AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2013
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549
FORM 10-Q
xUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED June 30, 2013.
..TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM $\qquad$ TO $\qquad$ .

Commission file number: $\underline{0-12820}$

## AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

## VIRGINIA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

628 Main Street
Danville, Virginia
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
(434) 792-5111
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
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.

YesxNo"
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T ( $\$ 232.405$ of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months.

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

Large accelerated filer o Accelerated filer x Non-accelerated filer o
Smaller reporting company o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes"Nox

At August 6, 2013, the Company had 7,875,250 shares of Common Stock outstanding, \$1 par value.

## AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.

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Part I. Financial Information
Item 1. Financial Statements
American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

|  | (Unaudited) | (Audited) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 30 \text {, } \\ & 2013 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { December 31, } \\ & 2012 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cash and due from banks | \$18,994 | \$ 20,435 |
| Interest-bearing deposits in other banks | 37,720 | 27,007 |
| Securities available for sale, at fair value | 340,135 | 335,246 |
| Restricted stock, at cost | 4,880 | 5,287 |
| Loans held for sale | 4,098 | 13,852 |
| Loans, net of unearned income | 794,045 | 788,705 |
| Less allowance for loan losses | (12,676 | (12,118 |
| Net loans | 781,369 | 776,587 |
| Premises and equipment, net | 24,269 | 24,543 |
| Other real estate owned, net | 5,569 | 6,193 |
| Goodwill | 39,043 | 39,043 |
| Core deposit intangibles, net | 3,819 | 4,660 |
| Bank owned life insurance | 14,495 | 14,289 |
| Accrued interest receivable and other assets | 19,626 | 16,545 |
| Total assets | \$1,294,017 | \$ 1,283,687 |
| Liabilities |  |  |
| Liabilities: |  |  |
| Demand deposits -- noninterest bearing | \$213,123 | \$ 217,275 |
| Demand deposits -- interest bearing | 169,204 | 153,578 |
| Money market deposits | 173,696 | 166,111 |
| Savings deposits | 84,489 | 81,135 |
| Time deposits | 405,882 | 409,568 |
| Total deposits | 1,046,394 | 1,027,667 |
| Customer repurchase agreements | 41,972 | 49,942 |
| Long-term borrowings | 10,015 | 10,079 |
| Trust preferred capital notes | 27,368 | 27,317 |
| Accrued interest payable and other liabilities | 5,332 | 5,436 |
| Total liabilities | 1,131,081 | 1,120,441 |
| Shareholders' equity |  |  |
| Preferred stock, \$5 par, 2,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding | - | - |
| Common stock, \$1 par, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 7,872,250 shares outstanding at |  |  |
| June 30, 2013 and 7,846,912 shares outstanding at December 31, 2012 | 7,872 | 7,847 |
| Capital in excess of par value | 57,581 | 57,211 |
| Retained earnings | 95,333 | 90,591 |


| Accumulated other comprehensive income, net | 2,150 | 7,597 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total shareholders' equity | 162,936 | 163,246 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | $\$ 1,294,017$ | $\$ 1,283,687$ |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. 3

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American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data) (Unaudited)

|  | Three Months Ended June 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2013 | 2012 |
| Interest and Dividend Income: |  |  |
| Interest and fees on loans | \$11,358 | \$ 12,683 |
| Interest and dividends on securities: |  |  |
| Taxable | 851 | 1,056 |
| Tax-exempt | 1,045 | 1,077 |
| Dividends | 54 | 52 |
| Other interest income | 39 | 18 |
| Total interest and dividend income | 13,347 | 14,886 |
| Interest Expense: |  |  |
| Interest on deposits | 1,369 | 1,729 |
| Interest on short-term borrowings | 14 | 51 |
| Interest on long-term borrowings | 82 | 84 |
| Interest on trust preferred capital notes | 189 | 206 |
| Total interest expense | 1,654 | 2,070 |
| Net Interest Income | 11,693 | 12,816 |
| Provision for Loan Losses | - | 733 |
| Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses | 11,693 | 12,083 |
| Noninterest Income: |  |  |
| Trust fees | 944 | 966 |
| Service charges on deposit accounts | 429 | 413 |
| Other fees and commissions | 463 | 445 |
| Mortgage banking income | 531 | 519 |
| Securities gains, net | 1 | 160 |
| Other | 318 | 297 |
| Total noninterest income | 2,686 | 2,800 |
| Noninterest Expense: |  |  |
| Salaries | 3,503 | 3,809 |
| Employee benefits | 867 | 799 |
| Occupancy and equipment | 872 | 1,048 |
| FDIC assessment | 161 | 213 |
| Bank franchise tax | 185 | 182 |
| Core deposit intangible amortization | 421 | 546 |
| Foreclosed real estate, net | 193 | 171 |
| Merger related expenses | - | (202 |
| Other | 2,226 | 2,267 |
| Total noninterest expense | 8,428 | 8,833 |
| Income Before Income Taxes | 5,951 | 6,050 |
| Income Taxes | 1,741 | 1,776 |

Net Income
Net Income Per Common Share:

| Basic | $\$ 0.54$ | $\$ 0.55$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Diluted | $\$ 0.53$ | $\$ 0.54$ |
| Average Common Shares Outstanding: |  |  |
| Basic | $7,867,222$ | $7,832,162$ |
| Diluted | $7,876,969$ | $7,849,142$ |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
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American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data) (Unaudited)

|  | Six Months Ended June 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2013 | 2012 |
| Interest and Dividend Income: |  |  |
| Interest and fees on loans | \$22,753 | \$25,803 |
| Interest and dividends on securities: |  |  |
| Taxable | 1,729 | 2,135 |
| Tax-exempt | 2,097 | 2,159 |
| Dividends | 109 | 103 |
| Other interest income | 68 | 28 |
| Total interest and dividend income | 26,756 | 30,228 |
| Interest Expense: |  |  |
| Interest on deposits | 2,805 | 3,566 |
| Interest on short-term borrowings | 35 | 94 |
| Interest on long-term borrowings | 164 | 168 |
| Interest on trust preferred capital notes | 377 | 412 |
| Total interest expense | 3,381 | 4,240 |
| Net Interest Income | 23,375 | 25,988 |
| Provision for Loan Losses | 294 | 1,466 |
| Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses | 23,081 | 24,522 |
| Noninterest Income: |  |  |
| Trust fees | 1,532 | 1,848 |
| Service charges on deposit accounts | 838 | 901 |
| Other fees and commissions | 922 | 902 |
| Mortgage banking income | 1,249 | 1,050 |
| Securities gains, net | 199 | 160 |
| Other | 716 | 1,173 |
| Total noninterest income | 5,456 | 6,034 |
| Noninterest Expense: |  |  |
| Salaries | 6,942 | 7,920 |
| Employee benefits | 1,766 | 1,877 |
| Occupancy and equipment | 1,788 | 2,013 |
| FDIC assessment | 322 | 446 |
| Bank franchise tax | 372 | 365 |
| Core deposit intangible amortization | 841 | 1,093 |
| Foreclosed real estate, net | 436 | 18 |
| Merger related expenses | - | 49 |
| Other | 4,279 | 4,979 |
| Total noninterest expense | 16,746 | 18,760 |
| Income Before Income Taxes | 11,791 | 11,796 |
| Income Taxes | 3,430 | 3,347 |


| Net Income | $\$ 8,361$ | $\$ 8,449$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net Income Per Common Share: |  |  |
| Basic | $\$ 1.06$ | $\$ 1.08$ |
| Diluted | $\$ 1.06$ | $\$ 1.08$ |
| Average Common Shares Outstanding: |  |  |
| Basic | $7,862,719$ | $7,827,195$ |
| Diluted | $7,872,351$ | $7,839,364$ |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
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American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)

|  | Three Months Ended <br> June 30 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 2013 | 2012 |  |
| Net income | $\$ 4,210$ | $\$ 4,274$ |

Other comprehensive income (loss):

| Unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale | (7,299 |  | 1,285 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income tax benefit (expense) | 2,554 |  | (450 |
| Reclassification adjustment for (gains) on securities | (1 | ) | (160 |
| Income tax expense | 1 |  | 56 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | (4,745 | ) | 731 |
| Comprehensive income (loss) | \$ (535 | ) | \$ 5,005 |
|  | Six Mont June 30 |  | Ended |
|  | 2013 |  | 2012 |
| Net income | \$8,361 |  | \$8,449 |

Other comprehensive income (loss):
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { Unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale } & \begin{array}{l}(8,181)\end{array} & 608 \\ \text { Income tax benefit (expense) } & 2,863 & (213) \\ \text { Reclassification adjustment for (gains) on securities } & (199 & ) \\ \hline \text { Income tax expense } & 70 & 56\end{array}\right)$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. 6

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American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)

|  | Common <br> Stock | Capital in Excess of Par Value | Retained Earnings | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Total <br> Shareholders' <br> Equity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance, December 31, 2011 | \$ 7,807 | \$ 56,395 | \$81,797 | \$ 6,830 | \$ 152,829 |
| Net income | - | - | 8,449 | - | 8,449 |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - | - | 291 | 291 |
| Stock options exercised | 3 | 42 | - | - | 45 |
| Equity based compensation | 26 | 388 | - | - | 414 |
| Cash dividends declared, \$0.46 per share | - | - | (3,604 ) | - | (3,604 ) |
| Balance, June 30, 2012 | \$7,836 | \$ 56,825 | \$86,642 | \$ 7,121 | \$ 158,424 |
| Balance, December 31, 2012 | \$7,847 | \$ 57,211 | \$90,591 | \$ 7,597 | \$ 163,246 |
| Net income | - | - | 8,361 | - | 8,361 |
| Other comprehensive loss | - | - | - | (5,447 | (5,447 ) |
| Stock options exercised | 6 | 96 | - | - | 102 |
| Equity based compensation | 19 | 274 | - | - | 293 |
| Cash dividends declared, \$0.46 per share | - | - | (3,619 ) | - | (3,619 ) |
| Balance, June 30, 2013 | \$ 7,872 | \$ 57,581 | \$95,333 | \$ 2,150 | \$ 162,936 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. 7

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American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)
20132012
Cash Flows from
Operating Activities:
Net income
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:
Provision for loan losses

294
1,466
Depreciation

$$
865
$$

Net accretion of purchase accounting adjustments
Core deposit intangible amortization
Net amortization
(accretion) of securities
Net gain on sale or call of securities
Gain on sale of loans
held for sale
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale
Originations of loans held for sale
Net gain on
foreclosed real estate
Valuation allowance on foreclosed real estate
Net gain on sale of premises and equipment 1,617 1,667 (160 ) (926 ) (1,099 )

1,093

$$
841
$$

294
854
865
(5,306 )

Net change in other assets
Net change in interest payable (51
Net change in other liabilities (53
Net cash provided by operating activities

Cash Flows from
Investing Activities:
Proceeds from sales
of securities available for sale 2,627 4,209
Proceeds from maturities, calls and paydowns of securities available for sale 32,216 33,574
Purchases of securities available for sale $(49,530 \quad)$ (39,999 ) Net change in restricted stock 407
Net (increase)
decrease in loans
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment (2,222 ) (249 )

Purchases of premises and equipment (580 563

Proceeds from sales of foreclosed real estate $\quad 1,518$ 3,489
Net cash (used in)
provided by investing activities (15,564 ) 20,200

Cash Flows from
Financing Activities:
Net change in demand, money market, and savings deposits 22,413 (29,597 )
Net change in time deposits (3,477 13,602
Net change in customer repurchase agreements
(7,970 ) 538
Net change in other (3,000 )
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { borrowings } \\ \text { Net change in } \\ \text { long-term borrowings } \\ \text { Common stock } \\ \text { dividends paid }\end{array} & (75 & \text { ) }\end{array}\right)$

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

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## Index <br> AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES <br> NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation
The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of American National Bankshares Inc. (the "Company") and its wholly owned subsidiary, American National Bank and Trust Company (the "Bank"). The Bank offers a wide variety of retail, commercial, secondary market mortgage lending, and trust and investment services which also include non-deposit products such as mutual funds and insurance policies.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, pension obligations, the valuation of foreclosed real estate, goodwill and intangible assets, the valuation of deferred tax assets, other-than-temporary impairments of securities, acquired loans with specific credit-related deterioration, and the fair value of financial instruments.

In April 2006, AMNB Statutory Trust I, a Delaware statutory trust (the "AMNB Trust") and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was formed for the purpose of issuing preferred securities (the "Trust Preferred Securities") in a private placement pursuant to an applicable exemption from registration. Proceeds from the securities were used to fund the acquisition of Community First Financial Corporation ("Community First") which occurred in April 2006.

On July 1, 2011, the Company completed its merger with MidCarolina Financial Corporation ("MidCarolina"). MidCarolina was headquartered in Burlington, North Carolina, and engaged in banking operations through its subsidiary bank, MidCarolina Bank.

In July 2011, and in connection with its acquisition of MidCarolina, the Company assumed the liabilities of the MidCarolina I and MidCarolina Trust II, two separate Delaware statutory trusts (the "MidCarolina Trusts"), which were also formed for the purpose of issuing preferred securities. Refer to Note 9 for further details concerning these entities.

All significant inter-company transactions and accounts are eliminated in consolidation, with the exception of the AMNB Trust and the MidCarolina Trusts, as detailed in Note 9.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position as of June 30, 2013; the consolidated statements of income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012; the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012; the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012; and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Operating results for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may occur for the year ending December 31, 2013. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period balances to conform to the current period presentation. These statements should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Note 2 - Merger with MidCarolina

On July 1, 2011, the Company completed its merger with MidCarolina Financial Corporation pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated December 15, 2010, between the Company and MidCarolina (the "merger agreement"). MidCarolina was headquartered in Burlington, North Carolina, and engaged in banking operations through its subsidiary bank, MidCarolina Bank. The transaction has significantly expanded the Company's footprint in North Carolina, adding eight branches in Alamance and Guilford Counties.

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Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, as a result of the merger, the holders of shares of MidCarolina common stock received 0.33 shares of the Company's common stock for each share of MidCarolina common stock held immediately prior to the effective date of the merger. Each option to purchase a share of MidCarolina common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the merger was converted into an option to purchase shares of Company common stock, adjusted for the 0.33 exchange ratio. Additionally, the holders of shares of noncumulative perpetual Series A preferred stock of MidCarolina received one share of a newly authorized noncumulative perpetual Series A preferred stock of the Company for each MidCarolina preferred share held immediately before the merger. The Company's Series A preferred stock was issued with terms, preferences, rights and limitations that are identical in all material respects to the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock.

The Company issued $1,626,157$ shares of common stock in connection with the MidCarolina merger. MidCarolina Bank was merged with and into the Bank on July 1, 2011.

The merger with MidCarolina was accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration paid were recorded at their estimated fair values as of the merger date. The excess of consideration paid over the fair value of net assets acquired was originally recorded as goodwill in the amount of approximately $\$ 16.5$ million, which will not be amortizable and is not deductible for tax purposes. The Company allocated the total balance of goodwill to its community banking segment. The Company also recorded $\$ 6.6$ million in core deposit intangibles which will be amortized over nine years using a declining balance method.

In connection with the merger, the consideration paid, and the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the merger date are summarized in the following table.

| (dollars in thousands) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Consideration Paid: |  |
| Common shares issued $(1,626,157)$ | $\$ 29,905$ |
| Cash paid to Shareholders | 12 |
| Fair Value of Options | 132 |
| Preferred shares issued $(5,000)$ | 5,000 |
| Value of consideration | 35,049 |
|  |  |
| Assets acquired: | 34,783 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 51,442 |
| Investment securities | 113 |
| Loans held for sale | 328,123 |
| Loans, net of unearned income | 5,708 |
| Premises and equipment, net | 15,310 |
| Deferred income taxes | 6,556 |
| Core deposit intangible | 3,538 |
| Other real estate owned | 13,535 |
| Other assets | 459,108 |
| Total assets |  |
|  |  |
| Liabilities assumed: | 420,248 |
| Deposits | 9,858 |
| FHLB advances | 6,546 |
| Other borrowings | 3,982 |
| Other liabilities | 440,634 |
| Total labilities | 18,474 |
| Net assets acquired |  |

In many cases, the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed were determined by estimating the cash flows expected to result from those assets and liabilities and discounting them at appropriate market rates. The most significant category of assets for which this procedure was used was that of acquired loans. The Company acquired the $\$ 367.4$ million loan portfolio at a fair value discount of $\$ 39.9$ million. The estimated fair value of the performing portion of the portfolio was $\$ 286.5$ million. The excess of expected cash flows above the fair value of the performing portion of loans will be accreted to interest income over the remaining lives of the loans in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 310-20 (formerly SFAS 91).

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Certain loans, those for which specific credit-related deterioration since origination was identified, are recorded at fair value, reflecting the present value of the amounts expected to be collected. Income recognition on these loans is based on reasonable expectations about the timing and amount of cash flows to be collected. Acquired loans deemed impaired and considered collateral dependent, with the timing of the sale of loan collateral indeterminate, remain on non-accrual status and have no accretable yield.

The following table details the acquired loans that are accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC 310-30 (formerly Statement of Position ("SOP") 03-3) as of July 1, 2011 (in thousands).

| Contractually required principal and interest at acquisition | $\$ 56,681$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Contractual cash flows not expected to be collected (nonaccretable difference) | 17,472 |
| Expected cash flows at acquisition | 39,209 |
| Interest component of expected cash flows (accretable discount) | 1,663 |
| Fair value of acquired loans accounted for under FASB ASC 310-30 | $\$ 37,546$ |

In accordance with GAAP, there was no carryover of the allowance for loan losses that had been previously recorded by MidCarolina.

In connection with the merger with MidCarolina, the Company acquired an investment portfolio with a fair value of $\$ 51.4$ million. The fair value of the investment portfolio was determined by taking into account market prices obtained from independent valuation sources.

In connection with the merger with MidCarolina, the Company recorded a deferred income tax asset of $\$ 15.3$ million related to MidCarolina's valuation allowance on foreclosed real estate and bad debt expenses, as well as other tax attributes of the acquired company, along with the effects of fair value adjustments resulting from applying the acquisition method of accounting.

In connection with the merger with MidCarolina, the Company acquired other real estate owned with a fair value of $\$ 3.5$ million. Other real estate owned was measured at fair value less estimated cost to sell.

In connection with the merger with MidCarolina, the Company acquired premises and equipment with a fair value of $\$ 5.7$ million. Property appraisals for all owned locations were obtained. The fair value adjustment will be amortized as expense over the remaining lives of the properties. The Company also acquired several lease obligations in connection with the merger. The unfavorable lease position will be amortized over the remaining lives of the leases.

The fair value of savings and transaction deposit accounts acquired from MidCarolina was assumed to approximate their carrying value as these accounts have no stated maturity and are payable on demand. Certificates of deposit accounts were valued by comparing the contractual cost of the portfolio to an identical portfolio bearing current market rates. The portfolio was segregated into pools based on segments: retail, individual retirement accounts brokered, and Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service ${ }^{\circledR}$ (often referred to as "CDARS"). For each segment, the projected cash flows from maturing certificates were then calculated based on contractual rates and prevailing market rates. The valuation adjustment for each segment is equal to the present value of the difference of these two cash flows, discounted at the assumed market rate for a certificate with a corresponding maturity. This valuation adjustment will be accreted to reduce interest expense over the remaining maturities of the respective pools.

The fair value of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta ("FHLB") advances was determined based on the discounted cash flows of future payments. This adjustment to the face value of the borrowings will be amortized to increase interest expense over the remaining lives of the respective borrowings.

The fair value of junior subordinated debentures (Other Borrowings) was determined based on the fair value of similar debt or equity instruments with reasonably comparable terms. This adjustment to the face value of the borrowings will be amortized to increase interest expense over the remaining lives of the respective borrowings.
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Direct costs related to the acquisition were expensed as incurred. During the entire year of 2011, the Company incurred $\$ 1,600,000$ in merger and acquisition expenses. During 2012, the Company incurred $\$ 251,000$ in merger related expense. There were no merger related expenses in the three or six months ended June 30, 2013.

Note 3 - Securities

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investments in debt and equity securities at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were as follows:

| (in thousands) | June 30, 2013 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amortized Unrealized |  | Unrealized | Estimated |
|  |  |  | Fair |
|  | Cost | Gains |  | Losses | Value |
| Securities available for sale: |  |  |  |  |
| Federal agencies and GSEs | \$54,965 | \$ 172 | \$ 496 | \$54,641 |
| Mortgage-backed and CMOs | 74,299 | 1,074 | 446 | 74,927 |
| State and municipal | 193,223 | 7,092 | 486 | 199,829 |
| Corporate | 10,952 | 2 | 216 | 10,738 |
| Total securities available for sale | \$333,439 | \$ 8,340 | \$ 1,644 | \$ 340,135 |
| (in thousands) | December 31, 2012 |  |  |  |
|  | Amortized | Unrealized | Unrealized | Estimated |
|  |  |  |  | Fair |
|  | Cost | Gains | Losses | Value |
| Securities available for sale: |  |  |  |  |
| Federal agencies and GSE | \$42,458 | \$ 306 | \$ 5 | \$42,759 |
| Mortgage-backed and CMOs | 81,585 | 1,829 | 106 | 83,308 |
| State and municipal | 189,810 | 12,935 | 14 | 202,731 |
| Corporate | 6,317 | 131 | - | 6,448 |
| Total securities available for sale | \$320,170 | \$ 15,201 | \$ 125 | \$335,246 |

Temporarily Impaired Securities
The following table shows estimated fair value and gross unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at June 30, 2013. The reference point for determining when securities are in an unrealized loss position is month-end. Therefore, it is possible that a security's market value exceeded its amortized cost on other days during the past twelve-month period.

Available for sale securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position are as follows:

|  | Total Estimated |  | Less than 12 Months Estimated |  | 12 Months or More Estimated |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fair | Unrealized | Fair | Unrealized | Fair |  | realized |
| (in thousands) | Value | Loss | Value | Loss | Value |  |  |
| Federal agencies and GSEs | \$39,222 | \$ 496 | \$39,222 | \$ 496 | \$- | \$ | - |
| Mortgage-backed and CMOs | 28,184 | 446 | 23,012 | 374 | 5,172 |  | 72 |
| State and municipal | 29,771 | 486 | 29,771 | 486 | - |  | - |
| Corporate | 8,582 | 216 | 8,582 | 216 | - |  | - |
| Total | \$ 105,759 | \$ 1,644 | \$ 100,587 | \$ 1,572 | \$5,172 | \$ | 72 |

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GSE debt securities: The unrealized losses on the Company's investment in 17 government sponsored entities ("GSE") were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2013.
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Mortgage-backed securities and CMOs: The unrealized losses on the Company's investment in 22 GSE mortgage-backed securities and CMOs were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual cash flows of those investments are guaranteed by an agency of the U.S. Government. Accordingly, it is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the Company's investments. Because the decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2013.

State and municipal securities: The unrealized losses on 35 state and municipal securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2013.

Corporate securities: The unrealized losses on eight investments in corporate securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost basis of the investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2013.

The Company's investment in FHLB stock totaled $\$ 2,000,000$ at June 30, 2013. FHLB stock is generally viewed as a long-term investment and as a restricted investment security, which is carried at cost, because there is no market for the stock, other than the FHLB or member institutions. Therefore, when evaluating FHLB stock for impairment, its value is based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. The Company does not consider this investment to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2013 and no impairment has been recognized. FHLB stock is shown in restricted stock on the balance sheet and is not a part of the available for sale securities portfolio.

The table below shows gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2012.

|  | Total |  |  | Less than 12 Months |  | 12 Months or More |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Estimated |  |  | Estimated |  | Estimated |  |  |
|  | Fair | Unrealized | Fair | Unrealized | Fair | Unrealized |  |  |
| (in thousands) | Value | Loss | Value | Loss | Value | Loss |  |  |
| Federal agencies and GSEs | $\$ 5,501$ | $\$ 5$ | 55,501 | $\$$ | 5 | $\$-$ | $\$$ | - |
| Mortgage-backed and CMOs | 16,353 | 106 | 12,941 | 42 | 3,412 | 64 |  |  |
| State and municipal | 4,329 | 14 | 4,329 | 14 | - |  | - |  |
| Total | $\$ 26,183$ | $\$$ | 125 | $\$ 22,771$ | $\$$ | 61 | $\$ 3,412$ | $\$$ |

Other-Than-Temporary-Impaired Securities
As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were no securities classified as having other-than-temporary impairment.

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Note 4 - Loans

## Segments

Loans, excluding loans held for sale, were comprised of the following:
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{lll} & \text { June 30, } & \begin{array}{l}\text { December } \\
31,\end{array}
$$ <br>

(in thousands) \& 2013 \& 2012\end{array}\right]\)| Commercial |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Commercial real estate: | $\$ 130,721$ | $\$ 126,192$ |
| Construction and land development | 44,029 | 48,812 |
| Commercial real estate | 354,323 | 355,433 |
| Residential real estate: |  |  |
| Residential | 168,965 | 161,033 |
| Home equity | 89,688 | 91,313 |
| Consumer | 6,319 | 5,922 |
| Total loans | $\$ 794,045$ | $\$ 788,705$ |

## Acquired Loans

Interest income, including accretion, on loans acquired from MidCarolina for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was approximately $\$ 9.5$ million. This included $\$ 3.9$ million in accretion income of which $\$ 976,000$ was related to loan pay-offs and renewals. The outstanding principal balance and the carrying amount of these loans included in the consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

|  | June 30, | December <br> 31, <br> (in thousands) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Oustanding principal balance | $\$ 173,073$ | $\$ 2012$ |
| Carrying amount | 160,672 | 203,989 |

The outstanding principal balance and related carrying amount of acquired impaired loans, for which the Company applies ASC 310-30 (formerly SOP 03-3), to account for interest earned, at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

|  | June 30, | December <br> 31, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (in thousands) | 2013 | 2012 |
| Oustanding principal balance | $\$ 23,672$ | $\$ 26,349$ |
| Carrying amount | 17,999 | 20,182 |

The following table presents changes in the accretable discount on acquired impaired loans, for which the Company applies ASC 310-30 (formerly SOP 03-3), for the six months ended June 30, 2013. The accretion reflected below includes $\$ 976,000$ related to loan payoffs.

|  | Accretable |
| :--- | :--- |
| (in thousands) | Discount |
| Balance at December 31, 2012 | $\$ 2,165$ |


| Accretion | $(1,222$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Reclassification from nonaccretable difference | 1,026 |
| Balance at June 30, 2013 | $\$ 1,969$ |

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## Past Due Loans

The following table shows an analysis by portfolio segment of the Company's past due loans at June 30, 2013.

At June 30, 2013

|  |  |  | 90 Days |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | + |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Past Due |  | Non- | Total |  |  |
|  | 30- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 60-89 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days | Days | and Still |  | Accrual | Past |  | Total |
|  | Past | Past |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (in thousands) | Due | Due |  | cruing | Loans | Due | Current | Loans |
| Commercial | \$78 | \$ - | \$ | - | \$ 19 | \$97 | \$ 130,624 | \$ 130,721 |
| Commercial real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and land development | - | 6 |  | - | 1,056 | 1,062 | 42,967 | 44,029 |
| Commercial real estate | - | 13 |  | - | 2,561 | 2,574 | 351,749 | 354,323 |
| Residential: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential | 215 | 291 |  | - | 1,804 | 2,310 | 166,655 | 168,965 |
| Home equity | 103 | 36 |  | - | 379 | 518 | 89,170 | 89,688 |
| Consumer | 11 | - |  | - | 9 | 20 | 6,299 | 6,319 |
| Total | \$ 407 | \$ 346 | \$ | - | \$5,828 | \$6,581 | \$787,464 | \$794,045 |

The following table shows an analysis by portfolio segment of the Company's past due loans at December 31, 2012.

|  |  |  |  | Days |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | + |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ast Due | Non- | Total |  |  |
|  | 30-59 | 60-89 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days | Days |  | Still | Accrual | Past |  | Total |
|  | Past | Past |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (in thousands) | Due | Due |  | ccruing | Loans | Due | Current | Loans |
| Commercial | \$219 | \$ - | \$ | - | \$ 52 | \$271 | \$ 125,921 | \$ 126,192 |
| Commercial real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and land development | 417 | - |  | - | 1,208 | 1,625 | 47,187 | 48,812 |
| Commercial real estate | 1,120 | - |  | - | 1,526 | 2,646 | 352,787 | 355,433 |
| Residential: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential | 672 | 168 |  | - | 2,130 | 2,970 | 158,063 | 161,033 |
| Home equity | 144 | - |  | - | 397 | 541 | 90,772 | 91,313 |
| Consumer | 33 | - |  | - | 3 | 36 | 5,886 | 5,922 |
| Total | \$2,605 | \$ 168 | \$ | - | \$ 5,316 | \$8,089 | \$780,616 | \$788,705 |

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Impaired Loans

The following table presents the Company's impaired loan balances by portfolio segment, excluding loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality, at June 30, 2013.

| (in thousands) | Recorded <br> Investment | Unpaid <br> Principal <br> Balance | Related Allowance | Average <br> Recorded <br> Investment | Interest <br> Income <br> Recognized |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| With no related allowance recorded: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ | - |
| Commercial real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and land development | 825 | 837 | - | 939 |  | - |
| Commercial real estate | 333 | 334 | - | 327 |  | 7 |
| Residential: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential | 261 | 539 | - | 265 |  | - |
| Home equity | 10 | 10 | - | 11 |  | - |
| Consumer | - | - | - | - |  | - |
|  | \$ 1,429 | \$ 1,720 | \$ | \$ 1,542 | \$ | 7 |
| With a related allowance recorded: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | 10 | 10 | 7 | 10 |  | - |
| Commercial real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and land development | 890 | 929 | 82 | 988 |  | - |
| Commercial real estate | 959 | 959 | 331 | 959 |  | - |
| Residential |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential | 90 | 90 | 15 | 90 |  | - |
| Home equity | - | - | - | - |  | - |
| Consumer | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 |  | - |
|  | \$ 1,968 | \$ 2,007 | \$ 454 | \$ 2,067 | \$ | - |
| Total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | \$ 10 | \$ 10 | \$ 7 | \$ 10 | \$ | - |
| Commercial real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and land development | 1,715 | 1,766 | 82 | 1,927 |  | - |
| Commercial real estate | 1,292 | 1,293 | 331 | 1,286 |  | 7 |
| Residential: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential | 351 | 629 | 15 | 355 |  | - |
| Home equity | 10 | 10 | - | 11 |  | - |
| Consumer | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 |  | - |
|  | \$ 3,397 | \$ 3,727 | \$ 454 | \$ 3,609 | \$ | 7 |

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The following table presents the Company's impaired loan balances by portfolio segment, excluding loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality, at December 31, 2012.

| (in thousands) | Recorded Investment | Unpaid <br> Principal <br> Balance | Related <br> Allowance | Average Recorded Investment | Interest <br> Income <br> Recognized |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| With no related allowance recorded: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | \$ 39 | \$ 39 | \$ - | \$ 276 | \$ | 11 |
| Commercial real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and land development | 2,302 | 2,335 | - | 1,562 |  | - |
| Commercial real estate | 305 | 306 | - | 557 |  | 8 |
| Residential: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential | 270 | 541 | - | 861 |  | 15 |
| Consumer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer | - | - | - | - |  | - |
|  | \$ 2,916 | \$ 3,221 | \$ | \$ 3,256 | \$ | 34 |
| With a related allowance recorded: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | \$ 110 | \$ 110 | \$ 107 | \$ 35 | \$ | - |
| Commercial real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and land development |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Commercial real estate |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Residential: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Home equity | - | - | - | - |  | - |
| Consumer | 21 | 21 | 21 | 10 |  |  |
| Consumer | - | - | - | - |  | - |
|  | \$ 131 | \$ 131 | \$ 128 | \$ 45 | \$ | - |
| Total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | \$ 149 | \$ 149 | \$ 107 | \$ 311 | \$ | 11 |
| Commercial real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and land development | 2,302 | 2,335 | - | 1,562 |  | - |
| Commercial real estate | 305 | 306 | - | 557 |  | 8 |
| Residential: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential | 270 | 541 | - | 861 |  | 15 |
| Home equity | - | - | - | - |  | - |
| Consumer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer | 21 | 21 | 21 | 10 |  | - |
|  | \$ 3,047 | \$ 3,352 | \$ 128 | \$ 3,301 | \$ | 34 |

There were no loans modified as a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") for the three or six months ended June 30, 2013. The following table shows the detail of loans modified as TDRs during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 included in the impaired loan balances.
(dollars in thousands)
Commercial

Loans Modified as a TDR for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012

Pre-Modification Post-Modification
Nunometistanding Oustanding
of Recorded Recorded
Confmactstment Investment
$1 \$ 11$ \$ 11

Commercial real estate:
Construction and land development $21,411 \quad 1,411$
Home Equity
Commercial real estate
14
4
Consumer
Total
4 \$ 1,426
\$ 1,426
17

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(dollars in thousands)
Commercial
Loans Modified as a TDR for the
Six Months Ended June 30, 2012
Pre-Modification Post-Modification

| Nunoretstanding <br> of Recorded | Oustanding <br> Recorded |
| :--- | :--- |
| ConImactstment | Investment |
| $1 \$ 11$ | $\$ 11$ |

Commercial real estate:
Construction and land development
Home Equity
$7 \quad 2,188$
2,081
Commercial real estate
-
Consumer
Total
1
4

-     -         - 

None of the
or six month

The following table shows the Company's commercial loan portfolio broken down by internal risk grading as of June 30, 2013.
(in thousands)
Commercial and Consumer Credit Exposure
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade

|  |  | Commercial <br> Real Estate | Commercial <br> Real Estate <br> Construction |  | Other |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Commercial |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential |  |  |  |  |  | | Equity |
| :--- |

Consumer Credit Exposure
Credit Risk Profile Based on Payment Activity
Consumer
Performing \$ 6,307
Nonperforming 12
Total $\quad \$ 6,319$

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The following table shows the Company's commercial loan portfolio broken down by internal risk grading as of December 31, 2012.
(in thousands)
Commercial and Consumer Credit Exposure
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade

|  | Commercial | Commercial <br> Real Estate <br> Construction | Commercial <br> Real Estate <br> Other | Residential | Home <br> Equity |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pass | $\$ 125,072$ | $\$ 39,417$ | $\$ 340,094$ | $\$ 146,875$ | $\$ 89,066$ |
| Special Mention | 922 | 2,287 | 10,321 | 10,731 | 1,060 |
| Substandard | 198 | 7,108 | 5,018 | 3,427 | 1,187 |
| Doubtful | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | $\$ 126,192$ | $\$ 48,812$ | $\$ 355,433$ | $\$ 161,033$ | $\$ 91,313$ |

Consumer Credit Exposure
Credit Risk Profile Based on Payment Activity
Consumer
Performing \$ 5,856
Nonperforming 66
Total \$ 5,922
Loans classified in the Pass category typically are fundamentally sound and risk factors are reasonable and acceptable.
Loans classified in the Special Mention category typically have been criticized internally, by loan review or the loan officer, or by external regulators under the current credit policy regarding risk grades.

Loans classified in the Substandard category typically have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt; they are typically characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Loans classified in the Doubtful category typically have all the weaknesses inherent in loans classified as substandard, plus the added characteristic the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values highly questionable and improbable. However, these loans are not yet rated as loss because certain events may occur that may salvage the debt.

Consumer loans are classified as performing or nonperforming. A loan is nonperforming when payments of interest and principal are past due 90 days or more, or payments are less than 90 days past due, but there are other good reasons to doubt that payment will be made in full.

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Note 5 - Allowance for Loan Losses and Reserve for Unfunded Lending Commitments
Changes in the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments as of the indicated dates and periods are presented below:

The reserve for unfunded loan commitments is included in other liabilities.
$\left.\begin{array}{llll} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Six } \\ \text { Months } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { June 30, } \\ 2013\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Year } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { December } \\ 31,2012\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Six } \\ \text { Months } \\ \text { Ended }\end{array} \\ \text { June 30, } \\ 2012\end{array}\right]$

The following table presents the Company's allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment and the related loan balance total by segment at June 30, 2013.

|  | Commercial | Commercial <br> Real Estate | Residential <br> Real Estate | Consumer |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Total

Balance as of June 30, 2013

| Allowance for Loan Losses |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Individually evaluated for impairment | $\$ 7$ | $\$ 413$ | $\$ 15$ | $\$ 19$ | $\$ 454$ |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 1,610 | 6,506 | 3,577 | 166 | 11,859 |
| Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality | - | 314 | 49 | - | 363 |
| Total | $\$ 1,617$ | $\$ 7,233$ | $\$ 3,641$ | $\$ 185$ | $\$ 12,676$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans | $\$ 10$ | $\$ 3,007$ | $\$ 361$ | $\$ 19$ | $\$ 3,397$ |

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| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 130,431 | 383,541 | 251,511 | 6,300 | 771,783 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality | 280 | 11,804 | 6,781 | - | 18,865 |
| Total | $\$ 130,721$ | $\$ 398,352$ | $\$ 258,653$ | $\$ 6,319$ | $\$ 794,045$ |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |  |

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The following table presents the Company's allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment and the related loan balance total by segment at December 31, 2012.

Commercial Residential<br>Commercial Real Estate Real Estate Consumer Total

(in thousands)

## Allowance for Loan Losses

Balance as of December 31, 2011
Charge-offs
Recoveries
Provision
Balance as of December 31, 2012

| $\$ 1,236$ | $\$ 5,719$ | $\$ 3,412$ | $\$ 162$ | $\$ 10,529$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(748$ | $)$ | $(572$ | $)$ | $(694$ | $)$ |
| 707 | 475 | 279 | 81 | $(72,086)$ |  |
| 255 | 1,200 | 641 |  | 37 | 2,133 |
| $\$ 1,450$ | $\$ 6,822$ | $\$ 3,638$ | $\$ 208$ | $\$ 12,118$ |  |

Balance as of December 31, 2012:
Allowance for Loan Losses

| Individually evaluated for impairment | $\$ 107$ | $\$-$ | $\$-$ | $\$ 21$ | $\$ 128$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 1,343 | 6,376 | 3,609 | 187 | 11,515 |
| Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality | - | 446 | 29 | - | 475 |
| Total | $\$ 1,450$ | $\$ 6,822$ | $\$ 3,638$ | $\$ 208$ | $\$ 12,118$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individually evaluated for impairment | $\$ 149$ | $\$ 2,607$ | $\$ 270$ | $\$ 21$ | $\$ 3,047$ |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 125,707 | 388,495 | 245,373 | 5,901 | 765,476 |
| Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality | 336 | 13,143 | 6,703 | - | 20,182 |
| Total | $\$ 126,192$ | $\$ 404,245$ | $\$ 252,346$ | $\$ 5,922$ | $\$ 788,705$ |

Balances at December 31, 2011:
Allowance for Loan Losses

| Balance as of December 31, 2010 | $\$ 751$ | $\$ 4,631$ | $\$ 2,921$ | $\$ 117$ | $\$ 8,420$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charge-offs | $(163$ | $)$ | $(702$ | $)$ | $(871$ | $)$ |
| Recoveries | 373 |  | 306 | 50 | 73 | $(127$ |
| Provision | 275 | 1,484 | 1,312 |  | 90 | 902 |
| Balance as of December 31, 2011 | $\$ 1,236$ | $\$ 5,719$ | $\$ 3,412$ | $\$ 162$ | $\$ 10,529$ |  |

Allowance for Loan Losses

| Individually evaluated for impairment | $\$-$ | $\$ 129$ | $\$ 1$ | $\$-$ | $\$ 130$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 1,236 | 5,590 | 3,411 | 162 | 10,399 |
| Total | $\$ 1,236$ | $\$ 5,719$ | $\$ 3,412$ | $\$ 162$ | $\$ 10,529$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individually evaluated for impairment | $\$-$ | $\$ 1,894$ | $\$ 1,295$ | $\$ 49$ | $\$ 3,238$ |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 131,755 | 381,175 | 266,421 | 8,142 | 787,493 |
| Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality | 2,411 | 23,325 | 8,291 | - | 34,027 |
| Total | $\$ 134,166$ | $\$ 406,394$ | $\$ 276,007$ | $\$ 8,191$ | $\$ 824,758$ |

The allowance for loan losses is allocated to loan segments based upon historical loss factors, risk grades on individual loans, portfolio analyses of smaller balance, homogenous loans, and qualitative factors. Qualitative factors
include trends in delinquencies, nonaccrual loans, and loss rates; trends in volume and terms of loans, effects of changes in risk selection, underwriting standards, and lending policies; experience of lending officers and other lending staff; national, regional, and local economic trends and conditions; legal, regulatory and collateral factors; and concentrations of credit. A large percentage of the Bank's North Carolina loan portfolio is commercial real estate, with relatively short maturities, with balloon payments, and relatively long amortization periods. This structure results in more rapid accretion of the acquisition related credit mark than amortization of loan principal. While this is not a proximate cause in and of itself for additional provision, it does result in an increased volume of loans that must be evaluated for potential loss as they are renewed on current market terms and conditions and become part of the regular portfolio. Since the MidCarolina merger, approximately $\$ 88$ million of the acquired loan portfolio has renewed under such terms and is considered as part of the regular loan loss allowance analysis.

Note 6 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill is subject to at least an annual assessment for impairment by applying a fair value test. An annual fair value-based test was performed as of June 30, 2013 that determined the market value of the Company's shares exceeded the consolidated carrying value, including goodwill; therefore, there has been no impairment recognized in the value of goodwill.

In September 2011, the FASB published Accounting Statement Update ("ASU") 2011-08, "Testing Goodwill for Impairment." This amendment was an effort to reduce the complexity of the two step impairment test required by the original version of the ASU. Under this amendment, the reporting entity has the option to assess relevant "qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting entity is less than the carrying amount."

Core deposit intangibles resulting from the Community First acquisition in April 2006 were $\$ 3,112,000$ and are being amortized over 99 months. Core deposit intangibles resulting from the MidCarolina acquisition in July 2011 were $\$ 6,556,000$ and are being amortized on an accelerated basis over 108 months.
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The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill and intangibles for the six months ended June 30, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

|  | Goodwill | Intangibles |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Balance as of December 31, 2012 | $\$ 39,043$ | $\$ 4,660$ |
| Additions | - | - |
| Amortization | - | $(841$ |
| Impairment | - | - |
| Balance as of June 30, 2013 | $\$ 39,043$ | $\$ 3,819$ |

## Note 7 - Short-term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings consist of customer repurchase agreements, overnight borrowings from the FHLB, and Federal Funds purchased. Customer repurchase agreements are collateralized by securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies or GSEs. They mature daily. The interest rates may be changed at the discretion of the Company. The securities underlying these agreements remain under the Company's control. FHLB overnight borrowings contain floating interest rates that may change daily at the discretion of the FHLB. Federal Funds purchased are unsecured overnight borrowings from other financial institutions. Short-term borrowings consisted of the following as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

| June 30, | December |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2013 | 31, |
| 2012 |  |

Customer repurchase agreements $\$ 41,972$ \$49,942
FHLB overnight borrowings

$$
\$ 41,972 \quad \$ 49,942
$$

## Note 8 - Long-term Borrowings

Under the terms of its collateral agreement with the FHLB, the Company provides a blanket lien covering all of its residential first mortgage loans, second mortgage loans, home equity lines of credit, and commercial real estate loans. In addition, the Company pledges as collateral its capital stock in the FHLB and deposits with the FHLB. The Company has a line of credit with the FHLB equal to $30 \%$ of the Company's assets, subject to the amount of collateral pledged. As of June 30, 2013, $\$ 392,781,000$ in eligible collateral was pledged under the blanket floating lien agreement which covers both short-term and long-term borrowings. Long-term borrowings consisted of the following fixed rate, long-term advances as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands):

| June 30, 2013 |  | December 31, 2012 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Weighted |  | Weighted |  |  |
| Due by | Advance | Average <br> Amount | Rate | Due by | Advance | Average |
|  |  |  |  | Amount | Rate |  |

The advance due in November 2017 is net of a valuation allowance of $\$ 98,000$. The original valuation allowance recorded on July 1, 2011, was a result of the merger with MidCarolina. The adjustment to the face value will be amortized into interest expense over the life of the borrowing.

In the regular course of conducting its business, the Company takes deposits from political subdivisions of the States of Virginia and North Carolina. At June 30, 2013, the Bank's public deposits totaled $\$ 128,337,000$.The Company is required to provide collateral to secure the deposits that exceed the insurance coverage provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This collateral can be provided in the form of certain types of government or agency bonds or letters of credit from the FHLB. At June 30, 2013, the Company had $\$ 72,000,000$ in letters of credit with the FHLB outstanding, as well as $\$ 96,292,000$ in government and agency securities to provide collateral for such deposits.
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Note 9 - Trust Preferred Capital Notes

On April 7, 2006, the AMNB Trust, a Delaware statutory trust and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, issued $\$ 20,000,000$ of preferred securities in a private placement pursuant to an applicable exemption from registration. The Trust Preferred Securities mature on September 30, 2036, but may be redeemed at the Company's option (which option became effective beginning on September 30, 2011). Initially, the securities required quarterly distributions by the AMNB Trust to the holder of the Trust Preferred Securities at a fixed rate of 6.66\%. Effective September 30, 2011, the rate resets quarterly at the three-month LIBOR plus $1.35 \%$. Distributions are cumulative and will accrue from the date of original issuance, but may be deferred by the Company from time to time for up to 20 consecutive quarterly periods. The Company has guaranteed the payment of all required distributions on the Trust Preferred Securities.

The proceeds of the Trust Preferred Securities received by the AMNB Trust, along with proceeds of $\$ 619,000$ received by the trust from the issuance of common securities by the trust to the Company, were used to purchase $\$ 20,619,000$ of the Company's junior subordinated debt securities (the "Trust Preferred Capital Notes"), issued pursuant to a junior subordinated debentures entered into between the Company and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee. The proceeds of the Trust Preferred Capital Notes were used to fund the cash portion of the merger consideration to the former shareholders of Community First in connection with the Company's acquisition of that company, and for general corporate purposes.

On July 1, 2011, in connection with the MidCarolina merger, the Company assumed $\$ 8,764,000$ in junior subordinated debentures to the MidCarolina Trusts, to fully and unconditionally guarantee the preferred securities issued by the MidCarolina Trusts. These long-term obligations, which currently qualify as Tier 1 capital, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the MidCarolina Trusts’ obligations. The MidCarolina Trusts are not consolidated in the Company's financial statements.

In accordance with FASB ASC 810-10-15-14, the Company did not eliminate through consolidation the Company's $\$ 619,000$ equity investment in AMNB Statutory Trust I or the $\$ 264,000$ equity investment in the MidCarolina Trusts. Instead, the Company reflected this equity investment in the "Accrued interest receivable and other assets" line item in the consolidated balance sheets.

A description of the junior subordinated debt securities outstanding payable to the trusts is shown below:

|  |  |  |  | (Amounts in <br> thousands) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Issuing Entity | Date | Interest | Maturity | Principal Amount <br> June 30, |  |
|  |  | Ratecember |  |  |  |

## \$27,368 \$ 27,317

The principal amounts reflected for the MidCarolina Trusts are net of valuation allowances of \$1,085,000 and $\$ 930,000$, respectively. The original valuation allowances of $\$ 1,197,000$ and $\$ 1,021,000$ were recorded as a result of the merger with MidCarolina on July 1, 2011, and are being amortized into interest expense over the remaining lives of the respective borrowings.
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Note 10 - Stock Based Compensation

The Company's 2008 Stock Incentive Plan ("2008 Plan") was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company on February 19, 2008, and approved by shareholders on April 22, 2008, at the Company's 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The 2008 Plan provides for the granting of restricted stock awards and incentive and non-statutory options to employees and directors on a periodic basis, at the discretion of the Board of Directors or a Board designated committee. The 2008 Plan authorizes the issuance of up to 500,000 shares of common stock. The 2008 Plan replaced the Company's stock option plan that was approved by the shareholders at the 1997 Annual Meeting, which plan terminated in 2006.

## Stock Options

Accounting guidance requires that compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements with measurement based upon the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued.

A summary of stock option transactions for the six months ended June 30, 2013 is as follows:

|  | Weighted Weighted | Aggregate |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Average | Average | Intrinsic |
| Option | Exercise | Remaining | Value |
| Shares | Price | Contractual Term | $(\$ 000)$ |

Outstanding at December 31, 2012 240,517 \$ 24.28
Granted
Exercised $\quad 6,000 \quad 17.00$
Forfeited $\quad 11,795 \quad 27.64$
Expired $\quad 4,000 \quad 24.00$
Outstanding at June 30, $2013 \quad 218,722 \quad \$ 24.31 \quad 3.45$ years $\quad \$ 329$
Exercisable at June 30, $2013 \quad 218,722 \quad \$ 24.31 \quad 3.45$ years $\quad \$ 329$

The fair value of options is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and expensed over the options' vesting period. As of June 30, 2013, there was no unrecognized compensation expenses related to nonvested stock option grants.

## Restricted Stock

The Company from time-to-time grants shares of restricted stock to key employees and non-employee directors. These awards help align the interests of these employees and directors with the interests of the shareholders of the Company by providing economic value directly related to increases in the value of the Company's common stock. The value of the stock awarded is established as the fair market value of the stock at the time of the grant. The Company recognizes expense, equal to the total value of such awards, ratably over the vesting period of the stock grants. Restricted stock granted cliff vests over 24 to 36 months based on the term of the award.

Nonvested restricted stock activity for the six months ended June 30, 2013 is summarized in the following table.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Weighted |
|  | Average |
|  | Grant |
| Restricted Stock | Date |
|  | Shares |
|  | Value |

Nonvested at January 1, 2013 39,327 \$ 20.17
Granted $\quad 12,121 \quad 20.47$
Vested $\quad 12,830 \quad 22.77$
Forfeited - -
Nonvested at June 30, 2013 38,618 \$ 19.40

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there was 431,000 and $\$ 525,000$ in unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock granted under the 2008 Plan. The weighted average period over which this cost is expected to be recognized is 1.24 years. The share based compensation expense for nonvested restricted stock was $\$ 140,000$ and $\$ 174,000$ during the first six months of 2013 and 2012, respectively.
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Starting in 2010, the Company began offering its outside directors alternatives with respect to director compensation. For 2012, the regular quarterly board retainer could be received in the form of either (i) $\$ 3,000$ in cash or (ii) shares of immediately vested, but restricted stock with a market value of $\$ 4,688$. Monthly meeting fees can also be received as $\$ 600$ per meeting in cash or $\$ 750$ in immediately vested, but restricted stock. For 2013, all 11 outside directors have elected to receive stock in lieu of cash for their monthly retainer board meeting fees. Only outside directors receive board fees. The Company issued 7,217 and 11,136 shares and recognized share based compensation expense of $\$ 153,000$ and $\$ 240,000$ during the first six months of 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Note 11 - Earnings Per Share
The following shows the weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share and the effect on weighted average number of shares of potentially dilutive common stock. Potentially dilutive common stock had no effect on income available to common shareholders.

|  | Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 2012 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Per |  | Per |
|  |  | Share |  | Share |
|  | Shares | Amount | Shares | Amount |
| Basic | 7,867,222 | \$ 0.54 | 7,832,162 | \$ 0.55 |
| Effect of dilutive securities - stock options | 9,747 | (0.01 ) | 16,980 | (0.01) |
| Diluted | 7,876,969 | \$ 0.53 | 7,849,142 | \$ 0.54 |
|  | Six Months <br> June 30, <br> 2013 | Ended | 2012 |  |
|  |  | Per |  | Per |
|  |  | Share |  | Share |
|  | Shares | Amount | Shares | Amount |
| Basic | 7,862,719 | \$ 1.06 | 7,827,195 | \$ 1.08 |
| Effect of dilutive securities - stock options | 9,632 | - | 12,169 | - |
| Diluted | 7,872,351 | \$ 1.06 | 7,839,364 | \$ 1.08 |

Stock options on common stock which were not included in computing diluted earnings per share for the six month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, because their effects were antidilutive, averaged 182,620 and 196,394 shares, respectively.

Note 12 - Employee Benefit Plans
The following is information pertaining to the Company's non-contributory defined benefit pension plan. The plan was frozen in 2009.

|  | Three Months <br> Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost <br> Ended | Six Months <br> Ended |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (in thousands) | June 30, | June 30, |  |  |
|  | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| Service cost | $\$-$ | $\$-$ | $\$-$ | $\$-$ |
| Interest cost | 72 | 97 | 144 | 194 |
| Expected return on plan assets | $(128)$ | $(135)$ | $(256)$ | $(270)$ |


| Recognized net actuarial loss | 69 | 83 | 138 | 166 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net periodic benefit cost | $\$ 13$ | $\$ 45$ | $\$ 26$ | $\$ 90$ |

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Note 13 - Segment and Related Information
The Company has two reportable segments, community banking and trust and investment services.
Community banking involves making loans to and generating deposits from individuals and businesses. All assets and liabilities of the Company are allocated to community banking. Investment income from securities is also allocated to the community banking segment. Loan fee income, service charges from deposit accounts, and non-deposit fees such as automated teller machine fees and insurance commissions generate additional income for the community banking segment.

Trust and investment services include estate planning, trust account administration, investment management, and retail brokerage. Investment management services include purchasing equity, fixed income, and mutual fund investments for customer accounts. The trust and investment services segment receives fees for investment and administrative services.

Amounts shown in the "Other" column includes activities of the Company which are primarily debt service on trust preferred securities and corporate items. Intersegment eliminations primarily consist of the Company's interest income on deposits held by the Bank.

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Segment information as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, is shown in the following table.


| Interest income | $\$ 14,886$ | $\$-$ | $\$ 2$ | $\$$ | $(2$ | $)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Interest expense | 14,886 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninterest income | 1,865 | - | 207 | $(2$ | $)$ | 2,070 |
| Income before income taxes | 1,715 | 5,704 | 1,079 | 6 | - | 2,800 |
| Net income | 4,014 | 461 | $(304)$ | - | 6,050 |  |
| Depreciation and amortization | 984 | 5 | - | - | 4,274 |  |
| Total assets | $1,289,971$ | - | 921 | - | 989 |  |
| Capital expenditures | - | - | - | - | $1,290,892$ |  |


|  | Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Trust and |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Community | Investment |  | Intersegment |  |  |
|  | Banking | Services | Other | Eliminations | Total |  |
| Interest income | $\$ 26,756$ | $\$-$ | $\$-$ | $\$$ | - | $\$ 26,756$ |
| Interest expense | 3,004 | - | 377 |  | - | 3,381 |
| Noninterest income | 3,686 | 1,760 | 10 | - | 5,456 |  |
| Income before income taxes | 11,329 | 978 | $(516)$ | - | 11,791 |  |
| Net income | 8,009 | 693 | $(341)$ |  | 8,361 |  |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,687 | 8 | 0 | - | 1,695 |  |
| Total assets | $1,292,099$ | - | 1,918 | - | $1,294,017$ |  |
| Capital expenditures | 580 | - | - | - | 580 |  |


|  | Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trust and |  |  |  |  |
|  | Community | Investment |  | Intersegment |  |
|  | Banking | Services | Other | Eliminations | Total |
| Interest income | \$30,228 | \$ - | \$5 | \$ (5 | ) $\$ 30,228$ |
| Interest expense | 3,832 | - | 413 | (5 | ) 4,240 |
| Noninterest income | 3,961 | 2,062 | 11 | - | 6,034 |
| Operating income before income taxes | 11,187 | 1,208 | (599) |  | 11,796 |

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| Net income | 7,984 | 865 | $(400)$ |  | 8,449 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,948 | 10 | 0 | - | 1,958 |
| Total assets | $1,289,971$ | - | 921 | - | $1,290,892$ |
| Capital expenditures | 573 | - | - | - | 573 |

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Note 14 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Determination of Fair Value

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. In accordance with the fair value measurements and disclosures topic of FASB ASC, the fair value of a financial instrument is 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. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

The fair value guidance provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on exit price in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. The fair value is a reasonable point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

## Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level $1-$ Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Valuation is based on observable inputs including quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and Level liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in less active markets, and model-based $2-\quad$ valuation techniques for which significant assumptions can be derived primarily from or corroborated by observable data in the market.

Level 3 Valuation is based on model-based techniques that use one or more significant inputs or assumptions that are - unobservable in the market.

The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure certain financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in the financial statements:

Securities available for sale: Securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted market prices, when available (Level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are measured utilizing independent valuation techniques of identical or similar securities for which significant assumptions are derived primarily from or corroborated by observable market data. Third party vendors compile prices from various sources and may determine the fair value of identical or similar securities by using pricing models that consider observable market data (Level 2). Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and FHLB stocks are carried at cost since no ready market exists and there is no quoted market value. The Company is required to own stock in these entities as long as it is a member. Therefore, they have been excluded from the table below.

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The following table presents the balances of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the period (in thousands):

|  | Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2013 Using |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | Quoted |  |
|  | Prices |  |
|  | in Significant |  |
|  | Actijether | Significant |
| Balance | Mar Otservable | Unobservable |
| June 30, | Identicats | Inputs |
|  | Assets |  |
|  | Level |  |
| 2013 | 1 Level 2 | Level 3 |

Assets:
Securities available for sale:
Federal agencies and GSEs
Mortgage-backed and CMOs
State and municipal
\$54,641 \$- \$ 54,641 \$ 74,927

Corporate 199,829 - 199,829

Total
10,738 - 10,738
\$340,135 \$- \$340,135 \$ -

|  | Balance <br> as of <br> December <br> 31, | Fair Value December <br> Quoted <br> Prices <br> in <br> Active <br> Markets <br> for <br> Identical <br> Assets <br> Level | ue Measurem er 31, 2012 <br> Significant Other Observable Inputs | ents <br> sing <br> Sig <br> Un | nificant <br> bservable <br> uts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description | 2012 | 1 L | Level 2 |  | el 3 |
| Assets: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities available for sale: Federal agencies and GSEs | \$42,759 | \$- | \$ 42,759 | \$ |  |
| Mortgage-backed and CMOs | 83,308 | - | 83,308 |  |  |
| State and municipal | 202,731 | 2,110 | 200,621 |  |  |
| Corporate | 6,448 | - | 6,097 |  | 351 |
| Total | \$335,246 | \$2,110 | \$ 332,785 |  |  |

Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

Total Realized /
Unrealized Gains
(Losses) Included in

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| BalancNet | Other | Purchases, | Transfer | Balance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| as of Income | Comprehensive | Sales, | In (Out) | as of |
| January | Income | Issuances | of Level | June |
| 1, |  | and | 3 | 30, |
| 2013 |  | Settlements, |  | 2013 |
|  |  | Net |  |  |

Securities available for sale:

| Corporate | $\$ 351$ | $\$ 136$ | $\$$ | - | $\$(487$ | $)$ | $\$$ | - | $\$$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total assets | $\$ 351$ | $\$ 136$ | $\$$ | - | $\$(487$ | $)$ | $\$$ | - | $\$$ |

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. Adjustments to the fair value of these assets usually result from the application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure certain assets recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in the financial statements:

Loans held for sale: Loans held for sale are carried at estimated fair value. These loans currently consist of one-to-four family residential loans originated for sale in the secondary market. Fair value is based on the price secondary markets are currently offering for similar loans using observable market data which is not materially different than cost due to the short duration between origination and sale (Level 2). As such, the Company records any fair value adjustments on a nonrecurring basis. No nonrecurring fair value adjustments were recorded on loans held for sale during the six month period ended June 30, 2013 or the year ended December 31, 2012. Gains and losses on the sale of loans are recorded within income from mortgage banking on the Consolidated Statements of Income.
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Impaired loans: Loans are designated as impaired when, in the judgment of management based on current information and events, it is probable that all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreements will not be collected. The measurement of loss associated with impaired loans can be based on either the observable market price of the loan or the fair value of the collateral. Collateral may be in the form of real estate or business assets including equipment, inventory, and accounts receivable. The vast majority of the Company's collateral is real estate. The value of real estate collateral is determined utilizing a market valuation approach based on an appraisal, of one year or less, conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser using observable market data (Level 2). However, if the collateral is a house or building in the process of construction or if an appraisal of the property is more than one year old and not solely based on observable market comparables or management determines the fair value of the collateral is further impaired below the appraised value, then a Level 3 valuation is considered to measure the fair value. The value of business equipment is based upon an outside appraisal, of one year or less, if deemed significant, or the net book value on the applicable business's financial statements if not considered significant using observable market data. Likewise, values for inventory and accounts receivables collateral are based on financial statement balances or aging reports (Level 3). Impaired loans allocated to the allowance for loan losses are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Any fair value adjustments are recorded in the period incurred as provision for loan losses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Other real estate owned: Measurement for fair values for other real estate owned are the same as real estate collateral discussed with impaired loans.

The following table summarizes the Company's assets that were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at the dates indicated, (in thousands):

Description
Assets:
Loans held for sale
Impaired loans, net of valuation allowance
Other real estate owned

Fair Value Measurements at
June 30, 2013 Using
Quoted
Prices
in
in Sctive
Balance
as of
June

30 ,
Identic
Assets
20131 Level 2 Level 3
\$4,098 \$- \$ 4,098 \$ -
1,514 - - 1,514
5,569 - - 5,569

|  | Fair Value Measurements at |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | December 31, 2012 Using |  |
|  | Quoted |  |
|  | PricSignificant |  |
| in Other |  | Significant |
| Balance | Acti@bservable | Unobservable |
| as of | Markappats | Inputs |
| December | for |  |
| 31, | Identical |  |

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|  | Assets |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Level |  |  |  |  |
| Description | 2012 | 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Assets: | $\$ 13,852$ | $\$-$ | $\$ 13,852$ | $\$-$ |
| Loans held for sale | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Impaired loans, net of valuation allowance | 6,193 | - | - | 6,193 |
| Other real estate owned |  |  |  |  |

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The following tables present quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Quantitative Information About Level 3 Fair Value Measurements for June 30, 2013

| Assets | Valuation Technique | Unobservable Input | Weighted <br> Rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impaired loans | Discounted appraised value | Selling cost | 6 | \% |
| Other real estate owned | Discounted appraised value | Selling cost | 6 | \% |
| Other real estate owned | Discounted appraised value | Discount for lack of marketability and age of appraisal | 9 | \% |

Quantitative Information About Level 3 Fair Value Measurements for December 31, 2012
$\left.\begin{array}{llll} & & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Weighted } \\ \text { Assets }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{lll}\text { Securities available for } \\ \text { sale }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Discounted cash flow } \\ \text { analysis }\end{array} & \text { Discount rate } & \text { Unobservable Input }\end{array}\right]$

The carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at June 30, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{llllll} & & \text { Fair Value Measurements at June 30, } 2013 \text { using } \\ \text { Quoted } \\ \text { Prices in } \\ \text { Active } \\ \text { Markets }\end{array}\right) ~ \begin{array}{l}\text { Significant }\end{array}\right)$

Financial Liabilities:

| Deposits | $\$ 1,046,394$ | $\$ 579,833$ | $\$-$ | $\$ 409,501$ | $\$ 989,334$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Repurchase agreements | 41,972 | 41,972 | - | - | 41,972 |
| Other borrowings | 10,015 | - | - | 10,633 | 10,633 |
| Trust preferred capital notes | 27,368 | - | - | 19,089 | 19,089 |
| Accrued interest payable | 704 | 704 | - | - | 704 |

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The carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2012 are as follows (in thousands):


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

Cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.
Securities. Fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes.
Loans held for sale. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Loans. For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. Fair values for fixed-rate loans are estimated based upon discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Fair values for nonperforming loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses or underlying collateral values, where applicable.

Bank owned life insurance. Bank owned life insurance represents insurance policies on officers, directors, and past directors of the Company. The cash values of the policies are estimates using information provided by insurance carriers. These policies are carried at their cash surrender value, which approximates the fair value.

Accrued interest receivable. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

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Deposits. The fair value of demand deposits, savings deposits, and money market deposits equals the carrying value. The fair value of fixed-rate certificates of deposit is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar deposit instruments would be offered to depositors for the same remaining maturities.

Repurchase agreements. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.
Other borrowings. The fair values of other borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the interest rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

Trust preferred capital notes. Fair value is calculated by discounting the future cash flows using the estimated current interest rates at which similar securities would be issued.
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Accrued interest payable. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.
Off-balance sheet instruments. The fair value of letters of credit is based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the fair value of off balance sheet instruments was deemed immaterial, and therefore was not included in the previous table.

The Company assumes interest rate risk (the risk that interest rates will change) in its normal operations. As a result, the fair values of the Company's financial instruments will change when interest rates change and that change may be either favorable or unfavorable to the Company.

Note 15 - Supplemental Cash Flow Information

|  | Six Months Ended June 30, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supplemental Schedule of Cash and Cash Equivalents: |  |  |
| Cash and due from banks | \$18,994 | \$18,529 |
| Interest-bearing deposits in other banks | 37,720 | 10,380 |
|  | \$56,714 | \$28,909 |
| Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information: Cash paid for: |  |  |
| Interest on deposits and borrowed funds | \$3,432 | \$4,547 |
| Income taxes | 3,190 | - |
| Noncash investing and financing activities: |  |  |
| Transfer of loans to other real estate owned | 1,049 | 2,705 |
| Unrealized loss on securities available for sale | $(8,380)$ | 448 | 33

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Note 16 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
Changes in each component of accumulated other comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were as follows (in thousands):

|  | Net |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unrealized | Adjustments |  |  |
|  | Gains | Related to |  | Other |
|  | (Losses) on | Pension | Comprehensive |  |
| For the Three Month Period | Securities | Benefits |  | Income |
| Balance at March 31, 2012 | \$8,392 | \$ (2,002 |  | \$ 6,390 |
| Net unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net of tax, \$450 | 835 | - |  | 835 |
| Reclassification adjustment for gains on securities, net of tax, \$(56) | (104 | - |  | (104 |
| Balance at June 30, 2012 | \$ 9,123 | \$ (2,002 |  | \$ 7,121 |
| Balance at March 31, 2013 | \$ 9,098 | \$ (2,203 |  | \$ 6,895 |
| Net unrealized losses on securities available for sale, net of tax, \$(2,554) | (4,745 ) | - |  | (4,745 |
| Balance at June 30, 2013 | \$ 4,353 | \$ 2,203 |  | \$ 2,150 |
|  | Net |  |  |  |
|  | Unrealized | Adjustments |  | Accumulated |
|  | Gains | Related to |  | Other |
|  | (Losses) on | Pension |  | Comprehensive |
| For the Six Month Period | Securities | Benefits |  | Income |
| Balance at December 31, 2011 | \$ 8,832 | \$ (2,002 |  | \$ 6,830 |
| Net unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net of tax, \$213 | 395 | - |  | 395 |
| Reclassification adjustment for gains on securities, net of tax, \$(56) | (104 ) | - |  | (104 |
| Balance at June 30, 2012 | \$ 9,123 | \$ (2,002 |  | \$ 7,121 |
| Balance at December 31, 2012 | \$ 9,800 | \$ (2,203 |  | \$ 7,597 |
| Net unrealized losses on securities available for sale, net of tax, \$(2,863) | (5,318 ) | - |  | (5,318 |
| Reclassification adjustment for gains on securities, net of tax, \$(70) | (129 ) | - |  | (129 |
| Balance at June 30, 2013 | \$ 4,353 | \$ $(2,203$ |  | \$ 2,150 |

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Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
For the Three and Six Month Periods Ending June 30, 2013
(in thousands)

| For the Three Month Period | Amount | Affected Line Item in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Details about AOCL Components | Reclassified | the Statement of Where |
| Details about AOCI Compone |  | Net Income is Presented |
| Available for sale securities: |  |  |
| Realized gain on sale of securities | $\begin{array}{ll} \$ & 1 \\ (1 \end{array}$ | Securities gains, net <br> )Income tax expense |
| Total reclassifications |  | Net of tax |
| For the Six Month Period | Amount | Affected Line Item in |
| Details about AOCI Components | Reclassified <br> from AOCI | the Statement of Where Net Income is Presented |
| Available for sale securities: |  |  |
| Realized gain on sale of securities | \$ 199 | Securities gains, net |
|  |  | )Income tax expense |
| Total reclassifications | \$ 129 | Net of tax |

Note 17 - Recent Accounting Pronouncements
In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-11, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210) - Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." This ASU requires entities to disclose both gross information and net information about both instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the balance sheet and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. An entity is required to apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. An entity should provide the disclosures required by those amendments retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment." The amendments in this ASU apply to all entities that have indefinite-lived intangible assets, other than goodwill, reported in their financial statements. The amendments in this ASU provide an entity with the option to make a qualitative assessment about the likelihood that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired to determine whether it should perform a quantitative impairment test. The amendments also enhance the consistency of impairment testing guidance among long-lived asset categories by permitting an entity to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to calculate the asset's fair value when testing an indefinite-lived intangible asset for impairment. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-01, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." The amendments in this ASU clarify the scope for derivatives accounted for in accordance with Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, including bifurcated embedded derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset or subject to netting arrangements. An entity is required to apply the amendments for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The adoption of the new guidance did not
have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.
In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-02, "Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." The amendments in this ASU require an entity to present (either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes) the effects on the line items of net income of significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. In addition, the amendments require a cross-reference to other disclosures currently required for other reclassification items to be reclassified directly to net income in their entirety in the same reporting period. Companies should apply these amendments for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after December 15, 2012. The Company has included the required disclosures from ASU 2013-02 in the consolidated financial statements.

Refer to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 for previously announced accounting pronouncements.
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## Index <br> ITEM 2 - MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The purpose of this discussion is to focus on important factors affecting the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. The discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of American National Bankshares Inc. (the "Company') and its wholly owned subsidiary, American National Bank and Trust Company (the "Bank"). These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and are based on the beliefs and assumptions of management of the Company and on information available to management at the time these statements and disclosures were prepared. Forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, estimates, risks, and uncertainties that could cause actual conditions, events, or results to differ materially from those stated or implied by such forward-looking statements.

A variety of factors, some of which are discussed in more detail in Item 1A - Risk Factors of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, may affect the operations, performance, business strategy, and results of the Company. Those factors include but are not limited to the following:

Financial market volatility including the level of interest rates could affect the values of financial instruments and the amount of net interest income earned;

General economic or business conditions, either nationally or in the market areas in which the Company does business, may be less favorable than expected, resulting in deteriorating credit quality, reduced demand for credit, or a weakened ability to generate deposits;
Competition among financial institutions may increase and competitors may have greater financial resources and develop products and technology that enable those competitors to compete more successfully than the Company; Businesses that the Company is engaged in may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, including changes in accounting standards;
-The ability to retain key personnel;
-The failure of assumptions underlying the allowance for loan losses; and
-Risks associated with mergers and other acquisitions and other expansion activities.

## Reclassification

In certain circumstances, reclassifications have been made to prior period information to conform to the 2012 presentation.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies followed by the Company conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and they conform to general practices within the banking industry. The Company's critical accounting policies, which are summarized below, relate to (1) the allowance for loan losses, (2) mergers and acquisitions, (3) acquired loans with specific credit-related deterioration and (4) goodwill impairment. A summary of the Company's significant accounting policies is set forth in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the 10-K for December 31, 2012.

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The financial information contained within the Company's financial statements is, to a significant extent, financial information that is based on measures of the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset, or relieving a liability. In addition, GAAP itself may change from one previously acceptable method to another method.

## Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of the losses inherent in the loan portfolio at the balance sheet date. The allowance is based on two basic principles of accounting: Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Topic 450-25 Contingencies - Recognition which requires that losses be accrued when they are probable of occurring and estimable and FASB Topic 310-10 Receivables - Overall - Subsequent Measurement which requires that losses on impaired loans be accrued based on the differences between the value of collateral, present value of future cash flows, or values observable in the secondary market, and the loan balance.

The Company's allowance for loan losses has two basic components: the general allowance and the specific allowance. Each component is determined based upon estimates. With regard to commercial loans, the general allowance uses historical loss experience as an indicator of future losses, along with various qualitative factors, including levels and trends in delinquencies, nonaccrual loans, charge-offs and recoveries, trends in volume and terms of loans, effects of changes in underwriting standards, experience of lending staff, economic conditions, and portfolio concentrations. In the general allowance, the migrated historical loss rate is combined with the qualitative factors, resulting in an adjusted loss factor for each risk-grade category of loans. With regard to consumer loans, the allowance is calculated based on historical losses for each product category without regard to risk grade. This loss rate is combined with qualitative factors resulting in an adjusted loss factor for each product category. The period-end balances for all other segments are analyzed by risk-grade category and multiplied by the adjusted loss factor. The general allowance is calculated for a range of outcomes. The specific allowance uses various techniques to arrive at an estimate of loss for specifically identified impaired loans. The use of these computed values is inherently subjective and actual losses could be greater or less than the estimates.

The reserve for unfunded loan commitments is an estimate of the losses inherent in off-balance-sheet loan commitments at the balance sheet date. It is calculated by multiplying an estimated loss factor by an estimated probability of funding, and then by the period-end amounts for unfunded commitments. The reserve for unfunded loan commitments is included in other liabilities.

## Mergers and Acquisitions

Business combinations are accounted for under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 805, Business Combinations, using the acquisition method of accounting. The acquisition method of accounting requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date measured at their fair values as of that date. To determine the fair values, the Company will rely on third party valuations, such as appraisals, or internal valuations based on discounted cash flow analyses or other valuation techniques. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the Company will identify the acquirer and the closing date and apply applicable recognition principles and conditions.

Acquisition-related costs are costs the Company incurs to effect a business combination. Those costs include advisory, legal, accounting, valuation, and other professional or consulting fees. Some other examples of costs to the Company include systems conversions, integration planning consultants and advertising costs. The Company will account for acquisition-related costs as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received, with one exception. The costs to issue debt or equity securities will be recognized in accordance with other applicable GAAP. These acquisition-related costs have been and will be included within the Consolidated Statements of Income
classified within the noninterest expense caption.
Acquired Loans with Specific Credit-Related Deterioration
Acquired loans with specific credit deterioration are accounted for by the Company in accordance with FASB ASC 310-30, Receivables - Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality. Certain acquired loans, those for which specific credit-related deterioration, since origination, is identified, are recorded at fair value reflecting the present value of the amounts expected to be collected. Income recognition on these loans is based on a reasonable expectation about the timing and amount of cash flows to be collected. Acquired loans deemed impaired and considered collateral dependent, with the timing of the sale of loan collateral indeterminate, remain on non-accrual status and have no accretable yield. 37

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Goodwill Impairment
Goodwill is subject to at least an annual assessment for impairment by applying a fair value test. An annual fair value-based test was performed as of June 30, 2013 that determined the market value of the Company's shares exceeded the consolidated carrying value, including goodwill; therefore, there has been no impairment recognized in the value of goodwill.

In September 2011, the FASB published Accounting Statement Update ("ASU") 2011-08, Testing Goodwill for Impairment. This amendment was an effort to reduce the complexity of the two step impairment test required by the original version of the ASU. Under this amendment, the reporting entity has the option to assess relevant "qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting entity is less than the carrying amount."

## Non-GAAP Presentations

The analysis of net interest income in this document is performed on a taxable equivalent basis to facilitate performance comparisons among various taxable and tax-exempt assets.

## Internet Access to Corporate Documents

The Company provides access to its Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings through a link on the Investors Relations page of the Company's web site at www.amnb.com. Reports available include the annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after the reports are filed electronically with the SEC. The information on the Company's website is not incorporated into this report or any other filing the Company makes with the SEC. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

## ACQUISITION OF MIDCAROLINA FINANCIAL CORPORATION

On July 1, 2011, the Company completed its merger with MidCarolina Financial Corporation ("MidCarolina") pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated December 15, 2010, between the Company and MidCarolina. MidCarolina was headquartered in Burlington, North Carolina, and engaged in banking operations through its subsidiary bank, MidCarolina Bank. The transaction has significantly expanded the Company's footprint in North Carolina, adding eight branches in Alamance and Guilford Counties. Details of the transaction are discussed in Note 2 in the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the report.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## Earnings Performance

Three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
For the quarter ended June 30, 2013, the Company reported net income of $\$ 4,210,000$ compared to $\$ 4,274,000$ for the comparable quarter in 2012. The $\$ 64,000$ or $1.5 \%$ decrease in earnings was primarily due to declines in yields on earning assets and lower levels of earnings assets. It was partially mitigated by lower cost of funds. Earnings were also positively impacted by lower provision expense and lower levels of noninterest expense.

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SUMMARY INCOME STATEMENT
(Dollars in thousands)

|  |  |  | $\$$ | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
For the six month period ended June 30, 2013, the Company reported net income of $\$ 8,361,000$ compared to $\$ 8,449,000$ for the comparable period in 2012. The $\$ 88,000$ or $1.0 \%$ decrease was primarily due to declines in yields on earning assets and lower levels of earnings assets. It was partially mitigated by lower cost of funds. Earnings were also positively impacted by lower provision expense and lower levels of noninterest expense.

## SUMMARY INCOME STATEMENT

(Dollars in thousands)

| For the six months ended June 30, | 2013 | 2012 | \$ Change | \% Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest income | \$26,756 | \$30,228 | \$ 3,472 ) | -11.5 | \% |
| Interest expense | (3,381 ) | (4,240 ) | 859 | -20.3 | \% |
| Net interest income | 23,375 | 25,988 | $(2,613)$ | -10.1 | \% |
| Provision for loan losses | (294 | (1,466 ) | 1,172 | -79.9 | \% |
| Noninterest income | 5,456 | 6,034 | (578 | -9.6 | \% |
| Noninterest expense | $(16,746)$ | $(18,760)$ | 2,014 | -10.7 | \% |
| Income tax expense | (3,430 ) | (3,347 ) | (83 | 2.5 | \% |
| Net income | \$8,361 | \$8,449 | \$ (88 | -1.0 | \% |

## Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the difference between interest income on earning assets, primarily loans and securities, and interest expense on interest bearing liabilities, primarily deposits and other funding sources. Fluctuations in interest rates as well as volume and mix changes in earning assets and interest bearing liabilities can materially impact net interest income. The following discussion of net interest income is presented on a taxable equivalent basis to facilitate performance comparisons among various taxable and tax-exempt assets, such as certain state and municipal securities. A tax rate of $35 \%$ was used in adjusting interest on tax-exempt assets to a fully taxable equivalent basis. Net interest income divided by average earning assets is referred to as the net interest margin. The net interest spread represents the difference between the average rate earned on earning assets and the average rate paid on interest bearing
liabilities.
Three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
Net interest income on a taxable equivalent basis decreased $\$ 1,146,000$ or $8.5 \%$, for the second quarter of 2013 compared to the same quarter of 2012. This was primarily due to declines in yields on earning assets, impacted by lower market interest rates and lower accretion income. It was partially mitigated by reductions in the cost of interest bearing liabilities.
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For the second quarter of 2013, the Company's yield on interest-earning assets was $4.73 \%$, compared to $5.28 \%$ for the second quarter of 2012. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities was $0.73 \%$ compared to $0.88 \%$. The interest rate spread was $4.00 \%$ compared to $4.40 \%$. The net interest margin, on a fully taxable equivalent basis, was $4.16 \%$ compared to $4.57 \%$, a reduction of 41 basis points $(0.41 \%)$.

The following presentation is an analysis of net interest income and related yields and rates, on a taxable equivalent basis, for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Nonaccrual loans are included in average balances. Interest income on nonaccrual loans, if recognized, is recorded on a cash basis or when the loan returns to accrual status.
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Net Interest Income Analysis
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
(in thousands, except rates)

|  | Average Balance |  | Interest <br> Income/Expense |  | Yield/Rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| Loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | \$ 132,381 | \$ 130,697 | \$1,605 | \$1,727 | 4.86\% | 5.30\% |
| Real estate | 656,995 | 681,870 | 9,682 | 10,859 | 5.89 | 6.37 |
| Consumer | 6,097 | 7,294 | 102 | 139 | 6.71 | 7.64 |
| Total loans | 795,473 | 819,861 | 11,389 | 12,725 | 5.73 | 6.21 |
| Securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal agencies \& GSEs | 53,349 | 41,517 | 126 | 155 | 0.94 | 1.49 |
| Mortgage-backed \& CMOs | 76,999 | 99,391 | 338 | 486 | 1.76 | 1.96 |
| State and municipal | 191,536 | 182,499 | 1,927 | 1,975 | 4.02 | 4.33 |
| Other | 13,362 | 12,589 | 95 | 117 | 2.84 | 3.72 |
| Total securities | 335,246 | 335,996 | 2,486 | 2,733 | 2.97 | 3.25 |
| Deposits in other banks | 46,817 | 17,630 | 39 | 18 | 0.33 | 0.41 |
| Total interest-earning assets | 1,177,536 | 1,173,487 | 13,914 | 15,476 | 4.73 | 5.28 |
| Non-earning assets | 124,955 | 134,897 |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets | \$1,302,491 | \$1,308,384 |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand | \$ 164,094 | \$155,550 | 28 | 54 | 0.07 | 0.14 |
| Money market | 169,417 | 172,439 | 78 | 127 | 0.18 | 0.30 |
| Savings | 84,471 | 78,608 | 17 | 30 | 0.08 | 0.15 |
| Time | 410,862 | 448,076 | 1,246 | 1,518 | 1.22 | 1.36 |
| Total deposits | 828,844 | 854,673 | 1,369 | 1,729 | 0.66 | 0.81 |
| Customer repurchase agreements | 47,081 | 48,742 | 14 | 49 | 0.12 | 0.40 |
| Other short-term borrowings | - | 1,878 | - | 2 | - | 0.43 |
| Long-term borrowings | 37,393 | 37,419 | 271 | 290 | 2.90 | 3.10 |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 913,318 | 942,712 | 1,654 | 2,070 | 0.73 | 0.88 |
| Noninterest bearing demand deposits | 216,600 | 199,754 |  |  |  |  |
| Other liabilities | 6,423 | 8,528 |  |  |  |  |
| Shareholders' equity | 166,150 | 157,390 |  |  |  |  |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$1,302,491 | \$1,308,384 |  |  |  |  |


| Interest rate spread | $4.00 \%$ | $4.40 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net interest margin | $4.16 \%$ | $4.57 \%$ |

Net interest income (taxable equivalent basis)
$12,260 \quad 13,406$

Less: Taxable equivalent adjustment
Net interest income

Index
Changes in Net Interest Income (Rate/Volume Analysis) (in thousands)

|  | Three Months Ended June 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 2013 vs. 2012 |  |  |
|  | Interest Change |  |  |
|  | Increase | Attributa | able to |
| Interest income | (Decrease | SeRate | Volume |
| Loans: |  |  |  |
| Commercial | \$(122 ) | ) $\$(144)$ | ) \$ 22 |
| Real Estate | $(1,177)$ | ) (791) | ) (386) |
| Consumer | (37 ) | ) (16) | ) (21) |
| Total loans | $(1,336)$ | ) (951 ) | ) (385) |
| Securities: |  |  |  |
| Federal agencies | (29 ) | ) (66 | 37 |
| Mortgage-backed | (148) | ) (46 | (102 ) |
| State and municipal | (48 | ) (143) | ) 95 |
| Other securities | (22 | ) (29 | 7 |
| Total securities | (247 ) | ) (284) | ) 37 |
| Deposits in other banks | 21 | (4 ) | ) 25 |
| Total interest income | $(1,562)$ | $(1,239)$ | ) (323 ) |
| Interest expense |  |  |  |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |
| Demand | (26) | ) (29 ) | , |
| Money market | (49 ) | ) (47 | ) (2) |
| Savings | (13 ) | ) (15 ) | ) 2 |
| Time | (272 ) | ) (152 | ) (120) |
| Total deposits | (360) | ) (243) | ) (117) |
| Customer repurchase agreements | (35 ) | ) (33 | (2) |
| Other borrowings | (21 | ) 7 | ) (14) |
| Total interest expense | (416 ) | ) (283) | ) (133) |
| Net interest income | \$ $(1,146)$ | \$(956 ) | ) \$ (190 ) |

Six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
Net interest income on a taxable equivalent basis decreased $\$ 2,650,000$ or $9.8 \%$, for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the comparable period in 2012. This was primarily due to declines in yields on earning assets, impacted by lower market interest rates and lower accretion income. It was partially mitigated by reductions in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities.

For the first six months of 2013, the Company's yield on interest-earnings assets was $4.75 \%$ compared to $5.35 \%$ for the first six months of 2012. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities was $0.75 \%$ compared to $0.89 \%$. The interest rate spread was $4.00 \%$ compared to $4.46 \%$. The net interest margin, on a fully taxable equivalent basis, was $4.18 \%$ compared to $4.63 \%$, for a reduction of 45 basis points ( $0.45 \%$ ).

The following presentation is an analysis of net interest income and related yields and rates, on a taxable equivalent basis, for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Nonaccrual loans are included in average balances. Interest
income on nonaccrual loans, if recognized, is recorded on a cash basis or when the loan returns to accrual status. 42

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Net Interest Income Analysis
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
(in thousands, except rates)

|  | Average Balance |  | Interest Income/Expense |  | Yield/Rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| Loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | \$128,022 | \$ 137,057 | \$3,195 | \$3,538 | 5.03\% | 5.18\% |
| Real estate | 659,254 | 674,964 | 19,410 | 21,977 | 5.89 | 6.51 |
| Consumer | 6,100 | 10,181 | 212 | 366 | 7.01 | 7.21 |
| Total loans | 793,376 | 822,202 | 22,817 | 25,881 | 5.76 | 6.30 |
| Securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal agencies \& GSEs | 49,698 | 36,178 | 242 | 317 | 0.97 | 1.75 |
| Mortgage-backed \& CMOs | 78,208 | 99,255 | 718 | 1,015 | 1.84 | 2.05 |
| State and municipal | 190,303 | 181,683 | 3,859 | 3,951 | 4.06 | 4.35 |
| Other | 12,612 | 10,462 | 190 | 211 | 3.01 | 4.03 |
| Total securities | 330,821 | 327,578 | 5,009 | 5,494 | 3.03 | 3.35 |
| Deposits in other banks | 50,299 | 24,624 | 68 | 28 | 0.27 | 0.23 |
| Total interest-earning assets | 1,174,496 | 1,174,404 | 27,894 | 31,403 | 4.75 | 5.35 |
| Non-earning assets | 124,892 | 135,949 |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets | \$1,299,388 | \$ 1,310,353 |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand | \$159,351 | \$163,014 | 60 | 110 | 0.08 | 0.14 |
| Money market | 170,940 | 179,180 | 171 | 288 | 0.20 | 0.32 |
| Savings | 83,589 | 77,557 | 37 | 59 | 0.09 | 0.15 |
| Time | 412,467 | 447,720 | 2,537 | 3,109 | 1.24 | 1.39 |
| Total deposits | 826,347 | 867,471 | 2,805 | 3,566 | 0.68 | 0.82 |
| Customer repurchase agreements | 48,679 | 47,986 | 35 | 92 | 0.14 | 0.38 |
| Other short-term borrowings | - | 997 | - | 2 | - | 0.40 |
| Long-term borrowings | 37,396 | 37,420 | 541 | 580 | 2.89 | 3.10 |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 912,422 | 953,874 | 3,381 | 4,240 | 0.75 | 0.89 |
| Noninterest bearing demand deposits | 215,463 | 191,517 |  |  |  |  |
| Other liabilities | 6,164 | 8,925 |  |  |  |  |
| Shareholders' equity | 165,339 | 156,037 |  |  |  |  |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$1,299,388 | \$1,310,353 |  |  |  |  |


| Interest rate spread | $4.00 \%$ | $4.46 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net interest margin | $4.18 \%$ | $4.63 \%$ |

Net interest income (taxable equivalent basis)
$24,513 \quad 27,163$

Less: Taxable equivalent adjustment
Net interest income

1,138 1,175
\$23,375 \$25,988

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Changes in Net Interest Income (Rate/Volume Analysis) (in thousands)

|  | Six Months Ended June 30 2013 vs. 2012 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Interest Change |  |  |
|  | Increase Attributable to |  |  |
| Interest income | (Decrease | Rate | Volume |
| Loans: |  |  |  |
| Commercial | \$(343 ) | \$(115 ) | \$ (228 |
| Real Estate | $(2,567)$ | $(2,065)$ | (502 |
| Consumer | (154 ) | (12 | (142 |
| Total loans | $(3,064)$ | $(2,192)$ | (872 |
| Securities: |  |  |  |
| Federal agencies | (75 | (169 | 94 |
| Mortgage-backed | (297 ) | (97 | (200 |
| State and municipal | (92 | (274 | 182 |
| Other securities | (21 | (59 |  |
| Total securities | (485 | (599 | 114 |
| Deposits in other banks | 40 | 6 | 34 |
| Total interest income | $(3,509)$ | $(2,785)$ | (724 |
| Interest expense |  |  |  |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |
| Demand | (50 | (48 | (2 |
| Money market | (117 ) | (104 | (13 |
| Savings | (22 | (26 | 4 |
| Time | (572 | (339 | (233 |
| Total deposits | (761 | (517 ) | (244 |
| Repurchase agreements | (57 | (58 |  |
| Other borrowings | (41 | (26 | (15 |
| Total interest expense | (859 ) | (601 ) | ) (258 |
| Net interest income | \$ $(2,650)$ | \$ 2,184 ) | \$ (466 |

Noninterest Income

All comparisons discussed below are between the second quarter of 2013 and the second quarter of 2012.
Noninterest income decreased to $\$ 2,686,000$ in 2013 from $\$ 2,800,000$ in 2012, a decrease of $\$ 114,000$ or $4.1 \%$. The major factors impacting that change are discussed below.

Fees from the management of trusts, estates, and asset management accounts decreased to $\$ 944,000$ in 2013 from $\$ 966,000$ in 2012, a decrease of $\$ 22,000$ or $2.3 \%$. A substantial portion of trust fees are earned based on account market values, so change in the equity markets may have a large impact on income.

Service charges on deposit accounts were $\$ 429,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 413,000$ in 2012, an increase of $\$ 16,000$ or 3.9\%.

Other fees and commissions were $\$ 463,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 445,000$ in 2012, an increase of $\$ 18,000$ or $4.0 \%$.

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Mortgage banking income was $\$ 531,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 519,000$ in 2012 , an increase of $\$ 12,000$ or $2.3 \%$. Mortgage banking has benefited from the historically low interest rates. Loan volume is up approximately $11 \%$ year over year. Management does not expect this volume of business to continue indefinitely.

Securities gains were $\$ 1,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 160,000$ gains 2012.

Other income was $\$ 318,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 297,000$ in 2012 , an increase of $\$ 21,000$ or $7.1 \%$.

## Noninterest Expense

All comparisons discussed below are between the second quarter of 2013 and the second quarter of 2012.

Noninterest expense was $\$ 8,428,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 8,833,000$ in 2012 , a decrease of $\$ 405,000$ or $4.6 \%$. The major factors impacting that change are discussed below.

Salaries were $\$ 3,503,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 3,809,000$ in 2012 , a decrease of $\$ 306,000$ or $8.0 \%$. This decrease was driven primarily by a reduction in the number of full time equivalent employees by 23 or $7.3 \%$. This decrease was affected by a combination of retirements, normal attrition and more efficient hourly employee scheduling.

Employee benefits were $\$ 867,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 799,000$ in 2012 , an increase of $\$ 68,000$ or $8.5 \%$. This increase was primarily due to pension plan expense increases as a result of projected lump sum payouts.

Occupancy expense was $\$ 872,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 1,048,000$ in 2012 , a decrease of $\$ 176,000$ or $16.8 \%$ mostly related to lower expenses in various accounts including maintenance and utilities.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") assessment for deposit insurance was $\$ 161,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 213,000$ in 2012, a decrease of $\$ 52,000$ or $24.4 \%$. The deposit insurance premium is based on a rolling average of certain quality metrics and asset size, which results in some volatility in the aggregate expense amount.

Bank franchise tax expense was $\$ 185,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 182,000$ in 2012 , an increase of $\$ 3,000$ or $1.6 \%$.

Core deposit intangible amortization was $\$ 421,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 546,000$ in 2012, a decrease of $\$ 125,000$ or $22.9 \%$. Core deposit amortization from the MidCarolina acquisition is computed on an accelerated basis and will continue to decrease year over year.

Foreclosed real estate, net, was $\$ 193,000$ for 2013 compared to $\$ 171,000$ for 2012 , a $\$ 22,000$ or $12.9 \%$ increase.

There were no merger related expenses in 2013 compared to a credit of $\$ 202,000$ in 2012 . The 2012 credit was the result of finalizing initial accruals to actual expense for the MidCarolina merger.

Other expenses were $\$ 2,226,000$ in 2013 compared to $\$ 2,267,000$ in 2012 , a decrease of $\$ 41,000$ or $1.8 \%$.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2013 was $29.3 \%$ compared to $29.4 \%$ for the second quarter of 2012. The effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was $29.1 \%$ compared to $28.4 \%$ for the same period of 2012.

The effective tax rate is lower than the statutory rate of $35 \%$ due to income that is not taxable for Federal income tax purposes. The primary non-taxable income is that of state and municipal securities and industrial revenue bonds and

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Fair Value Impact to net Income
The following table presents the impact for the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2013 of the accretable and amortizable fair value adjustments attributable to the MidCarolina merger on July 1, 2011 on net interest income and net income:

|  |  | June 30, 2013 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Income Statement Effect | Remaining <br> Premium/ <br> (Discount) <br> Balance on <br> December 31, <br> 2012 | For the three <br> months ended | For the Six <br> months ended | Remainin <br> Premium/ <br> (Discount) <br> Balance |  |
| Interest income/(expense): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans | Income | \$ (9,631 ) | ) \$1,078 | \$ 2,681 | \$ (6,939 | )(1) |
| Accretable portion of loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality | Income | (2,165 ) | ) 915 | 1,222 | (1,969 | )(2) |
| Time deposits - brokered | Income | (278 ) | ) 104 | 209 | (69 |  |
| FHLB advances | Expense | 109 | (6 | (11 ) | 98 |  |
| Trust preferred securities | Expense | 2,066 | (29 ) | (51 ) | 2,015 |  |
| Net Interest Income |  |  | 2,062 | 4,050 |  |  |
| Non-interest (expense) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amortization of core deposit intangible | Expense | \$ 4,094 | (326) | (652 ) | \$ 3,442 |  |
| Net non-interest expense |  |  | (326) | (652 ) |  |  |
| Change in pretax income |  |  | \$1,736 | \$3,398 |  |  |

(1) - Remaining discount balance includes $\$ 11,000$ in charge-offs against the mark
(2) - Remaining discount balance includes $\$ 1,026,000$ in reclassifications from the non-accretable difference

Accretion related to loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality includes $\$ 976,000$ in accretion income associated with loan payoffs during the six month period.
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(1) - Remaining discount balance includes $\$ 162,000$ in charge-offs against the mark
(2) - Remaining discount balance includes $\$ 2,130,000$ in reclassifications from the non-accretable difference

Accretion related to loans purchased credit impaired loans includes $\$ 1,725,000$ in accretion income associated with loan payoffs during the six month period.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices
The majority of assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature and therefore differ greatly from most commercial and industrial companies that have significant investments in fixed assets or inventories. The most significant effect of inflation is on noninterest expense, which tends to rise during periods of inflation. Changes in interest rates have a greater impact on a financial institution's profitability than do the effects of higher costs for goods and services. Through its balance sheet management practices, the Company has the ability to react to those changes and measure and monitor its interest rate and liquidity risk. During the reported periods, inflation and interest rates have been low.
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CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

## BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

Securities

The securities portfolio generates income, plays a major role in the management of interest rate sensitivity, provides a source of liquidity, is used to meet collateral requirements for public deposits, and facilitates commercial customers' repurchase agreements. The portfolio consists primarily of high credit quality, very liquid securities. Federal agency and U. S. government sponsored enterprises, mortgage-backed securities, state and municipal securities, and corporates comprise the portfolio.

The available for sale securities portfolio was $\$ 340,135,000$ at June 30, 2013 compared to $\$ 335,246,000$ at December 31,2012 , an increase of $\$ 4,889,000$ or $1.5 \%$. At June 30, 2013, the available for sale portfolio had an amortized cost of $\$ 333,439,000$, resulting in a net unrealized gain of $\$ 6,696,000$. At December 31,2012 , the available for sale portfolio had an amortized cost of $\$ 320,170,000$, resulting in a net unrealized gain of $\$ 15,076,000$. The reduction in the unrealized gain was the direct result of bond market rate changes during the second quarter 2013.

Even in light of recent changes in the bond market, the Company is aware of the relatively low current interest rate environment and has elected to maintain an investment strategy of purchasing high quality taxable securities of relatively short duration and longer term high quality, tax exempt securities, whose market values are not as volatile in rising rate environments as similarly termed taxable investments. The Company will attempt to deploy its cash to the maximum extent practical and prudent, consistent with its liquidity and asset liability strategy.

Loans

The loan portfolio consists primarily of commercial and residential real estate loans, commercial loans to small and medium-sized businesses, construction and land development loans, and home equity loans.

Total loans were $\$ 794,045,000$ at June 30, 2013, compared to $\$ 788,705,000$ at December 31, 2012, an increase of $\$ 5,340,000$ or $0.7 \%$, with growth mostly evident in the North Carolina markets.

Loans held for sale totaled $\$ 4,098,000$ at June 30, 2013, and \$13,852,000 at December 31, 2012, a decrease of $\$ 9,754,000$ or $70.4 \%$. This decrease in balance was related primarily to investor backlogs in processing during the first quarter, not declines in demand for mortgage loans. In fact, secondary mortgage loan volume is up about $11 \%$ year over year.

Management of the loan portfolio is organized around segments. Each segment is comprised of various loan types that are reflective of operational and regulatory management and reporting requirements. The following table presents the Company's loan portfolio by segment as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

|  | June 30, | December <br> 31, <br> (in thousands) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 2013 | 2012 |

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| Residential | 168,965 | 161,033 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Home equity | 89,688 | 91,313 |
| Consumer | 6,319 | 5,922 |
| Total loans | $\$ 794,045$ | $\$ 788,705$ |

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Allowance for Loan Losses
The purpose of the allowance for loan losses is to provide for probable losses in the loan portfolio. The allowance is increased by the provision for loan losses and by recoveries of previously charged-off loans. Loan charge-offs decrease the allowance.

The Company uses certain practices to manage its credit risk. These practices include (a) appropriate lending limits for loan officers, (b) a loan approval process, (c) careful underwriting of loan requests, including analysis of borrowers, cash flows, collateral, and market risks, (d) regular monitoring of the portfolio, including diversification by type and geography, (e) review of loans by the Loan Review department, which operates independently of loan production, (f) regular meetings of the Credit Committees to discuss portfolio and policy changes and make decisions on large or unusual loan requests, and (g) regular meetings of the Asset Quality Committee which review the status of individual loans.

Risk grades are assigned as part of the origination process. From time to time, risk grades may be modified as warranted by the facts and circumstances surrounding the credit.

Calculations of the allowance for loan losses are prepared quarterly by the Loan Review department. The Company's Credit Committee, Audit Committee, and the Board of Directors review the allowance for adequacy. In determining the adequacy of the allowance, factors which are considered include, but are not limited to, historical loss experience, the size and composition of the loan portfolio, loan risk ratings, nonperforming loans, impaired loans, other problem credits, the value and adequacy of collateral and guarantors, trends in appraisal results relative to original loan to value estimates, national, regional, and local economic conditions and trends, and legal, regulatory, and collateral factors.

The Company's allowance for loan losses has two basic components: the general allowance and the specific allowance. Each component is determined based upon estimates. With regard to commercial loans, the general allowance uses historical loss experience as an indicator of future losses, along with various qualitative factors, including levels and trends in delinquencies, nonaccrual loans, charge-offs and recoveries, trends in volume and terms of loans, effects of changes in underwriting standards, experience of lending staff, economic conditions, and portfolio concentrations. In the general allowance, the migrated historical loss rate is combined with the qualitative factors, resulting in an adjusted loss factor for each risk-grade category of loans. With regard to consumer loans, the allowance is calculated based on historical losses for each product category without regard to risk grade. This loss rate is combined with qualitative factors resulting in an adjusted loss factor for each product category. The period-end balances for all other segments are analyzed by risk-grade category and multiplied by the adjusted loss factor. The general allowance is calculated for a range of outcomes. The specific allowance uses various techniques to arrive at an estimate of loss for specifically identified impaired loans. The use of these computed values is inherently subjective and actual losses could be greater or less than the estimates.

Since the financial crisis that began in 2008, the Company has increased its focus on national and regional economic factors, as well as the potential impact of fiscal and monetary policy on the conduct of business in our market areas. In addition, over the last several years, the Company has noted a trend in commercial real estate appraisals indicating an overall continuing decline in collateral values. It is difficult to objectively quantify the relationship between these factors and the need for an incrementally larger allowance for loan loss. But, the Company is convinced that until there is a palpable and consistent improvement in these trends, relatively larger reliance on these factors is warranted in the loss analysis process.

No single statistic, formula, or measurement determines the adequacy of the allowance. Management makes subjective and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain, and different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. For analytical purposes, management allocates a portion of the allowance to specific loan categories and specific loans. However, the entire allowance is used to

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absorb credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio, including identified and unidentified losses.
The relationships and ratios used in calculating the allowance, including the qualitative factors, may change from period to period. Furthermore, management cannot provide assurance that in any particular period the Company will not have sizeable credit losses in relation to the amount reserved. Management may find it necessary to significantly adjust the allowance, considering current factors at the time, including economic conditions, industry trends, and ongoing internal and external examination processes. The allowance is also subject to regular regulatory examinations and determinations as to adequacy, which may take into account such factors as the methodology used to calculate the allowance and the size of the allowance in comparison to peer banks.
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At June 30, 2013, the allowance for loan losses was $\$ 12,676,000$ compared to $\$ 12,118,000$ at December 31, 2012. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans was $1.60 \%$ and $1.54 \%$, respectively. During the first six months of 2013 , the allowance for loan losses increased by $\$ 558,000$ or $4.6 \%$ and the loan portfolio increased by $\$ 5,340,000$ or $0.7 \%$. As noted above, the Company considers numerous quantitative and qualitative factors in determining its allowance adequacy. Since the July 2011 merger with MidCarolina, the Bank must also evaluate the purchased acquired loans for impairment, especially the loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality. A large percentage of the Bank's acquired North Carolina loan portfolio is commercial real estate, with relatively short maturities, with balloon payments, and relatively long amortization periods. This structure results in more rapid accretion of the credit mark than amortization of loan principal. While this is not a proximate cause in and of itself for additional provision, it does result in an increased volume of loans that must be evaluated for potential loss as they are renewed on current market terms and conditions and become part of the regular portfolio. Since the MidCarolina merger, approximately $\$ 88$ million of the acquired performing loan portfolio has renewed under such terms and is considered as part of the regular loan loss allowance analysis. Management also reviews cash flows related to loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality in determining the aggregate amount of impaired loans for consideration in the reserve analysis. No provision expense was considered necessary for the second quarter 2013.

The following table presents the Company's loan loss and recovery experience for the periods indicated (in thousands).
Summary of Loan Loss Experience
(in thousands)

|  | Six <br> Months <br> Ended | Year <br> Ended |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | June 30, | December <br> 31, |
|  | 2013 | 2012 |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 12,118$ | $\$ 10,529$ |
| Balance at beginning of period |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Charge-offs: | - | 202 |
| Construction and land development |  | 370 |
| Commercial real estate | 109 | 579 |
| Residential real estate | 121 | 115 |
| Home equity | 253 | 1,266 |
| Total real estate | 109 | 748 |
| Commercial and industrial | 105 | 72 |
| Consumer | 467 | 2,086 |
| Total charge-offs |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Recoveries: | 216 | 87 |
| Construction and land development | 52 | 388 |
| Commercial real estate | 89 | 252 |
| Residential real estate | 56 | 27 |
| Home equity | 413 | 754 |
| Total real estate | 241 | 707 |
| Commercial and industrial | 77 | 81 |
| Consumer | 731 | 1,542 |
| Total recoveries |  |  |

Net charge-offs (recoveries)
Provision for loan losses
294 2,133
Balance at end of period
\$12,676 \$ 12,118

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The provision for loan losses for the six month period in 2013 was $\$ 294,000$ and the provision for the year ended December 31, 2012 was $\$ 2,133,000$. The provision expense for 2013 has been positively impacted by continued improvement in asset quality metrics and by robust loan recoveries.

Net loan recoveries totaled $\$ 264,000$ for the six month period in 2013 and the net loan charge-offs totaled $\$ 544,000$ in 2012. Annualized net charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans during the same period's totaled ( $0.07 \%$ ) and $0.07 \%$, respectively.

## Asset Quality Indicators

The following table provides qualitative indicators relevant to the Company's loan portfolio for the six-month period and year indicated below.

## Asset Quality Ratios

|  | June | December |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 30, | 31, |  |  |
|  | 2013 | 2012 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.60 | $\%$ | 1.54 | $\%$ |
| Allowance to loans | $(4.17$ | $)$ | 4.49 |  |
| Net charge-offs (recoveries) to allowance (1) | $(0.07$ | $)$ | 0.07 |  |
| Net charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans (1) | 0.88 | 0.90 |  |  |
| Nonperforming assets to total assets | 0.73 | 0.67 |  |  |
| Nonperforming loans to loans | $(55.68)$ | 392.10 |  |  |
| Provision to net charge-offs (recoveries) (1) | 0.04 | 0.26 |  |  |
| Provision to average loans (1) | 217.50 | 227.95 |  |  |
| Allowance to nonperforming loans |  |  |  |  |

(1) - annualized

## Nonperforming Assets (Loans and Other Real Estate Owned)

Nonperforming loans include loans on which interest is no longer accrued, accruing loans that are contractually past due 90 days or more as to principal and interest payments, and any loans classified as troubled debt restructurings that are not on nonaccrual. Nonperforming loans to total loans were $0.73 \%$ at June 30, 2013 and $0.67 \%$ at December 31, 2012.

Nonperforming assets include nonperforming loans and other real estate. Nonperforming assets represented $0.88 \%$ of total assets at June 30, 2013, down from $0.90 \%$ at December 31, 2012. Included in nonperforming assets were $\$ 1,406,000$ in troubled debt restructurings at June 30, 2013 and \$1,755,000 at December 31, 2012.

It is the policy of the Company that any loan that becomes 90 days past due will, in most cases, be placed on nonaccrual loan status, accrued interest reversed out of income, and further interest accrual ceased. Any payments received on such loans will be credited to principal. Loans will only be restored to full accrual status after six consecutive months of payments that were each less than 30 days delinquent. The $\$ 5,828,000$ in nonaccrual loans shown on the following table includes $\$ 3,107,000$ in impaired loans. The remaining $\$ 2,721,000$ in nonaccrual loans were not considered impaired because they constitute a pool of smaller balance, homogenous loans and purchased acquired impaired loans, which were collectively evaluated for impairment and determined to be not impaired. These loans are exclusive of $\$ 18,865,000$ in loans with deteriorated credit quality acquired from the MidCarolina merger. 51

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The following table presents the Company's nonperforming assets.
Nonperforming Assets
(in thousands)

|  | June 30, | December <br> 31, |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | 2013 | 2012 |

## Impaired Loans

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

Impaired Loans
(in thousands)

|  | June <br> 30, | December <br> 31, <br>  <br> 2013 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 2012 |
|  |  |  |
| Accruing | $\$ 290$ | $\$ 499$ |
| Nonaccruing | 3,107 | 2,548 |
| Total impaired loans | $\$ 3,397$ | $\$ 3,047$ |

Included in the impaired loan totals were \$1,406,000 in troubled debt restructured loans at June 30, 2013 and $\$ 1,755,000$ at December 31, 2012.

Other Real Estate Owned (Foreclosed Assets)
Foreclosed assets were carried on the consolidated balance sheets at $\$ 5,569,000$ and $\$ 6,193,000$ as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Foreclosed assets are initially recorded at fair value, less estimated costs to sell, at the date of foreclosure. Loan losses resulting from foreclosure are charged against the allowance for loan losses at that time. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried

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at the lower of the new cost basis or fair value, less estimated costs to sell with any additional write-downs charged against earnings. For significant assets, these valuations are typically outside annual appraisals.

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The following table shows the Company's Other Real Estate Owned.
Other Real Estate Owned
(in thousands)

|  | June | December |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 30, | 31, |
|  | 2013 | 2012 |
|  |  |  |
| Construction and land development | $\$ 2,528$ | $\$ 3,290$ |
| Farmland | 221 | 236 |
| $1-4$ family residential | 1,483 | 1,090 |
| Multifamily (5 or more) residential | 1,011 | 1,012 |
| Commercial real estate | 326 | 565 |
|  | $\$ 5,569$ | $\$ 6,193$ |

## Deposits

The Company's deposits consist primarily of checking, money market, savings, and consumer time deposits. Total deposits were $\$ 1,046,394,000$ at June 30, 2013 compared to $\$ 1,027,667,000$ at December 31, 2012, an increase of $\$ 18,727,000$ or $1.8 \%$.

## Shareholders' Equity

The Company's capital management strategy is to be classified as "well capitalized" under regulatory capital ratios and provide as high as possible total return to our shareholders.

Shareholders' equity was $\$ 162,936,000$ at June 30 , 2013 compared to $\$ 163,246,000$ at December 31, 2012, a decrease of $\$ 310,000$ or $0.2 \%$.

Accumulated other comprehensive income was the largest negative driver of this change. It was $\$ 2,150,000$ at June 30, 2013 compared to $\$ 7,597,000$ at December 31, 2012, a decrease of $\$ 5,447,000$ or $71.7 \%$. This change was directly related to changes in bond market rates during the second quarter of 2013, and related adjustments to the fair value of the Company's available for sale portfolio.

The Company paid cash dividends of $\$ 0.23$ per share during the second quarter of 2013 while the aggregate basic and diluted earnings per share for the same period were $\$ 0.54$ and $\$ 0.53$ per share, respectively. The Company paid cash dividends of $\$ 0.46$ per share for the first half of 2013 while the basic and diluted earnings per share were $\$ 1.06$.

Banking regulators have defined minimum regulatory capital ratios that the Company and its banking subsidiary are required to maintain. These ratios take into account risk factors identified by those regulatory authorities associated with the assets and off-balance sheet activities of financial institutions. The guidelines require percentages, or "risk weights," be applied to those assets and off-balance sheet assets in relation to their perceived risk. Under the guidelines, capital strength is measured in two tiers. Tier I capital consists primarily of shareholders' equity and trust preferred capital notes, while Tier II capital consists of qualifying allowance for loan losses. "Total" capital is the combination of Tier I and Tier II capital. Another regulatory indicator of capital adequacy is the leverage ratio, which is computed by dividing Tier I capital by average quarterly assets less intangible assets.

The regulatory guidelines require that minimum total capital (Tier I plus Tier II) of $8 \%$ be held against total risk-adjusted assets, at least half of which (4\%) must be Tier I capital. At June 30, 2013, the Company's Tier I and total capital ratios were $16.32 \%$ and $17.57 \%$, respectively. At December 31, 2012, these ratios were $15.75 \%$ and $17.00 \%$, respectively. The ratios for both periods were in excess of the regulatory requirements. The Company's leverage ratio was $11.67 \%$ and $11.27 \%$ at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The leverage ratio has a regulatory minimum of $4 \%$, with most institutions required to maintain a ratio of $4-5 \%$, depending upon risk profiles and other factors.

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As mandated by bank regulations, the following five capital categories are identified for insured depository institutions: "well capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized," and "critically undercapitalized." These regulations require the federal banking regulators to take prompt corrective action with respect to insured depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. Under the regulations, well capitalized institutions must have Tier 1 risk-based capital ratios of at least $6 \%$, total risk-based capital ratios of at least $10 \%$, and leverage ratios of at least $5 \%$, and not be subject to capital directive orders. Management believes, as of June 30, 2013, that the Company met the requirements to be considered "well capitalized."

## Basel III

In July, 2013, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System approved the final rules implementing the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's ("BCBS") capital guidelines for U.S. banks. Shortly thereafter the rules were approved by the other federal banking regulatory agencies. Under the final rules, minimum requirements will increase for both the quantity and quality of capital held by the Company. The rules include a new common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of $4.5 \%$ and a common equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer of $2.5 \%$ of risk-weighted assets. Failure to maintain the capital conservation buffer can restrict, on a sliding scale, the Company's ability to make capital distributions without regulatory approval. The final rules also raise the minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets from $4.0 \%$ to $6.0 \%$ and require a minimum leverage ratio of $4.0 \%$. The final rules implement strict eligibility criteria for regulatory capital instruments.

The phase-in period for the final rules will begin for the Company on January 1, 2015, with full compliance with all of the final rule's requirements phased in over a multi-year schedule. Management is currently evaluating the provisions of the final rules and their expected impact to the Company.

## Liquidity

Liquidity is the ability of the Company to convert assets into cash or cash equivalents without significant loss and to raise additional funds by increasing liabilities in a timely manner. Liquidity management involves maintaining the Company's ability to meet the daily cash flow requirements of its customers, whether they are borrowers requiring funds or depositors desiring to withdraw funds. Additionally, the Company requires cash for various operating needs including dividends to shareholders, the servicing of debt, and the payment of general corporate expenses. The Company manages its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates through policies approved by the Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") and Board of Directors, both of which receive periodic reports of the Company's interest rate risk and liquidity position. The Company uses a computer simulation model to assist in the management of the future liquidity needs of the Company.

Liquidity sources include on balance sheet and off balance sheet sources.
Balance sheet liquidity sources include cash, amounts due from banks, loan repayments, and increases in deposits. The Company also maintains a large, high quality, very liquid bond portfolio, which is generally $50 \%$ to $60 \%$ unpledged and would, accordingly, be available for sale if necessary.

Off balance sheet sources include lines of credit from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta ("FHLB"), federal funds lines of credit, and access to the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond's discount window

Management believes that these sources provide sufficient and timely liquidity, both on and off balance sheet.
The Company has a line of credit with the FHLB, equal to $30 \%$ of the Company's assets, subject to the amount of collateral pledged. Under the terms of its collateral agreement with the FHLB, the Company provides a blanket lien covering all of its residential first mortgage loans and home equity lines of credit. In addition, the Company pledges
as collateral its capital stock in and deposits with the FHLB. At June 30, 2013, principal advance obligations to the FHLB consisted of $\$ 10,015,000$ in fixed-rate, long-term advances compared to $\$ 10,079,000$ at December 31, 2012. The Company also had outstanding \$72,700,000 in letters of credit at June 30, 2013 and at December 31, 2012. The letters of credit provide the Bank with alternate collateral for securing public entity deposits above Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance levels, thereby providing less need for collateral pledging from the securities portfolio.

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Short-term borrowing is discussed in Note 7 and long-term borrowing is discussed in Note 8 in the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report.

The Company has federal funds lines of credit established with two correspondent banks in the amounts of $\$ 15,000,000$ and $\$ 10,000,000$, and has access to the Federal Reserve Bank's discount window. There were no amounts outstanding under these facilities at June 30, 2013.

As a result of the merger with MidCarolina, the Company acquired a relationship with Promontory Network, the sponsoring entity for the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service ${ }^{\circledR}$ ("CDARS"). Through CDARS, the Company is able to provide deposit customers with access to aggregate FDIC insurance in amounts exceeding $\$ 250,000$. This gives the Company the ability, as and when needed, to attract and retain large deposits from insurance and other safety conscious customers. CDARS are classified as brokered deposits, however they are generally derived from customers with whom our institution has or wishes to have a direct and ongoing relationship. As a result, management considers these deposits functionally, though not technically, in the same category as core deposits. With CDARS, the Company has the option to keep deposits on balance sheet or sell them to other members of the network. Additionally, subject to certain limits, the Bank can use CDARS purchase cost-effective funding without collateralization and in lieu of generating funds through traditional brokered CDs or the FHLB. In this manner, CDARS can provide the Company with another funding option. Thus, CDARS serves as a deposit-gathering tool and an additional liquidity management tool. Deposits through the CDARS program as of June 30, 2013 and December, 31, 2012, was $\$ 23,669,000$ and $\$ 22,150,000$, respectively.

## Off-Balance-Sheet Activities

The Company enters into certain financial transactions in the ordinary course of performing traditional banking services that result in off-balance sheet transactions. Other than subsidiaries to issue trust preferred securities, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet subsidiaries. Off-balance sheet transactions were as follows (in thousands):

|  | June 30, <br> 2013 | December <br> 31, <br> 2012 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 171,561$ | $\$ 170,202$ |
| Commitments to extend credit | 4,754 | 4,591 |
| Standby letters of credit | 9,996 | 9,486 |
| Mortgage loan rate-lock commitments |  |  |

Commitments to extend credit to customers represent legally binding agreements with fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being funded, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future funding requirements. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company guaranteeing the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements.

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## Index <br> ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

## Market Risk Management

Effectively managing market risk is essential to achieving the Company's financial objectives. Market risk reflects the risk of economic loss resulting from changes in interest rates and market prices. The Company is generally not subject to currency exchange risk or commodity price risk. The Company's primary market risk exposure is interest rate risk; however, market risk also includes liquidity risk. Both are discussed in the following sections.

Interest Rate Risk Management
Interest rate risk and its impact on net interest income is a primary market risk exposure. The Company manages its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates through policies approved by its ALCO and Board of Directors, both of which receive and review periodic reports of the Company's interest rate risk position.

The Company uses computer simulation analysis to measure the sensitivity of projected earnings to changes in interest rates. Simulation takes into account current balance sheet volumes and the scheduled repricing dates instrument level optionality, and maturities of assets and liabilities. It incorporates numerous assumptions including growth, changes in the mix of assets and liabilities, prepayments, and average rates earned and paid. Based on this information, management uses the model to project net interest income under multiple interest rate scenarios.

A balance sheet is considered asset sensitive when its earning assets (loans and securities) reprice faster or to a greater extent than its liabilities (deposits and borrowings). An asset sensitive balance sheet will produce relatively more net interest income when interest rates rise and less net interest income when they decline. Based on the Company's simulation analysis, management believes the Company's interest sensitivity position at June 30, 2013 is asset sensitive. Management has no expectation that market interest rates will materially decline in the near term, given the prevailing economy and apparent policy of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

## Earnings Simulation

The following tables shows the estimated impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income as of June 30, 2013 assuming instantaneous rate shocks, and consistent levels of assets and liabilities. Net interest income for the following twelve months is projected to increase when interest rates are higher than current rates. Due to the current low interest rate environment, no measurement was considered necessary for a further decline in interest rates.

Estimated Changes in Net Interest Income
(dollars in thousands)

June 30, 2013
Change in Net
Interest Income

| Change in interest rates |  | Amount Percent |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| Up 4\% | $\$ 8,457$ | 19.5 | $\%$ |
| Up 3\% | 6,325 | 14.6 | $\%$ |
| Up 2\% | 4,101 | 9.5 | $\%$ |
| Up 1\% | 1,870 | 4.3 | $\%$ |

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Management cannot predict future interest rates or their exact effect on net interest income. Computations of future effects of hypothetical interest rate changes are based on numerous assumptions and should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results. Certain limitations are inherent in such computations. Assets and liabilities may react differently than projected to changes in market interest rates. The interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while rates on other types of assets and liabilities may lag changes in market interest rates. Interest rate shifts may not be parallel.

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Changes in interest rates can cause substantial changes in the amount of prepayments of loans and mortgage-backed securities, which may in turn affect the Company's interest rate sensitivity position. Additionally, credit risk may rise if an interest rate increase adversely affects the ability of borrowers to service their debt.

## Economic Value Simulation

Economic value simulation is used to calculate the estimated fair value of assets and liabilities over different interest rate environments. Economic values are calculated based on discounted cash flow analysis. The net economic value of equity is the economic value of all assets minus the economic value of all liabilities. The change in net economic value over different rate environments is an indication of the longer-term earnings capability of the balance sheet. The same assumptions are used in the economic value simulation as in the earnings simulation. The economic value simulation uses instantaneous rate shocks to the balance sheet.

The following table reflects the estimated change in net economic value over different rate environments using economic value simulation for the balances at the period ended June 30, 2013, (dollars in thousands):

Estimated Changes in Economic Value of Equity
(dollars in thousands)
June 30, 2013

|  |  | $\$$ | $\%$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Change in interest rates |  | Amount | Change | Change |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Up 4\% | $\$ 214,477$ | $\$ 31,765$ | 17.4 | $\%$ |
| Up 3\% | 209,958 | 27,246 | 14.9 | $\%$ |
| Up 2\% | 203,958 | 21,246 | 11.6 | $\%$ |
| Up 1\% | 196,431 | 13,719 | 7.5 | $\%$ |
| Flat | 182,712 | - |  |  |

Due to the current low interest rate environment, no measurement was considered necessary for a further decline in interest rates.

There have been no material changes to market risk as disclosed in the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form $10-\mathrm{K}$. Refer to those disclosures for further information.

## ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures
The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of June 30, 2013. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms. There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2013, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II

## OTHER INFORMATION

## Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The nature of the business of the Company ordinarily results in a certain amount of litigation. The Company is involved in various legal proceedings, all of which are considered incidental to the normal conduct of business. Management believes that these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or consolidated results of operations of the Company.

Item1A.Risk Factors
There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 14, 2013.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds
None
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities
None
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures
Not applicable
Item 5. Other Information
(a) Required 8-K disclosures

None
(b) Changes in Nominating Process

None
Item 6. Exhibits
11.0 Refer to EPS calculation in the Notes to Financial Statements
31.1 Section 302 Certification of Jeffrey V. Haley, President and Chief Executive Officer
31.2 Section 302 Certification of William W. Traynham, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
32.1 Section 906 Certification of Jeffrey V. Haley, President and Chief Executive Officer
32.2 Section 906 Certification of William W. Traynham, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.
/s/ Jeffrey V. Haley
Jeffrey V. Haley
Date - August 9, 2013President and Chief Executive Officer
/s/ William W. Traynham
William W. Traynham
Senior Vice President and
Date - August 9, 2013Chief Financial Officer

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