	
Total loans ending balance	\$ 132,237	\$ 10,862	\$ 13,251	\$ 4,303	\$ 121	\$	\$ 160,774	

	Real Estate:							
	Home Equity Loans					Consumer		
	One-to four- family Residential	and Lines of Credit	Commercial	Construction	Loans	Unallocated	Total	
	(In Thousands)							

December 31, 2014:

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Allowance for loan losses:

Beginning balance	\$	414	\$	55	\$	20	\$	14	\$	1	\$	6	\$	510
Charge offs														
Recoveries														
Provision (benefit)				3		5		7				(5)		10
Ending balance	\$	414	\$	58	\$	25	\$	21	\$	1	\$	1	\$	520

Ending balance:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
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Ending balance:

Collectively evaluated for impairment		414		58		25		21		1		1		520
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Total allowance for loan losses ending balance

	\$	414	\$	58	\$	25	\$	21	\$	1	\$	1	\$	520
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Loans:

Ending balance:

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
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Ending balance:

Collectively evaluated for impairment		118,144		10,811		2,462		2,787		146				134,350
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Total loans ending balance

	\$	118,144	\$	10,811	\$	2,462	\$	2,787	\$	146	\$		\$	134,350
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The following tables set forth information regarding nonaccrual loans and past-due loans:

	30 - 59 Days	60 - 89 Days	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Total Current	Total	90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing	Non- Accrual
	(In Thousands)							
<u>At December 31, 2015</u>								
Real estate loans:								
One-to four-family residential	\$ 600	\$	\$ 68	\$ 668	\$ 131,569	\$ 132,237	\$	\$ 68
Home equity loans and lines of credit			197	197	10,665	10,862		197
Commercial					13,251	13,251		
Construction					4,303	4,303		
Consumer loans					121	121		
Total	\$ 600	\$	\$ 265	\$ 865	\$ 159,909	\$ 160,774	\$	\$ 265
<u>At December 31, 2014</u>								
Real estate loans:								
One-to four-family residential	\$ 817	\$ 122	\$ 113	\$ 1,052	\$ 117,092	\$ 118,144	\$	\$ 421
Home equity loans and lines of credit		198	4	202	10,609	10,811		202
Commercial					2,462	2,462		
Construction					2,787	2,787		
Consumer loans		1		1	145	146		
Total	\$ 817	\$ 321	\$ 117	\$ 1,255	\$ 133,095	\$ 134,350	\$	\$ 623

As of and during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 there were no loans that met the definition of an impaired loan in ASC 310-10-35.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 there were no loans that met the definition of a troubled debt restructured loan in ASC 310-10-50.

At December 31, 2015, there was one loan secured by one- to four-family residential real estate and one home equity line of credit totaling \$265,000 that were on non-accrual status.

At December 31, 2015, there are no residential real estate loans foreclosed upon. There are two consumer mortgage loans to one borrower in the process of foreclosure totaling \$265,000.

Credit Quality Information

The Company utilizes a seven grade internal loan rating system for commercial real estate and construction loans as follows:

Loans rated 1 - 3: Loans in these categories are considered pass rated loans with low to average risk.

Loans rated 4: Loans in this category are considered special mention. These loans are starting to show signs of potential weakness and are being closely monitored by management.

Loans rated 5: Loans in this category are considered substandard. Generally, a loan is considered substandard if it is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligors and/or the collateral pledged. There is a distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the weakness is not corrected.

Loans rated 6: Loans in this category are considered doubtful. Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, highly questionable and improbable.

Loans rated 7: Loans in this category are considered uncollectible (loss) and of such little value that their continuance as loans is not warranted.

On an annual basis, or more often if needed, the Company formally reviews the ratings on all commercial real estate and construction loans.

For all residential real estate, home equity and consumer loans, the Company initially assesses credit quality based upon the borrower's ability to service the debt and subsequently monitors these loans based upon the borrower's payment activity.

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As of December 31, 2015, one- to four- family residential real estate loans with balances totaling \$366,000 and a home equity loan and line of credit with a balance of \$197,000 had a risk rating of substandard and all other loans outstanding had a risk rating of pass.

As of December 31, 2014, one- to four- family residential real estate loans with balances totaling \$394,000 and home equity loans and lines of credit totaling \$202,000 had a risk rating of substandard and all other loans outstanding had a risk rating of pass.

NOTE 5 - PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

The following is a summary of premises and equipment:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(In Thousands)	
Land	\$ 393	\$ 393
Building and improvements	1,817	1,817
Furniture and equipment	514	482
Data processing equipment	254	217
	2,978	2,909
Accumulated depreciation	(1,752)	(1,655)
	\$ 1,226	\$ 1,254

NOTE 6 - DEPOSITS

The aggregate amount of time deposit amounts in denominations that meet or exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance limit of \$250,000 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$16,876,000 and \$12,015,000, respectively.

For time deposits as of December 31, 2015 the scheduled maturities for each of the following years ended December 31 are as follows:

	(In Thousands)
2016	\$ 57,695
2017	22,118
2018	5,844
2019	1,138
2020	541
	\$ 87,336

Deposits from related parties held by the Bank as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$4,030,000 and \$5,044,000, respectively.

NOTE 7 - BORROWED FUNDS

The Company is permitted to borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston under certain conditions. Any such borrowings would be required to be fully secured by pledges of collateral satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. In addition, the Company has the ability to borrow up to \$93.5 million from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (collateralized) and \$5.0 million from the Co-Operative Central Bank.

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	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	(In Thousands)	
Current:		
Federal	\$ 327	\$ 274
State	70	47
	397	321
Deferred:		
Federal	(96)	(432)
State	(2)	(130)
Change in valuation allowance	30	60
	(68)	(502)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 329	\$ (181)

The reasons for the differences between the statutory federal income tax rate and the effective tax rates are summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	% of Income	% of Income
Federal income tax at statutory rate	34.0%	(34.0)%
State tax, net of federal tax benefit	4.5	(15.5)
Tax exempt income	(6.5)	(16.1)
Dividends received deduction	(3.3)	(6.7)
ESOP	1.1	2.2
Valuation allowance	3.0	17.0
Other	0.5	1.7
Effective tax rates	33.3%	(51.4)%

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The Company had gross deferred tax assets and gross deferred tax liabilities as follows:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
	(In Thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 231	\$ 208
Interest on non-performing loans	5	3
Deferred compensation	90	98
Security Writedowns	164	
ESOP	1	
Contribution to Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation	483	523
Gross deferred tax assets	974	832
Valuation allowance	(90)	(60)
Gross deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	884	772
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Accelerated depreciation	(179)	(124)
Net unrealized holding gain on available- for-sale securities	(783)	(852)
ESOP		(11)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(962)	(987)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (78)	\$ (215)

In connection with its initial public offering, the Company donated common stock and cash in the amount of \$1,362,000 to the Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had a remaining deferred tax asset of \$483,000. A valuation allowance of \$90,000 has been established against the deferred tax assets related to the uncertain utilization of the charitable contribution carryforward created primarily by the donation to the Foundation.

The judgment applied by management considers the likelihood that sufficient taxable income will be realized within the carryforward period in light of its tax planning strategies and changes in market conditions. The charitable contribution carryforward of \$1,194,000 at December 31, 2015 expires in 2019 and the related tax benefit, net of the valuation allowance, included in net deferred tax assets is \$393,000.

It is the Company's policy to provide for uncertain tax positions and the related interest and penalties based upon management's assessment of whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no material uncertain tax positions related to federal and state income tax matters. The Company is currently open to audit under the statute of limitations by the Internal Revenue Service and state taxing authorities for the years ended December 31, 2012 through December 31, 2015. Interest and penalties, if any, are recorded as income tax expense.

NOTE 9 - BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Benefit Plan

The Bank provided pension benefits for its employees through participation in the CBERA Defined Benefit Plan for Financial Institutions (the Plan), a tax-qualified defined benefit plan. The Plan's Employer Identification Number is 04-6035593 and the Plan Number is 334. The Plan operated as a multi-employer plan for accounting purposes and as a multiple-employer plan under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code. There were no collective bargaining agreements in place that required contributions to the Plan. The Plan is a single plan under Internal Revenue Code Section 413(c) and, as a result, all of the assets stand behind all of the liabilities. Accordingly, under the Plan, contributions made by a participating employer may be used to provide benefits to participants of other participating employers. The Plan covered all salaried employees who were at least twenty-one years of age with at least one year of employment with the Bank. The plan was funded by contributions based on actuarial calculations. As is the case with multi-employer plans, separate actuarial valuations are not made with respect to each employer.

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Effective April 30, 2014, the Bank froze benefit accruals earned by participants and has withdrawn from the plan. The Bank was later informed by CBERA that it has no future obligations to fund the Plan.

The funded status (market value of plan assets divided by the funding target) was 86% as of January 1, 2014.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Bank contributed \$44,000 to the Plan.

401(k) Savings Plan

Prior to April 1, 2014, the Bank participated in a 401(k) savings plan through CBERA. Eligible employees were able to contribute up to 75% of their salary, subject to IRS limitations, which could have been matched up to 5% by the Bank on a dollar for dollar basis. The Company's expense under this 401(k) plan was \$16,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Since April 1, 2014, the Company has participated in a 401(k) savings plan through Pentegra. Eligible employees may contribute up to 100% of their salary, subject to IRS limitations, which can be matched up to 5% by the Company on a dollar for dollar basis. The Company's expense under this 401(k) plan was \$70,000 and \$46,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefits

The Bank adopted Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreements for two executive officers. These agreements were designed to supplement the benefits available through the Bank's retirement plan. The liability for the benefits amounted to \$176,000 at December 31, 2014, and is included in other liabilities. The expense recognized for these benefits was \$5,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014. These agreements were frozen as of February 1, 2014. During 2015, payments totaling \$88,000 were made to participants under the plan, and the remaining liability amounted to \$88,000 at December 31, 2015. The two executive officers now participate in a new plan as follows.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company established a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP Plan). Under the SERP Plan, on a yearly basis, the Company shall credit the participant's SERP account with the annual contribution specified in the participant's participation agreement, based on a fixed percent of each participant's annual salary. The SERP account is an unfunded liability due to each participant and is accruing interest. For the plan years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the related liability amounted to \$138,000 and \$68,000, respectively, and is included in other liabilities. Participants vest in full upon attaining five years of service from the date of participation, attainment of benefit age, or following a change in control. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, expense recognized under the plan for these benefits was \$70,000 and \$68,000, respectively.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The Company has adopted a tax-qualified employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) for the benefit of eligible employees. The Company completed its initial public offering and in connection with the conversion transaction, 226,366 shares of Company common stock were purchased by the ESOP at \$10.00 per share.

The ESOP funded its stock purchase through a loan from the Company equal to 100% of the aggregate purchase price of the common stock. The ESOP trustee will repay the loan principally through the Bank's contributions to the ESOP and, possibly, dividends paid on common stock held by the plan over the loan term of 29.2 years.

The trustee holds the shares purchased in a loan suspense account and will release the shares from the suspense account on a pro rata basis as it repays the loan. The trustee will allocate the shares released among active participants on the basis of each active participant's proportional share of compensation compared to all active participants for the year. Participants vest in their benefit at a rate of 20% per year and will be full vested upon completion of five years of credited service. Generally, participants will receive distributions from the ESOP upon separation from service. The trustee will reallocate any unvested shares of common stock forfeited by participants upon their separation from service among the remaining participants in the plan.

Eligible employees who were employed with the Bank shall receive credit for vesting purposes for each year of continuous employment prior to adoption of the ESOP.

The Company records compensation expense for the ESOP at an amount equal to the shares allocated by the ESOP multiplied by the average fair market value of shares during the period.

At December 31, 2015, the remaining principal balance on the ESOP debt was \$2,116,000 and the number of shares held by the ESOP was 226,366.

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Total compensation expense recognized in connection with the ESOP was \$107,000 and \$99,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The remaining principal balance on the ESOP debt as of December 31, 2015 is payable as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	Amount (In Thousands)
2016	\$ 47
2017	49
2018	51
2019	52
2020	54
Thereafter	1,863
	\$ 2,116

Shares held by the ESOP are as follows as of December 31:

	2015	2014
Allocated	15,092	7,546
Unallocated	211,274	218,820
Shares held by ESOP	226,366	226,366

The fair value of unallocated ESOP shares was \$3,228,000 at December 31, 2015.

2015 Equity Incentive Plan

The Company adopted the Melrose Bancorp, Inc. 2015 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan), to provide officers, employees, and directors of the Company and the Bank with additional incentives to promote growth and performance. In addition, the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan is intended to further align the interest of our directors and management with the interests of our stockholders by potentially increasing the ownership interests of directors and officers in the common stock of Melrose Bancorp, Inc. Subject to permitted adjustments for certain corporate transactions, the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan authorizes the issuance or delivery to participants of up to 396,140 shares of Melrose Bancorp, Inc. common stock pursuant to grants of incentives and non-statutory stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units. Of this number, the maximum number of shares of Melrose Bancorp, Inc. common stock that may be issued under the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan pursuant to the exercise of stock options is 282,957 shares, and the maximum number of shares of Melrose Bancorp, Inc. common stock that may be issued as restricted stock awards or restricted stock units is 113,183 shares. These amounts represent 10% and 4%, respectively, of the shares of the Company's common stock that were issued in our initial public offering, including shares contributed to Melrose Cooperative Bank Foundation, on October 21, 2014 in connection with the Bank's mutual to stock conversion. The 2015 Equity Incentive Plan will be administered by the members of the Melrose Bancorp, Inc.'s Compensation Committee (the Committee) who are Disinterested Board Members, as defined in the plan. The Committee may determine the type and terms and conditions of the awards under the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan,

which shall be set forth in an award agreement delivered to each participant. Awards may be granted as incentive and non-statutory stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units or any combination thereof. Employees and directors of Melrose Bancorp, Inc. or its subsidiaries are eligible to receive awards under the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan, except that non-employees may not be granted incentive stock options. The 2015 Equity Incentive Plan was effective upon approval at the November 23, 2015 annual meeting. The plan will remain in effect as long as any awards under it are outstanding; however, no awards may be granted under the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan on or after the 10-year anniversary of the effective date of the plan. At any time, the Board of Directors may terminate the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan. However, any termination of the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan will not affect outstanding awards. To date, no awards have been issued or granted.

Table of Contents**Other Agreements**

The Company has entered into employment agreements and change in control agreements with certain executive officers which would provide the executive officers with severance payments based on salary, and the continuation of other benefits, upon a change in control as defined in the agreements.

NOTE 10 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to originate loans and unadvanced funds on loans. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheets. The contract amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for loan commitments is represented by the contractual amounts of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

Commitments to originate loans are agreements to lend to a customer provided 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. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Bank upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies, but may include secured interests in mortgages, accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment and income-producing properties.

Notional amounts of financial instrument liabilities with off-balance sheet credit risk are as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(In Thousands)	
Commitments to originate loans	\$ 5,214	\$ 3,713
Unused lines of credit	11,986	11,065
Due to borrowers on unadvanced construction loans	1,796	323
	\$ 18,996	\$ 15,101

NOTE 11 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurement Overall, provides a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles. This guidance also allows an entity the irrevocable option to elect fair value for the initial and subsequent measurement for certain financial assets and liabilities on a contract-by-contract basis.

In accordance with ASC 820-10, the Company groups its financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

Level 1 - Valuations for assets and liabilities traded in active exchange markets, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Level 1 also includes U.S. Treasury, other U.S. Government and agency mortgage-backed securities that are traded by dealers or brokers in active markets. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Valuations for assets and liabilities traded in less active dealer or broker markets. Valuations are obtained from third party pricing services for identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Valuations for assets and liabilities that are derived from other methodologies, including option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques, are not based on market exchange, dealer, or broker traded transactions. Level 3 valuations incorporate certain assumptions and projections in determining the fair value assigned to such assets and liabilities.

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A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below. These valuation methodologies were applied to all of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value for December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The Company did not have any significant transfers of assets between levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The Company's marketable equity securities and preferred stocks are generally classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices.

The Company's investment in debt securities available-for-sale is generally classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. For these securities, we obtain fair value measurements from independent pricing services. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. treasury yield curve, trading levels, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the instrument's terms and conditions.

Level 3 is for positions that are not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations are adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, and such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used. Subsequent to inception, management only changes level 3 inputs and assumptions when corroborated by evidence such as transactions in similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable entities, subsequent rounds of financing, recapitalization and other transactions across the capital structure, offerings in the equity or debt markets, and changes in financial ratios or cash flows.

The Company's impaired loans, if any, are reported at the fair value of the underlying collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Collateral values are estimated using level 2 inputs based upon appraisals of similar properties obtained from a third party. For level 3 inputs, fair value is based upon management estimates of the value of the underlying collateral or the present value of the expected cash flows.

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The following summarizes assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
(In Thousands)				
December 31, 2015:				
U.S. Government and federal agency obligations	\$ 8,770	\$	\$ 8,770	\$
Debt securities issued by states of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	2,398		2,398	
Corporate bonds and notes	13,508		13,508	
Preferred stock	3,029	3,029		
Mortgage-backed securities	2,166		2,166	
Marketable equity securities	15,272	15,272		
Totals	\$ 45,143	\$ 18,301	\$ 26,842	\$
December 31, 2014:				
U.S. Government and federal agency obligations	\$ 3,990	\$	\$ 3,990	\$
Debt securities issued by states of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	540		540	
Corporate bonds and notes	15,241		15,241	
Preferred stock	2,904	2,904		
Mortgage-backed securities	2,115		2,115	
Marketable equity securities	16,985	16,985		
Totals	\$ 41,775	\$ 19,889	\$ 21,886	\$

Under certain circumstances the Company makes adjustments to fair value for its assets and liabilities although they are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no financial instruments carried on the consolidated balance sheet for which a nonrecurring change in fair value has been recorded.

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The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments, all of which are held or issued for purposes other than trading, are as follows:

	Carrying Amount	December 31, 2015 Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
(In Thousands)					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,854	\$ 16,854	\$	\$	\$ 16,854
Available-for-sale securities	45,143	18,301	26,842		45,143
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	437	437			437
Loans, net	160,303			161,206	161,206
Co-operative Central Bank deposit	881	881			881
Accrued interest receivable	440	440			440
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	184,527		185,170		185,170

	Carrying Amount	December 31, 2014 Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
(In Thousands)					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,491	\$ 29,491	\$	\$	\$ 29,491
Available-for-sale securities	41,775	19,889	21,886		41,775
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	437	437			437
Loans, net	133,910			135,513	135,513
Co-operative Central Bank deposit	881	881			881
Accrued interest receivable	382	382			382
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	167,071		167,881		167,881

The carrying amounts of financial instruments shown in the above table are included in the consolidated balance sheets under the indicated captions. Accounting policies related to financial instruments are described in Note 2.

Table of ContentsNOTE 12 - OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

Accounting principles generally require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains and losses be included in net income. Although certain changes in assets and liabilities are reported as a separate component of the stockholders equity section of the consolidated balance sheets, such items, along with net income, are components of comprehensive income.

The components of other comprehensive (loss) income included in stockholders equity are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	(In Thousands)	
Net unrealized holding (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities	\$ (190)	\$ 1,028
Reclassification adjustment for net realized losses in net income ⁽¹⁾	52	
Other comprehensive (loss) income before income tax effect	(138)	1,028
Income tax expense (benefit)	68	(385)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	\$ (70)	\$ 643

- (1) Reclassification adjustments include net realized securities losses. Realized losses have been reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income and affect certain captions in the consolidated statements of income (loss) as follows: pre-tax amount is included in gains on sales of securities, net and write-downs of securities, the tax benefit of **\$20,000** in 2015 is included in income tax expense (benefit), and the after-tax amount is included in net income.

Accumulated other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 consists of net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes.

NOTE 13 - REGULATORY MATTERS

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Effective January 1, 2015, (with a phase-in period of two to four years for certain components), the Bank became subject to new capital regulations adopted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB) and the FDIC, which implement the Basel III regulatory capital reforms and the changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act. The

new regulations require a new common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 4.5%, increase the minimum Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio to 6.0% from 4.0%, require a minimum total capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 8.0% and require a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4.0%. CET1 generally consists of common stock and retained earnings, subject to applicable adjustments and deductions. Under new prompt corrective action regulations, in order to be considered well capitalized, the Bank must maintain a CET1 capital ratio of 6.5% (new) and a Tier 1 ratio of 8.0% (increased from 6.0%), a total risk based capital ratio of 10.0% (unchanged) and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5.0% (unchanged). In addition, the regulations establish a capital conservation buffer above the required capital ratios that phases in beginning January 1, 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and increases each year by 0.625% until it is fully phased in at 2.5% effective January 1, 2019. Beginning January 1, 2016, failure to maintain the capital conservation buffer will limit the ability of the Bank and the Company to pay dividends, repurchase shares or pay discretionary bonuses.

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The new regulation implemented changes to what constitutes regulatory capital. Certain instruments will no longer constitute qualifying capital, subject to phase-out periods. In addition, Tier 2 capital is no longer limited to the amount of Tier 1 capital included in total capital. Mortgage servicing rights, certain deferred tax assets and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries over designated percentages of CET1 will be deducted from capital. The Bank has elected to permanently opt-out of the inclusion of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in capital calculations, as permitted by regulations. This opt-out will reduce the impact of market volatility on the Bank's regulatory capital ratios.

The new regulations also changed the risk weights of certain assets, including an increase in the risk weight of certain high volatility commercial real estate acquisition, development and construction loans and non-residential mortgage loans that are 90 days past due or on non-accrual status to 150% from 100%, a credit conversion factor for the unused portion of the commitments with maturities of less than one year that are not cancellable to 20% from 0%, an increase in the risk weight for mortgage servicing rights and deferred tax assets that are not deducted from capital to 250% from 100%, and an increase in the risk weight for equity exposures to 600% from 100%.

Management believes, as of December 31, 2015, that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2015, the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized the Bank must maintain minimum Common Equity Tier 1, total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the following table. There were no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are also presented in the table.

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
(Dollars In Thousands)						
As of December 31, 2015:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 33,580	24.78%	\$ 10,839	8.0%	\$ 13,549	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	32,060	23.66	8,129	6.0	10,839	8.0
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	32,060	23.66	6,097	4.5	8,807	6.5
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	32,060	14.45	8,877	4.0	11,096	5.0
As of December 31, 2014:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 32,874	27.53%	\$ 9,552	8.0%	\$ 11,940	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	31,364	26.27	4,776	4.0	7,164	6.0
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	31,364	14.78	8,332	4.0	10,415	5.0

NOTE 14 COMMON STOCK REPURCHASES

From time to time, our board of directors has authorized stock repurchase plans. In general, stock repurchase plans allow us to proactively manage our capital position and return excess capital to shareholders. Shares purchased under

such plans also provide us with shares of common stock necessary to satisfy obligations related to stock compensation awards. In November 2015, our board of directors authorized a stock repurchase program, allowing us to repurchase up to 283,000 shares of our common stock from time to time at various prices in the open market or through private transactions. The actual amount and timing of future share repurchases, if any, will depend on market conditions, applicable SEC rules and various other factors.

In 2015, 42,000 shares of common stock were repurchased at an average cost of \$14.60.

In January and February of 2016, a total of 85,600 shares of common stock were repurchased at an average cost of \$15.05.

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NOTE 15 - SIGNIFICANT GROUP CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Most of the Bank's business activity is with customers located within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. There are no concentrations of credit to borrowers that have similar economic characteristics. The majority of the Bank's loan portfolio is comprised of loans collateralized by real estate located in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Table of Contents**NOTE 16 - CONDENSED PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****MELROSE BANCORP, INC.****PARENT COMPANY ONLY****BALANCE SHEETS****(In Thousands)**

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
<u>Assets</u>		
Non-interest bearing deposit in the Bank	\$ 5,170	\$ 6,782
Money market funds	645	567
Cash and cash equivalents	5,815	7,349
Investments in available-for-sale securities (at fair value)	3,835	2,867
Investment in subsidiary, Melrose Cooperative Bank	33,246	32,595
Loan receivable ESOP	2,116	2,162
Accrued interest receivable	4	3
Deferred tax assets	418	473
Other assets	111	14
Total assets	\$ 45,545	\$ 45,463
<u>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</u>		
Other liabilities		
Stockholders' equity	\$ 45,545	\$ 45,463
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 45,545	\$ 45,463

Table of ContentsMELROSE BANCORP, INC.PARENT COMPANY ONLYSTATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)(In Thousands)

	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the period October 22, 2014 to December 31, 2014
Interest and dividend income:		
Interest on ESOP Loan	\$ 70	\$ 14
Interest and dividends on securities	89	3
Total interest and dividend income	159	17
Noninterest expense:		
Contribution to Melrose Cooperative Bank		1,362
Income (loss) before undistributed income (loss) of subsidiary and income tax expense (benefit)	159	(1,345)
Undistributed income (loss) of subsidiary	589	(14)
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	748	(1,359)
Income tax expense (benefit)	90	(477)
Net income (loss)	\$ 658	\$ (882)

Table of ContentsMELROSE BANCORP, INC.PARENT COMPANY ONLYSTATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS(In Thousands)

	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the period October 22, 2014 to December 31, 2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 658	\$ (882)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Amortization of securities, net of accretion	13	
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(1)	(3)
Increase in income tax receivable	(41)	(14)
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	71	(463)
Contribution to Melrose Cooperative Bank Charitable Foundation		1,062
Increase in other assets	(56)	
Equity in undistributed (earnings) loss of subsidiary	(589)	14
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	55	(286)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(1,945)	(2,946)
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities	923	53
Investment in subsidiary, Melrose Cooperative Bank		(12,828)
Loan to ESOP		(2,162)
Repayment of principal on ESOP loan	46	
Net cash used in investing activities	(976)	(17,883)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash paid for stock repurchases	(613)	
Net proceeds from common stock offering		25,518
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(613)	25,518
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,534)	7,349
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	7,349	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 5,815	\$ 7,349

Table of Contents**NOTE 17 - QUARTERLY DATA (UNAUDITED)**

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In Thousands)			
Interest and dividend income	\$ 1,394	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,545	\$ 1,605
Interest expense	316	336	344	351
Net interest and dividend income	1,078	1,096	1,201	1,254
Provision for loan losses		9	35	16
Net interest and dividend income, after provision for loan losses	1,078	1,087	1,166	1,238
Total noninterest income	43	79	104	16
Total noninterest expense	913	929	973	1,010
Income before income taxes	208	237	297	244
Provision for income taxes	59	88	91	90
Net income	\$ 149	\$ 149	\$ 206	\$ 154
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.06
Diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.06
	2014			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In Thousands)			
Interest and dividend income	\$ 1,342	\$ 1,322	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,410
Interest expense	328	313	317	308
Net interest and dividend income	1,014	1,009	1,013	1,102
Provision for loan losses	2	8		
Net interest and dividend income, after provision for loan losses	1,012	1,001	1,013	1,102
Total noninterest income	60	68	54	117
Total noninterest expense	844	768	838	2,330
Income (loss) before income taxes	228	301	229	(1,111)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	69	99	69	(418)
Net income (loss)	\$ 159	\$ 202	\$ 160	\$ (693)

NOTE 18 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

From January 1, 2016 through February 24, 2016, under the Stock Repurchase Plan the Company repurchased an additional 85,600 shares of common stock at an average cost of \$15.05 per share for a total of \$1.3 million. The actual amount and timing of future share repurchases, if any, will depend on market conditions, applicable SEC rules and various other factors.

Table of Contents**Signatures**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Melrose Bancorp, Inc.

Date: March 30, 2016

By: /s/ Jeffrey D. Jones
 Jeffrey D. Jones
 President and Chief Executive Officer
 (Duly Authorized Representative)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signatures	Title	Date
/s/ Jeffrey D. Jones Jeffrey D. Jones	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	<u>March 30, 2016</u>
/s/ Diane Indorato Diane Indorato	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	<u>March 30, 2016</u>
/s/ Frank Giso III Frank Giso III	Chairman of the Board	<u>March 30, 2016</u>
/s/ Candy Brower Candy Brower	Director	<u>March 30, 2016</u>
/s/ William C. Huntress, III William C. Huntress, III	Director	<u>March 30, 2016</u>
/s/ Elizabeth W. McNelis Elizabeth W. McNelis	Director	<u>March 30, 2016</u>
/s/ F. Peter Waystack F. Peter Waystack	Director	<u>March 30, 2016</u>
/s/ Alan F. Whitney Alan F. Whitney	Director	<u>March 30, 2016</u>
/s/ Stephen E. Anderson Stephen E. Anderson	Director	<u>March 30, 2016</u>

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EXHIBIT INDEX

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of Melrose Bancorp, Inc.*
- 3.2 Bylaws of Melrose Bancorp, Inc.*
- 4 Form of Common Stock Certificate of Melrose Bancorp, Inc.*
- 10.1 Form of Employment Agreement with Jeffrey D. Jones*
- 10.2 Form of Change in Control Agreement with Diane Indorato *
- 10.3 Form of Change in Control Agreement with James Oosterman *
- 10.4 Form of Employee Stock Ownership Plan*
- 10.5 Form of Melrose Cooperative Bank Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan*
- 10.6 Form of Melrose Cooperative Bank Executive Annual Incentive Plan*
- 10.7 Form of Executive Split Dollar Agreement between Melrose Cooperative Bank and Jeffrey Jones*
- 21 Subsidiaries
- 31.1 Certification required pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification required pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101 The following financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, formatted in XBRL:(i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss), (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders Equity, (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Melrose Bancorp, Inc. 2015 Equity Incentive Plan**

* Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-194475), initially filed March 11, 2014.

** Incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive Proxy Statement filed on October 23, 2015