

AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION INC

Form 10-Q

May 16, 2011

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

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 March 31, 2011

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
For the transition period _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 0-26486

Auburn National Bancorporation, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

63-0885779
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

100 N. Gay Street
Auburn, Alabama 36830
(334) 821-9200

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

(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 website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Large Accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at April 30, 2011
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	3,642,738 shares

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AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Table of Contents**PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****(Unaudited)**

(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 14,690	\$ 11,432
Federal funds sold	21,250	7,500
Interest bearing bank deposits	3,403	2,492
Cash and cash equivalents	39,343	21,424
Securities available-for-sale	321,098	315,220
Loans held for sale	1,256	4,281
Loans, net of unearned income	368,909	374,215
Allowance for loan losses	(7,855)	(7,676)
Loans, net	361,054	366,539
Premises and equipment, net	8,032	8,105
Bank-owned life insurance	16,278	16,171
Other real estate	8,450	8,125
Other assets	26,046	23,964
Total assets	\$ 781,557	\$ 763,829
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 94,849	\$ 87,660
Interest-bearing	536,545	519,467
Total deposits	631,394	607,127
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2,221	2,685
Long-term debt	85,327	93,331
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,814	4,318
Total liabilities	723,756	707,461
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock of \$.01 par value; authorized 200,000 shares; no issued shares		
Common stock of \$.01 par value; authorized 8,500,000 shares; issued 3,957,135 shares	39	39
Additional paid-in capital	3,753	3,752
Retained earnings	62,242	61,421

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(1,590)	(2,201)
Less treasury stock, at cost - 314,397 shares and 314,417 shares for March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	(6,643)	(6,643)
Total stockholders' equity	57,801	56,368
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 781,557	\$ 763,829

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings****(Unaudited)**

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>		
Interest income:		
Loans, including fees	\$ 5,287	\$ 5,433
Securities	2,538	3,219
Federal funds sold and interest bearing bank deposits	9	7
Total interest income	7,834	8,659
Interest expense:		
Deposits	2,170	2,640
Short-term borrowings	3	11
Long-term debt	847	1,177
Total interest expense	3,020	3,828
Net interest income	4,814	4,831
Provision for loan losses	600	1,450
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,214	3,381
Noninterest income:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	291	314
Mortgage lending	440	482
Bank-owned life insurance	107	126
Other	353	324
Securities (losses) gains, net:		
Realized gains, net	5	1,100
Total other-than-temporary-impairments	(261)	(240)
Non-credit portion of other-than-temporary impairments recognized in other comprehensive income	210	190
Total securities (losses) gains, net	(46)	1,050
Total noninterest income	1,145	2,296
Noninterest expense:		
Salaries and benefits	1,986	1,905
Net occupancy and equipment	346	384
Professional fees	171	176
FDIC and other regulatory assessments	282	276
Other real estate owned, net	(17)	61
Other	882	834
Total noninterest expense	3,650	3,636
Earnings before income taxes	1,709	2,041

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Income tax expense		160	424
Net earnings	\$	1,549	\$ 1,617
Net earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted	\$	0.43	\$ 0.44
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic and diluted		3,642,728	3,643,116

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity and Comprehensive Income****(Unaudited)**

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury stock	Total
	Shares	Amount					
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except share data)</i>							
Balance, December 31, 2009	3,957,135	\$ 39	\$ 3,751	\$ 58,917	\$ 111	\$ (6,635)	\$ 56,183
Comprehensive income:							
Net earnings				1,617			1,617
Other comprehensive loss due to change in other-than-temporary impairment losses related to factors other than credit on available-for- sale, net					(120)		(120)
Other comprehensive income due to change in all other unrealized gains (losses) on securities available-for- sale, net					809		809
Total comprehensive income				1,617	689		2,306
Cash dividends paid (\$0.195 per share)				(711)			(711)
Balance, March 31, 2010	3,957,135	\$ 39	\$ 3,751	\$ 59,823	\$ 800	\$ (6,635)	\$ 57,778
Balance, December 31, 2010	3,957,135	\$ 39	\$ 3,752	\$ 61,421	\$ (2,201)	\$ (6,643)	\$ 56,368
Comprehensive income:							
Net earnings				1,549			1,549
Other comprehensive loss due to change in other-than-temporary impairment losses related to factors other than credit on available-for- sale, net					(133)		(133)
Other comprehensive income due to change in all other unrealized gains (losses) on securities available-for- sale, net					744		744
Total comprehensive income				1,549	611		2,160
Cash dividends paid (\$0.20 per share)				(728)			(728)
Sale of treasury stock (20 shares)				1			1
Balance, March 31, 2011	3,957,135	\$ 39	\$ 3,753	\$ 62,242	\$ (1,590)	\$ (6,643)	\$ 57,801

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(Unaudited)**

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,617
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	600	1,450
Depreciation and amortization	154	133
Premium amortization and discount accretion, net	636	442
Net loss (gain) on securities	46	(1,050)
Net gain on sale of loans held for sale	(344)	(392)
Net loss (gain) on other real estate	17	(37)
Loans originated for sale	(11,417)	(15,460)
Proceeds from sale of loans	14,748	16,707
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(107)	(126)
Net increase in other assets	(2,475)	(1,064)
Net increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	496	725
 Net cash provided by operating activities	 3,903	 2,945
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	6,706	59,994
Proceeds from maturities of securities available-for-sale	11,777	47,840
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(24,073)	(105,033)
Net decrease (increase) in loans	4,065	(6,102)
Net purchases of premises and equipment	(9)	(24)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate	478	435
 Net cash used in investing activities	 (1,056)	 (2,890)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in noninterest-bearing deposits	7,189	5,952
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits	17,078	23,227
Net decrease in federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(464)	(13,553)
Repayments or retirement of long-term debt	(8,004)	(4)
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock	1	
Dividends paid	(728)	(711)
 Net cash provided by financing activities	 15,072	 14,911
 Net change in cash and cash equivalents	 17,919	 14,966
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	21,424	12,395
 Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	 \$ 39,343	 \$ 27,361

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest	\$ 3,188	\$ 4,048
Income taxes	332	120

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions:

Real estate acquired through foreclosure	820	187
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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

Auburn National Bancorporation, Inc. (the Company) provides a full range of banking services to individual and corporate customers in Lee County, Alabama and surrounding counties through its wholly owned subsidiary, AuburnBank (the Bank). The Company does not have any segments other than banking that are considered material.

Basis of Presentation and Use of Estimates

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in this report have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include, in the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present a fair statement of the financial position and the results of operations for all periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The results of operations as of and for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that the Company and its subsidiaries may achieve for future interim periods or the entire year. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated the effects of events or transactions through the date of this filing that have occurred subsequent to March 31, 2011. The Company does not believe there are any material subsequent events that would require further recognition or disclosure.

Accounting Developments

In the first quarter of 2011, the Company adopted new guidance related to the following Codification topic:

Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2010-06, *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. Information about this pronouncement is described in more detail below.

ASU 2010-06, *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*, amends the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. Companies are required to disclose significant transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The ASU also clarifies that fair value measurement disclosures should be presented for each asset and liability class, which is generally a subset of a line item in the statement of financial position. In the rollforward of Level 3 activity, companies must present information on purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis rather than on a net basis. Companies should also provide information about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring instruments classified as either Level 2 or Level 3. In the first quarter of 2011, the Company adopted the requirement for gross presentation in the Level 3 rollforward with prospective application. The remaining provisions were effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2010. Adoption of the ASU did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company since it amends only the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements.

Table of Contents**NOTE 2: BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Basic net earnings per share is computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the quarters ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Diluted net earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if the Company's potential common stock was issued. At March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, the Company had no options issued or outstanding, and therefore, no dilutive effect to consider for the diluted earnings per share calculation.

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted earnings per share computation for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 is presented below.

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Basic and diluted:		
Net earnings	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,617
Weighted average common shares outstanding	3,642,728	3,643,116
Earnings per share	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44

NOTE 3: COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity from all transactions other than those with shareholders, and it includes net earnings and other comprehensive income (loss). Comprehensive income for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 is presented below.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Comprehensive income:		
Net earnings	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,617
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Due to change in other-than-temporary impairment losses related to factors other than credit on securities available-for-sale, net of tax	(133)	(120)
Due to change in all other unrealized gains (losses) on securities available-for-sale, net of tax	744	809
Total comprehensive income	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,306

NOTE 4: VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

The Company is involved in various entities that are considered to be VIEs, as defined by authoritative accounting literature. Generally, a VIE is a corporation, partnership, trust or other legal structure that does not have equity investors with substantive or proportional voting rights or has equity investors that do not provide sufficient financial resources for the entity to support its activities.

At March 31, 2011, the Company did not have any consolidated VIEs to disclose but did have certain nonconsolidated VIEs, discussed below.

Trust Preferred Securities

The Company owns the common stock of a subsidiary business trust, Auburn National Bancorporation Capital Trust I, which issued mandatorily redeemable preferred capital securities (trust preferred securities) in the aggregate of approximately \$7.0 million at the time of issuance. This trust meets the definition of a VIE of which the Company is not the primary beneficiary; the trust's only assets are junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company, which were acquired by the trust using the proceeds from the issuance of the trust preferred securities and common stock. The junior subordinated debentures of approximately \$7.2 million are included in long-term debt and the Company's equity interest in the business trust is included in other assets. Interest expense on the junior subordinated debentures is reported in interest expense on long-term debt. For regulatory reporting and capital adequacy purposes, the Federal Reserve Board has indicated that such trust preferred securities will continue to constitute Tier 1 Capital until further notice.

Table of Contents**Affordable Housing Investments**

Periodically, the Company may invest in various limited partnerships that sponsor affordable housing projects in its primary markets and surrounding areas as a means of supporting local communities. These investments are designed to generate a return primarily through the realization of federal tax credits. These projects are funded through a combination of debt and equity and the partnerships meet the definition of a VIE. While the Company's investment as a limited partner in a single entity may at times exceed 50% of the outstanding equity interests, the Company does not consolidate the partnerships due to the nature of the management activities of the general partner and the performance guaranties provided by the project sponsors. The Company typically provides financing during the construction and development of the properties; however, permanent financing is generally obtained from independent parties upon completion of a project.

At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company had limited partnership investments of \$5.9 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, related to these projects, which are included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company had unfunded commitments related to affordable housing investments of \$2.5 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, included in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Additionally, the Company had outstanding loan commitments with certain of the partnerships totaling \$11.4 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The funded portion of these loans was approximately \$7.6 and \$8.9 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The funded portions of these loans are included in loans, net of unearned income on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table summarizes VIEs that are not consolidated by the Company as of March 31, 2011.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Maximum Loss Exposure	Liability Recognized	Classification
Type:			
Affordable housing investments (a)	\$ 5,877	2,507	Other assets
Trust preferred issuances	N/A	7,217	Long-term debt

- (a) Maximum loss exposure represents the Company's current investment of \$5.9 million included in other assets. The current investment of \$5.9 million includes \$2.5 million of unfunded commitments related to affordable housing investments included in accrued expenses and other liabilities.

Table of Contents**NOTE 5: SECURITIES**

At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, all securities within the scope of FASB ASC 320, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities* were classified as available-for-sale. The fair value and amortized cost for securities available-for-sale by contractual maturity at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, are presented below.

	March 31, 2011							
	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	After 10 years	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Amortized Cost
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>								
Available-for-sale:								
Agency obligations (a)	\$		48,561	49,423	97,983	99	1,312	99,196
Agency RMBS (a)			9,128	129,283	138,411	1,382	1,750	138,779
State and political subdivisions	20	935	12,321	69,195	82,471	778	1,490	83,183
Trust preferred securities:								
Pooled				20	20		210	230
Individual issuer				2,213	2,213	129	146	2,230
Total available-for-sale	\$ 20	935	70,010	250,134	321,098	2,388	4,908	323,618

(a) Includes securities issued by U.S. government agencies or government sponsored entities.

	December 31, 2010							
	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	After 10 years	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Amortized Cost
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>								
Available-for-sale:								
Agency obligations (a)	\$		37,821	52,650	90,471	95	1,017	91,393
Agency RMBS (a)			9,976	133,168	143,144	1,566	1,441	143,019
State and political subdivisions	21	856	13,547	62,342	76,766	472	2,801	79,095
Trust preferred securities:								
Pooled				20	20		210	230
Individual issuer				2,129	2,129		153	2,282
Corporate debt		2,690			2,690			2,690
Total available-for-sale	\$ 21	3,546	61,344	250,309	315,220	2,133	5,622	318,709

(a) Includes securities issued by U.S. government agencies or government sponsored entities.

Securities with aggregate fair values of \$198.7 million and \$171.1 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances, and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

Included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets are cost-method investments. The carrying amounts of cost-method investments were \$5.8 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Cost-method investments primarily include non-marketable equity investments, such as FHLB of Atlanta stock and Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) stock.

Table of Contents**Gross Unrealized Losses and Fair Value**

The fair values and gross unrealized losses on securities at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, segregated by those securities that have been in an unrealized loss position for less than twelve months and twelve months or more are presented below.

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
March 31, 2011						
Agency obligations	\$ 58,813	\$ 1,312	\$	\$	\$ 58,813	\$ 1,312
Agency RMBS	99,805	1,750			99,805	1,750
State and political subdivisions	35,201	1,151	3,815	339	39,016	1,490
Trust preferred securities:						
Pooled			20	210	20	210
Individual issuer			854	146	854	146
Total	\$ 193,819	\$ 4,213	\$ 4,689	\$ 695	\$ 198,508	\$ 4,908
December 31, 2010						
Agency obligations	\$ 45,351	\$ 1,017	\$	\$	\$ 45,351	1,017
Agency RMBS	89,840	1,441			89,840	1,441
State and political subdivisions	49,176	2,323	3,207	478	52,383	2,801
Trust preferred securities:						
Pooled			20	210	20	210
Individual issuer			847	153	847	153
Total	\$ 184,367	\$ 4,781	\$ 4,074	\$ 841	\$ 188,441	5,622

The applicable date for determining when securities are in an unrealized loss position is March 31, 2011. As such, it is possible that a security had a market value that exceeded its amortized cost on other days during the past twelve-month period.

For the securities in the previous table, the Company does not have the intent to sell and has determined it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of the amortized cost basis, which may be maturity. The Company has assessed each security for credit impairment. For debt securities, the Company evaluates, where necessary, whether credit impairment exists by comparing the present value of the expected cash flows to the securities' amortized cost basis. For cost-method investments, the Company evaluates whether an event or change in circumstances has occurred during the reporting period that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment.

In determining whether a loss is temporary, the Company considers all relevant information including:

the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the amortized cost basis;

adverse conditions specifically related to the security, an industry, or a geographic area (for example, changes in the financial condition of the issuer of the security, or in the case of an asset-backed debt security, in the financial condition of the underlying loan obligors, including changes in technology or the discontinuance of a segment of the business that may affect the future earnings potential of the issuer or underlying loan obligors of the security or changes in the quality of the credit enhancement);

the historical and implied volatility of the fair value of the security;

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the payment structure of the debt security and the likelihood of the issuer being able to make payments that increase in the future;

failure of the issuer of the security to make scheduled interest or principal payments;

any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency; and

recoveries or additional declines in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date.

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To the extent the Company estimates future expected cash flows, the Company considered all available information in developing those expected cash flows. For asset-backed securities such as pooled trust preferred securities, such information generally included:

remaining payment terms of the security (including as applicable, terms that require underlying obligor payments to increase in the future);

current delinquencies and nonperforming assets of underlying collateral;

expected future default rates; and

subordination levels or other credit enhancements.

Agency obligations

The unrealized losses associated with agency obligations are primarily driven by changes in interest rates and not due to the credit quality of the securities. These securities are issued by U.S. government agencies or government-sponsored entities and do not have any credit losses given the explicit or implicit government guarantee.

Agency residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)

The unrealized losses associated with Agency RMBS are primarily driven by changes in interest rates and not due to the credit quality of the securities. These securities are issued by U.S. government agencies or government-sponsored entities and do not have any credit losses given the explicit or implicit government guarantee.

Securities of U.S. states and political subdivisions

The unrealized losses associated with securities of U.S. states and political subdivisions are primarily driven by changes in interest rates and are not due to the credit quality of the securities. These securities will continue to be monitored as part of the Company's quarterly impairment analysis, but are expected to perform even if the rating agencies reduce the credit rating of the bond insurers. As a result, the Company expects to recover the entire amortized cost basis of these securities.

Pooled trust preferred securities

The unrealized losses associated with pooled trust preferred securities are primarily driven by higher projected collateral losses and wider credit spreads. Pooled trust preferred securities primarily consist of securities issued by community banks and thrifts. The Company assesses impairment for these securities using a cash flow model. The key assumptions include default probabilities of the underlying collateral and recoveries on collateral defaults. Based upon the Company's assessment of the expected credit losses for these securities, and given the performance of the underlying collateral compared to the Company's credit enhancement, the Company expects to recover the remaining amortized cost basis of these securities.

Individual issuer trust preferred securities

The unrealized losses associated with individual issuer trust preferred securities are primarily related to securities backed by individual issuer community banks. For individual issuers, management evaluates the financial performance of the issuer on a quarterly basis to determine if it is probable that the issuer can make all contractual principal and interest payments. Based upon its evaluation, the Company expects to recover the remaining amortized cost basis of these securities.

Cost-method investments

At March 31, 2011, cost-method investments with an aggregate cost of \$5.8 million were not evaluated for impairment because the Company did not identify any events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of these cost-method

investments.

The carrying values of the Company's investment securities could decline in the future if the underlying performance of the collateral for pooled trust preferred securities, the financial condition of individual issuers of trust preferred securities, or the credit quality of other securities deteriorate and the Company determines it is probable that it will not recover the entire amortized cost basis for the security. As a result, there is a risk that significant other-than-temporary impairment charges may occur in the future.

The following tables show the applicable credit ratings, fair values, gross unrealized losses, and life-to-date impairment charges for pooled and individual issuer trust preferred securities at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, segregated by those securities that have been in an unrealized loss position for less than twelve months and twelve months or more.

Table of Contents**Trust Preferred Securities as of March 31, 2011**

	Credit Rating		Fair Value	Unrealized losses		Total	Life-to-date
				Less than 12 months	12 months or longer		Impairment
	Moody's	Fitch					Charges
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>							
Pooled:							
ALESCO Preferred Funding XVII Ltd (a)	C	CC	\$ 20	\$	210	210	\$ 1,770
Individual issuers (b):							
Carolina Financial Capital Trust I	n/a	n/a	275				175
Main Street Bank Statutory Trust I (c)	n/a	n/a	440		60	60	
MNB Capital Trust I	n/a	n/a	138				362
PrimeSouth Capital Trust I	n/a	n/a	223				303
TCB Trust	n/a	n/a	414		86	86	
United Community Capital Trust	n/a	n/a	723				379
Total individual issuer			2,213		146	146	1,219
Total trust preferred securities			\$ 2,233	\$	356	356	\$ 2,989

n/a not applicable securities not rated.

- (a) Class B Deferrable Third Priority Secured Floating Rate Notes. The underlying collateral is primarily composed of trust preferred activities issued by community banks and thrifts.
- (b) 144A Floating Rate Capital Securities. Underlying issuer is a community bank holding company. Securities have no excess subordination or overcollateralization.
- (c) Now an obligation of BB&T Corporation.

Trust Preferred Securities as of December 31, 2010

	Credit Rating		Fair Value	Unrealized losses		Total	Life-to-date
				Less than 12 months	12 months or longer		Impairment
	Moody's	Fitch					Charges
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>							
Pooled:							
ALESCO Preferred Funding XVII Ltd (a)	Ca	C	\$ 20	\$	210	210	\$ 1,770
Individual issuers (b):							
Carolina Financial Capital Trust I	n/a	n/a	312				138
Main Street Bank Statutory Trust I (c)	n/a	n/a	438		62	62	
MNB Capital Trust I	n/a	n/a	152				348
PrimeSouth Capital Trust I	n/a	n/a	197				303
TCB Trust	n/a	n/a	409		91	91	
United Community Capital Trust	n/a	n/a	621				379

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Total individual issuer	2,129	153	153	1,168
Total trust preferred securities	\$ 2,149	\$ 363	363	\$ 2,938

n/a - not applicable securities not rated.

- (a) Class B Deferrable Third Priority Secured Floating Rate Notes. The underlying collateral is primarily composed of trust preferred activities issued by community banks and thrifts.
- (b) 144A Floating Rate Capital Securities. Underlying issuer is a community bank holding company. Securities have no excess subordination or overcollateralization.

(c) Now an obligation of BB&T Corporation.

For pooled trust preferred securities, the Company estimated expected future cash flows of the security by estimating the expected future cash flows of the underlying collateral and applying those collateral cash flows, together with any credit enhancements such as subordination interests owned by third parties, to the security. The expected future cash flows of the underlying collateral are determined using the remaining contractual cash flows adjusted for future expected credit losses (which consider default probabilities derived from issuer credit ratings for the underlying collateral). The probability-weighted expected future cash flows of the security are then discounted at the interest rate used to recognize income on the security to arrive at a present value amount.

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Excess subordination is defined as the amount of performing collateral that is in excess of what is needed to pay-off a specified class of securities and all classes senior to the specified class. Performing collateral is defined as total collateral minus all collateral that is currently deferring or currently in default. This definition assumes that all collateral that is currently deferring will default with a zero recovery rate. The underlying issuers can cure the deferral, or some portion greater than zero could be recovered on default of an underlying issuer. Excess subordination, as defined previously, does not consider any excess interest spread that is built into the structure of the security, which provides another source of repayment for the bonds.

At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, there was no excess subordination for the Class B notes of ALESCO Preferred Funding XVII, Ltd.

Other-Than-Temporarily Impaired Securities

On a quarterly basis, management makes an assessment to determine whether there have been events or economic circumstances to indicate that a security on which there is an unrealized loss is other-than-temporarily impaired. For equity securities with an unrealized loss, the Company considers many factors including the severity and duration of the impairment; the intent and ability of the Company to hold the security for a period of time sufficient for a recovery in value; and recent events specific to the issuer or industry. Equity securities on which there is an unrealized loss that is deemed to be other-than-temporary are written down to fair value with the write-down recorded as a realized loss in securities gains (losses), net.

For debt securities with an unrealized loss, an other-than-temporary impairment write-down is triggered when (1) the Company has the intent to sell a debt security, (2) it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, or (3) the Company does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the debt security. If the Company has the intent to sell a debt security or if it is more-likely-than-not that it will be required to sell the debt security before recovery, the other-than-temporary write-down is equal to the entire difference between the debt security's amortized cost and its fair value. If the Company does not intend to sell the security or it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery, the other-than-temporary impairment write-down is separated into the amount that is credit related (credit loss component) and the amount due to all other factors. The credit loss component is recognized in earnings, as a realized loss in securities gains (losses), and is the difference between the security's amortized cost basis and the present value of its expected future cash flows. The remaining difference between the security's fair value and the present value of future expected cash flows is due to factors that are not credit related and is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes.

The following table presents a roll-forward of the credit loss component of the amortized cost of debt securities that the Company has written down for other-than-temporary impairment and the credit component of the loss is recognized in earnings (referred to as credit-impaired debt securities). Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings for the quarters ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 for credit-impaired debt securities are presented as additions in two components based upon whether the current year is the first time the debt security was credit-impaired (initial credit impairment) or is not the first time the debt security was credit-impaired (subsequent credit impairments). The credit loss component is reduced if the Company sells, intends to sell or believes it will be required to sell previously credit-impaired debt securities. Additionally, the credit loss component is reduced if the Company receives cash flows in excess of what it expected to receive over the remaining life of the credit-impaired debt security, the security matures or is fully written-down and deemed worthless. Changes in the credit loss component of credit-impaired debt securities were:

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<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 2,938	\$ 4,570
Additions:		
Initial credit impairments		
Subsequent credit impairments	51	50
Reductions:		
Securities sold		
Due to change in intent or requirement to sell		
Securities fully written-down and deemed worthless		
Increases in expected cash flows		
Balance, end of period	\$ 2,989	\$ 4,620

Other-Than-Temporary-Impairment

The following table presents details of the other-than-temporary-impairment related to securities, including equity securities carried at cost, for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Other-than-temporary impairment charges (included in earnings):		
Debt securities:		
Pooled trust preferred securities	\$	\$ 50
Individual issuer trust preferred securities	51	
Total debt securities	51	50
Total other-than-temporary impairment charges	\$ 51	\$ 50
Other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities:		
Recorded as part of gross realized losses:		
Credit-related	\$ 51	\$ 50
Recorded directly to other comprehensive income for non-credit related impairment	210	190
Total other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities	\$ 261	\$ 240

Realized Gains and Losses

The following table presents the gross realized gains and losses on securities, including cost-method investments. Realized losses include other-than-temporary impairment charges.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Gross realized gains	\$ 28	\$ 1,139
Gross realized losses	(74)	(89)
Realized losses (gains), net	\$ (46)	\$ 1,050

Table of Contents**NOTE 6: LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES**

<i>(In thousands)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Commercial and industrial	\$ 51,323	\$ 53,288
Construction and land development	48,814	47,850
Commercial real estate:		
Owner occupied	75,062	76,252
Other	86,820	89,989
Total commercial real estate	161,882	166,241
Residential real estate:		
Consumer mortgage	56,656	57,562
Investment property	39,341	38,679
Total residential real estate	95,997	96,241
Consumer installment	10,968	10,676
Total loans	368,984	374,296
Less: unearned income	(75)	(81)
Loans, net of unearned income	\$ 368,909	\$ 374,215

Loans secured by real estate were approximately 83.1% of the total loan portfolio at March 31, 2011. Due to declines in economic indicators and real estate values, loans secured by real estate may have a greater risk of non-collection than other loans. At March 31, 2011, the Company's geographic loan distribution was concentrated primarily in Lee County, Alabama and surrounding areas.

In accordance with ASC 310, a portfolio segment is defined as the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for loan losses. The Company's loan portfolio is disaggregated into the following portfolio segments: commercial and industrial, construction and land development, commercial real estate, residential real estate and consumer installment. The Company's loan portfolio segments were determined based on collateral type. Where appropriate, the Company's loan portfolio segments are further disaggregated into classes. A class is generally determined based on the initial measurement attribute, risk characteristics of the loan, and an entity's method for monitoring and determining credit risk.

The following describe the risk characteristics relevant to each of the portfolio segments.

Commercial and industrial (C&I) includes loans to finance business operations, equipment purchases, or other needs for small and medium-sized commercial customers. Also included in this category are loans to finance agricultural production. Generally the primary source of repayment is the cash flow from business operations and activities of the borrower.

Construction and land development (C&D) includes both loans and credit lines for the purpose of purchasing, carrying and developing land into commercial developments or residential subdivisions. Also included are loans and lines for construction of residential, multi-family and commercial buildings. Generally the primary source of repayment is dependent upon the sale or refinancing of the real estate collateral.

Commercial real estate (CRE) includes loans disaggregated into two classes: (1) owner occupied and (2) other.

Owner occupied includes loans secured by business facilities to finance business operations, equipment and owner-occupied facilities primarily for small and medium-sized commercial customers. Generally the primary source of repayment is the cash flow from business operations and activities of the borrower, who owns the property.

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Other primarily includes loans to finance income-producing commercial and multi-family properties. Loans in this class include loans for neighborhood retail centers, hotels, medical and professional offices, single retail stores, industrial buildings, warehouses and apartments leased generally to local businesses and residents. Generally the primary source of repayment is dependent upon income generated from the real estate collateral. The underwriting of these loans takes into consideration the occupancy and rental rates as well as the financial health of the borrower.

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Residential real estate (RRE) includes loans disaggregated into two classes: (1) consumer mortgage and (2) investment property.

Consumer mortgage primarily include first lien, or second lien mortgages and home equity lines to consumers that are secured by a primary residence or second home. These loans are underwritten in accordance with the Bank's general loan policies and procedures which require, among other things, proper documentation of each borrower's financial condition, satisfactory credit history and property value.

Investment property primarily includes loans to finance income-producing 1-4 family residential properties. Generally the primary source of repayment is dependent upon income generated from leasing the property securing the loan. The underwriting of these loans takes into consideration the rental rates as well as the financial health of the borrower.

Consumer installment includes loans to individuals both secured by personal property and unsecured. Loans include personal lines of credit, automobile loans, and other retail loans. These loans are underwritten in accordance with the Bank's general loan policies and procedures which require, among other things, proper documentation of each borrower's financial condition, satisfactory credit history, and if applicable, property value.

The following is a summary of current, accruing past due and nonaccrual loans by portfolio class as of March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010.

	Accruing		Total	Total		
	30-89 Days	Greater than 90 days		Accruing Loans	Non-Accrual	
(In thousands)	Current	Past Due	90 days	Loans	Accrual	Total Loans
March 31, 2011:						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 50,521	136	158	50,815	508	\$ 51,323
Construction and land development	44,279	492		44,771	4,043	48,814
Commercial real estate:						
Owner occupied	72,359	256		72,615	2,447	75,062
Other	85,150	163		85,313	1,507	86,820
Total commercial real estate	157,509	419		157,928	3,954	161,882
Residential real estate:						
Consumer mortgage	52,869	1,502		54,371	2,285	56,656
Investment property	38,617	499		39,116	225	39,341
Total residential real estate	91,486	2,001		93,487	2,510	95,997
Consumer installment	10,757	60		10,817	151	10,968
Total	\$ 354,552	3,108	158	357,818	11,166	\$ 368,984
December 31, 2010:						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 52,643	124		52,767	521	\$ 53,288
Construction and land development	43,547	201		43,748	4,102	47,850
Commercial real estate:						
Owner occupied	73,419			73,419	2,833	76,252
Other	88,087			88,087	1,902	89,989
Total commercial real estate	161,506			161,506	4,735	166,241
Residential real estate:						
Consumer mortgage	53,225	2,219		55,444	2,118	57,562
Investment property	37,556	767		38,323	356	38,679

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Total residential real estate	90,781	2,986	93,767	2,474	96,241
Consumer installment	10,646	29	10,675	1	10,676
Total	\$ 359,123	3,340	362,463	11,833	\$ 374,296

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At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, nonaccrual loans amounted to \$11.2 million and \$11.8 million, respectively. At March 31, 2011, there were \$158,000 in loans 90 days past due and still accruing interest. At December 31, 2010, there were no loans 90 days past due and still accruing interest.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company assesses the adequacy of its allowance for loan losses prior to the end of each calendar quarter. The level of the allowance is based upon management's evaluation of the loan portfolios, past loan loss experience, current asset quality trends, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay (including the timing of future payment), the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, economic conditions, industry and peer bank loan quality indications and other pertinent factors, including regulatory recommendations. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change. Loan losses are charged off when management believes that the full collectability of the loan is unlikely. A loan may be partially charged-off after a confirming event has occurred which serves to validate that full repayment pursuant to the terms of the loan is unlikely. Allocation of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, is deemed to be uncollectible.

The Company deems loans impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Collection of all amounts due according to the contractual terms means that both the interest and principal payments of a loan will be collected as scheduled in the loan agreement.

An impairment allowance is recognized if the fair value of the loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (recorded investment in the loan is the principal balance plus any accrued interest, net of deferred loan fees or costs and unamortized premium or discount). The impairment is recognized through the allowance. Loans that are impaired are recorded at the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or if the loan is collateral dependent, impairment measurement is based on the fair value of the collateral, less estimated disposal costs. The Company believes it follows appropriate accounting and regulatory guidance in determining impairment and accrual status of impaired loans.

The level of allowance maintained is believed by management to be adequate to absorb probable losses inherent in the portfolio at the balance sheet date. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to expense and decreased by charge-offs, net of recoveries of amounts previously charged-off.

In assessing the adequacy of the allowance, the Company also considers the results of its ongoing independent loan review process. The Company's loan review process assists in determining whether there are loans in the portfolio whose credit quality has weakened over time and evaluating the risk characteristics of the entire loan portfolio. The Company's loan review process includes the judgment of management, the input from our independent loan reviewers, and reviews that may have been conducted by bank regulatory agencies as part of their examination process. The Company incorporates loan review results in the determination of whether or not it is probable that we will be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of a loan.

As part of the Company's quarterly assessment of the allowance, management divides the loan portfolio into five segments: commercial and industrial loans, construction and land development loans, commercial real estate, residential real estate, and consumer installment loans. The Company analyzes each segment and estimates an allowance allocation for each loan segment.

The allocation of the allowance for loan losses begins with a process of estimating the probable losses inherent for these types of loans. The estimates for these loans are established by category and based on the Company's internal system of credit risk ratings and historical loss data. The estimated loan loss allocation rate for the Company's internal system of credit risk grades is based on its experience with similarly graded loans. For loan segments where the Company believes it does not have sufficient historical loss data, the Company may make adjustments based, in part, on loss rates of peer bank groups. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company adjusted its historical loss rates for the commercial real estate portfolio segment based, in part, on loss rates of peer bank groups. The related adjustments increased the allowance for loan losses for this portfolio segment at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

The estimated loan loss allocation for all five loan portfolio segments is then adjusted for management's estimate of probable losses for several qualitative and environmental factors. The allocation for qualitative and environmental factors is particularly subjective and does not lend itself to exact mathematical calculation. This amount represents estimated probable inherent credit losses which exist, but have not yet been identified, as of the balance sheet date, and are based upon quarterly trend assessments in delinquent and nonaccrual loans, credit concentration changes, prevailing economic

Table of Contents**Credit Quality Indicators**

The credit quality of the loan portfolio is summarized no less frequently than quarterly using categories similar to the standard asset classification system used by the federal banking agencies. The following table presents credit quality indicators for the loan portfolio segments and classes. These categories are utilized to develop the associated allowance for loan losses using historical losses adjusted for current economic conditions and are defined as follows:

Pass loans which are well protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor (or guarantors, if any) or by the fair value, less cost to acquire and sell, of any underlying collateral.

Special Mention loans with potential weakness that may, if not reversed or corrected, weaken the credit or inadequately protect the Company's position at some future date. These loans are not adversely classified and do not expose an institution to sufficient risk to warrant an adverse classification.

Accruing Substandard loans that exhibit a well-defined weakness which presently jeopardizes debt repayment, even though they are currently performing. These loans are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company may incur a loss in the future if these weaknesses are not corrected;

Nonaccrual includes loans where management has determined that full payment of principal and interest is in doubt.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	March 31, 2011				Total loans
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard Accruing	Nonaccrual	
Commercial and industrial	\$ 48,357	1,407	1,051	508	\$ 51,323
Construction and land development	39,142	602	5,027	4,043	48,814
Commercial real estate:					
Owner occupied	65,929	1,618	5,068	2,447	75,062
Other	84,781	47	485	1,507	86,820
Total commercial real estate	150,710	1,665	5,553	3,954	161,882
Residential real estate:					
Consumer mortgage	49,145	2,083	3,143	2,285	56,656
Investment property	34,926	1,676	2,514	225	39,341
Total residential real estate	84,071	3,759	5,657	2,510	95,997
Consumer installment	10,586	119	112	151	10,968
Total	\$ 332,866	7,552	17,400	11,166	\$ 368,984

<i>(In thousands)</i>	December 31, 2010				Total loans
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard Accruing	Nonaccrual	
Commercial and industrial	\$ 51,632	722	413	521	\$ 53,288
Construction and land development	38,301	4,372	1,075	4,102	47,850
Commercial real estate:					
Owner occupied	67,702	716	5,001	2,833	76,252
Other	84,354	3,718	15	1,902	89,989
Total commercial real estate	152,056	4,434	5,016	4,735	166,241
Residential real estate:					
Consumer mortgage	48,620	2,700	4,124	2,118	57,562
Investment property	34,221	1,626	2,476	356	38,679

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Total residential real estate	82,841	4,326	6,600	2,474	96,241
Consumer installment	10,426	133	116	1	10,676
Total	\$ 335,256	13,987	13,220	11,833	\$ 374,296

Table of Contents**Impaired loans**

The following table presents details related to the Company's impaired loans. Loans which have been fully charged-off do not appear in the following table. The related allowance generally represents the following components which correspond to impaired loans:

Individually evaluated impaired loans equal to or greater than \$500,000 secured by real estate (nonaccrual construction and land development, commercial real estate, and residential real estate loans).

Individually evaluated impaired loans equal to or greater than \$250,000 not secured by real estate (nonaccrual commercial and industrial and consumer loans).

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the Company's impaired loans that were individually evaluated for impairment at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

	March 31, 2011			Quarter ended March 31, 2011		
	Unpaid principal balance (1)	Charge-offs and payments applied (2)	Recorded investment (3)	Related allowance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized (4)
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
With no allowance recorded:						
Commercial and industrial	\$				\$	\$
Construction and land development	2,499	(74)	2,425		2,455	
Commercial real estate:						
Owner occupied	700	(1)	699		730	3
Other	1,588	(81)	1,507		1,524	
Total commercial real estate	2,288	(82)	2,206		2,254	3
Residential real estate:						
Consumer mortgages	864	(34)	830		939	
Investment property					89	
Total residential real estate	864	(34)	830		1,028	
Consumer installment						
Total	\$ 5,651	(190)	5,461		\$ 5,737	\$ 3
With allowance recorded:						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 520	(13)	507	\$ 263	\$ 514	\$
Construction and land development	1,617		1,617	89	1,617	
Commercial real estate:						
Owner occupied	2,088		2,088	438	2,280	
Other						
Total commercial real estate	2,088		2,088	438	2,280	
Residential real estate:						
Consumer mortgages	1,064	(73)	991	165	1,004	
Investment property						
Total residential real estate	1,064	(73)	991	165	1,004	
Consumer installment						

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Total	\$ 5,289	(86)	5,203	\$ 955	\$ 5,415	\$
Total impaired loans	\$ 10,940	(276)	10,664	\$ 955	\$ 11,152	\$ 3

- (1) Unpaid principal balance represents the contractual obligation due from the customer.
- (2) Charge-offs and payments applied represents cumulative charge-offs taken, as well as interest payments that have been applied against the outstanding principal balance.
- (3) Recorded investment represents the unpaid principal balance less charge-offs and payments applied; it is shown before any related allowance for loan losses.
- (4) Represents interest income related to accruing TDRs, which are considered impaired.

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	December 31, 2010			
	Charge-offs			
<i>(In thousands)</i>	Unpaid principal balance (1)	and payments applied (2)	Recorded investment (3)	Related allowance
With no allowance recorded:				
Commercial and industrial	\$			
Construction and land development	2,538	(54)	2,484	
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied				
Other	1,592	(51)	1,541	
Total commercial real estate	1,592	(51)	1,541	
Residential real estate:				
Consumer mortgages	1,072	(27)	1,045	
Investment property	356		356	
Total residential real estate	1,428	(27)	1,401	
Consumer installment				
Total	\$ 5,558	(132)	5,426	
With allowance recorded:				
Commercial and industrial	\$ 528	(7)	521	\$ 277
Construction and land development	1,617		1,617	123
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied	3,124	(35)	3,089	765
Other				
Total commercial real estate	3,124	(35)	3,089	765
Residential real estate:				
Consumer mortgages	1,073	(56)	1,017	144
Investment property				
Total residential real estate	1,073	(56)	1,017	144
Consumer installment				
Total	\$ 6,342	(98)	6,244	\$ 1,309
Total impaired loans	\$ 11,900	(230)	11,670	\$ 1,309

(1) Unpaid principal balance represents the contractual obligation due from the customer.

(2) Charge-offs and payments applied represents cumulative charge-offs taken, as well as interest payments that have been applied against the outstanding principal balance.

(3) Recorded investment represents the unpaid principal balance less charge-offs and payments applied; it is shown before any related allowance for loan losses.

At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company had impaired loans classified as TDRs of \$7.2 million and \$7.6 million, respectively. At March 31, 2011 the Company had \$0.3 million in accruing TDRs. The Company had no accruing TDRs at December 31, 2010. For impaired loans classified as TDRs, the related allowance for loan losses was approximately \$0.7 million and \$1.0 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. At March 31, 2011, there were no significant outstanding commitments to advance additional funds to customers whose loans had been restructured.

Table of Contents**NOTE 7: MORTGAGE SERVICING RIGHTS, NET**

Mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) are recognized based on the fair value of the servicing rights on the date the corresponding mortgage loans are sold. An estimate of the Company's MSRs is determined using assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, including estimates of prepayment speeds, discount rate, default rates, cost to service, escrow account earnings, contractual servicing fee income, ancillary income, and late fees. Subsequent to the date of transfer, the Company has elected to measure its MSRs under the amortization method. Under the amortization method, MSRs are amortized in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated net servicing income.

The Company has recorded MSRs related to loans sold without recourse to Fannie Mae. The Company generally sells conforming, fixed-rate, closed-end, residential mortgages to Fannie Mae. MSRs are included in other assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The change in amortized MSRs and the related valuation allowance for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are presented below.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Beginning balance	\$ 1,189	834
Additions, net	87	49
Amortization expense	(50)	(32)
Ending balance	\$ 1,226	851
Fair value of amortized MSRs:		
Beginning of period	1,335	978
End of period	\$ 1,491	1,030

At March 31, 2011 and 2010 there was no valuation allowance recorded for MSRs. The Company periodically evaluates mortgage servicing rights for impairment. Impairment is determined by stratifying MSRs into groupings based on predominant risk characteristics, such as interest rate and loan type. If, by individual stratum, the carrying amount of the MSRs exceeds fair value, a valuation reserve is established. The valuation reserve is adjusted as the fair value changes.

NOTE 8: FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

Fair value is defined by FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. FASB ASC 820 establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of inputs 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.

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with FASB ASC 820.

Securities Securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. 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 securities such as U.S. Treasuries and exchange-traded equity securities.

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When instruments are traded in secondary markets and quoted market prices are not available, the Company generally relies on prices obtained from independent vendors. Vendors compile prices from various sources and often apply matrix pricing for similar securities when no price is observable. Securities measured with these valuation techniques are generally classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy and often involve using quoted market prices for similar securities, pricing models or discounted cash flow analyses using inputs observable in the market where available. Examples include U.S. government agency securities and residential mortgage-backed securities.

Security fair value measurements using significant inputs that are unobservable in the market due to limited activity or a less liquid market are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. Such measurements include securities valued using models or a combination of valuation techniques such as weighting of models and vendor or broker pricing, where the unobservable inputs are significant to the overall fair value measurement. Securities classified as Level 3 include pooled and individual issuer trust preferred securities.

Loans held for sale Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value and are subjected to nonrecurring fair value adjustments. Estimated fair value is determined on the basis of the current market value of similar loans. All of the Company's loans held for sale are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Loans, net Loans considered impaired under FASB ASC 310-10-35, *Receivables*, are loans for which, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are subject to nonrecurring fair value adjustments to reflect (1) partial write-downs that are based on the observable market price or current appraised value of the collateral, or (2) the full charge-off of the loan carrying value. All of the Company's impaired loans are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

Other real estate Other real estate, consisting of properties obtained through foreclosure or in satisfaction of loans, are initially recorded at the lower of the loan's carrying amount or the fair value less costs to sell upon transfer of the loans to other real estate. Subsequently, other real estate is carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is generally determined on the basis of current appraisals, comparable sales, and other estimates of value obtained principally from independent sources, adjusted for estimated selling costs. All of the Company's other real estate is classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

Other assets The Company has certain financial assets carried at fair value on a recurring basis, including interest rate swap agreements. The carrying amount of interest rate swap agreements is based on information obtained from a third party bank. The Company classified these derivative assets within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. These swaps qualify as derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments. The Company had no derivative contracts to assist in managing interest rate sensitivity at March 31, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

Mortgage servicing rights, net, included in other assets on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value and are subjected to nonrecurring fair value adjustments. MSRs do not trade in an active market with readily observable prices. To determine the fair value of MSRs, the Company engages an independent third party. The independent third party's valuation model calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income using assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, including estimates of prepayment speeds, discount rate, default rates, cost to service, escrow account earnings, contractual servicing fee income, ancillary income, and late fees. Because the valuation of MSRs requires the use of significant unobservable inputs, all of the Company's MSRs are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

Other liabilities The Company has certain financial liabilities carried at fair value on a recurring basis, including interest rate swap agreements. The carrying amount of interest rate swap agreements is based on information obtained from a third party bank. The Company classified these derivative liabilities within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. These swaps qualify as derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments. The Company had no derivative contracts to assist in managing interest rate sensitivity at March 31, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

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The following table presents the balances of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, by caption, on the consolidated balance sheets by FASB ASC 820 valuation hierarchy (as described above).

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
March 31, 2011				
Securities available-for-sale:				
Agency obligations	\$ 97,983		97,983	
Agency RMBS	138,411		138,411	
State and political subdivisions	82,471		82,471	
Trust preferred securities:				
Pooled	20			20
Individual issuer	2,213			2,213
Total securities available-for-sale	321,098		318,865	2,233
Other assets ⁽¹⁾	995		995	
Total assets at fair value	\$ 322,093		319,860	2,233
Other liabilities ⁽¹⁾	995		995	
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 995		995	
December 31, 2010				
Securities available-for-sale:				
Agency obligations	\$ 90,471		90,471	
Agency RMBS	143,144		143,144	
State and political subdivisions	76,766		76,766	
Trust preferred securities:				
Pooled	20			20
Individual issuer	2,129			2,129
Corporate debt	2,690	2,690		
Total securities available-for-sale	315,220	2,690	310,381	2,149
Other assets ⁽¹⁾	1,101		1,101	
Total assets at fair value	\$ 316,321	2,690	311,482	2,149
Other liabilities ⁽¹⁾	1,101		1,101	
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 1,101		1,101	

⁽¹⁾ Represents the fair value of interest rate swap agreements

Level changes in fair value measurements

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized on the actual date of the event or circumstances that caused the transfer, which generally coincides with the Corporation's monthly and/or quarterly valuation process. The Company monitors the valuation techniques

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utilized for each category of financial assets and liabilities to ascertain when transfers between levels have been affected. The nature of the Company's financial assets and liabilities generally is such that transfers in and out of any level are expected to be rare. For the quarter ended March 31, 2011, there were no transfers between levels.

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The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of recurring fair value measurements for trust preferred securities recognized in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets using Level 3 inputs:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Beginning balance	\$ 2,149	\$ 1,463
Total realized and unrealized gains and (losses):		
Included in net earnings	(51)	(50)
Included in other comprehensive income	135	187
Purchases		
Issuances		
Settlements		
Transfers in and/or (out) of Level 3		
Ending balance	\$ 2,233	\$ 1,600

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis

The following table presents the balances of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, by caption, on the consolidated balance sheets and by FASB ASC 820 valuation hierarchy (as described above):

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
March 31, 2011:				
Loans held for sale	\$ 1,256		1,256	
Loans, net ⁽¹⁾	9,709			9,709
Other real estate owned	8,450			8,450
Other assets ⁽²⁾	1,226			1,226
Total assets at fair value	\$ 20,641		1,256	19,385
December 31, 2010:				
Loans held for sale	\$ 4,281		4,281	
Loans, net ⁽¹⁾	10,362			10,362
Other real estate owned	8,125			8,125
Other assets ⁽²⁾	1,189			1,189
Total assets at fair value	\$ 23,957		4,281	19,676

(1) Loans considered impaired under FASB ASC 310-10-35 Receivables. This amount reflects the recorded investment in impaired loans, net of any related allowance for loan losses.

(2) Mortgage servicing rights, net included in this category

NOTE 9: FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FASB ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized on the face of the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. The assumptions used in the estimation of the fair value of the Company's financial instruments are explained below. Where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using

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discounted cash flow and other valuation techniques. Discounted cash flows can be significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. The following fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and should not be considered representative of the liquidation value of the Company's financial instruments, but rather a good faith estimate of the fair value of financial instruments held by the Company. FASB ASC 825 excludes certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial instruments from its disclosure requirements.

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The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet are assumed to approximate fair value for these assets. For purposes of disclosure, cash equivalents include federal funds sold and other interest bearing bank deposits.

Securities

Fair value measurement is based upon quoted prices if available. If quoted market prices are not available, estimated fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments. See Note 5 for additional disclosure related to fair value measurements for securities.

Loans held for sale

Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value and are subjected to nonrecurring fair value adjustments. Estimated fair value is determined on the basis of the current market value of similar loans.

Loans, net

The fair value of loans is calculated using discounted cash flows. The discount rates used to determine the present value of the loan portfolio are estimated market discount rates that reflect the credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loan portfolio. This method of estimating fair value does not incorporate the exit-price concept of fair value prescribed by FASB ASC 820 and generally produces a higher value than an exit-price approach. The estimated maturities are based on the Company's historical experience with repayments adjusted to estimate the effect of current market conditions.

Deposits

Under FASB ASC 825, the fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, such as noninterest bearing demand deposits, interest bearing demand deposits and savings and certain types of money market accounts, is equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amount). The carrying amounts of variable-rate, fixed-term money market accounts and certificates of deposit approximate their fair values at the reporting date. Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using discounted cash flows. The discount rates used are based on estimated market rates for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Short-term borrowings

The fair value of federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and other short term borrowings approximate their carrying value.

Long-term debt

The fair value of the Company's fixed rate long-term debt is estimated using discounted cash flows based on estimated current market rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements. The carrying amount of the Company's variable rate long-term debt approximates its fair value.

Derivative Instruments

From time to time, the Company enters into interest rate swaps to meet the financing, interest rate and equity risk management needs of its customers. The carrying amounts of these derivative instruments represent their fair value. Generally, the fair value of these instruments is based on an observable market price.

Off-balance sheet Instruments

The fair values of the Company's off-balance-sheet financial instruments are based on fees charged to enter into similar agreements. However, commitments to extend credit do not represent a significant value to the Company until such commitments are funded. The Company has determined that the estimated fair value of commitments to extend credit approximates the carrying amount and is immaterial to the financial

statements.

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The carrying value and related estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are presented below.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,343	\$ 39,343	\$ 21,424	\$ 21,424
Securities	321,098	321,098	315,220	315,220
Loans held for sale	1,256	1,256	4,281	4,281
Loans, net	361,054	366,886	366,539	372,869
Derivative assets	995	995	1,101	1,101
Financial Liabilities:				
Deposits	\$ 631,394	\$ 638,879	\$ 607,127	\$ 615,300
Short-term borrowings	2,221	2,221	2,685	2,685
Long-term debt	85,327	90,499	93,331	99,505
Derivative liabilities	995	995	1,101	1,101

NOTE 10: DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Financial derivatives are reported at fair value in other assets or other liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship. For derivatives not designated as part of a hedging relationship, the gain or loss is recognized in current earnings. From time to time, the Company may enter into interest rate swaps (swaps) to facilitate customer transactions and meet their financing needs. Upon entering into these instruments to meet customer needs, the Company enters into offsetting positions in order to minimize the risk to the Company. These swaps qualify as derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments. At March 31, 2011, the Company had no derivative contracts to assist in managing its interest rate sensitivity.

Interest rate swap contracts involve the risk of dealing with counterparties and their ability to meet contractual terms. When the fair value of a derivative instrument contract is positive, this generally indicates that the counterparty or customer owes the Company, and results in credit risk to the Company. When the fair value of a derivative instrument contract is negative, the Company owes the customer or counterparty and therefore, has no credit risk.

A summary of the Company's interest rate swaps as of and for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 is presented below.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Notional	Other Assets	Other Liabilities	Other noninterest income Gains
		Estimated Fair Value	Estimated Fair Value	(Losses)
Interest rate swap agreements:				
Pay fixed / receive variable	\$ 5,979		995	\$ 106
Pay variable / receive fixed	5,979	995		(106)
Total interest rate swap agreements	\$ 11,958	995	995	\$

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis is designed to provide a better understanding of various factors related to the results of operations and financial condition of the Auburn National Bancorporation, Inc. (the Company) and its wholly owned subsidiary, AuburnBank (the Bank). This discussion is intended to supplement and highlight information contained in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, as well as the information contained in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Certain of the statements made herein under the caption MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, and elsewhere, including information incorporated herein by reference to other documents, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of, and subject to, the protections of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the Securities Act) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act).

Forward-looking statements include statements with respect to our beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, assumptions, estimates, intentions, and future performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may be beyond our control, and which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be forward-looking statements. You can identify these forward-looking statements through our use of words such as may, will, anticipate, assume, should, desired, indicate, would, believe, contemplate, expect, seek, estimate, evaluate, continue, plan, point to, project, predict, could, intend, target, potential, and expressions of the future. These forward-looking statements may not be realized due to a variety of factors, including, without limitation:

the effects of future economic, business and market conditions and changes, domestic and foreign, including seasonality;

governmental monetary and fiscal policies;

legislative and regulatory changes, including changes in banking, securities and tax laws, regulations and rules and their application by our regulators, and changes in the scope and cost of FDIC insurance and other coverage;

changes in accounting policies, rules and practices;

the risks of changes in interest rates on the levels, composition and costs of deposits, loan demand, and the values and liquidity of loan collateral, securities, and interest sensitive assets and liabilities, and the risks and uncertainty of the amounts realizable and the timing of dispositions of assets by the FDIC where we may have a participation or other interest;

changes in borrower credit risks and payment behaviors;

changes in the availability and cost of credit and capital in the financial markets, and the types of instruments that may be included as capital for regulatory purposes;

changes in the prices, values and sales volumes of residential and commercial real estate;

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the effects of competition from a wide variety of local, regional, national and other providers of financial, investment and insurance services;

the failure of assumptions and estimates underlying the establishment of reserves for possible loan losses and other estimates, including estimates of potential losses due to claims from purchases of mortgages that we originated;

the risks of mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, including, without limitation, the related time and costs of implementing such transactions, integrating operations as part of these transactions and possible failures to achieve expected gains, revenue growth and/or expense savings from such transactions;

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changes in technology or products that may be more difficult, costly, or less effective than anticipated;

the effects of war or other conflicts, acts of terrorism or other catastrophic events, such as the recent oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, that may affect general economic conditions;

the failure of assumptions and estimates, as well as differences in, and changes to, economic, market and credit conditions, including changes in borrowers' credit risks and payment behaviors from those used in our loan portfolio stress test;

the risks that our deferred tax assets could be reduced if estimates of future taxable income from our operations and tax planning strategies are less than currently estimated, and sales of our capital stock could trigger a reduction in the amount of net operating loss carry-forwards that we may be able to utilize for income tax purposes; and

other factors and information in this report and other filings that we make with the SEC under the Exchange Act, including our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and subsequent quarterly and current reports. See Part II, Item 1A, RISK FACTORS.

All written or oral forward-looking statements that are made by or attributable to us are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary notice. We have no obligation and do not undertake to update, revise or correct any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report, or after the respective dates on which such statements otherwise are made.

Business

The Company was incorporated in 1990 under the laws of the State of Delaware and became a bank holding company after it acquired its Alabama predecessor, which was a bank holding company established in 1984. The Bank, the Company's principal subsidiary, is an Alabama state-chartered bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System and has operated continuously since 1907. Both the Company and the Bank are headquartered in Auburn, Alabama. The Bank conducts its business primarily in East Alabama, including Lee County and surrounding areas. The Bank operates full-service branches in Auburn, Opelika, Hartsboro and Notasulga, Alabama. In-store branches are located in the Auburn and Opelika Kroger stores, as well as Wal-Mart SuperCenter stores in Auburn, Opelika and Phenix City, Alabama. Mortgage loan offices are located in Phenix City, Valley, and Mountain Brook, Alabama.

Summary of Results of Operations

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Net interest income (a)	\$ 5,249	\$ 5,268
Less: tax-equivalent adjustment	435	437
Net interest income (GAAP)	4,814	4,831
Noninterest income	1,145	2,296
Total revenue	5,959	7,127
Provision for loan losses	600	1,450
Noninterest expense	3,650	3,636
Income tax expense	160	424
Net earnings	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,617
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44

(a) Tax-equivalent. See Table 1 - Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures.

Financial Summary

The Company's net earnings were \$1.5 million for the first quarter of 2011, compared to \$1.6 million for the first quarter of 2010. Basic and diluted earnings per share were \$0.43 per share for the first quarter of 2011, compared to \$0.44 per share for the first quarter of 2010.

Net interest income was \$4.8 million for the first quarter of 2011, unchanged from the first quarter of 2010. Average loans were \$372.3 million in the first quarter of 2011, a decrease of \$6.8 million, or 2%, from the first quarter of 2010. Average deposits were \$622.7 million in the first quarter of 2011, an increase of \$23.7 million, or 4%, from the first quarter of 2010.

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The provision for loan losses during the first quarter of 2011 was \$0.6 million, compared to \$1.5 million in the first quarter of 2010. The Company's annualized net charge-off ratio was 0.45% in the first quarter of 2011, compared to 1.48% in the first quarter of 2010.

Noninterest income was \$1.1 million for the first quarter of 2011, compared to noninterest income of \$2.3 million in the first quarter of 2010. The decrease in noninterest income is primarily due to a decrease in net securities gains of \$1.1 million.

Noninterest expense was \$3.6 million during the first quarter of 2011, unchanged from the first quarter of 2010.

Income tax expense was approximately \$0.2 million in the first quarter of 2011, compared to \$0.4 million in the first quarter of 2010. The Company's effective tax rate in the first quarter of 2011 was approximately 9.36%, compared to 20.77% in the first quarter of 2010. The decrease in the Company's effective tax rate during the first quarter of 2011 when compared to the first quarter of 2010 is due to a decline in the level of earnings before taxes and an increase in federal tax credits related to the Company's investments in affordable housing limited partnerships.

In the first quarter of 2011, the Company paid cash dividends of \$0.7 million, or \$0.20 per share. The Company's balance sheet remains strong and well capitalized under current regulatory guidelines with a total risk-based capital ratio of 16.09% and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 8.56% at March 31, 2011.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and financial reporting policies of the Company conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and with general practices within the banking industry. In connection with the application of those principles, we have made judgments and estimates which, in the case of the determination of our allowance for loan losses, our assessment of other-than-temporary impairment, recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the valuation of other real estate owned, and the valuation of deferred tax assets, were critical to the determination of our financial position and results of operations. Other policies also require subjective judgment and assumptions and may accordingly impact our financial position and results of operations.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company assesses the adequacy of its allowance for loan losses prior to the end of each calendar quarter. The level of the allowance is based upon management's evaluation of the loan portfolios, past loan loss experience, current asset quality trends, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay (including the timing of future payment), the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, economic conditions, industry and peer bank loan quality indications and other pertinent factors, including regulatory recommendations. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change. Loan losses are charged off when management believes that the full collectability of the loan is unlikely. A loan may be partially charged-off after a confirming event has occurred which serves to validate that full repayment pursuant to the terms of the loan is unlikely. Allocation of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, is deemed to be uncollectible.

The Company deems loans impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Collection of all amounts due according to the contractual terms means that both the interest and principal payments of a loan will be collected as scheduled in the loan agreement.

An impairment allowance is recognized if the fair value of the loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (recorded investment in the loan is the principal balance plus any accrued interest, net of deferred loan fees or costs and unamortized premium or discount). The impairment is recognized through the allowance. Loans that are impaired are recorded at the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or if the loan is collateral dependent, impairment measurement is based on the fair value of the collateral, less estimated disposal costs. The Company believes it follows appropriate accounting and regulatory guidance in determining impairment and accrual status of impaired loans.

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The level of allowance maintained is believed by management to be adequate to absorb probable losses inherent in the portfolio at the balance sheet date. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to expense and decreased by charge-offs, net of recoveries of amounts previously charged-off.

In assessing the adequacy of the allowance, the Company also considers the results of its ongoing independent loan review process. The Company's loan review process assists in determining whether there are loans in the portfolio whose credit quality has weakened over time and evaluating the risk characteristics of the entire loan portfolio. The Company's loan review process includes the judgment of management, the input from our independent loan reviewers, and reviews that may have been conducted by bank regulatory agencies as part of their examination process. The Company incorporates loan review results in the determination of whether or not it is probable that we will be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of a loan.

As part of the Company's quarterly assessment of the allowance, management divides the loan portfolio into five segments: commercial and industrial loans, construction and land development loans, commercial real estate, residential real estate, and consumer installment loans. The Company analyzes each segment and estimates an allowance allocation for each loan segment.

The allocation of the allowance for loan losses begins with a process of estimating the probable losses inherent for these types of loans. The estimates for these loans are established by category and based on the Company's internal system of credit risk ratings and historical loss data. The estimated loan loss allocation rate for the Company's internal system of credit risk grades is based on its experience with similarly graded loans. For loan segments where the Company believes it does not have sufficient historical loss data, the Company may make adjustments based, in part, on loss rates of peer bank groups. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company adjusted its historical loss rates for the commercial real estate portfolio segment based, in part, on loss rates of peer bank groups. The related adjustments increased the allowance for loan losses for this portfolio segment at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

The estimated loan loss allocation for all five loan portfolio segments is then adjusted for management's estimate of probable losses for several qualitative and environmental factors. The allocation for qualitative and environmental factors is particularly subjective and does not lend itself to exact mathematical calculation. This amount represents estimated probable inherent credit losses which exist, but have not yet been identified, as of the balance sheet date, and are based upon quarterly trend assessments in delinquent and nonaccrual loans, credit concentration changes, prevailing economic conditions, changes in lending personnel experience, changes in lending policies or procedures and other influencing factors. These qualitative and environmental factors are considered for each of the five loan segments and the allowance allocation, as determined by the processes noted above, is increased or decreased based on the incremental assessment of these factors.

The Company maintains an unallocated amount for inherent factors that cannot be practically assigned to individual loan segments or categories. An example is the imprecision in the overall measurement process.

Assessment for Other-Than-Temporary Impairment of Securities

On a quarterly basis, management makes an assessment to determine whether there have been events or economic circumstances to indicate that a security on which there is an unrealized loss is other-than-temporarily impaired. For equity securities with an unrealized loss, the Company considers many factors including the severity and duration of the impairment; the intent and ability of the Company to hold the security for a period of time sufficient for a recovery in value; and recent events specific to the issuer or industry. Equity securities for which there is an unrealized loss that is deemed to be other-than-temporary are written down to fair value with the write-down recorded as a realized loss in securities gains (losses).

For debt securities with an unrealized loss, an other-than-temporary impairment write-down is triggered when (1) the Company has the intent to sell a debt security, (2) it is more likely than not that the entity will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, or (3) the entity does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the debt security. If the Company has the intent to sell a debt security or if it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt security before recovery, the other-than-temporary write-down is equal to the entire difference between the debt security's amortized cost and its fair value. If the Company does not intend to sell the security or it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery, the other-than-temporary impairment write-down is separated into the amount that is credit related (credit loss component) and the amount due to all other factors. The credit loss component is recognized in earnings, as a realized loss in securities gains (losses), and is the difference between the security's amortized cost basis and the present value of its expected future cash flows. The remaining difference between the security's fair value and the present value of future expected cash flows is due to factors that are not credit related and is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes.

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The Company assesses impairment for pooled trust preferred securities using a cash flow model. The key assumptions include default probabilities of the underlying collateral and recoveries on collateral defaults. These assumptions may have a significant effect on the determination of the present value of expected future cash flows and the resulting amount of other-than-temporary impairment. As such, the use of different models and assumptions, as well as changes in market conditions, could result in materially different net earnings and retained earnings results.

Fair Value Determination

GAAP requires management to value and disclose certain of the Company's assets and liabilities at fair value, including investments classified as available-for-sale and derivatives. FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. For more information regarding fair value measurements and disclosures, please refer to Note 7 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fair values are based on active market prices of identical assets or liabilities when available. Comparable assets or liabilities or a composite of comparable assets in active markets are used when identical assets or liabilities do not have readily available active market pricing. However, some of the Company's assets or liabilities lack an available or comparable trading market characterized by frequent transactions between willing buyers and sellers. In these cases, fair value is estimated using pricing models that use discounted cash flows and other pricing techniques. Pricing models and their underlying assumptions are based upon management's best estimates for appropriate discount rates, default rates, prepayments, market volatility and other factors, taking into account current observable market data and experience.

These assumptions may have a significant effect on the reported fair values of assets and liabilities and the related income and expense. As such, the use of different models and assumptions, as well as changes in market conditions, could result in materially different net earnings and retained earnings results.

Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned (OREO), consists of properties obtained through foreclosure or in satisfaction of loans and is reported at the lower of cost or fair value, less estimated costs to sell at the date acquired with any loss recognized as a charge-off through the allowance for loan losses. Additional OREO losses for subsequent valuation adjustments are determined on a specific property basis and are included as a component of other noninterest expense along with holding costs. Any gains or losses on disposal realized at the time of disposal are also reflected in noninterest expense. Significant judgments and complex estimates are required in estimating the fair value of OREO, and the period of time within which such estimates can be considered current is significantly shortened during periods of market volatility, as experienced during 2010 and 2009. As a result, the net proceeds realized from sales transactions could differ significantly from appraisals, comparable sales, and other estimates used to determine the fair value of other OREO.

Deferred Tax Asset Valuation

A valuation allowance is recognized for a deferred tax asset if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion or the entire deferred tax asset will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of taxable income over the last three years and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more-likely-than-not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences at March 31, 2011. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during future periods are reduced.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Average Balance Sheet and Interest Rates**

	Quarter ended March 31,			
	2011		2010	
	Average Balance	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Yield/ Rate
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Loans and loans held for sale	\$ 374,325	5.73%	\$ 381,784	5.77%
Securities - taxable	240,342	2.86%	250,286	3.84%
Securities - tax-exempt	79,852	6.49%	80,812	6.47%
Total securities	320,194	3.77%	331,098	4.48%
Federal funds sold	17,864	0.20%	12,832	0.22%
Interest bearing bank deposits	2,295		1,076	
Total interest-earning assets	714,678	4.69%	726,790	5.08%
Deposits:				
NOW	91,975	0.67%	93,348	0.76%
Savings and money market	137,601	0.75%	104,334	1.12%
Certificates of deposits less than \$100,000	115,295	2.07%	113,699	2.64%
Certificates of deposits and other time deposits of \$100,000 or more	189,598	2.51%	204,174	2.85%
Total interest-bearing deposits	534,469	1.65%	515,555	2.08%
Short-term borrowings	2,477	0.49%	6,256	0.71%
Long-term debt	91,728	3.74%	118,347	4.03%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	628,674	1.95%	640,158	2.43%
Net interest income and margin	\$ 5,249	2.98%	\$ 5,268	2.94%

Net Interest Income and Margin

Net interest income (tax-equivalent) was \$5.2 million in the first quarter of 2011, unchanged from the first quarter of 2010 as net interest margin improvement offset a decline in average interest-earnings assets of 2%. Net interest margin (tax-equivalent) was 2.98% for the first quarter of 2011, compared to 2.94% for the first quarter of 2010.

The tax-equivalent yield on total interest-earning assets decreased 39 basis points in the first quarter of 2011 from the first quarter of 2010 to 4.69%. This decrease was primarily driven by a 71 basis points decrease in the tax-equivalent yield on total securities to 3.77%.

The cost of total interest-bearing liabilities decreased 48 basis points in the first quarter of 2011 from the first quarter of 2010 to 1.95%. This decrease was primarily driven by a 43 basis point decrease in the cost of total interest-bearing deposits to 1.95% and a 29 basis point decrease in the cost of long-term debt to 3.74%.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses represents a charge to earnings necessary to provide an allowance for loan losses that, management believes, based on its processes and estimates should be adequate to provide coverage for the probable losses on outstanding loans. The provisions for loan losses amounted to \$0.6 million and \$1.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The decrease in the provision for loan losses was primarily due to a decrease in net charge-offs during the first quarter of 2011 when compared to the first quarter of 2010.

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Based upon its assessment of the loan portfolio, management adjusts the allowance for loan losses to an amount it believes should be appropriate to adequately cover probable losses in the loan portfolio. The Company's allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans was 2.13% at March 31, 2011, compared to 2.05% at December 31, 2010. Based upon our evaluation of the loan portfolio, management believes the allowance for loan losses to be adequate to absorb our estimate of probable losses existing in the loan portfolio at March 31, 2011. While our policies and procedures used to estimate the allowance for loan losses, as well as the resultant provision for loan losses charged to operations, are considered adequate by management and are reviewed from time to time by our regulators, they are necessarily

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approximate and imprecise. Factors beyond our control (such as conditions in the local and national economy, local real estate market, or industry conditions) may have a material adverse effect on our asset quality and the adequacy of our allowance for loan losses resulting in significant increases in the provision for loan losses.

Noninterest Income

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 291	\$ 314
Mortgage lending income	440	482
Bank-owned life insurance	107	126
Securities (losses) gains, net	(46)	1,050
Other	353	324
Total noninterest income	\$ 1,145	\$ 2,296

The Company's income from mortgage lending is primarily attributable to the (1) origination and sale of new mortgage loans and (2) servicing mortgage loans. The Company's normal practice is to originate mortgage loans for sale in the secondary market and to either release or retain the associated mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) when the loan is sold. MSR's are recognized based on the fair value of the servicing right on the date the corresponding mortgage loan is sold. Subsequent to the date of transfer, the Company has elected to measure its MSR's under the amortization method. Servicing fee income is reported net of any related amortization expense.

The following table presents a breakdown of the Company's mortgage lending income.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Origination income	\$ 344	\$ 392
Servicing fees, net	96	90
Total mortgage lending income	\$ 440	\$ 482

Mortgage lending income was \$0.4 million in the first quarter of 2011, compared to \$0.5 million in the first quarter of 2010. The slight decline in mortgage lending income was primarily due to a decrease in the volume of loans originated and sold as the level of mortgage refinance activity slowed during the first quarter of 2011, compared to the first quarter of 2010.

The Company recorded net securities losses of \$0.1 million in the first quarter of 2011, compared to net securities gains of \$1.1 million in the first quarter of 2010. The decrease was primarily due to \$1.1 million in gains realized on the sale of securities during the first quarter of 2010, compared to nil in the first quarter of 2011.

Noninterest Expense

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Salaries and benefits	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,905
Net occupancy and equipment	346	384
Professional fees	171	176
FDIC and other regulatory assessments	282	276
Other real estate owned, net	(17)	61
Other	882	834

Total noninterest expense	\$ 3,650	\$ 3,636
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Salaries and benefits expense was \$2.0 million for the first quarter of 2011, compared to \$1.9 million for the first quarter of 2010. The slight increase was primarily due to normal increases in salaries and benefits expense, which were offset by a decline in commissions paid to our mortgage originators, as mortgage origination volume declined in the first quarter of 2011, compared to the first quarter of 2010.

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Other real estate owned, net reduced noninterest expense by \$17,000 in the first quarter of 2011, compared to net expenses of \$61,000 in the first quarter of 2010. The decrease in expense related to OREO was due to rental income on certain OREO properties exceeding expenses for the first quarter of 2011.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was approximately \$0.2 million in the first quarter of 2011, compared to \$0.4 million in the first quarter of 2010. The Company's annualized effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2011 was 9.36%, compared to an annualized effective income tax rate of 20.77% for the first quarter of 2010. The decrease in the Company's effective tax rate during the first quarter of 2011 when compared to the first quarter of 2010 was due to a decrease in the level of earnings before taxes and an increase in federal tax credits related to the Company's investments in affordable housing limited partnerships.

BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS**Securities**

Securities available-for-sale were \$321.1 million and \$315.2 million as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Unrealized net losses on securities available-for-sale were \$2.5 million at March 31, 2011 compared to unrealized net losses of \$3.5 million at December 31, 2010. The decrease in unrealized net losses on securities available-for-sale were due to the narrowing of credits spreads on municipals bonds and changes in interest rates.

The average tax-equivalent yields earned on total securities were 3.77% in the first quarter of 2011 and 4.48% in the first quarter of 2010.

Loans

	2011		2010		
	First	Fourth	Third	Second	First
<i>(In thousands)</i>	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
Commercial and industrial	\$ 51,323	53,288	58,400	56,168	52,918
Construction and land development	48,814	47,850	46,928	48,758	57,945
Commercial real estate	161,882	166,241	161,676	159,367	158,781
Residential real estate	95,997	96,241	96,888	100,451	99,660
Consumer installment	10,968	10,676	11,312	12,037	11,475
Total loans	368,984	374,296	375,204	376,781	380,779
Less: unearned income	(75)	(81)	(106)	(157)	(160)
Loans, net of unearned income	\$ 368,909	374,215	375,098	376,624	380,619

Total loans, net of unearned income, were \$368.9 million as of March 31, 2011, a decrease of \$5.3 million from \$374.2 million at December 31, 2010. Four loan categories represented the majority of the loan portfolio as of March 31, 2011. Commercial real estate loans represented 44%, residential real estate loans represented 26%, construction and land development loans represented 13% and commercial and industrial loans represented 14% of the Company's total loans at March 31, 2011. Approximately 46% of the Company's commercial real estate loans were classified as owner-occupied at March 31, 2011.

Within the residential real estate portfolio segment, the Company had junior lien mortgages of approximately \$24.2 million at March 31, 2011, compared to \$24.3 million at December 31, 2010. For residential real estate mortgage loans with a consumer purpose, approximately \$2.2 million and \$4.1 million required interest only payments at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The Company's residential real estate mortgage portfolio does not include any option ARM loans, subprime loans, or any material amount of other high risk consumer mortgage products.

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Purchased loan participations included in the Company's loan portfolio were approximately \$3.8 million and \$7.2 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. All purchased loan participations are underwritten by the Company independent of the selling bank. In addition, all loans, including purchased participations, are evaluated for collectability during the course of the Company's normal loan review procedures. If the Company deems a participation loan impaired, it applies the same accounting policies and procedures described under **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Allowance for Loan Losses**.

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The average yield earned on loans and loans held for sale was 5.73% in the first quarter of 2011 and 5.77% in the first quarter of 2010.

The specific economic and credit risks associated with our loan portfolio include, but are not limited to, the impact of recessionary economic conditions on our borrowers' cash flows, real estate market sales volumes, valuations, availability and cost of financing properties, real estate industry concentrations, deterioration in certain credits, interest rate fluctuations, reduced collateral values or non-existent collateral, title defects, inaccurate appraisals, financial deterioration of borrowers, fraud, and any violation of laws and regulations.

The Company attempts to reduce these economic and credit risks by adhering to loan to value (LTV) guidelines for collateralized loans, investigating the creditworthiness of borrowers and monitoring borrowers' financial position. Also, we establish and periodically review our lending policies and procedures. Banking regulations limit our credit exposure by prohibiting unsecured loan relationships that exceed 10% of the capital accounts of the Bank; or 20% of the capital accounts if loans in excess of 10% are fully secured, the upper legal lending limit is approximately \$13.6 million. Furthermore, we have an internal limit for aggregate credit exposure (loans outstanding plus unfunded commitments) to a single borrower of \$12.2 million. Our loan policy requires that the Loan Committee of the Bank's Board of Directors approve any loan relationships that exceed this internal limit. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company had no loan relationships exceeding these limits.

We periodically analyze our commercial loan portfolio to determine if a concentration of credit risk exists in any one or more industries. We use broadly accepted industry classification systems in order to classify borrowers into various industry classifications. Loan concentrations to borrowers in the following industries exceeded 25% of the Bank's total risk-based capital at March 31, 2011 (and related balances at December 31, 2010).

	March 31,	December 31,
	2011	2010
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Lessors of 1 to 4 family residential properties	\$ 39,341	\$ 38,679
Office buildings	20,288	24,185
Hotel/motel	17,050	16,150
Manufacturing/industrial facilities	17,015	17,327

Table of Contents**Allowance for Loan Losses**

The Company maintains the allowance for loan losses at a level that management believes appropriate to adequately cover the Company's estimate of probable losses in the loan portfolio. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the allowance for loan losses was \$7.9 million and \$7.7 million, respectively, which management deemed to be adequate at each of the respective dates. The judgments and estimates associated with the determination of the allowance for loan losses are described under **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**.

A summary of the changes in the allowance for loan losses and certain asset quality ratios for the first quarter of 2011 and the previous four quarters is presented below.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2011	Fourth Quarter	2010	Second Quarter	First Quarter
	First Quarter				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 7,676	7,181	6,580	6,546	6,495
Charge-offs:					
Commercial and industrial	(56)	(66)	(77)	(326)	(68)
Construction and land development	(33)	(20)	(5)	(169)	(1,293)
Commercial real estate	(339)				
Residential real estate	(57)	(153)	(91)	(262)	(46)
Consumer installment	(1)	(9)	(14)	(83)	(5)
Total charge-offs	(486)	(248)	(187)	(840)	(1,412)
Recoveries	65	93	58	124	13
Net charge-offs	(421)	(155)	(129)	(716)	(1,399)
Provision for loan losses	600	650	730	750	1,450
Ending balance	\$ 7,855	7,676	7,181	6,580	6,546
as a % of loans	2.13%	2.05	1.91	1.75	1.72
as a % of nonperforming loans	70%	65	82	72	60
Net charge-offs as a % of average loans	0.45%	0.16	0.14	0.76	1.48

As described under **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**, management assesses the adequacy of the allowance prior to the end of each calendar quarter. The level of the allowance is based upon management's evaluation of the loan portfolios, past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay (including the timing of future payment), the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, economic conditions, industry and peer bank loan quality indications and other pertinent factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires various material estimates and judgments including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change. The ratio of our allowance for loan losses to total loans outstanding was 2.13% at March 31, 2011, compared to 2.05% at December 31, 2010. In the future, the allowance to total loans outstanding ratio will increase or decrease to the extent the factors that influence our quarterly allowance assessment in their entirety either improve or weaken.

Net charge-offs were \$0.4 million, or 0.45% of average loans on an annualized basis, in the first quarter of 2011, compared to \$1.4 million, or 1.48% of average loans on an annualized basis, in the first quarter of 2010. Approximately \$1.3 million of the \$1.4 million in net charge-offs during the first quarter of 2010 related to one construction and land development loan.

At March 31, 2011, the ratio of our allowance for loan losses as a percentage of nonperforming loans was 70%, compared to 65% at December 31, 2010. This ratio increased due to an increase in the allowance for loan losses and a decrease in nonperforming loans when compared to December 31, 2010.

At March 31, 2011, the Company's recorded investment in loans considered impaired was \$10.7 million, with a corresponding valuation allowance (included in the allowance for loan losses) of \$1.0 million. At December 31, 2010, the Company's recorded investment in loans considered impaired was \$11.7 million, with a corresponding valuation allowance (included in the allowance for loan losses) of \$1.3 million.

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In addition, our regulators, as an integral part of their examination process, will periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses, and may require the Company to make additional provisions to the allowance for loan losses based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

Nonperforming Assets

At March 31, 2011, the Company had \$19.6 million in nonperforming assets compared to \$20.0 million at December 31, 2010. Included in nonperforming assets were nonperforming loans of \$11.2 million and \$11.8 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The majority of the balance in nonperforming assets at March 31, 2011 related to deterioration in the construction and land development loan portfolio.

The table below provides information concerning total nonperforming assets and certain asset quality ratios for the first quarter of 2011 and the previous four quarters.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2011		2010		
	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Nonperforming assets:					
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 11,166	11,833	8,776	9,151	10,934
Other nonperforming assets (primarily other real estate owned)	8,450	8,125	8,163	6,341	7,081
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 19,616	19,958	16,939	15,492	18,015
as a % of loans and other real estate owned	5.20%	5.22	4.42	4.05	4.65
as a % of total assets	2.51%	2.61	2.18	1.98	2.28
Nonperforming loans as a % of total loans	3.03%	3.16	2.34	2.43	2.87
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	\$ 158		62	243	374

The Lee County Association of Realtors (LCAR) of Alabama reported that the average median selling price for residential homes during the quarter ended March 31, 2011 was \$159,133 a decrease of 7.8% from the same quarter a year earlier. In addition to a decrease in selling prices, the supply of housing and the average number of days on the market remain elevated. LCAR reported that residential inventory at March 31, 2011 was 1,455 homes, an increase of 2.7% from a year earlier and the average number of days on the market for residential homes sold during the quarter ended March 31, 2011 was 180 days. Continued weakness in the real estate market and the overall economy could adversely affect the Company's volume of nonperforming assets. For additional discussion of risk factors, see Part I Item 1A. Risk Factors on page 17 in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The table below provides information concerning the composition of nonaccrual loans for the first quarter of 2011 and the previous four quarters.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2011		2010		
	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Nonaccrual loans:					
Commercial and industrial	508	521	535		
Construction and land development	\$ 4,043	4,102	2,689	4,686	6,500
Commercial real estate	3,954	4,735	2,688	2,326	1,730
Residential real estate	2,510	2,474	2,862	2,137	2,687
Consumer installment	151	1	2	2	17
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 11,166	11,833	8,776	9,151	10,934

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The Company discontinues the accrual of interest income when (1) there is a significant deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower and full repayment of principal and interest is not expected or (2) the principal or interest is more than 90 days past due, unless the loan is both well-secured and in the process of collection. At March 31, 2011, the Company had \$11.2 million in loans on nonaccrual, compared to \$11.8 million at December 31, 2010.

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Due to the weakening credit status of a borrower, the Company may elect to formally restructure certain loans to facilitate a repayment plan that minimizes the potential losses the Company might incur. Troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) are classified as impaired loans, and if the loans are on nonaccrual status as of the date of restructuring, the loans are included in the nonaccrual loan balances noted above. At March 31, 2011 the Company had \$0.3 million in accruing TDRs. The Company had no accruing TDRs at December 31, 2010.

At March 31, 2011, the Company had approximately \$158,000 in loans 90 days past due and still accruing interest. At December 31, 2010, there were no loans 90 days past due and still accruing interest.

The table below provides information concerning the composition of other real estate owned for the first quarter of 2011 and the previous four quarters.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2011		2010		
	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Other real estate owned:					
Residential condo development	\$ 5,494	5,494	5,449	3,810	4,329
New home construction	346	369	243	253	253
Developed lots	282	136	136	136	136
Undeveloped land	1,746	1,746	1,746	1,746	2,210
Other	582	380	589	396	153
Total other real estate owned	\$ 8,450	8,125	8,163	6,341	7,081

The Company held \$8.5 million in OREO at March 31, 2011, which we had acquired from borrowers, compared to \$8.1 million at December 31, 2010. OREO primarily relates to three properties with a total carrying value of \$7.2 million at March 31, 2011. One of the properties is a completed condominium project on the Florida Gulf Coast. The Company had previously purchased a participation interest in the first lien mortgage loan on the condominium project on the Florida Gulf Coast from Silverton Bank. Subsequently, this loan defaulted and was foreclosed upon and the Company's interest in the property is currently included in OREO. Following Silverton Bank's failure on May 1, 2009, the FDIC has held this property as the receiver of Silverton Bank. CB Richard Ellis, a national real estate firm, has been managing this property and selling condominiums in the project as a FDIC contractor. The Company depends upon the FDIC and CB Richard Ellis for information regarding this property and its performance. Based upon the latest information available to us, including appraisals, current unit sales, and comparable sales, we believe that the fair value of the Company's interest in these properties, less selling costs, is greater than or equal to the Company's recorded investment at March 31, 2011. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company learned that the FDIC has approved a bulk sale of the condominiums and club amenities, which may speed the disposition of this property in which we hold an interest.

Potential Problem Loans

Potential problem loans represent those loans with a well-defined weakness and where information about possible credit problems of borrowers has caused management to have serious doubts about the borrower's ability to comply with present repayment terms. Potential problem loans, which are not included in nonperforming assets, amounted to \$17.4 million, or 4.7% of total loans outstanding, net of unearned income at March 31, 2011, compared to \$13.2 million, or 3.5% of total loans outstanding, net of unearned income at December 31, 2010. The increase in potential problem loans from December 31, 2010 is primarily due to one construction and land development loan. Continued weakness in the real estate market and the overall economy has adversely affected the Company's volume of potential problem loans, and these economic conditions are expected to persist for the foreseeable future.

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The table below provides information concerning the composition of performing potential problem loans for the first quarter of 2011 and the previous four quarters.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2011		2010		
	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Potential problem loans:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 1,051	413	658	1,295	1,430
Construction and land development	5,027	1,075	1,235	1,667	1,636
Commercial real estate	5,553	5,016	7,032	4,695	5,313
Residential real estate	5,657	6,600	5,425	6,059	5,981
Consumer installment	112	116	67	80	149
Total potential problem loans	\$ 17,400	13,220	14,417	13,796	14,509

At March 31, 2011, approximately \$1.6 million or 9.3% of total potential problem loans were past due at least 30 days but less than 90 days.

The following table is a summary of the Company's performing loans that were past due at least 30 days but less than 90 days for the first quarter of 2011 and the previous four quarters.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2011		2010		
	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Performing loans past due 30 to 89 days:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 136	124	179	463	206
Construction and land development	493	201		246	20
Commercial real estate	419		361	1,026	1,658
Residential real estate	2,001	2,986	497	445	3,357
Consumer installment	60	29	102	87	3
Total	\$ 3,109	3,340	1,139	2,267	5,244

Deposits

Total deposits were \$631.4 million at March 31, 2011, an increase of \$24.3 million, or 4.0%, compared to \$607.1 million at December 31, 2010. Approximately \$20.4 million of the increase is due to seasonal fluctuations in public depositor balances as tax receipts are collected and expended.

The average rate paid on total interest-bearing deposits was 1.65% in the first quarter of 2011 and 2.08% in the first quarter of 2010.

Noninterest bearing deposits were 15% and 14% of total deposits as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Other Borrowings

Other borrowings consist of short-term borrowings and long-term debt. Short-term borrowings consist of federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and other short-term borrowings. The Bank had available federal funds lines totaling \$34.0 million with none outstanding at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase totaled \$2.2 million at March 31, 2011, compared to \$2.7 million at December 31, 2010.

The average rate paid on short-term borrowings was 0.49% in the first quarter of 2011 and 0.71% in the first quarter of 2010.

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Long-term debt includes FHLB advances with an original maturity greater than one year, securities sold under agreements to repurchase with an original maturity greater than one year, and subordinated debentures related to trust preferred securities. The Bank had \$15.0 million at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, in securities sold under agreements to repurchase with an original maturity greater than one year. The Bank had \$63.1 million and \$71.1 million in long-term FHLB advances at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, and the Company had \$7.2 million in junior subordinated debentures related to trust preferred securities outstanding at both March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

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The average rate paid on long-term debt was 3.74% in the first quarter of 2011 and 4.03% in the first quarter of 2010.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Company's consolidated stockholders' equity balances were \$57.8 million and \$56.4 million as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The increase from December 31, 2010 is primarily driven by net earnings of \$1.5 million and other comprehensive income due to the change in net unrealized losses on securities available-for-sale of \$0.6 million, which was offset by cash dividends paid of approximately \$0.7 million.

The Company's tier 1 leverage ratio was 8.56%, tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 14.84% and total risk-based capital ratio was 16.09% at March 31, 2011. These ratios exceed the minimum regulatory capital percentages of 5.0% for tier 1 leverage ratio, 6.0% for tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and 10.0% for total risk-based capital ratio to be considered well-capitalized. Based on current regulatory standards, the Company is classified as well capitalized.

MARKET AND LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Management's objective is to manage assets and liabilities to provide a satisfactory, consistent level of profitability within the framework of established liquidity, loan, investment, borrowing, and capital policies. The Bank's Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) is charged with the responsibility of monitoring these policies, which are designed to ensure acceptable composition of asset/liability mix. Two critical areas of focus for ALCO are interest rate sensitivity and liquidity risk management.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Management

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to market risk arising from fluctuations in interest rates. ALCO measures and evaluates interest rate risk so that the Bank can meet customer demands for various types of loans and deposits. Measurements used to help manage interest rate sensitivity include an earnings simulation model and an economic value of equity model.

Management believes that interest rate risk is best estimated by our earnings simulation modeling. Forecasted levels of earning assets, interest-bearing liabilities, and off-balance sheet financial instruments are combined with ALCO forecasts of market interest rates for the next 12 months and are combined with other factors in order to produce various earnings simulations and estimates. To limit interest rate risk, we have guidelines for earnings at risk which seek to limit the variance of net interest income to less than a 10 percent decline for a 200 basis point change up or down in rates from management's flat interest rate forecast over the next twelve months. The results of our current simulation model would indicate that we are in compliance with our current guidelines at March 31, 2011.

Economic value of equity measures the extent that estimated economic values of our assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items will change as a result of interest rate changes. Economic values are estimated by discounting expected cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, which establishes a base case economic value of equity. To help limit interest rate risk, we have a guideline stating that for a 200 basis point instantaneous change in interest rates up or down, the economic value of equity should not decrease by more than 30 percent. The results of our current economic value of equity model would indicate that we are in compliance with our guidelines at March 31, 2011.

Each of the above analyses may not, on its own, be an accurate indicator of how our net interest income will be affected by changes in interest rates. Income associated with interest-earning assets and costs associated with interest-bearing liabilities may not be affected uniformly by changes in interest rates. In addition, the magnitude and duration of changes in interest rates may have a significant impact on net interest income. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods of repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates, and other economic and market factors. Interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities fluctuate in advance of changes in general market rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in general market rates. In addition, certain assets, such as adjustable rate mortgage loans, have features (generally referred to as interest rate caps and floors) which limit changes in interest rates. Prepayment and early withdrawal levels also could deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the maturity of certain instruments. The ability of many borrowers to service their debts also may decrease during periods of rising interest rates or economic stress, which may differ across industries and economic sectors. ALCO reviews each of the above interest rate sensitivity analyses along with several different interest rate scenarios in seeking satisfactory, consistent levels of profitability within the framework of the Company's established liquidity, loan, investment, borrowing, and capital policies.

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The Company may also use derivative financial instruments to improve the balance between interest-sensitive assets and interest-sensitive liabilities and as one tool to manage interest rate sensitivity while continuing to meet the credit and deposit needs of our customers. From time to time, the Company may enter into interest rate swaps (swaps) to facilitate customer transactions and meet their financing needs. These swaps qualify as derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company had no derivative contracts to assist in managing interest rate sensitivity.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity is the Company's ability to convert assets into cash equivalents in order to meet daily cash flow requirements, primarily for deposit withdrawals, loan demand and maturing obligations. Without proper management of its liquidity, the Company could experience higher costs of obtaining funds due to insufficient liquidity, while excessive liquidity can lead to a decline in earnings due to the cost of foregoing alternative higher-yielding investment opportunities.

Liquidity is managed at two levels. The first is the liquidity of the Company. The second is the liquidity of the Bank. The management of liquidity at both levels is essential, because the Company and the Bank are separate legal entities with different funding needs and sources, and each are subject to regulatory guidelines and requirements.

The primary source of funding and the primary source of liquidity for the Company include dividends received from the Bank, and secondarily proceeds from the possible issuance of common stock or other securities. Primary uses of funds for the Company include dividends paid to shareholders, stock repurchases, and interest payments on junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company in connection with trust preferred securities. The junior subordinated debentures are presented as long-term debt in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and the related trust preferred securities are includible in Tier 1 Capital for regulatory capital purposes.

Primary sources of funding for the Bank include customer deposits, other borrowings, repayment and maturity of securities, sales of securities, and sale and repayment of loans. The Bank has access to federal funds lines from various banks and borrowings from the Federal Reserve discount window. In addition to these sources, the Bank has participated in the FHLB's advance program to obtain funding for its growth. Advances include both fixed and variable terms and are taken out with varying maturities. At March 31, 2011, the Bank had an available line of credit with the FHLB totaling \$233.2 million with \$63.1 million outstanding. At March 31, 2011, the Bank also had \$34.0 million of federal funds lines with none outstanding. Primary uses of funds include repayment of maturing obligations and growing the loan portfolio.

Management believes that the Company and the Bank have adequate sources of liquidity to meet all known contractual obligations and unfunded commitments, including loan commitments and reasonable borrower, depositor, and creditor requirements over the next twelve months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, Commitments and Contingencies

At March 31, 2011, the Bank had outstanding standby letters of credit of \$7.8 million and unfunded loan commitments outstanding of \$41.4 million. Because these commitments generally have fixed expiration dates and many will expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment level does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. If needed to fund these outstanding commitments, the Bank has the ability to liquidate federal funds sold or securities available-for-sale, or draw on its available credit facilities.

The Company also has commitments to fund certain affordable housing investments. The Company invests in various limited partnerships that sponsor affordable housing projects in its primary markets and surrounding areas as a means of supporting local communities. These investments are designed to generate a return primarily through the realization of federal tax credits. The Company typically provides financing during the construction and development of the properties; however, permanent financing is generally obtained from independent parties upon completion of a project. As of March 31, 2011, the Company had investments of \$5.9 million, related to these projects, which are included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At March 31, 2011, the Company had \$2.5 million of unfunded commitments related to affordable housing investments included in other liabilities. Additionally, the Company had outstanding loan commitments with certain of the partnerships totaling \$11.4 million at March 31, 2011. The funded portion of these loans was approximately \$7.6 million at March 31, 2011. The funded portions of these loans are included in loans, net of unearned income on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company also makes various customary representations and warranties to the purchasers, including government agencies and government sponsored utilities such as Fannie Mae, of mortgage loans that the Company originates and sells in the secondary market. These representations and warranties may include, among other things:

ownership of the loan;

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validity of the lien securing the loan;

the absence of delinquent taxes or liens against the property;

the process used to select the loan for inclusion in a transaction;

the loan's compliance with any applicable loan criteria established by the buyer, including underwriting standards;

delivery of all required documents to the trust; and

the loan's compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws.

A breach of these presentations and warranties with respect to a particular mortgage loan or mortgage loans could result in the Company being required to repurchase the loan. During the first quarter of 2011, no loans have been repurchased by the Company. At March 31, 2011, no reserves have been deemed necessary for potential repurchase claims.

Management believes that the Company's foreclosure process related to mortgage loans continues to operate effectively, and reflects the Company's interest in these loans and their status appropriately. Foreclosures are approved by Senior Vice Presidents and Division Managers in concert with collection personnel. All documents and activities related to the foreclosure process are completed by the Company's attorneys.

Effects of Inflation and Changing Prices

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related consolidated financial data presented herein have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and practices within the banking industry which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering the changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on a financial institution's performance than the effects of general levels of inflation.

CURRENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

The following accounting pronouncement has been issued by the FASB, but is not yet effective:

ASU 2011-02, *A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring*. Information about this pronouncement is described in more detail below.

ASU 2011-02, *A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring*, provides guidance clarifying under what circumstances a creditor should classify a restructured loan as a TDR. A loan is a TDR if both of the following exist: (1) a creditor has granted a concession to the debtor, and (2) the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. The ASU clarifies that a creditor should consider all aspects of a restructuring when evaluating whether it has granted a concession, which include determining whether a debtor can obtain funds from another source at market rates and assessing the value of additional collateral and guarantees obtained at the time of restructuring. The ASU also provides factors a creditor should consider when determining if a debtor is experiencing financial difficulties, such as probability of payment default and bankruptcy declarations. This new guidance is effective for the Company in the third quarter of 2011 with retrospective application to January 1, 2011. Management is evaluating the impact these accounting changes may have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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In addition to results presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), this quarterly report on Form 10-Q includes certain designated net interest income amounts presented on a tax-equivalent basis, a non-GAAP financial measure, including the presentation of total revenue and the calculation of the efficiency ratio.

The Company believes the presentation of net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis provides comparability of net interest income from both taxable and tax-exempt sources and facilitates comparability within the industry. Although the Company believes these non-GAAP financial measures enhance investors' understanding of its business and performance, these non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered an alternative to GAAP. The reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures from GAAP to non-GAAP is presented below.

	2011		2010		
	First	Fourth	Third	Second	First
	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Net interest income (GAAP)	\$ 4,814	4,642			