

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20551**

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009

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: **n/a**

MAINSTREET BANK

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

47-0914596

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

727 Elden Street, Herndon, VA 20170

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(703) 481-4567

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

n/a

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (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 Exchange Act).
Yes No

As of October 30, 2009, there were issued and outstanding 2,568,977 shares of the issuer's common stock.

MAINSTREET BANK
Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q
September 30, 2009

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

	MainStreet Bank	
	Statements of Financial Condition	
	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	<i>(Unaudited)</i>	
	<hr/>	
ASSETS		
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,782,708	\$ 11,251,823
Federal funds sold	797,000	918,668
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value	29,433,381	28,534,376
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of \$1,958,511 and \$1,621,314, respectively	164,771,611	141,599,463
Premises and equipment, net	1,757,655	912,670
Other real estate owned, net	357,177	—
Accrued interest and other receivables	786,392	807,122
Restricted stock	2,008,700	1,930,000
Other assets	1,602,639	372,097
	<hr/>	
Total Assets	\$ 212,297,263	\$ 186,326,219
	<hr/>	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$ 20,578,403	\$ 16,621,820
Savings and NOW deposits	16,388,492	13,001,030
Money market deposits	23,227,623	16,267,436
Other time deposits	107,241,066	96,567,805
Total deposits	167,435,584	142,458,091
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,915,691	1,289,451
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	20,554,167	20,591,667
Other liabilities	645,669	558,303
	<hr/>	
Total Liabilities	190,551,111	164,897,512
	<hr/>	
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—
	<hr/>	
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock, \$4 par value (Authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 2,568,977 shares and 2,555,367 shares (including 126,908 and 124,945 in nonvested shares), respectively)	9,768,276	9,721,688
Capital surplus	15,022,395	14,983,443
Accumulated deficit	(2,823,145)	(3,080,191)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(221,374)	(196,233)
	<hr/>	
Total Stockholders' Equity	21,746,152	21,428,707
	<hr/>	
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 212,297,263	\$ 186,326,219
	<hr/>	

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

MainStreet Bank
Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
INTEREST INCOME:				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 2,385,459	\$ 2,232,861	\$ 6,668,702	\$ 6,470,364
Interest on investment securities	388,885	344,256	1,213,738	953,707
Interest on federal funds sold	8,371	45,962	30,449	210,240
Total interest income	2,782,715	2,623,079	7,912,889	7,634,311
INTEREST EXPENSE:				
Interest on savings and NOW deposits	55,232	60,231	162,898	195,427
Interest on money market deposits	101,953	92,998	277,415	305,465
Interest on other time deposits	845,546	839,491	2,550,386	2,565,821
Interest on federal funds purchased	—	—	—	254
Interest on securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,158	5,092	2,894	21,260
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank advances	181,971	182,447	540,467	454,867
Total interest expense	1,185,860	1,180,259	3,534,060	3,543,094
Net interest income	1,596,855	1,442,820	4,378,829	4,091,217
Provision for loan losses	75,000	105,000	333,000	276,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	1,521,855	1,337,820	4,045,829	3,815,217
OTHER INCOME:				
Deposit account service charges	56,764	53,308	166,187	146,713
Gain on securities available for sale	—	—	365,194	—
Other operating income	30,093	63,547	57,760	102,491
Total other income	86,857	116,855	589,141	249,204
OTHER EXPENSES:				
Salaries and employee benefits	808,155	773,742	2,386,554	2,317,810
Occupancy expenses	121,533	112,001	358,972	334,725
Furniture and equipment expenses	107,515	102,869	318,882	309,384
Advertising and marketing	13,704	22,335	39,307	67,029
Outside services	99,345	86,541	240,840	215,228
Data processing	83,406	85,994	261,491	277,632
Franchise tax	55,548	51,320	159,596	155,463
FDIC insurance	52,618	19,584	191,533	59,714
Other operating expenses	148,323	112,956	420,749	323,817
Total other expenses	1,490,147	1,367,342	4,377,924	4,060,802
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	118,565	87,333	257,046	3,619
Benefit from income taxes	—	—	—	—
NET INCOME	\$ 118,565	\$ 87,333	\$ 257,046	\$ 3,619
Net income per common share, basic and diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.00
Weighted average number of shares, basic and diluted	2,567,319	2,429,648	2,564,604	2,425,598

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

MainStreet Bank
Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009

	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 9,721,688	\$ 14,983,443	\$ (3,080,191)	\$ (196,233)	\$21,428,707
Vesting of restricted stock grants	46,588	(46,588)	—	—	—
Amortization of unearned compensation, restricted stock awards	—	85,540	—	—	85,540
Comprehensive income (loss):					
Net income	—	—	257,046	—	257,046
Unrealized holding gains on securities, net of income tax expense of \$175,179	—	—	—	340,053	340,053
Less:					
Reclassification adjustment for gains on securities sold	—	—	—	(365,194)	(365,194)
Balance at September 30, 2009	\$ 9,768,276	\$ 15,022,395	\$ (2,823,145)	\$ (221,374)	\$21,746,152

For the nine months ended September 30, 2008

	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 9,738,692	\$ 14,802,075	\$ (3,180,601)	\$ (94,526)	\$21,265,640
Vesting of restricted stock grants	45,097	(45,097)	—	—	—
Restricted stock adjustment	(75,744)	140,941	—	—	65,197
Stock based compensation expense related to employee stock options	—	5,183	—	—	5,183
Amortization of unearned compensation, restricted stock awards	—	88,900	—	—	88,900
Comprehensive income (loss):					
Net income	—	—	\$ 3,619	—	3,619
Unrealized holding losses on securities, net of income tax benefit of \$206,603	—	—	—	\$ (270,132)	(270,132)
Balance at September 30, 2008	\$ 9,708,045	\$ 14,992,002	\$ (3,176,982)	\$ (364,658)	\$21,158,407

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

MainStreet Bank
Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

**For the nine months ended
September 30,**

2009 2008

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Net income	\$ 257,046	\$ 3,619
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization, and accretion	224,154	271,384
Gain on sale of securities available for sale	(365,194)	—
Provision for loan losses	333,000	276,000
Stock based compensation expense	85,540	94,083
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in accrued interest and other receivables	20,730	33,982
Increase in other assets	(1,217,588)	(104,560)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	87,366	(73,243)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(574,946)	501,265

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

Maturity of investment securities available for sale	2,000,000	33,750,000
Sale of investment securities available for sale	4,223,090	(34,894,752)
Purchase of investment securities available for sale	(14,299,450)	—
Payments on investment securities available for sale	7,507,392	2,381,031
Net increase in loan portfolio	(23,862,325)	(23,228,658)
Purchase of restricted stock	(79,800)	(802,400)
Redemption of restricted stock	1,100	—
Purchase of premises and equipment	(1,072,077)	(55,989)
Net cash used in investing activities	(25,582,070)	(22,850,768)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Net increase in non-interest bearing deposits	3,956,583	845,359
Net increase in interest bearing savings and time deposits	21,020,910	16,682,658
Net increase (decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	626,240	(966,540)
Net (decrease) increase in Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(37,500)	14,962,500
Vesting of restricted stock grants	—	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	25,566,233	31,523,977

NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(590,783) 9,174,474

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD

12,170,491 4,584,708

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD

\$ 11,579,708 \$ 13,759,182

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

Income taxes paid	\$ —	—
Interest paid	\$ 3,437,462	\$ 3,663,032
Net unrealized loss on securities available for sale	\$ (38,095)	\$ (409,291)
Acquisition of other real estate owned	\$ (357,177)	—

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

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2009 (Unaudited)

(1) General

The accompanying unaudited financial statements of MainStreet Bank (the “Bank”) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial reporting and with applicable quarterly reporting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (as adopted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”)) and general banking industry practices. They do not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. Therefore, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto for the period ended December 31, 2008 which were included in the Bank’s annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Federal Reserve on February 27, 2009.

In the opinion of the Bank’s management, the accompanying unaudited financial statements contain all adjustments of a normal recurring nature, necessary to present fairly the Bank’s financial position as of September 30, 2009 and the results of its operations for the three and nine-month periods, and changes in stockholders’ equity and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008.

The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2009.

(2) Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share have been determined under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*, (ASC 260, Earnings Per Share). For the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, basic earnings per share have been computed on the weighted average common shares outstanding of 2,567,319 and 2,429,648, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, basic earnings per share have been computed on the weighted average common shares outstanding of 2,564,604 and 2,425,598, respectively.

The following shows the weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share and the effect on weighted average number of shares of dilutive potential common stock. Dilutive potential common stock has no effect on income available to common stockholders. Excluded from the September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008 calculations were options to purchase 127,500 shares and 273,635 shares, respectively, because their effects were anti-dilutive.

	<u>For the Quarter Ended</u>	
	<u>September 30, 2009</u>	<u>September 30, 2008</u>
Net income	\$ 118,565	\$ 87,333
Weighted average number of shares	2,567,319	2,429,648
Effect of dilutive stock options	—	—
Weighted average diluted shares	<u>2,567,319</u>	<u>2,429,648</u>
Basic EPS (weighted average shares)	<u>\$ 0.05</u>	<u>\$ 0.03</u>
Diluted EPS (including option shares)	<u>\$ 0.05</u>	<u>\$ 0.03</u>

	<u>For the Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>September 30, 2009</u>	<u>September 30, 2008</u>
Net income	\$ 257,046	\$ 3,619
Weighted average number of shares	2,564,604	2,425,598
Effect of dilutive stock options	—	—
Weighted average diluted shares	<u>2,564,604</u>	<u>2,425,598</u>
Basic EPS (weighted average shares)	<u>\$ 0.10</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Diluted EPS (including option shares)	<u>\$ 0.10</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(4) Investment Securities

The amortized cost, unrealized holding gains and losses, and the fair value of investment securities at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are summarized as follows:

<u>Classified as Available for Sale</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>
		<u>Gains</u>	<u>Losses</u>	
<i>September 30, 2009</i>				
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	\$ 26,263,412	\$ 408,930	\$ (791,380)	\$ 25,880,962
U.S. Government Agencies	2,489,233	8,236	—	2,497,469
Municipal Securities	1,016,152	38,798	—	1,054,950
Total	<u>\$ 29,768,797</u>	<u>\$ 455,964</u>	<u>\$ (791,380)</u>	<u>\$ 29,433,381</u>
<i>December 31, 2008</i>				
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	\$ 26,836,275	\$ 246,015	\$(557,723)	\$26,524,567
U.S. Government Agencies	1,995,422	14,387	—	2,009,809
Total	<u>\$ 28,831,697</u>	<u>\$ 260,402</u>	<u>\$(557,723)</u>	<u>\$28,534,376</u>

The following table presents the fair value and unrealized losses for available-for-sale securities by aging category at September 30, 2009:

	<u>Securities With Unrealized Losses</u>					
	<u>Less than 12 months</u>		<u>12 months or more</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Total Fair Value</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>
Securities available for sale:						
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	\$ 6,189,598	\$(514,282)	\$4,177,891	\$(277,098)	\$ 10,367,489	\$(791,380)

The following table presents the fair value and unrealized losses for available-for-sale securities by aging category at December 31, 2008:

	<u>Securities With Unrealized Losses</u>					
	<u>Less than 12 months</u>		<u>12 months or more</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Total Fair Value</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>
Securities available for sale:						
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	\$ 4,841,825	\$(118,550)	\$5,171,997	\$(439,173)	\$ 10,013,822	\$(557,723)

The factors considered in evaluating securities for impairment include whether the Bank intends to sell the security, whether it is more likely than not that the Bank will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, and whether the Bank expects to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis. Management believes the \$277,098 in unrealized losses that have existed for 12 consecutive months or more at September 30, 2009 are due to increases in market interest rates and not due to underlying credit concerns of the issuers and, therefore, the Bank has concluded that none of the securities in the available-for-sale portfolio are other-than-temporarily impaired at September 30, 2009. Sales of securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 resulted in gains of \$365,194. There was no sale of securities in 2008.

The Bank's investment in Federal Home loan Bank ("FHLB") stock totaled approximately \$1.3 million at September 30, 2009. FHLB stock is generally viewed as a long term investment and as a restricted investment security which is carried at cost, because there is no market for the stock other than the FHLBs or member institutions. Therefore, when evaluating FHLB stock for impairment, its

value is based on ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. Although the FHLB temporarily suspended cash dividend payments and repurchases of excess capital stock in 2009, they have resumed dividend payments and the Bank does not consider this investment to be other temporarily impaired at September 30, 2009 and no impairment has been recognized.

(5) Loans

Loans are summarized as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2009</u>	<u>December 31, 2008</u>
Real Estate:		
Residential real estate	\$ 37,729,284	\$ 27,223,724
Commercial real estate	88,400,170	77,815,146
Construction	18,526,186	20,545,328
Total real estate	<u>144,655,640</u>	<u>125,584,198</u>
Commercial	20,801,028	16,356,664
Consumer	<u>1,345,888</u>	<u>1,357,544</u>
Gross Loans	166,802,556	143,298,406
Less: unearned discounts and fees	(72,434)	(77,629)
Less: allowance for loan losses	<u>(1,958,511)</u>	<u>(1,621,314)</u>
Net Loans	<u>\$ 164,771,611</u>	<u>\$ 141,599,463</u>

(6) Allowance for Loan Losses

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 are summarized as follows:

	<u>2009</u>
Balance, as of January 1, 2009	\$ 1,621,314
Provision for loan losses	333,000
Charge-offs	(5,702)
Recoveries of loans charged off	9,899
Net recoveries	<u>4,197</u>
Balance, as of September 30, 2009	<u>\$ 1,958,511</u>

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the year ended December 31, 2008 are summarized as follows:

	<u>2008</u>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,285,337
Provision for loan losses	385,000
Charge-offs	(49,023)
Recoveries of loans charged off	—
Net charge-offs	<u>(49,023)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 1,621,314</u>

The following is a summary of information pertaining to impaired loans:

	<u>September 30, 2009</u>	<u>December 31, 2008</u>
Impaired loans without a valuation allowance	\$ 186,694	—
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance	—	\$ 180,988
Total impaired loans	<u>\$ 186,694</u>	<u>\$ 180,988</u>
Valuation allowance related to impaired loans	—	\$ 8,000
Total loans past-due ninety days or more and still accruing	\$ 1	—

Non-accrual loans at December 31, 2008 excluded from the impaired loan disclosure amounted to \$222,724. There were no non-accrual loans at September 30, 2009 excluded from the impaired loan disclosure.

(7) Stock-based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, the Bank adopted the provisions of ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation* (previously SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*), which requires the Bank to recognize expense related to the fair value of share-based compensation awards in net income. Total compensation expense for stock options and restricted stock recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$31,728 and \$85,540, respectively.

On May 17, 2006, the Bank's shareholders approved the MainStreet Bank 2006 Incentive Stock Plan (the "2006 Plan"), which authorizes the granting of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, and stock awards to employees and non-employee directors. Under the 2006 Plan, subject to capital adjustments, the maximum number of shares of the Bank's common stock that may be issued is 186,638 plus the number of shares of common stock represented by awards previously made under the MainStreet Bank 2004 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "2004 Plan") that were outstanding on, and that expire or are otherwise terminated or forfeited after, May 17, 2006. As a result of the shareholders' approval of the 2006 Plan, no additional awards have been or will be made under the Bank's 2004 Plan on or after May 17, 2006, although all awards that were outstanding under the 2004 Plan as of May 17, 2006 remained outstanding in accordance with their terms.

There have been 19,359 restricted shares and 127,500 stock options awarded under the 2004 Plan.

There have been 152,309 restricted shares awarded under the 2006 Plan. During the quarter ended September 30, 2009, 2,500 restricted shares were awarded and no stock options were awarded under the 2006 Plan.

On November 20, 2007, the Bank granted 112,500 shares of restricted stock in connection with employment agreements entered into with two executive officers during December 2007. The restricted stock awards were made outside of the 2006 Plan and are governed by restricted stock agreements entered into by the Bank and each of the officers, dated November 20, 2007. The restricted stock vests in 5%, 10% or 15% increments over a period of 10 years if certain annual budget or earnings per share performance criteria are satisfied, subject to earlier vesting in the event of certain termination events or a change of control of the Bank. The first tranche of 5,625 shares vested during the year ended December 31, 2008. The second tranche of 5,625 shares vested during the quarter ended March 31, 2009.

A summary of the status of the Bank's nonvested restricted stock as of September 30, 2009 and changes during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 is presented below:

<u>Nonvested Restricted Stock</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</u>
Nonvested at January 1, 2009	124,945	\$ 9.94
Granted	13,610	5.25
Vested	(11,647)	8.80
Nonvested at September 30, 2009	<u>126,908</u>	<u>\$ 8.07</u>

As of September 30, 2009 there was \$128,549 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock awards. The cost is expected to be recognized over approximately three years. The total fair value of shares vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$60,993.

A summary of the status of Bank's stock options as of September 30, 2009 and changes during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 is presented below:

<u>Options</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted- Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1)</u>
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	127,500	\$10.00		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	—	—		
Forfeited or expired	—			
Outstanding at September 30, 2009	<u>127,500</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>	4.84	—
Exercisable at September 30, 2009	<u>127,500</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>	4.84	—

- (1) The aggregate intrinsic value of a stock option in the table above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the amount by which the current market value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of the option) that would have been received by the option holder had he or she exercised the option on September 30, 2009. This amount changes based on changes in the market value of the Bank's stock. At September 30, 2009, all outstanding options were underwater.

No stock options were granted or exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

(8) Borrowed Funds

On April 7, 2005, the Bank entered into a five-year fixed rate credit agreement with the FHLB in the amount of \$5.0 million. Interest accrues at the rate of 4.70% and is paid monthly, and the principal is due April 7, 2010.

On October 25, 2005, the Bank entered into a fifteen-year principal reducing credit agreement ("PRC") with the FHLB in the amount of \$750,000. Interest accrues at the rate of 5.24% and the principal is due October 26, 2020. Principal reductions in the amount of \$4,167 occur monthly and commenced on November 25, 2005. The balance on the PRC as of September 30, 2009 was \$554,167.

On March 12, 2008, the Bank entered into a 2-year adjustable rate credit ("ARC") agreement in the amount of \$5.0 million. Interest accrues at the rate of 2.70% and is paid quarterly, with the principal due March 12, 2010.

On March 12, 2008, the Bank entered into a 3-year ARC agreement in the amount of \$5.0 million. Interest accrues at the rate of 3.01% and is paid quarterly, with the principal due March 14, 2011.

On March 12, 2008, the Bank entered into a 4-year ARC agreement in the amount of \$5.0 million. Interest accrues at the rate of 3.31% and is paid quarterly, with the principal due March 12, 2012.

(9) Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (previously SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*), defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurement and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

Following is 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:

Securities

Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 securities would include highly liquid government bonds, mortgage products and exchange-traded equities. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flow. Level 2 securities would include U.S. agency securities, mortgage-backed agency securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions and certain corporate, asset-backed and other securities. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, securities are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. Currently, all of the Bank's securities are considered to be Level 2 securities.

The following table presents the balances of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2009:

Description	Balance as of September 30, 2009	(000's) Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2009 Using		
		Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		Assets:		
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 29,433	—	\$ 29,433	—

Loans held for sale

The value of loans held for sale is required to be measured at the lower of cost or fair value. Under ASC 820, market value is to represent fair value. Management obtains quotes or bids on all or part of these loans directly from the purchasing financial institutions. Premiums received or to be received on the quotes or bids are indicative of the fact that cost is lower than fair value. At September 30, 2009, the Bank did not have any loans held for sale.

Impaired loans

ASC 820 applies to loans measured for impairment using the practical expedients permitted by SFAS No. 114, as amended by ASC 310, *Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality* (previously SFAS No. 118, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan - Income Recognition and Disclosures*), including impaired loans measured at an observable market price (if available), or at the fair value of the loan's collateral (if the loan is collateral dependent). Fair value of the loan's collateral, when the loan is collateral dependent, is determined by appraisals or independent valuation and then adjusted for the cost related to liquidation of the collateral.

The following table summarizes the value of the Bank's financial assets as of September 30, 2009 that were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the period:

Description	Balance as of September 30, 2009	(000's) Carrying Value at September 30, 2009 Using		
		Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Impaired loans	\$ 187	—	\$ 187	—
OREO	357	—	357	—

Other Real Estate Owned

Certain assets such as other real estate owned (“OREO”) are measured at fair value less cost to sell. We believe that the fair value component in its valuation follows the provisions of ASC 820. The Bank had other real estate owned in the amount of \$357 thousand at September 30, 2009, which consisted of one office condominium. The Bank had no other real estate owned at December 31, 2008.

The carrying amounts and approximate fair values of the Bank’s financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	(000's)			
	September 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,783	\$ 10,783	\$ 11,252	\$ 11,252
Federal funds sold	797	797	919	919
Restricted stock	2,009	2,009	1,930	1,930
Securities				
Available for sale	29,433	29,433	28,534	28,534
Loans, net	164,772	168,844	141,599	144,441
Accrued interest receivable	786	786	807	807
Total financial assets	\$ 208,580	\$ 212,652	\$ 185,041	\$ 187,883
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	\$ 167,436	\$ 167,592	\$ 142,458	\$ 144,040
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,916	1,916	1,289	1,290
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	20,554	20,984	20,592	20,966
Accrued interest payable	646	646	558	558
Total financial liabilities	\$ 190,552	\$ 191,138	\$ 164,897	\$ 166,854

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Bank’s entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Bank’s financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic

conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Fair value estimates are based on existing on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Significant assets that are not considered financial assets include deferred income taxes and bank premises and equipment. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in the estimates.

(10) New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued ASC 805, *Business Combinations* (previously Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141(R), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141(R))). The Standard significantly changed the financial accounting and reporting of business combination transactions. ASC 805 establishes principles for how an acquirer recognizes and measures the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree; recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase; and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. ASC 805 is effective for acquisition dates on or after the beginning of an entity's first year that begins after December 15, 2008. The Bank does not expect the implementation of ASC 805 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 805, *Business Combinations* (previously FSP FAS 141(R)-1, *Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies*). ASC 805 amends and clarifies application issues on initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. ASC 805 is effective for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASC 805 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (previously FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*). ASC 820 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. The ASC 820 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. ASC 820 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. Earlier adoption is permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASC 820 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 825, *Financial Instruments* and ASC 270, *Interim Reporting* (previously FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*). ASC 825 requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. ASC 825 is effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009, with earlier adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASC 825 to have a material

impact on its financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 320, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities* (previously FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*). ASC 320 amends other-than-temporary impairment guidance for debt securities to make guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities. ASC 320 does not amend existing recognition and measurement guidance related to other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities. ASC 320 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, with earlier adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASC 320 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In April 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 111 (SAB 111). SAB 111 amends and replaces SAB Topic 5.M. in the SAB Series entitled *Other Than Temporary Impairment of Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. SAB 111 maintains the SEC Staff's previous views related to equity securities and amends Topic 5.M. to exclude debt securities from its scope. The Bank does not expect the implementation of SAB 111 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued ASC 855, *Subsequent Events*, (previously, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 165, *Subsequent Events*). ASC 855 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. ASC 855 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASC 855 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, (previously, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*). ASC 860 provides guidance to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a report entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. ASC 860 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after November 15, 2009. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASC 860 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC 810, *Consolidation* (previously Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*). ASC 810 improves financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities. ASC 810 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after November 15, 2009. Early adoption is prohibited. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASC 810 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC 105, *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (previously, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – replacement of FASB Statement No. 162*). ASC 105 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification which will become the source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. ASC 105 is effective immediately. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASC 105 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC 470, *Debt*, (previously, EITF Issue No. 09-1, *Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance or Other Financing*). ASC 470 clarifies how an entity should account for an own-share lending arrangement that is entered into in contemplation of a convertible debt offering. ASC 470 is effective for arrangements entered into on or after June 15, 2009. Early adoption is prohibited. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASC 470 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 112 (SAB 112). SAB 112 revises or rescinds portions of the interpretative guidance included in the codification of SABs in order to make the interpretive guidance consistent with current U.S. GAAP. The Bank does not expect the adoption of SAB 112 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-05 (ASU 2009-05), *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) – Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value*. ASU 2009-05 amends Subtopic 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures – Overall*, and provides clarification for the fair value measurement of liabilities. ASU 2009-05 is effective for the first reporting period including interim period beginning after issuance. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASU 2009-05 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In September 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-12 (ASU 2009-12), *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)*. ASU 2009-12 provides guidance on estimating the fair value of alternative investments. ASU 2009-12 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2009. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASU 2009-12 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-15 (ASU 2009-15), *Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance or Other Financing*. ASU 2009-15 amends Subtopic 470-20 to expand accounting and reporting guidance for own-share lending arrangements issued in contemplation of convertible debt issuance. ASU 2009-15 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2009 and interim periods within those fiscal years for arrangements outstanding as of the beginning of those fiscal years. The Bank does not expect the adoption of ASU 2009-15 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In October 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Release No. 33-99072, *Internal Control over Financial Reporting in Exchange Act Periodic Reports of Non-Accelerated Filers*. Release No. 33-99072 delays the requirement for non-accelerated filers to include an attestation report of their independent auditor on internal control over financial reporting with their annual report until the fiscal year ending on or after June 15, 2010.

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

The following discussion is intended to assist readers in understanding and evaluating the Bank’s financial condition and results of operations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Bank’s unaudited financial statements and accompanying notes included in “Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements” of this report.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the matters discussed below include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding profitability, liquidity, allowance for loan losses, interest rate sensitivity, market risk and financial and other goals. Forward-looking statements often contain words such as “believes,” “expects,” “plans,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “projects,” “contemplates,” “anticipates,” “forecasts,” “intends,” or other words of similar meaning. You can also identify them by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. The forward-looking statements used in this report are subject to significant risks, assumptions and uncertainties, including among other things, the following important factors that could affect the actual outcome of future events:

- fluctuation in market rates of interest and loan and deposit pricing, which could negatively affect our net interest margin, asset valuation and income and expense projections;
- continuing adverse changes in the overall national economy as well as adverse economic conditions in our specific market areas within Northern Virginia and the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area;
- maintenance and development of well-established and valued client relationships and referral source relationships;
- acquisition or loss of key production personnel;
- competitive factors within the financial services industry;
- continuing changes in regulatory requirements and restrictive banking legislation and monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. government, including policies of the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve, and the impact of any policies or programs implemented by the federal government and/or bank regulatory agencies; and
- continuing material changes in the real estate market in the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area or the Northern Virginia submarket, which could have an adverse impact on the Bank.

Because of these and other uncertainties, our actual results and performance may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements. In addition, our past results of operations are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

We caution readers that the list of factors above is not exclusive. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this report, and we may not undertake steps to update these forward-looking statements to reflect the impact of any circumstances or events that arise after the date the forward-looking statements are made.

Recent Developments

While the Bank has not experienced significant losses during the current economic disruption, it is experiencing increased non-accrual loans and charge-offs in its loan portfolio, and a continuation of the recent turbulence in significant portions of the global financial markets, particularly if it worsens, could impact the Bank’s performance, both directly by affecting revenues and the value of the Bank’s assets and liabilities, and indirectly by affecting the Bank’s counterparties and the economy generally. Dramatic declines in the residential and commercial real estate market in the past year have resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by financial institutions in the U.S. Concerns about the stability of the U.S. financial markets generally have reduced the availability of funding to certain financial institutions, leading to a tightening of credit, reduction of business activity, and increased market volatility. It is not clear what impact the actions taken by the federal government and bank regulatory agencies will have on the financial markets and the financial services industry. The extreme levels of volatility and limited credit availability currently being experienced

could continue to affect the U.S. banking industry and the broader U.S. and global economies, which would have an effect on all financial institutions, including the Bank.

In addition, federal and state governments could pass additional legislation responsive to current credit conditions. As an example, the Bank could experience higher credit losses because of federal or state legislation or regulatory action that reduces the amount its borrowers are otherwise contractually required to pay under existing loan contracts. Also, the Bank could experience higher credit losses because of federal or state legislation or regulatory action that limits its ability to foreclose on property or other collateral or makes foreclosure less economically feasible.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insures deposits at FDIC-insured financial institutions up to certain limits. The FDIC charges insured financial institutions premiums to maintain the Deposit Insurance Fund. The resources of the Deposit Insurance Fund are used by the FDIC to take control of failed banks and ensure payments of deposits up to insured limits. Current economic conditions have resulted in bank failures and increased expectations for additional bank failures. As a result, the FDIC has increased its insurance premium rates in 2009, and an institution’s total base assessment rate can vary from the initial base rate as the result of possible adjustments. In addition, the FDIC imposed a 5 basis point special assessment on each insured depository institution’s assets minus Tier 1 capital as of June 30, 2009. The FDIC has announced that an additional special assessment later in 2009 is probable, but the amount is uncertain. Increases in FDIC insurance premium assessments increase the Bank’s expenses.

The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (“EESA”) included a provision for an increase in the amount of deposits insured by FDIC to \$250 thousand until December 2013. On October 14, 2008, the FDIC announced a new program — the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program — that provides unlimited deposit insurance on funds in non-interest bearing transaction deposit accounts not otherwise covered by the existing deposit insurance limit of \$250 thousand. All eligible institutions were covered under the program for the first 30 days without incurring any costs, and participating institutions are now assessed a 10 basis point surcharge on the additional insured deposits. The behavior of depositors in regard to the level of FDIC insurance could cause the Bank’s existing customers to reduce the amount of deposits held at the Bank, and/or could cause new customers to open deposit accounts at the Bank. The level and composition of the Bank’s deposit portfolio directly impacts its funding cost and net interest margin.

Overview

MainStreet Bank (the “Bank”) is a state chartered commercial bank headquartered in Herndon, Virginia. The Bank was incorporated in the Commonwealth of Virginia on March 28, 2003, and opened for business on May 26, 2004. The Bank’s main office is located at 727 Elden Street in Herndon, and our second banking office located at 4029 Chain Bridge Road in Fairfax, Virginia opened on April 2, 2007.

We offer a full range of commercial and consumer banking services from our banking offices and from our comprehensive online banking, ACH, and remote deposit solutions. We target individuals, professionals and small businesses in the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The retail and commercial nature of the Bank’s operations allows for diversification of depositors and borrowers, and we believe that the Bank is not dependent upon a single customer or a few customers. A significant portion of the Bank’s commercial loan portfolio is concentrated in commercial real estate loans to services-oriented businesses. The predominance of government contracting within the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area has a stabilizing effect on the local economy, especially with regard to the services industry.

In addition to our existing two banking offices, we have technology which enables us to *Put Our Bank in Your Office*[®]. This technology includes the ability for our business customers to transact all business

banking activity from their offices, including the ability to manage funds, pay bills, initiate wire transfers, administer ACH automatic payment and debit plans, and deposit cash and checks. This complete banking solution allows us to compete well beyond the confines of a typical branch footprint.

The Bank's primary source of revenue is interest income and fees generated by lending and investing. The Bank has typically balanced the loan and investment portfolio towards loans. The Bank's results indicate consistent balance sheet growth since inception. The Bank's focus has been to develop banking relationships with customers in the community that can create business opportunities for the Bank.

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, the Bank had net income of \$119 thousand, or \$0.05 per common share (basic and diluted), compared to net income of \$87 thousand, or \$0.03 per common share (basic and diluted) for the three months ended September 30, 2008. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Bank had net income of \$257 thousand, or \$0.10 per common share (basic and diluted), compared to net income of \$4 thousand, or \$0.00 per common share (basic and diluted) for the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Return on average equity during the three months ended September 30, 2009 was 2.18% compared to 1.64% during the three months ended September 30, 2008. Return on average assets for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was 0.23% compared to 0.20% during the three months ended September 30, 2008. The increase in return on average equity and return on average assets is primarily attributed to net income of \$119 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to net income of \$87 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2008.

Return on average equity during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was 1.58% compared to 0.02% during the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Return on average assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was 0.17% compared to 0.00% during the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The increase in return on average equity and return on average assets is primarily attributed to net income of \$257 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to net income of \$4 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

As of September 30, 2009, the Bank had total assets of \$212.3 million, an increase of \$26.0 million, or 14.0%, from \$186.3 million at December 31, 2008. The growth in assets from December 31, 2008 was primarily due to an increase in net loans of approximately \$23.2 million. As of September 30, 2009, gross loans were \$166.8 million, an increase of 16.4% over \$143.3 million as of December 31, 2008. The increase was primarily due to an increase in commercial loans of \$4.4 million, an increase in commercial real estate loans of \$10.6, and an increase in residential real estate loans of \$10.5 million.

The allowance for loan losses was \$2.0 million as of September 30, 2009, or 1.17% of outstanding loans, compared to \$1.6 million as of December 31, 2008, or 1.13% of outstanding loans. We use peer analysis and industry trends as additional tools to evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses given the lack of historical loss experience.

Total deposits were \$167.4 million as of September 30, 2009, which represents a 17.5% increase from \$142.5 million in total deposits as of December 31, 2008. At September 30, 2009, non-interest bearing deposits totaled \$20.6 million or 12.3% of total deposits. The increase in deposits is primarily a result of an increase in money market deposits of approximately \$7.0 million and an increase in jumbo certificates of deposit of approximately \$18.9 million.

Total stockholders' equity was \$21.7 million and \$21.4 million as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The accumulated other comprehensive loss was \$221 thousand, net of tax, as of September 30, 2009, and \$196 thousand, net of tax, as of December 31, 2008. Securities available for sale are reported at market value or fair value. Any unrealized gain or loss, net of tax, is reported as a separate

addition to or reduction from stockholders' equity. Gains and losses arising from the sale of securities available for sale are recognized based on the specific identification method and included in results of operations. As of September 30, 2009, total gains recorded on the sale of securities were \$365 thousand.

Net interest margin was 3.25% and 3.33% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. Net interest margin was 3.15% and 3.36% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. Net interest margin for the year ended December 31, 2008 was 3.33%. The decrease in the net interest margin is primarily attributable to rate cuts implemented by the Federal Reserve during the second half of 2008. In addition, average earning assets increased \$22.5 million and \$23.6 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 from the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Results of Operations

Net Interest Income. Net interest income represents the principal source of revenue for the Bank. Net interest income before provision for loan losses was \$1.6 million and \$1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. Net interest margin for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was 3.25%.

The average balance of the gross loan portfolio was \$160.9 million and \$134.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. The related interest income and fees from loans was \$2.4 million and \$2.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. The average yield on loans was 5.88% and 6.62% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. The decrease in the yield is primarily attributable to the decrease in the prime rate during the second half of 2008.

Net interest income before provision for loan losses was \$4.4 million and \$4.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. Net interest margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was 3.15%.

The average balance of the gross loan portfolio was \$152.0 million and \$125.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. The related interest income and fees from loans was \$6.7 million and \$6.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. The average yield on loans was 5.87% and 6.89% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. The related decrease in the yield is primarily attributable to the decrease in the prime rate during the second half of 2008.

Investment securities income was \$389 thousand and \$344 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively, and the yield on investment securities was 4.90% and 4.89% for the same periods.

Investment securities income was \$1.2 million and \$954 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively, and the yield on investment securities was 5.09% and 5.03% for the same periods.

Excess liquidity results in federal funds sold for the Bank. The short term investments in federal funds sold contributed \$8 thousand and \$46 thousand to interest income during the three months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. The short term investments in federal funds sold contributed \$30 thousand and \$210 thousand to interest income during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively.

Consistent with the Bank's asset growth, average interest bearing funding sources (deposits and purchased funds) were \$167.1 million and \$136.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. Interest expense for all interest bearing liabilities was \$1.2 million for the third quarter of 2009 and 2008. The average cost of interest bearing liabilities for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008 was 2.82% and 3.44%, respectively.

Average interest bearing funding sources (deposits and purchased funds) were \$162.5 million and \$127.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, respectively. Interest expense for all interest bearing liabilities was \$3.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008. The average cost of interest bearing liabilities for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008 was 2.91% and 3.72%, respectively.

Provision for Loan Losses. The provision for loan losses was \$75 thousand during the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to a provision for loan losses of \$105 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The provision for loan losses was \$333 thousand during the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to a provision for loan losses of \$276 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to gross loans was 1.17% at September 30, 2009 and 1.13% at December 31, 2008. Management considers the current allowance for loan losses appropriate based upon its analysis of the potential risk in the portfolio; however, there can be no assurance that charge-offs in future periods will not exceed the allowance for loan losses or that additional provisions will not be required.

Non-interest Income. Generally, the Bank's primary source of non-interest income is from service charges on deposit accounts and loan processing fees. Non-interest income was \$87 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to \$117 thousand during the three months ended September 30, 2008. This decrease is due primarily to a prepayment penalty payment received during the quarter ended September 30, 2008.

Non-interest income was \$589 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to \$249 thousand during the nine months ended September 30, 2008. This increase is due in large part to the sale of securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 resulting in gains of \$365 thousand.

Non-interest Expense. Non-interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was \$1.5 million compared to \$1.4 million during the same period in 2008. Non-interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2009 consisted primarily of salary and benefits expenses of \$808 thousand; occupancy and furniture and equipment costs of \$229 thousand; FDIC insurance of \$53 thousand; outside services expenses, which consist primarily of legal and accounting fees and human resources payroll, of \$99 thousand; data processing expenses of \$83 thousand; and franchise tax of \$56 thousand.

Non-interest expense increased approximately \$123 thousand from the three months ended September 30, 2008 to the three months ended September 30, 2009, due primarily to an increase in salaries and employee benefits of \$34 thousand and an increase in FDIC insurance of \$33 thousand.

Non-interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$4.4 million compared to \$4.1 million during the same period in 2008. Non-interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 consisted primarily of salary and benefits expenses of \$2.4 million; occupancy and furniture and equipment costs of \$678 thousand; FDIC insurance of \$192 thousand; outside services expenses, which consist primarily of legal and accounting fees and human resources payroll, of \$241 thousand; data processing expenses of \$261 thousand; and franchise tax of \$160 thousand.

Non-interest expense increased \$317 thousand from the nine months ended September 30, 2008 to the nine months ended September 30, 2009, due primarily to an increase in salaries and employee benefits of approximately \$69 thousand and an increase in FDIC insurance of approximately \$132 thousand. During the quarter ended June 30, 2009, the Bank accrued \$93 thousand for the 5 basis point special assessment.

Income Taxes. The Bank did not record any income tax expense or benefit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008.

Analysis of Financial Condition

Investment Securities. Investment securities available for sale were \$29.4 million as of September 30, 2009 compared to \$28.5 million at December 31, 2008. Securities sold during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 resulted in gains of \$365 thousand. There were no securities sold during 2008. There were no investments classified as held to maturity for any periods reported.

The investment portfolio is used to manage excess liquidity and general liquidity needs as well as other rebalancing needs as required by the overall asset/liability position.

The effects of accumulated other comprehensive losses were \$221 thousand as of September 30, 2009 and \$196 thousand as of December 31, 2008. Consistent with our investment and asset/liability strategies, we believe the investment portfolio is properly positioned for the current and projected near-term interest rate environment. Management believes that unrealized losses recognized in other comprehensive income are not credit related issues.

The investment portfolio as of September 30, 2009 contained U.S. government agency securities, municipal securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), and U.S. government agency mortgage-backed securities (“MBSs”). The Bank’s current investment strategy includes investments that provide stable cash flows. As part of the overall asset/liability strategy, the Bank tries to maintain a portfolio duration in the 3 to 5 year range. Contractual maturities of CMOs and MBSs are not reliable indicators of their expected lives because mortgage borrowers have the right to prepay mortgages at any time. The Bank actively manages its portfolio duration and composition with the changing market conditions and changes in balance sheet and risk management needs. In addition, the securities are used to pledge for certain borrowing transactions.

The investment portfolio did not contain any corporate debt securities for any periods presented.

Loan Portfolio. Gross loans were \$166.8 million as of September 30, 2009, compared to \$143.3 million as of December 31, 2008. As of September 30, 2009, the loan portfolio consists of commercial loans of \$20.8 million or 12.5% of the loan portfolio; commercial real estate loans (generally owner-occupied) of \$88.4 million or 53.0% of the loan portfolio; residential real estate loans (home equity and fixed rate trusts) of \$37.7 million or 22.6% of the loan portfolio; real estate construction loans of \$18.5 million or 11.1% of the loan portfolio; and consumer loans which make up the remaining \$1.4 million or 0.8% of the loan portfolio.

Asset Quality. As of September 30, 2009, the Bank had one non-accrual loan in the amount of \$187 thousand and two non-accrual loans in the amount of \$404 thousand as of December 31, 2008. Loans past due 30-89 days as of September 30, 2009 were approximately \$1.3 million or 0.79% of gross loans. Loans past due in excess of 90 days were \$1 thousand as of September 30, 2009. The allowance for loan losses was \$2.0 million as of September 30, 2009, or 1.17% of gross loans outstanding compared to \$1.6 million as of December 31, 2008, or 1.13% of gross loans outstanding. Charge-offs were approximately \$6 thousand during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. There was one charge-off in the amount of \$49 thousand during the year ended December 31, 2008, and approximately \$10 thousand of that charge-off was recovered at

September 30, 2009. The Bank did not have any loans held for sale at September 30, 2009. The Bank does not originate or hold Alt-A or subprime residential mortgage loans in its loan portfolio or securities portfolio.

Non-performing Assets. A loan is placed on non-accrual status when it is specifically determined to be impaired or when principal or interest is delinquent by 90 days or more. The Bank had one non-performing asset as of September 30, 2009 and two non-performing assets as of December 31, 2008, all of which were also classified as non-accrual, as noted above.

As part of our routine credit administration process, we have engaged an outside consultant to review our loan portfolio at least annually. We use the information from these reviews to monitor individual loans as well as to evaluate the overall adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

The Bank closely monitors individual loans, and the loan officers are responsible for working with customers to resolve potential credit issues in a timely manner to minimize the loss exposure. The Bank maintains a policy of adding an appropriate amount to the allowance for loan losses to ensure an adequate reserve based on the portfolio composition, specific credit extended by the Bank and general economic conditions.

Deposits. The Bank seeks deposits within its market area by paying competitive interest rates, offering high quality customer service and using technology to deliver deposit services effectively. As of September 30, 2009, the deposit portfolio increased to \$167.4 million, a \$24.9 million increase from the December 31, 2008 level of \$142.5 million. The increase in deposits is primarily a result of an increase in money market deposits of approximately \$7.0 million and an increase in jumbo certificates of deposit of approximately \$18.9 million.

The Bank may obtain time deposits from the wholesale marketplace. Wholesale certificates of deposit allow the Bank to fund loan and investment growth with a minimal impact on overall sales efforts. As of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Bank had a total of \$10.3 million and \$25.5 million, respectively, in such deposits. These deposits are usually acquired through the CDARS's one way purchase program in a weekly competitive auction. The decline of \$15.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 is a result of strong core deposit growth, which reduces our need for wholesale deposits. The certificates issued as part of the wholesale deposit program have maturities ranging from four weeks to three years from issuance. As market conditions warrant and balance sheet needs dictate, we may continue to participate in the wholesale certificates of deposit market. As with any deposit product, we have potential risk for non-renewal by the customer and/or broker.

Purchased Funds. The Bank offers repurchase agreements ("repos") to commercial customers and affluent individuals. The repos are offered for convenience and security to these larger clients. As of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, customer repos totaled \$1.9 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. The Bank does not have any open repos with broker dealers.

As of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Bank had five advances outstanding with the FHLB that totaled \$20.6 million. On April 7, 2005, the Bank entered into a five-year fixed rate credit agreement with the FHLB in the amount of \$5.0 million. Interest accrues at the rate of 4.70% and is paid monthly, with the principal due April 7, 2010. On October 25, 2005, the Bank entered into a fifteen-year principal reducing credit ("PRC") agreement with the FHLB in the amount of \$750 thousand. Interest accrues at the rate of 5.24% and the principal is due October 26, 2020. Monthly principal reductions of \$4,167 commenced in November 2005. The balance on the PRC as of September 30, 2009 was \$554,167. On March 12, 2008, the Bank entered into a 2-year adjustable rate credit ("ARC") agreement in the amount of \$5.0 million. Interest accrues at the rate of 2.70% and is paid quarterly, with the principal due March 12, 2010. On March 12, 2008, the Bank entered into a 3-year ARC agreement in the amount of \$5.0 million. Interest accrues at the rate of 3.01% and is paid quarterly, with the principal due March 14, 2011. On March 12, 2008,

the Bank entered into a 4-year ARC agreement in the amount of \$5.0 million. Interest accrues at the rate of 3.31% and is paid quarterly, with the principal due March 12, 2012.

Liquidity. Liquidity represents an institution's ability to meet present and future financial obligations through either the sale or maturity of existing assets or the acquisition of additional funds from alternative funding sources. The Bank's liquidity is provided by cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, investments available for sale, managing investment maturities, interest-earning deposits in other financial institutions and loan repayments. The overall asset/liability strategy of the Bank takes into account the need to maintain adequate liquidity to fund asset growth and deposit runoff. The Bank's management monitors the liquidity position daily in conjunction with the Federal Reserve position monitoring. We have unsecured and secured credit lines available from our correspondent bank. Additionally, the Bank may borrow funds from the FHLB. The credit facilities are used in conjunction with the normal deposit strategies, which include pricing changes to increase deposits as necessary. The Bank can sell or pledge investment securities to create additional liquidity. From time to time, the Bank may sell or participate out loans to create additional liquidity as required. As a result of the Bank's ability to manage its liquid assets and to generate liquidity through various sources, management believes that the Bank maintains overall liquidity sufficient to meet its present and future financial obligations.

Interest Sensitivity. The cumulative negative gap position within one year was \$18.7 million or 9.31% of assets as of September 30, 2009 compared to a positive gap of \$5.8 million, or 3.30% of total assets, at December 31, 2008. The negative gap suggests that net interest margin will decrease in a market of rising interest rates as liabilities reprice faster than assets. The positive gap suggests that the net interest margin will increase in a market of rising interest rates as assets reprice faster than liabilities. This measurement technique is common in the financial services industry; however, it has limitations and is not our sole tool for measuring interest rate sensitivity. A significant limitation is the use of contractual maturities for investment securities. Many investment securities in our portfolio are expected to prepay or be called prior to contractual maturity.

The interest sensitivity position does not measure the impact of interest rate changes on the market value of our investment securities portfolio. Rising interest rates will cause a decline in the market value of our investment securities. A decline in the market value of the investment portfolio could make managing the net interest income exposure more difficult.

As part of our interest rate risk management, we typically use the investment portfolio to balance our interest rate exposure. We purchase or sell fixed or floating rate investment products with longer or shorter durations, as necessary. Additionally, the pricing of deposits is adjusted within the market area to favor money market or certificates of deposit depending on the need for floating or fixed rate liabilities. The pricing of loan products is a function of interest rate risk management strategies and the market conditions in the area. In many cases, interest rate risk pricing desires are not consistent with the general market, which requires us to balance our interest rate risk through other products. An example of this is that in a declining rate environment, the loan customer typically prefers floating rate loans and banks typically desire fixed rate loans. In this situation, we would add fixed rate securities or price money market deposits aggressively to balance the interest rate risk.

There is no guarantee that the risk management and balance sheet management strategies we employ will be effective in periods of rapid rate movements. We believe our strategies are reasonable in the base case of our modeling efforts.

Capital. The Bank is considered "well capitalized" under the risk-based capital guidelines adopted by the various regulatory agencies. Stockholders' equity was \$21.7 million and \$21.4 million at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Book value per common share was \$8.90, exclusive of nonvested shares, as of September 30, 2009, compared to \$8.82 as of December 31, 2008.

The Bank's ability to pay cash dividends is restricted by state law and banking regulations. The Bank has not declared or paid cash dividends since inception. It is our general policy to retain earnings to support future organizational growth.

Concentrations. The Bank operates in the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, primarily in the Northern Virginia submarket. The Bank's overall business includes a significant focus on real estate activities. At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, residential real estate, commercial real estate and construction loans accounted for 86.7% and 87.6%, respectively, of the Bank's gross loans, with approximately 61.1% and 62.0%, respectively, of the total real estate loans in commercial real estate. Given the concentration of the Bank's loan portfolio in real estate related loans, an adverse change in the economy affecting values of real estate in the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area or Northern Virginia submarket could impair the value of the Bank's collateral and its ability to sell the collateral upon foreclosure, which could have an adverse impact on the Bank. During 2008 and the first nine months of 2009, there has been a significant increase in mortgage loan foreclosures throughout the United States, due primarily to increasing market rates of interest, declining property values, and increasing unemployment. The vast majority of these foreclosures appear to involve "exotic" or adjustable rate mortgage products associated with subprime borrowers. The Bank does not originate or hold subprime residential mortgage loans in its loan portfolio or securities portfolio. However, there is no assurance that these market conditions will not have a broader impact on prevailing market rates of interest or economic conditions that could adversely affect the Bank's operating results in the future.

Off-Balance Sheet Activities

As of September 30, 2009, there have been no material changes to the off-balance sheet arrangements disclosed in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the Bank's annual report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2008 filed with the Federal Reserve on February 27, 2009.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Bank's accounting and reporting policies are in accordance with U.S. GAAP and conform to general practices within the banking industry. The Bank's financial position and results of operations are affected by management's application of accounting policies, including estimates, assumptions and judgments made to arrive at the carrying value of assets and liabilities and amounts reported for revenues, expenses and related disclosures. Different assumptions in the application of these policies could result in material changes in the Bank's financial position and/or results of operations. The accounting policy that requires management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments is the Bank's allowance for loan losses, which is described below.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of the losses that may be sustained in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on two basic principles of accounting: (1) losses be accrued when occurrence is probable and estimable, and (2) losses be accrued based on the differences between the value of collateral, present value of future cash flows or values that are observable in the secondary market and the loan balance.

The Bank's allowance for loan losses is the accumulation of various components that are calculated based on independent methodologies. Management's estimate of each component is based on certain observable data that management believes are most reflective of the underlying credit losses being estimated. This evaluation includes credit quality trends; collateral values; loan volumes; borrower and industry concentrations; seasoning of the loan portfolio; the findings of internal credit quality assessments and results

from external bank regulatory examinations. These factors, as well as historical losses and current economic and business conditions, are used in developing estimated loss factors used in the calculations.

The Bank requires that the impairment of loans that have been separately identified for evaluation be measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows or, alternatively, the observable market price of the loans or the fair value of the collateral. However, for those loans that are collateral dependent (that is, if repayment of those loans is expected to be provided solely by the underlying collateral) and for which management has determined foreclosure is probable, the measure of impairment is to be based on the net realizable value of the collateral.

The allowance for loan losses is composed of specific reserves and general reserves. Specific reserves are determined monthly for each loan based upon the loan risk rating, average advance rate, collateral type, and in the case of installment loans, past due and other performance measures.

Reserves for commercial loans are determined by applying estimated loss factors to the portfolio based on management's evaluation and "risk grading" of the commercial loan portfolio. Reserves are provided for noncommercial loan categories using estimated loss factors applied to the total outstanding loan balance of each loan category. Specific reserves are determined on a loan-by-loan basis based on management's evaluation of the Bank's exposure for each credit, given the current payment status of the loan and the net market value of any underlying collateral.

There are two primary components considered in determining an appropriate level for the general reserve. A portion of the general reserve is established to cover the elements of imprecision and estimation risk inherent in the calculations of the specific reserves described above. The remaining portion of the general reserve (inherent risk) is determined based upon management's evaluation of various conditions that are not directly measured by any other component of the allowance for loan losses, including current general economic and business conditions affecting key lending areas, credit quality trends, collateral values, loan volumes and concentrations, and results from credit reviews or external bank regulatory reviews.

While management uses the best information available to establish the allowance for loan losses, future adjustment to the allowance may be necessary if economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the valuations or if required by regulators, based upon information available to them at the time of their examinations. Such adjustments to original estimates, as necessary, are made in the period in which these factors and other relevant considerations indicate that loss levels may vary from previous estimates.

Internet Access to Corporate Documents

Information about the Bank can be found on the Bank's website at www.mstreetbank.com. Under "Federal Filings" on the "Corporate Information" section of the website, the Bank posts its annual reports on Form 10-KSB or 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB or 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, definitive proxy materials and any amendments to those documents as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with or furnished to the Federal Reserve. All such filings are available free of charge. The information available on the Bank's website is not part of this Form 10-Q or any other report filed by the Bank with the Federal Reserve.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Item 4T. Controls and Procedures.

The Bank maintains a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”). Our management evaluated, with the participation of the Bank’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the Bank’s disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Bank’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Bank’s disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this report to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Bank files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s and the Federal Reserve’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Bank’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that the Bank’s disclosure controls and procedures will detect or uncover every situation involving the failure of persons within the Bank to disclose material information required to be set forth in the Bank’s periodic reports.

The Bank’s management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f)) under the Exchange Act). There were no changes in the Bank’s internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2009 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank’s internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

There are no material pending legal proceedings to which the Bank is a party or to which the Bank’s property is subject.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of MainStreet Bank (effective September 17, 2004) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Form 10-SB filed with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on May 2, 2005)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of MainStreet Bank (effective October 15, 2008) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K filed with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on October 20, 2008)
- 31.1 Certification of principal executive officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
- 31.2 Certification of principal financial officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
- 32 Certification of principal executive officer and principal financial officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350

SIGNATURES

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

MAINSTREET BANK
(Registrant)

Date: November 12, 2009

/S/ _____
Jeff W. Dick
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President
(Principal executive officer)

Date: November 12, 2009

/S/ _____
Thomas J. Chmelik
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal financial and accounting officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jeff W. Dick, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of MainStreet Bank;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 12, 2009

/s/ _____
Jeff W. Dick
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Thomas J. Chmelik, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of MainStreet Bank;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 12, 2009

/s/ _____
Thomas J. Chmelik
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION OF
PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER

Pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. § 1350)

The undersigned, as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of MainStreet Bank, respectively, certify that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, which accompanies this certification, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the information contained in the report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of MainStreet Bank at the dates and for the periods indicated. The foregoing certification is made pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. § 1350) and shall not be relied upon for any other purpose. The undersigned expressly disclaim any obligation to update the foregoing certification except as required by law.

Date: November 12, 2009

/S/ _____
Jeff W. Dick
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

Date: November 12, 2009

/S/ _____
Thomas J. Chmelik
Chief Financial Officer