

AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC

Form 10-Q

August 06, 2012

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2012

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

For the transition period _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 0-26486

Auburn National Bancorporation, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

63-0885779

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

100 N. Gay Street

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Auburn, Alabama 36830

(334) 821-9200

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, if Changed Since Last Report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

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

Large Accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

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

Class
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share

Outstanding at July 31, 2012
3,642,863 shares

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AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except share data)</i>	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 15,326	\$ 12,395
Federal funds sold	27,175	41,840
Interest bearing bank deposits	1,177	1,193
Cash and cash equivalents	43,678	55,428
Securities available-for-sale	277,246	299,582
Loans held for sale	6,816	3,346
Loans, net of unearned income	399,370	370,263
Allowance for loan losses	(6,503)	(6,919)
Loans, net	392,867	363,344
Premises and equipment, net	9,901	9,345
Bank-owned life insurance	16,843	16,631
Other real estate owned	5,157	7,898
Other assets	13,653	20,644
Total assets	\$ 766,161	\$ 776,218
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 113,477	\$ 106,276
Interest-bearing	530,769	513,276
Total deposits	644,246	619,552
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2,785	2,805
Long-term debt	47,217	85,313
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,621	3,132
Total liabilities	697,869	710,802
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock of \$.01 par value; authorized 200,000 shares; no issued shares		
Common stock of \$.01 par value; authorized 8,500,000 shares; issued 3,957,135 shares	39	39

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Additional paid-in capital	3,754	3,753
Retained earnings	66,045	64,045
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net	5,096	4,222
Less treasury stock, at cost - 314,292 shares and 314,397 shares at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	(6,642)	(6,643)
Total stockholders' equity	68,292	65,416
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 766,161	\$ 776,218

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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

	Quarter ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
<i>(In thousands, except share and per share data)</i>				
Interest income:				
Loans, including fees	\$ 5,490	\$ 5,371	\$ 10,755	\$ 10,658
Securities	1,860	2,613	3,829	5,151
Federal funds sold and interest bearing bank deposits	7	14	21	23
Total interest income	7,357	7,998	14,605	15,832
Interest expense:				
Deposits	1,605	2,092	3,330	4,262
Short-term borrowings	5	3	9	6
Long-term debt	435	846	953	1,693
Total interest expense	2,045	2,941	4,292	5,961
Net interest income	5,312	5,057	10,313	9,871
Provision for loan losses	600	600	1,200	1,200
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,712	4,457	9,113	8,671
Noninterest income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	279	290	570	581
Mortgage lending	785	384	1,454	768
Bank-owned life insurance	113	107	212	214
Gain on sale of affordable housing investments			3,268	
Affordable housing investment losses		(230)		(230)
Other	386	355	744	708
Securities gains, net:				
Realized gains, net	251	445	560	450
Total other-than-temporary impairments		(51)	(130)	(312)
Non-credit portion of other-than-temporary impairments recognized in other comprehensive income				210
Total securities gains, net	251	394	430	348
Total noninterest income	1,814	1,300	6,678	2,389
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and benefits	2,205	2,013	4,348	3,943
Net occupancy and equipment	336	328	674	674
Professional fees	188	189	375	360
FDIC and other regulatory assessments	185	199	368	481
Other real estate owned, net	(6)	718	63	701

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Prepayment penalty on long-term debt	12		3,720	
Other	1,128	861	2,042	1,743
Total noninterest expense	4,048	4,308	11,590	7,902
Earnings before income taxes	2,478	1,449	4,201	3,158
Income tax expense (benefit)	449	(8)	707	152
Net earnings	\$ 2,029	\$ 1,457	\$ 3,494	\$ 3,006
Net earnings per share:				
Basic and diluted	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.83
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic and diluted	3,642,826	3,642,738	3,642,782	3,642,733

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net earnings	\$ 2,029	\$ 1,457	\$ 3,494	\$ 3,006
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Unrealized net holding loss on other-than-temporarily impaired securities due to factors other than credit				(133)
Unrealized net holding gain on all other securities	1,195	2,820	1,145	3,535
Reclassification adjustment for net gain on securities recognized in net earnings	(158)	(249)	(271)	(220)
Other comprehensive income	1,037	2,571	874	3,182
Comprehensive income	\$ 3,066	\$ 4,028	\$ 4,368	\$ 6,188

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity****(Unaudited)**

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	Treasury stock	Total
	Shares	Amount					
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except share data)</i>							
Balance, December 31, 2010	3,957,135	\$ 39	\$ 3,752	\$ 61,421	\$ (2,201)	\$ (6,643)	\$ 56,368
Net earnings				3,006			3,006
Other comprehensive income					3,182		3,182
Cash dividends paid (\$0.40 per share)				(1,457)			(1,457)
Sale of treasury stock (20 shares)			1				1
Balance, June 30, 2011	3,957,135	\$ 39	\$ 3,753	\$ 62,970	\$ 981	\$ (6,643)	\$ 61,100
Balance, December 31, 2011	3,957,135	\$ 39	\$ 3,753	\$ 64,045	\$ 4,222	\$ (6,643)	\$ 65,416
Net earnings				3,494			3,494
Other comprehensive income					874		874
Cash dividends paid (\$0.41 per share)				(1,494)			(1,494)
Sale of treasury stock (105 shares)			1			1	2
Balance, June 30, 2012	3,957,135	\$ 39	\$ 3,754	\$ 66,045	\$ 5,096	\$ (6,642)	\$ 68,292

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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

	Six months ended June 30,	
<i>(In thousands)</i>	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 3,494	\$ 3,006
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	1,200	1,200
Depreciation and amortization	403	309
Premium amortization and discount accretion, net	1,590	1,074
Net gain on securities available for sale	(430)	(348)
Net gain on sale of loans held for sale	(1,416)	(572)
Net loss on other real estate owned	25	741
Loss on prepayment of long-term debt	3,720	
Loans originated for sale	(64,433)	(22,317)
Proceeds from sale of loans	62,013	24,740
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(212)	(214)
Gain on sale of affordable housing partnership investments	(3,268)	
Loss on affordable housing partnership investments		230
Net decrease in other assets	300	571
Net decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(22)	114
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,964	8,534
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	39,344	97,407
Proceeds from maturities of securities available-for-sale	68,088	44,834
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(84,871)	(119,147)
Increase in loans, net	(31,046)	(3,268)
Net purchases of premises and equipment	(740)	(295)
Decrease in FHLB stock	1,607	423
Capital contributions to affordable housing limited partnerships		(3,919)
Proceeds from sale of affordable housing limited partnerships	8,499	
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	3,039	581
Net cash provided by investing activities	3,920	16,616
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in noninterest-bearing deposits	7,201	9,228
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits	17,493	11,614
Net decrease in federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(20)	(371)
Repayments or retirement of long-term debt	(41,816)	(8,009)
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock	2	1
Dividends paid	(1,494)	(1,457)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(18,634)	11,006
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(11,750)	36,156
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	55,428	21,424

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	43,678	\$	57,580
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Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest	\$	4,507	\$	6,108
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Income taxes		667		332
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Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions:

Real estate acquired through foreclosure		323		2,558
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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AUBURN NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

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

Basis of Presentation and Use of Estimates

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the balance sheet date 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 include other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities, the determination of the allowance for loan losses, fair value of financial instruments, and the valuation of deferred tax assets and other real estate owned.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts reported in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the Company's previously reported net earnings or total stockholders' equity.

Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated the effects of events or transactions through the date of this filing that have occurred subsequent to June 30, 2012. The Company does not believe there are any material subsequent events that would require further recognition or disclosure.

Accounting Developments

In the first quarter of 2012, the Company adopted new guidance related to the following Codification topics:

ASU 2011-03, *Transfers and Servicing: Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements*;

ASU 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure*;

ASU 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income: Presentation of Comprehensive Income*; and

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ASU 2011-12, Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting; and Standards Update No. 2011-05.

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Information about these pronouncements are described in more detail below.

ASU 2011-03, *Transfers and Servicing: Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements*, removes from the assessment of effective control the criterion relating to the transferor's ability to repurchase or redeem financial assets on substantially the agreed-upon terms, even if the transferee were to default. The requirement to demonstrate that the transferor possesses adequate collateral to fund substantially all the cost of purchasing replacement assets is also eliminated. The amendments in this ASU were effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 31, 2011, with prospective application to transactions or modifications of existing transactions that occur on or after the effective date. Adoption of this ASU did not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

ASU 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS*, outlines the collaborative effort of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to consistently define fair value and to come up with a set of consistent disclosures for fair value. The ASU changes certain fair value measurement principles and enhances the disclosure requirements particularly for level 3 fair value measurements. This Update was effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2012 and will be applied prospectively. Adoption of the ASU required expanded disclosure of the Company's fair value disclosures. See Note 8, Fair Value.

ASU 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income: Presentation of Comprehensive Income*, amends existing standards allowing either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or two separate but consecutive statements. An entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income in both options. This Update also requires companies to present amounts reclassified out of other comprehensive income and into net income on the face of the statement of income. In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, *Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05*, which defers indefinitely the requirement to present reclassification adjustments on the statement of income. The remaining provisions were effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2012 with retrospective application. Adoption of the ASU required the Company to add a statement of comprehensive income. See Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

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

Basic net earnings per share is computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Diluted net earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur upon exercise of securities or other rights for, or convertible into, shares of the Company's common stock. At June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, the Company had no such securities or rights issued or outstanding, and therefore, no dilutive effect to consider for the diluted earnings per share calculation.

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted earnings per share computation for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 is presented below.

	Quarter ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
<i>(In thousands, except share and per share data)</i>				
Basic and diluted:				
Net earnings	\$ 2,029	\$ 1,457	\$ 3,494	\$ 3,006
Weighted average common shares outstanding	3,642,826	3,642,738	3,642,782	3,642,733
Earnings per share	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.83

NOTE 3: VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

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

At June 30, 2012, the Company did not have any consolidated VIEs to disclose but did have certain nonconsolidated VIEs, discussed below.

Trust Preferred Securities

The Company owns the common stock of a subsidiary business trust, Auburn National Bancorporation Capital Trust I, which issued mandatorily redeemable preferred capital securities (trust preferred securities) in the aggregate of approximately \$7.0 million at the time of issuance. This trust meets the definition of a VIE of which the Company is not the primary beneficiary; the trust's only assets are junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company, which were acquired by the trust using the proceeds from the issuance of the trust preferred securities and common stock. The junior subordinated debentures of approximately \$7.2 million are included in long-term debt and the Company's equity interest in the business trust is included in other assets. Interest expense on the junior subordinated debentures is included in interest expense on long-term debt. For regulatory reporting and capital adequacy purposes, the Federal Reserve Board has proposed, as part of its Basel III capital rules, to phase out trust preferred securities as Tier 1 Capital over 10 years for institutions with total assets under \$15 billion.

The following table summarizes VIEs that are not consolidated by the Company as of June 30, 2012.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Maximum Loss Exposure	Liability Recognized	Classification
Type:			
Trust preferred issuances	N/A	\$ 7,217	Long-term debt

Table of Contents**NOTE 4: SECURITIES**

At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, all securities within the scope of ASC 320, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities* were classified as available-for-sale. The fair value and amortized cost for securities available-for-sale by contractual maturity at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, are presented below.

	June 30, 2012					Gross Unrealized		Amortized Cost
	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	After 10 years	Fair Value	Gains	Losses	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>								
Available-for-sale:								
Agency obligations (a)	\$		10,101	30,135	40,236	280	3	\$ 39,959
Agency RMBS (a)			5,238	147,430	152,668	3,057	81	149,692
State and political subdivisions	113	2,187	19,186	62,226	83,712	4,916	31	78,827
Trust preferred securities:								
Individual issuers				630	630	81	144	693
Total available-for-sale	\$ 113	2,187	34,525	240,421	277,246	8,334	259	\$ 269,171

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

	December 31, 2011					Gross Unrealized		Amortized Cost
	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	After 10 years	Fair Value	Gains	Losses	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>								
Available-for-sale:								
Agency obligations (a)	\$		5,013	46,072	51,085	182	1	\$ 50,904
Agency RMBS (a)			14,935	149,863	164,798	2,534	129	162,393
State and political subdivisions		414	17,761	63,538	81,713	4,339	48	77,422
Trust preferred securities:								
Pooled				100	100		130	230
Individual issuers				1,886	1,886	186	243	1,943
Total available-for-sale	\$	414	37,709	261,459	299,582	7,241	551	\$ 292,892

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

Securities with aggregate fair values of \$144.5 million and \$161.5 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances, and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

Included in other assets are cost-method investments. The carrying amounts of cost-method investments were \$3.4 million and \$5.0 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Cost-method investments primarily include non-marketable equity investments, such as FHLB of Atlanta stock and Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) stock.

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

The fair values and gross unrealized losses on securities at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, segregated by those securities that have been in an unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and 12 months or longer, are presented below.

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair		Fair		Fair	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
June 30, 2012:						
Agency obligations	\$ 9,997	3			\$ 9,997	3
Agency RMBS	18,877	81			18,877	81
State and political subdivisions	2,607	31			2,607	31
Trust preferred securities:						
Individual issuer			356	144	356	144
Total	\$ 31,481	115	356	144	\$ 31,837	259
December 31, 2011:						
Agency obligations	\$ 5,000	1			\$ 5,000	1
Agency RMBS	17,020	129			17,020	129
State and political subdivisions	1,686	11	718	37	2,404	48
Trust preferred securities:						
Pooled			100	130	100	130
Individual issuer			757	243	757	243
Total	\$ 23,706	141	1,575	410	\$ 25,281	551

The applicable date for determining when securities are in an unrealized loss position is June 30, 2012. As such, it is possible that a security in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2012 had a market value that exceeded its amortized cost on other days during the past twelve-month period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agency residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)

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

Securities of U.S. states and political subdivisions

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

Individual issuer's trust preferred securities

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

Cost-method investments

At June 30, 2012, cost-method investments with an aggregate cost of \$3.4 million were not evaluated for impairment because the Company did not identify any events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of these cost-method investments.

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

The following tables show the applicable credit ratings, fair values, gross unrealized losses, and life-to-date impairment charges for trust preferred securities at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, segregated by those securities that have been in an unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and 12 months or longer.

Trust Preferred Securities as of June 30, 2012

	Credit Rating		Unrealized Losses				Life-to-date Impairment Charges
			Fair Value	Less than 12 months	12 months or Longer		
	Moody's	Fitch					Total
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>							
Individual issuers (a):							
Carolina Financial Capital Trust I	n/a	n/a	\$ 274				257
TCB Trust	n/a	n/a	356		144	144	

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Total trust preferred securities	\$ 630	144	144	257
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n/a not applicable, securities not rated.

(a) 144A Floating Rate Capital Securities. Issuers are individual community bank holding companies.

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

	Credit Rating		Unrealized Losses				Life-to-date Impairment Charges
			Fair Value	Less than 12 months	12 months or Longer		
					Total		
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Moody's	Fitch					
Pooled:							
ALESCO Preferred Funding XVII Ltd (a)	C	CC	\$ 100		130	130	1,770
Individual issuers (b):							
Carolina Financial Capital Trust I	n/a	n/a	193				257
Main Street Bank Statutory Trust I (c)	n/a	n/a	389		111	111	
MNB Capital Trust I	n/a	n/a	55				445
PrimeSouth Capital Trust I	n/a	n/a	75				425
TCB Trust	n/a	n/a	368		132	132	
United Community Capital Trust	n/a	n/a	806				379
Total individual issuer			1,886		243	243	1,506
Total trust preferred securities			\$ 1,986		373	373	3,276

n/a not applicable securities not rated.

(a) Class B Deferrable Third Priority Secured Floating Rate Notes. The underlying collateral is primarily composed of trust preferred securities issued by community banks and thrifts.

(b) 144A Floating Rate Capital Securities. Issuers are individual community bank holding companies.

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

Other-Than-Temporarily Impaired Securities

The following table presents a roll-forward of the credit loss component of the amortized cost of debt securities that the Company has written down for other-than-temporary impairment and the credit component of the loss is recognized in earnings (referred to as credit-impaired debt securities). Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, for credit-impaired debt securities are presented as additions in two components based upon whether the current period is the first time the debt security was credit-impaired (initial credit impairment) or is not the first time the debt security was credit-impaired (subsequent credit impairments). The credit loss component is reduced if the Company sells, intends to sell, or believes it will be required to sell previously credit-impaired debt securities. Additionally, the credit loss component is reduced if the Company receives cash flows in excess of what it expected to receive over the remaining life of the credit-impaired debt security, the security matures or the security is fully written-down and deemed worthless. Changes in the credit loss component of credit-impaired debt securities were:

Quarter ended June 30,

Six months ended June 30,

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(Dollars in thousands)

	2012	2011	2012	2011
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,257	\$ 2,989	\$ 3,276	\$ 2,938
Additions:				
Subsequent credit impairments		51	130	102
Reductions:				
Securities sold			2,149	
Due to change in intent or requirement to sell				
Securities fully written down and deemed worthless				
Increases in expected cash flows				
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,257	\$ 3,040	\$ 1,257	\$ 3,040

Table of Contents**Other-Than-Temporary Impairment**

The following table presents details of the other-than-temporary impairment related to securities, including equity securities carried at cost, for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	2012	2011	
Other-than-temporary impairment charges (included in earnings):					
Debt securities:					
Individual issuer trust preferred securities	\$	\$	51	\$ 130	\$ 102
Total debt securities			51	130	102
Total other-than-temporary impairment charges	\$	\$	51	\$ 130	\$ 102
Other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities:					
Recorded as part of gross realized losses:					
Credit-related	\$		51	\$ 130	\$ 102
Securities with intent to sell					
Recorded directly to other comprehensive income for non-credit related impairment					210
Total other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities	\$	\$	51	\$ 130	\$ 312

Realized Gains and Losses

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

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gross realized gains	\$ 251	\$ 877	\$ 724	\$ 905
Gross realized losses		(432)	(164)	(455)
Other-than-temporary impairment charges		(51)	(130)	(102)
Realized gains, net	\$ 251	\$ 394	\$ 430	\$ 348

Table of Contents**NOTE 5: LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES**

<i>(In thousands)</i>	June 30,	December 31,
	2012	2011
Commercial and industrial	\$ 59,418	\$ 54,988
Construction and land development	38,968	39,814
Commercial real estate:		
Owner occupied	72,723	70,202
Other	113,123	92,233
Total commercial real estate	185,846	162,435
Residential real estate:		
Consumer mortgage	58,092	57,958
Investment property	46,135	43,767
Total residential real estate	104,227	101,725
Consumer installment	11,133	11,454
Total loans	399,592	370,416
Less: unearned income	(222)	(153)
Loans, net of unearned income	\$ 399,370	\$ 370,263

Loans secured by real estate were approximately 82.3% of the total loan portfolio at June 30, 2012. Due to declines in economic indicators and real estate values, loans secured by real estate may have a greater risk of non-collection than other loans. At June 30, 2012, the Company's geographic loan distribution was concentrated primarily in Lee County, Alabama and surrounding areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other primarily includes loans to finance income-producing commercial and multi-family properties that are not owner occupied. Loans in this class include loans for neighborhood retail centers, hotels, medical and professional offices, single retail stores, industrial buildings, warehouses and apartments leased generally to local businesses and residents. Generally the primary source of repayment is dependent upon income generated from the real estate collateral. The underwriting of these loans takes into consideration the occupancy and rental rates, as well as the financial health of the borrower.

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

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

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

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

The following is a summary of current, accruing past due and nonaccrual loans by portfolio segment and class as of June 30, 2012, and December 31, 2011.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Current	Accruing 30-89 Days Past Due	Accruing Greater than 90 days	Total Accruing Loans	Non- Accrual	Total Loans
June 30, 2012:						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 59,000	321		59,321	97	\$ 59,418
Construction and land development	34,840	270		35,110	3,858	38,968
Commercial real estate:						
Owner occupied	71,060			71,060	1,663	72,723
Other	112,581	92		112,673	450	113,123
Total commercial real estate	183,641	92		183,733	2,113	185,846
Residential real estate:						
Consumer mortgage	56,775	309		57,084	1,008	58,092
Investment property	44,284	699		44,983	1,152	46,135
Total residential real estate	101,059	1,008		102,067	2,160	104,227
Consumer installment	11,068	59	6	11,133		11,133
Total	\$ 389,608	1,750	6	391,364	8,228	\$ 399,592
December 31, 2011:						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 53,721	1,191		54,912	76	\$ 54,988
Construction and land development	34,402	317		34,719	5,095	39,814
Commercial real estate:						
Owner occupied	68,551			68,551	1,651	70,202
Other	90,427			90,427	1,806	92,233
Total commercial real estate	158,978			158,978	3,457	162,435
Residential real estate:						
Consumer mortgage	56,610	400		57,010	948	57,958

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Investment property	42,144	845	42,989	778	43,767
Total residential real estate	98,754	1,245	99,999	1,726	101,725
Consumer installment	11,397	57	11,454		11,454
Total	\$ 357,252	2,810	360,062	10,354	\$ 370,416

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Allowance for Loan Losses

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

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

An impairment allowance is recognized if the fair value of the loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan. The impairment is recognized through the allowance. Loans that are impaired are recorded at the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or if the loan is collateral dependent, impairment measurement is based on the fair value of the collateral, less estimated disposal costs.

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

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

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

The allocation of the allowance for loan losses begins with a process of estimating the probable losses inherent for these types of loans. The estimates for these loans are established by category and based on the Company's internal system of credit risk ratings and historical loss data. The estimated loan loss allocation rate for the Company's internal system of credit risk grades is based on its experience with similarly graded loans. For loan segments where the Company believes it does not have sufficient historical loss data, the Company may make adjustments based, in part, on loss rates of peer bank groups. At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and for the periods then ended, the Company adjusted its historical loss rates for one segment, the commercial real estate portfolio segment, based in part, on loss rates of peer bank groups.

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

The Company periodically re-evaluates its practices in determining the allowance for loan losses. During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company's management decided to eliminate a previously unallocated component of the allowance. As a result, the Company had no unallocated amount included in the allowance at June 30, 2012.

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The following table details the changes in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the respective periods.

	June 30, 2012						
<i>(In thousands)</i>	Commercial and industrial	Construction and land development	Commercial real estate	Residential real estate	Consumer installment		Total
Quarter ended:							
Beginning balance	\$ 845	1,439	3,816	1,332	64		\$ 7,496
Charge-offs	(95)	(231)	(1,218)	(78)	(26)		(1,648)
Recoveries	5	1		45	4		55
Net charge-offs	(90)	(230)	(1,218)	(33)	(22)		(1,593)
Provision	(24)	414	219	(21)	12		600
Ending balance	\$ 731	1,623	2,817	1,278	54		\$ 6,503
Six months ended:							
Beginning balance	\$ 948	1,470	3,009	1,363	129		\$ 6,919
Charge-offs	(95)	(231)	(1,218)	(111)	(32)		(1,687)
Recoveries	8	1		51	11		71
Net charge-offs	(87)	(230)	(1,218)	(60)	(21)		(1,616)
Provision	(130)	383	1,026	(25)	(54)		1,200
Ending balance	\$ 731	1,623	2,817	1,278	54		\$ 6,503

	June 30, 2011							
<i>(In thousands)</i>	Commercial and industrial	Construction and land development	Commercial real estate	Residential real estate	Consumer installment	Unallocated		Total
Quarter ended:								
Beginning balance	\$ 1,142	2,257	2,697	1,284	202	273		\$ 7,855
Charge-offs	(306)	(112)		(389)	(2)			\$ (809)
Recoveries	12			86	2			\$ 100
Net charge-offs	(294)	(112)		(303)				(709)
Provision	(81)	614	25	123	(12)	(69)		\$ 600
Ending balance	\$ 767	2,759	2,722	1,104	190	204		\$ 7,746
Six months ended:								
Beginning balance	\$ 972	2,223	2,893	1,336	141	111		\$ 7,676
Charge-offs	(362)	(145)	(339)	(446)	(3)			(1,295)
Recoveries	23	1		135	6			165
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	(339)	(144)	(339)	(311)	3			(1,130)
Provision	134	680	168	79	46	93		1,200

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Ending balance	\$	767	2,759	2,722	1,104	190	204	\$	7,746
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The following table presents an analysis of the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and impairment methodology as of June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	Collectively evaluated (1)		Individually evaluated (2)		Total	
	Allowance for loan losses	Recorded investment in loans	Allowance for loan losses	Recorded investment in loans	Allowance for loan losses	Recorded investment in loans
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
June 30, 2012:						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 731	59,223		195	731	59,418
Construction and land development	1,257	35,110	366	3,858	1,623	38,968
Commercial real estate	2,666	182,817	151	3,029	2,817	185,846
Residential real estate	953	102,678	325	1,549	1,278	104,227
Consumer installment	54	11,133			54	11,133
Total	\$ 5,661	390,961	842	8,631	6,503	399,592
June 30, 2011:						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 767	51,794		233	767	52,027
Construction and land development	2,477	41,020	282	2,844	2,759	43,864
Commercial real estate	2,337	161,953	385	4,319	2,722	166,272
Residential real estate	1,010	99,547	94	949	1,104	100,496
Consumer installment	190	11,248			190	11,248
Unallocated	204				204	
Total	\$ 6,985	365,562	761	8,345	7,746	373,907

(1) Represents loans collectively evaluated for impairment in accordance with ASC 450-20, *Loss Contingencies* (formerly FAS 5), and pursuant to amendments by ASU 2010-20 regarding allowance for unimpaired loans.

(2) Represents loans individually evaluated for impairment in accordance with ASC 310-30, *Receivables* (formerly FAS 114), and pursuant to amendments by ASU 2010-20 regarding allowance for impaired loans.

Table of Contents**Credit Quality Indicators**

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

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

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

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

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

June 30, 2012

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total loans
Commercial and industrial	\$ 58,363	413	545	97	\$ 59,418
Construction and land development	33,634	532	944	3,858	38,968
Commercial real estate:					
Owner occupied	64,879	5,265	916	1,663	72,723
Other	103,947	613	8,113	450	113,123
Total commercial real estate	168,826	5,878	9,029	2,113	185,846
Residential real estate:					
Consumer mortgage	50,698	1,541	4,845	1,008	58,092
Investment property	40,966	1,435	2,582	1,152	46,135
Total residential real estate	91,664	2,976	7,427	2,160	104,227
Consumer installment	10,791	209	133		11,133
Total	\$ 363,278	10,008	18,078	8,228	\$ 399,592

December 31, 2011

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total loans
Commercial and industrial	\$ 52,834	1,359	719	76	\$ 54,988

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Construction and land development	33,373	266	1,080	5,095	39,814
Commercial real estate:					
Owner occupied	62,543	4,951	1,057	1,651	70,202
Other	81,584	622	8,221	1,806	92,233
Total commercial real estate	144,127	5,573	9,278	3,457	162,435
Residential real estate:					
Consumer mortgage	50,156	1,575	5,279	948	57,958
Investment property	38,732	2,225	2,032	778	43,767
Total residential real estate	88,888	3,800	7,311	1,726	101,725
Consumer installment	11,078	248	128		11,454
Total	\$ 330,300	11,246	18,516	10,354	\$ 370,416

Table of Contents**Impaired loans**

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

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

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

The following tables set forth certain information regarding the Company's impaired loans that were individually evaluated for impairment at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

June 30, 2012

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Unpaid principal balance (1)	Charge-offs and payments applied (2)	Recorded investment (3)	Related allowance
With no allowance recorded:				
Commercial and industrial	\$ 195		195	
Construction and land development	2,879	(1,601)	1,278	
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied	1,919	(256)	1,663	
Other	511	(61)	450	
Total commercial real estate	2,430	(317)	2,113	
Residential real estate:				
Consumer mortgages				
Investment property				
Total residential real estate				
Consumer installment				
Total	\$ 5,504	(1,918)	3,586	
With allowance recorded:				
Commercial and industrial	\$			\$
Construction and land development	2,817	(237)	2,580	366
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied	916		916	151
Other				-
Total commercial real estate	916		916	151
Residential real estate:				
Consumer mortgages	980	(125)	855	50
Investment property	714	(20)	694	275
Total residential real estate	1,694	(145)	1,549	325
Consumer installment				

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Total	\$ 5,427	(382)	5,045	\$ 842
Total impaired loans	\$ 10,931	(2,300)	8,631	\$ 842

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

(2) Charge-offs and payments applied represents cumulative charge-offs taken, as well as interest payments that have been applied against the outstanding principal balance subsequent to the loans being placed on nonaccrual status.

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

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	December 31, 2011			
<i>(In thousands)</i>	Unpaid principal balance (1)	Charge-offs and payments applied (2)	Recorded investment (3)	Related allowance
With no allowance recorded:				
Commercial and industrial	\$ 216		216	
Construction and land development	3,958	(1,572)	2,386	
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied	361	(11)	350	
Other	655	(50)	605	
Total commercial real estate	1,016	(61)	955	
Residential real estate:				
Consumer mortgages				
Investment property				
Total residential real estate				
Consumer installment				
Total	\$ 5,190	(1,633)	3,557	
With allowance recorded:				
Commercial and industrial	\$			\$
Construction and land development	2,882	(173)	2,709	147
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied	2,255	(29)	2,226	544
Other	1,242	(41)	1,201	264
Total commercial real estate	3,497	(70)	3,427	808
Residential real estate:				
Consumer mortgages				
Investment property	390	(7)	383	163
Total residential real estate	2,097	(804)	1,293	266
Consumer installment				
Total	\$ 8,476	(1,047)	7,429	\$ 1,221
Total impaired loans	\$ 13,666	(2,680)	10,986	\$ 1,221

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

(2) Charge-offs and payments applied represents cumulative charge-offs taken, as well as interest payments that have been applied against the outstanding principal balance subsequent to the loans being placed on nonaccrual status.

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

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The following table provides the average recorded investment in impaired loans and the amount of interest income recognized on impaired loans after impairment by portfolio segment and class during the respective periods.

	Quarter ended June 30, 2012		Six months ended June 30, 2012	
	Average recorded investment	Total interest income recognized	Average recorded investment	Total interest income recognized
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Impaired loans:				
Commercial and industrial	\$ 197	4	205	8
Construction and land development	4,185		4,595	
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied	2,561	18	2,566	35
Other	1,245		1,500	
Total commercial real estate	3,806	18	4,066	35
Residential real estate:				
Consumer mortgages	863		881	
Investment property	695		562	
Total residential real estate	1,558		1,443	
Consumer installment				
Total	\$ 9,746	22	10,309	43

	Quarter ended June 30, 2011		Six months ended June 30, 2011	
	Average recorded investment	Total interest income recognized	Average recorded investment	Total interest income recognized
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Impaired loans:				
Commercial and industrial	\$ 237		395	2
Construction and land development	3,790		3,952	
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied	1,651	3	1,720	6
Other	2,701		2,737	
Total commercial real estate	4,352	3	4,457	6
Residential real estate:				
Consumer mortgages	1,522		1,762	
Investment property			51	
Total residential real estate	1,522		1,813	
Consumer installment				
Total	\$ 9,901	3	10,617	8

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Impaired loans also include troubled debt restructurings (TDRs). In the normal course of business, management grants concessions to borrowers, which would not otherwise be considered where the borrowers are experiencing financial difficulty. A concession may include, but is not limited

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to, reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan, reduction of accrued interest, extension of the maturity date or reduction of the face amount or maturity amount of the debt. A concession has been granted when, as a result of the restructuring, the Bank does not expect to collect all amounts due, including interest at the original stated rate. A concession may have also been granted if the debtor is not able to access funds elsewhere at a market rate for debt with similar risk characteristics as the restructured debt. The Company's determination of whether a loan modification is a TDR considers the individual facts and circumstances surrounding each modification. As part of the credit approval process, the restructured loans are evaluated for adequate collateral protection in determining the appropriate accrual status at the time of restructure.

Similar to other impaired loans, TDRs are measured for impairment based on the present value of expected payments using the loan's original effective interest rate as the discount rate, or the fair value of the collateral, less selling costs if the loan is collateral dependent. If the recorded investment in the loan exceeds the measure of fair value,

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impairment is recognized by establishing a valuation allowance as part of the allowance for loan losses or a charge-off to the allowance for loan losses. In periods subsequent to the modification, all TDRs are evaluated, including those that have payment defaults, for possible impairment.

Effective July 1, 2011, the Company adopted ASU 2011-02, *A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring is a Troubled Debt Restructuring*. As such, the Company reassessed all restructurings that occurred on or after January 1, 2011 for identification and disclosure as TDRs.

The following is a summary of accruing and nonaccrual TDRs and the related allowance for loan losses, by portfolio segment and class as of June 30, 2012, and December 31, 2011.

(In thousands)	TDRs			Related Allowance
	Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total	
June 30, 2012				
Commercial and industrial	\$ 195		195	\$
Construction and land development		3,858	3,858	366
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied	916	1,404	2,320	151
Other		450	450	
Total commercial real estate	916	1,854	2,770	151
Residential real estate:				
Consumer mortgages		856	856	49
Investment property		375	375	181
Total residential real estate		1,231	1,231	230
Total	\$ 1,111	6,943	8,054	\$ 747
December 31, 2011				
Commercial and industrial	\$ 216		216	\$
Construction and land development		5,095	5,095	147
Commercial real estate:				
Owner occupied	925	1,172	2,097	420
Other		1,806	1,806	264
Total commercial real estate	925	2,978	3,903	684
Residential real estate:				
Investment property		383	383	163
Total residential real estate		383	383	163
Total	\$ 1,141	8,456	9,597	\$ 994

At June 30, 2012, there were no significant outstanding commitments to advance additional funds to customers whose loans had been restructured.

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The following table summarizes loans modified in a TDR during the respective periods both before and after their modification.

	Number of contracts	Quarter ended Pre- modification outstanding recorded investment	Post - modification outstanding recorded investment	Number of contracts	Six months ended Pre- modification outstanding recorded investment	Post - modification outstanding recorded investment
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
June 30, 2012						
Construction and land development		\$		2	\$ 2,842	1,753
Commercial real estate:						
Owner occupied	3	2,349	1,406	4	3,167	2,225
Other				2	1,804	1,657
Total commercial real estate	3	2,349	1,406	6	4,971	3,882
Residential real estate:						
Consumer mortgages	2	863	857	2	863	857
Total residential real estate	2	863	857	2	863	857
Total	5	\$ 3,212	2,263	10	\$ 8,676	6,492
June 30, 2011						
Commercial and industrial	1	\$ 507	240	1	\$ 507	240
Construction and land development	1	493	476	1	493	476
Commercial real estate:						
Owner occupied	1	848	848	3	1,946	1,659
Other	1	1,229	1,229	1	1,229	1,229
Total commercial real estate	2	2,077	2,077	4	3,175	2,888
Total	4	\$ 3,077	2,793	6	\$ 4,175	3,604

The majority of the loans modified in a TDR during the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, included permitting delays in required payments of principal and/or interest or where the only concession granted by the Company was that the interest rate at renewal was considered to be less than a market rate.

For the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, decreases in the post modification outstanding recorded investment were primarily due to A/B note restructurings, where the B note was charged off. Total charge-offs related to B notes were \$0.9 million and \$0.3 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

For the six months ended June 30, 2012, decreases in the post modification outstanding recorded investment were primarily due to principal payments made by borrowers at the date of modification for construction and land development loans and A/B note restructurings for two owner occupied commercial real estate loans. Total charge-offs related to B notes were \$0.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, decreases in the post modification outstanding recorded investment were primarily due to A/B note restructurings for one owner occupied commercial real estate loan and one commercial and industrial loan. Total charge-offs related to B notes were \$0.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

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The following table summarizes the recorded investment in loans modified in a TDR within the previous 12 months for which there was a payment default (defined as 90 days or more past due) during the respective periods.

	Quarter ended		Six months ended	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded investment ⁽¹⁾	Number of Contracts	Recorded investment ⁽¹⁾
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
June 30, 2012				
Construction and land development		\$	1	\$ 2,386
Total		\$	1	\$ 2,386
June 30, 2011				
Residential real estate:				
Consumer mortgages		\$	1	\$ 204
Total residential real estate			1	204
Total		\$	1	\$ 204

(1) Amount as of applicable month end during the respective period for which there was a payment default.

NOTE 6: MORTGAGE SERVICING RIGHTS, NET

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

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

The Company periodically evaluates mortgage servicing rights for impairment. Impairment is determined by stratifying MSRs into groupings based on predominant risk characteristics, such as interest rate and loan type. If, by individual stratum, the carrying amount of the MSRs exceeds fair value, a valuation reserve is established. The valuation allowance is adjusted as the fair value changes. Changes in the valuation allowance are recognized in earnings as a component of mortgage lending income.

The change in amortized MSRs and the related valuation allowance for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 are presented below.

	Quarter ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
MSRs, net:				
Beginning balance	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,226	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,189
Additions, net	198	65	366	152
Amortization expense	(93)	(52)	(183)	(102)
Change in valuation allowance	(46)		(109)	

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Ending balance	\$	1,319	\$	1,239	\$	1,319	\$	1,239
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Valuation allowance included in MSRs, net:

Beginning of period	\$	180	\$		\$	117	\$	
End of period		226				226		

Fair value of amortized MSRs:

Beginning of period	\$	1,260	\$	1,491	\$	1,245	\$	1,335
End of period		1,319		1,422		1,319		1,422

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Financial derivatives are reported at fair value in other assets or other liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship. For derivatives not designated as part of a hedging relationship, the gain or loss is recognized in current earnings. From time to time, the Company may enter into interest rate swaps (swaps) to facilitate customer transactions and meet their financing needs. Upon entering into these swaps, the Company enters into offsetting positions in order to minimize the risk to the Company. These swaps qualify as derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments. At June 30, 2012, the Company had no derivative contracts designated as part of a hedging relationship to assist in managing its interest rate sensitivity.

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

A summary of the Company's interest rate swaps as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2012 is presented below.

	Notional	Other Assets Estimated Fair Value	Other Liabilities Estimated Fair Value	Other noninterest income Gains (Losses)
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Interest rate swap agreements:				
Pay fixed / receive variable	\$ 5,542		1,297	\$ 28
Pay variable / receive fixed	5,542	1,297		(28)
Total interest rate swap agreements	\$ 11,084	1,297	1,297	\$

NOTE 8: FAIR VALUE**Fair Value Hierarchy**

Fair value is defined by ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction occurring in the principal market (or most advantageous market in the absence of a principal market) for an asset or liability at the measurement date. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices, unadjusted, for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and reflect the Company's own assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Level changes in fair value measurements

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are generally recognized at the end of the reporting period. The Company monitors the valuation techniques utilized for each category of financial assets and liabilities to ascertain when transfers between levels have been affected. The nature of the Company's financial assets and liabilities generally is such that transfers in and out of any level are expected to be infrequent. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, there were no transfers between levels and no changes in valuation techniques for the Company's

financial assets and liabilities.

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Securities available-for-sale

Fair values of securities available for sale were primarily measured using Level 2 inputs. For these securities, the Company obtains pricing from third party pricing services. These third party pricing services consider observable data that may include broker/dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, market consensus prepayment speeds, benchmark yields, reported trades, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the securities terms and conditions. On a quarterly basis, management reviews the pricing received from the third party pricing services for reasonableness given current market conditions. As part of its review, management may obtain non-binding third party broker quotes to validate the fair value measurements. In addition, management will periodically submit pricing provided by the third party pricing services to another independent valuation firm on a sample basis. This independent valuation firm will compare the price provided by the third party pricing service with its own price and will review the significant assumptions and valuation methodologies used with management.

Fair values of individual issuer trust preferred securities were measured using Level 3 inputs. Because there is no active market for these securities, the Company engages a third party firm who specializes in valuing illiquid securities. The third party firm utilizes a discount cash flow model to estimate the fair value measurements for these securities. The credit spread that is included in the discount rate applied to the projected future cash flows is an unobservable input that is significant to the overall fair value measurement for these securities. Significant increases (decreases) in the credit spread could result in a lower (higher) fair value measurement. Because these trust preferred securities were issued by individual community banks, the credit spread will generally increase when the financial performance of the issuer deteriorates and decrease as the financial performance of the issuer improves.

Interest rate swap agreements

The carrying amount of interest rate swap agreements was included in other assets and accrued expenses and other liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The fair value measurements for our interest rate swap agreements were based on information obtained from a third party bank. This information is periodically tested by the Company and validated against other third party valuations. If needed, other third party market participants may be utilized to corroborate the fair value measurements for our interest rate swap agreements. The Company classified these derivative assets and liabilities within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. These swaps qualify as derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments.

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The following table presents the balances of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, by caption, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets by FASB ASC 820 valuation hierarchy (as described above).

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
June 30, 2012:				
Securities available-for-sale:				
Agency obligations	\$ 40,236		40,236	
Agency RMBS	152,668		152,668	
State and political subdivisions	83,712		83,712	
Trust preferred securities:				
Individual issuer	630			630
Total securities available-for-sale	277,246		276,616	630
Other assets ⁽¹⁾	1,297		1,297	
Total assets at fair value	\$ 278,543		277,913	630
Other liabilities ⁽¹⁾	1,297		1,297	
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 1,297		1,297	
December 31, 2011:				
Securities available-for-sale:				
Agency obligations	\$ 51,085		51,085	
Agency RMBS	164,798		164,798	
State and political subdivisions	81,713		81,713	
Trust preferred securities:				
Pooled	100			100
Individual issuer	1,886			1,886
Total securities available-for-sale	299,582		297,596	1,986
Other assets ⁽¹⁾	1,325		1,325	
Total assets at fair value	\$ 300,907		298,921	1,986
Other liabilities ⁽¹⁾	1,325		1,325	
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 1,325		1,325	

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

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis

Loans held for sale

Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. Fair values of loans held for sale are determined using quoted market secondary market prices for similar loans. Loans held for sale are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Impaired Loans

Loans considered impaired under FASB ASC 310-10-35, *Receivables*, are loans for which, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all principal and interest payments due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans can be measured based on the present value of expected payments using the loan's original effective rate as the discount rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral less selling costs if the loan is collateral dependent. The fair value of impaired loans were primarily measured based on the value of the collateral securing these loans. Impaired loans are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Collateral may be real estate and/or business assets including equipment, inventory, and/or

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accounts receivable. The Company determines the value of the collateral based on independent appraisals performed by qualified licensed appraisers. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Appraised values are discounted for costs to sell and may be discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the date of the most recent appraisal, and/or management's expertise and knowledge of the customer and the customer's business. Such discounts by management are subjective and are typically significant unobservable inputs for determining fair value. Impaired loans are reviewed and evaluated on at least a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly, based on the same factors discussed above.

Other real estate owned

Other real estate owned, consisting of properties obtained through foreclosure or in satisfaction of loans, are initially recorded at the lower of the loan's carrying amount or the fair value less costs to sell upon transfer of the loans to other real estate. Subsequently, other real estate is carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Fair values are generally based on third party appraisals of the property, resulting in a Level 3 classification. The appraisals are sometimes further discounted based on management's historical knowledge, and/or changes in market conditions from the date of the most recent appraisal, and/or management's expertise and knowledge of the customer and the customer's business. Such discounts are typically significant unobservable inputs for determining fair value. In cases where the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, less costs to sell, a loss is recognized in noninterest expense.

Mortgage servicing rights, net

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

The following table presents the balances of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, by caption, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and by FASB ASC 820 valuation hierarchy (as described above):

	Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for		Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		Identical Assets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
June 30, 2012:				
Loans held for sale	\$ 6,816		6,816	
Loans, net ⁽¹⁾	7,789			7,789
Other real estate owned	5,157			5,157
Other assets ⁽²⁾	1,319			1,319
Total assets at fair value	\$ 21,081		6,816	14,265
December 31, 2011:				
Loans held for sale	\$ 3,346		3,346	
Loans, net ⁽¹⁾	9,765			9,765

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Other real estate owned	7,898	7,898
Other assets ⁽²⁾	1,245	1,245
Total assets at fair value	\$ 22,254	3,346 18,908

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

⁽²⁾Represents the carrying value of MSRs, net.

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The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of recurring fair value measurements for trust preferred securities recognized in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets using Level 3 inputs:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$ 1,986	\$ 2,149
Total realized and unrealized gains and (losses):		
Included in net earnings	(6)	(102)
Included in other comprehensive income	124	204
Sales	(974)	
Settlements	(500)	
Ending balance	\$ 630	\$ 2,251

For Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis as of June 30, 2012, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements are presented below.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Carrying Amount	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Weighted Average of Input
Recurring:				
Trust preferred securities	\$ 630	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (basis points)	664 bp
Nonrecurring:				
Impaired loans	\$ 7,789	Appraisal	Appraisal discounts (%)	20.3 %
Other real estate owned	5,157	Appraisal	Appraisal discounts (%)	9.7 %
Mortgage servicing rights, net	1,319	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment speed or CPR (%)	21.2 %
			Discount rate (%)	11.0 %

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

FASB ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized on the face of the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. The assumptions used in the estimation of the fair value of the Company's financial instruments are explained below. Where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using discounted cash flow analyses. Discounted cash flows can be significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. The following fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and should not be considered representative of the liquidation value of the Company's financial instruments, but rather are a good faith estimate of the fair value of financial instruments held by the Company. FASB ASC 825 excludes certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial instruments from its disclosure requirements.

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

Loans, net

Fair values for loans were calculated using discounted cash flows. The discount rates reflected current rates at which similar loans would be made for the same remaining maturities. This method of estimating fair value does not incorporate the exit-price concept of fair value prescribed

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by FASB ASC 820 and generally produces a higher value than an exit-price approach. Expected future cash flows were projected based on contractual cash flows, adjusted for estimated prepayments.

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Fair values for time deposits were estimated using discounted cash flows. The discount rates were based on rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities.

Long-term debt

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

The carrying value, related estimated fair value, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are presented below. This table excludes financial instruments for which the carrying amount approximates fair value. Financial assets for which fair value approximates carrying value included cash and cash equivalents. Financial liabilities for which fair value approximates carrying value included noninterest-bearing demand, interest-bearing demand, and savings deposits due to these products having no stated maturity and short-term borrowings.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Level 1 inputs	Fair Value Hierarchy	
				Level 2 inputs	Level 3 Inputs
June 30, 2012:					
Financial Assets:					
Loans, net (1)	\$ 392,867	\$ 400,925	\$	\$	\$ 400,925
Financial Liabilities:					
Time Deposits	\$ 268,195	\$ 272,709	\$	\$ 272,709	\$
Long-term debt	47,217	52,010		52,010	
December 31, 2011:					
Financial Assets:					
Loans, net (1)	\$ 363,344	\$ 371,433	\$	\$	\$ 371,433
Financial Liabilities:					
Time Deposits	\$ 281,362	\$ 286,644	\$	\$ 286,644	\$
Long-term debt	85,313	93,360		93,360	

(1) Represents loans, net of unearned income and the allowance for loan losses.

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

General

The following discussion and analysis is designed to provide a better understanding of various factors related to the results of operations and financial condition of the Auburn National Bancorporation, Inc. (the Company) and its wholly owned subsidiary, AuburnBank (the Bank). This discussion is intended to supplement and highlight information contained in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, as well as the information contained in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012.

Special Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the statements made in this discussion and analysis and elsewhere, including information incorporated herein by reference to other documents, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of, and subject to, the protections of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the Securities Act) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act).

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

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

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

governmental monetary and fiscal policies;

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

changes in accounting policies, rules and practices;

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

changes in borrower credit risks and payment behaviors;

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

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

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

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

the risks inherent in estimating fair market and other values for other real estate owned and other Level 2 and Level 3 assets, including discount rates and estimated cash flows;

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

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

the effects of war or other conflicts, acts of terrorism or other catastrophic events, that may affect general economic conditions;

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

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

other factors and information in this report and other filings that we make with the SEC under the Exchange Act, including our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and subsequent quarterly and current reports. See Part II, Item 1A, RISK FACTORS.

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

Business

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

Summary of Results of Operations

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)</i>	Quarter ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net interest income (a)	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,497	\$ 11,143	\$ 10,746
Less: tax-equivalent adjustment	416	440	830	875
Net interest income (GAAP)	5,312	5,057	10,313	9,871
Noninterest income	1,814	1,300	6,678	2,389
Total revenue	7,126	6,357	16,991	12,260
Provision for loan losses	600	600	1,200	1,200
Noninterest expense	4,048	4,308	11,590	7,902
Income tax expense (benefit)	449	(8)	707	152

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Net earnings	\$	2,029	\$	1,457	\$	3,494	\$	3,006
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$	0.56	\$	0.40	\$	0.96	\$	0.83

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

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Financial Summary

The Company's net earnings were \$3.5 million for the first six months of 2012, compared to \$3.0 million for the first six months of 2011. Basic and diluted earnings per share were \$0.96 per share for the first six months of 2012, compared to \$0.83 per share for the first six months of 2011.

Net interest income was \$10.3 million for the first six months of 2012, compared to \$9.9 million for the first six months of 2011. Average loans were \$386.2 million in the first six months of 2012, an increase of \$12.5 million, or 3%, from the first six months of 2011. Average deposits were \$634.4 million in the first six months of 2012, an increase of \$10.1 million, or 2%, from the first six months of 2011.

The provision for loan losses was \$1.2 million for the first six months of 2012 and 2011. The Company's annualized net charge-off ratio was 0.84% in the first six months of 2012, compared to 0.60% in the first six months of 2011.

Noninterest income was \$6.7 million for the first six months of 2012, compared to \$2.4 million in the first six months of 2011. The increase in noninterest income was primarily due to a \$3.3 million gain on sale of three affordable housing investments in January 2012 and an increase in mortgage lending income of \$0.7 million.

Noninterest expense was \$11.6 million for the first six months of 2012, compared to \$7.9 million in the first six months of 2011. On January 19, 2012, the Company restructured its balance sheet by paying off \$38.0 million of FHLB advances with a weighted average interest rate of 4.26% and a weighted average duration of 2.6 years. The increase in total noninterest expense was primarily due to prepayment penalties of \$3.7 million incurred during the first six months of 2012 on the repayment of the FHLB advances, compared to none in the first six months of 2011.

Income tax expense was approximately \$0.7 million for the first six months of 2012, compared to \$0.2 million in the first six months of 2011. The Company's effective tax rate for the first six months of 2012 was approximately 16.83%, compared to 4.81% in the first six months of 2011. The increase in the Company's effective tax rate during the first six months of 2012 when compared to the first six months of 2011 was primarily due to a 33% increase in the level of earnings before taxes and a decrease in federal tax credits related to the Company's investments in affordable housing limited partnerships, which were sold in January 2012. The impact of these changes on the Company's effective tax rate during first six months of 2012 was partially offset by the reversal of a previously established deferred tax valuation allowance related to capital loss carryforwards.

In the first six months of 2012, the Company paid cash dividends of \$1.5 million, or \$0.41 per share. The Company's balance sheet remains well capitalized under current regulatory guidelines with a total risk-based capital ratio of 16.65% and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 9.26% at June 30, 2012.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Allowance for Loan Losses

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

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

An impairment allowance is recognized if the fair value of the loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan. The impairment is recognized through the allowance. Loans that are impaired are recorded at the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or if the loan is collateral dependent, impairment measurement is based on the fair value of the collateral, less estimated disposal costs.

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

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

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

The allocation of the allowance for loan losses begins with a process of estimating the probable losses inherent for these types of loans. The estimates for these loans are established by category and based on the Company's internal system of credit risk ratings and historical loss data. The estimated loan loss allocation rate for the Company's internal system of credit risk grades is based on its experience with similarly graded loans. For loan segments where the Company believes it does not have sufficient historical loss data, the Company may make adjustments based, in part, on loss rates of peer bank groups. At June 30, 2012 and 2011, and for the periods then ended, the Company adjusted its historical loss rates for the commercial real estate portfolio segment based, in part, on loss rates of peer bank groups.

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

The Company periodically re-evaluates its practices in determining the allowance for loan losses. During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company's management decided to eliminate a previously unallocated component of the allowance. As a result, the Company had no unallocated amount included in the allowance at June 30, 2012.

Assessment for Other-Than-Temporary Impairment of Securities

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

For debt securities with an unrealized loss, an other-than-temporary impairment write-down is triggered when (1) the Company has the intent to sell a debt security, (2) it is more likely than not that the entity will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, or (3) the entity does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost

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

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

Fair Value Determination

GAAP requires management to value and disclose certain of the Company's assets and liabilities at fair value, including investments classified as available-for-sale and derivatives. FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. For more information regarding fair value measurements and disclosures, please refer to Note 8 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

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

Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned (OREO), consists of properties obtained through foreclosure or in satisfaction of loans and is reported at the lower of cost or fair value, less estimated costs to sell at the date acquired with any loss recognized as a charge-off through the allowance for loan losses. Additional OREO losses for subsequent valuation adjustments are determined on a specific property basis and are included as a component of other noninterest expense along with holding costs. Any gains or losses on disposal realized at the time of disposal are also reflected in noninterest expense. Significant judgments and complex estimates are required in estimating the fair value of OREO, and the period of time within which such estimates can be considered current is significantly shortened during periods of market volatility, as experienced during 2011 and 2010. As a result, the net proceeds realized from sales transactions could differ significantly from appraisals, comparable sales, and other estimates used to determine the fair value of other OREO.

Deferred Tax Asset Valuation

A valuation allowance is recognized for a deferred tax asset if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion or the entire deferred tax asset will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the historical level of taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more-likely-than-not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences at June 30, 2012. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during future periods are reduced.

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

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Six months ended June 30,			
	2012		2011	
	Average Balance	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Yield/ Rate
Loans and loans held for sale	\$ 388,398	5.57%	\$ 375,550	5.72%
Securities - taxable	216,675	2.06%	232,353	3.00%
Securities - tax-exempt	78,280	6.27%	80,486	6.45%
Total securities	294,955	3.18%	312,839	3.88%
Federal funds sold	18,195	0.23%	24,174	0.18%
Interest bearing bank deposits	1,032		1,834	0.11%
Total interest-earning assets	702,580	4.42%	714,397	4.72%
Deposits:				
NOW	101,651	0.39%	92,951	0.67%
Savings and money market	154,029	0.59%	139,721	0.73%
Certificates of deposits less than \$100,000	110,451	1.69%	114,998	2.03%
Certificates of deposits and other time deposits of \$100,000 or more	163,437	2.16%	186,722	2.47%
Total interest-bearing deposits	529,568	1.26%	534,392	1.61%
Short-term borrowings	3,299	0.55%	2,409	0.50%
Long-term debt	51,033	3.76%	88,508	3.86%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	583,900	1.48%	625,309	1.92%
Net interest income and margin (tax-equivalent)	\$ 11,143	3.19%	\$ 10,746	3.03%

Net Interest Income and Margin

Net interest income (tax-equivalent) was \$11.1 million in the first six months of 2012, compared to \$10.7 million for the first six months of 2011, as net interest margin improvement offset a decline in average interest-earning assets of 2%. Net interest margin (tax-equivalent) was 3.19% for the first six months of 2012, compared to 3.03% for the first six months of 2011.

The tax-equivalent yield on total interest-earning assets decreased 30 basis points in the first six months of 2012 from the first six months of 2011 to 4.42%. This decrease was primarily driven by a 70 basis point decrease in the tax-equivalent yield on total securities to 3.18%.

The cost of total interest-bearing liabilities decreased 44 basis points in the first six months of 2012 from the first six months of 2011 to 1.48%. This decrease was primarily driven by a 35 basis point decrease in the cost of total interest-bearing deposits to 1.26%.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses represents a charge to earnings necessary to provide an allowance for loan losses that management believes, based on its processes and estimates, should be adequate to provide for the probable losses on outstanding loans. The provisions for loan losses amounted to \$1.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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Based upon its assessment of the loan portfolio, management adjusts the allowance for loan losses to an amount it believes should be appropriate to adequately cover probable losses in the loan portfolio. The Company's allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans was 1.63% at June 30, 2012, compared to 1.87% at December 31, 2011. While the policies and procedures used to estimate the allowance for loan losses, as well as the resulting provision for loan losses charged to operations, are considered adequate by management and are reviewed from time to time by our regulators, they are necessarily approximate and imprecise. Factors beyond our control (such as conditions in the local and national economy, local real estate markets, or industry conditions) may have a material adverse effect on our asset quality and the adequacy of our allowance for loan losses resulting in significant increases in the provision for loan losses.

Table of Contents**Noninterest Income**

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 279	\$ 290	\$ 570	\$ 581
Mortgage lending income	785	384	1,454	768
Bank-owned life insurance	113	107	212	214
Gain on sale of affordable housing investments			3,268	
Affordable housing investment losses		(230)		(230)
Securities gains, net	251	394	430	348
Other	386	355	744	708
Total noninterest income	\$ 1,814	\$ 1,300	\$ 6,678	\$ 2,389

The Company's income from mortgage lending was primarily attributable to the (1) origination and sale of new mortgage loans and (2) servicing of mortgage loans. Origination income, net, is comprised of gains or losses from the sale of the mortgage loans originated, origination fees, underwriting fees and other fees associated with the origination of loans, which are netted against the commission expense associated with these originations. The Company's normal practice is to originate mortgage loans for sale in the secondary market and to either release or retain the associated mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) when the loan is sold.

MSRs are recognized based on the fair value of the servicing right on the date the corresponding mortgage loan is sold. Subsequent to the date of transfer, the Company has elected to measure its MSRs under the amortization method. Servicing fee income is reported net of any related amortization expense.

MSRs are also evaluated for impairment periodically. Impairment is determined by grouping MSRs by common predominant characteristics, such as interest rate and loan type. If the aggregate carrying amount of a particular group of MSRs exceeds the group's aggregate fair value, a valuation reserve for that group is established. The valuation reserve is adjusted as the fair value changes. An increase in mortgage interest rates typically results in an increase in the fair value of the MSRs while a decrease in mortgage interest rates typically results in a decrease in the fair value of MSRs.

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

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Origination income	\$ 756	\$ 284	\$ 1,416	\$ 572
Servicing fees, net	75	100	147	196
Increase in MSR valuation allowance	(46)		(109)	
Total mortgage lending income	\$ 785	\$ 384	\$ 1,454	\$ 768

Mortgage lending income was \$1.5 million for the first six months of 2012, compared to \$0.8 million for the first six months of 2011. An increase in the level of refinance and purchase activity during the first six months of 2012 contributed to the increase in mortgage lending income. The Company's income from mortgage lending typically fluctuates as mortgage interest rates change and is primarily attributable to the origination and sale of new mortgage loans.

Mortgage lending income increased in the second quarter of 2012 when compared to the second quarter of 2011 due to the same factors described above.

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The Company recognized a gain on sale of \$3.3 million during the first six months of 2012 related to the sale of its interests in three affordable housing limited partnerships in January 2012. Accordingly, the Company does not expect to receive any federal tax credits related to affordable housing partnership investments in 2012. Prior to the sale of its interests, the Company accrued its pro-rata share of partnership losses in noninterest expense. During the first six months of 2011, the Company accrued approximately \$230,000 related to affordable housing investment losses.

Net securities gains (losses) include realized gains and losses on the sale of securities and other-than-temporary impairment charges. Net gains on the sale of securities were \$560,000 for the first six months of 2012, compared to net gains on the sale of securities of \$450,000 for the first six months of 2011. Other-than-temporary impairment charges were \$130,000 for the first six months of 2012, compared to \$102,000 for the first six months of 2011. For both periods, the other-than-temporary impairment charges related to trust preferred securities.

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Net gains on the sale of securities were \$251,000 for the second quarter of 2012, compared to net gains on the sale of securities of \$445,000 for the second quarter of 2011. The Company incurred no other-than-temporary impairment charges for the second quarter of 2012, compared to \$51,000 for the second quarter of 2011. The other-than-temporary impairment charges related to trust preferred securities.

Noninterest Expense

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Quarter ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Salaries and benefits	\$ 2,205	\$ 2,013	\$ 4,348	\$ 3,943
Net occupancy and equipment	336	328	674	674
Professional fees	188	189	375	360
FDIC and other regulatory assessments	185	199	368	481
Other real estate owned, net	(6)	718	63	701
Prepayment penalty on long-term debt	12		3,720	
Other	1,128	861	2,042	1,743
Total noninterest expense	\$ 4,048	\$ 4,308	\$ 11,590	\$ 7,902

The increase in salaries and benefits expense during the first six months of 2012, compared to the first six months of 2011 reflected routine increases coupled with an increase in the number of full-time equivalent employees due to the opening of a new branch during December 2011 in Valley, Alabama.

Salaries and benefits expense increased in the second quarter of 2012 when compared to the second quarter of 2011 due to the same factors described above.

The decrease in FDIC and other regulatory assessments expense during the first six months of 2012, compared to the first six months of 2011 was primarily due to the FDIC redefining the deposit insurance assessment base effective April 1, 2011. Most FDIC insured institutions with less than \$10 billion in assets experienced a reduction in their FDIC deposit insurance assessments.

OREO, net, includes expenses related to the ongoing costs of maintenance and property taxes, holding losses or write-downs on the valuations of certain properties, gains and losses on sale, and rental income. Net expenses related to OREO were approximately \$63,000 in the first six months of 2012, compared to \$701,000 in the first six months of 2011. The decrease in expenses was primarily due to a decline in holding losses or write-downs on the valuations of certain properties included in OREO. These properties could also be subject to future valuation adjustments as a result of updated appraisal information and further deterioration in real estate values, thus causing additional fluctuations in OREO expense, net. Additionally, the Company will continue to incur expenses associated with maintenance costs and property taxes associated with these assets.

OREO, net decreased in the second quarter of 2012 when compared to the second quarter of 2011 due to the same factors described above.

On January 19, 2012, the Company restructured its balance sheet by paying off \$38.0 million of FHLB advances with a weighted average interest rate of 4.26% and a weighted average duration of 2.6 years. In connection with repaying the FHLB advances, the Company incurred a \$3.7 million prepayment penalty in first six months of 2012, compared to none for the first six months of 2011.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was approximately \$0.7 million for the first six months of 2012, compared to \$0.2 million in the first six months of 2011. The Company's effective tax rate for the first six months of 2012 was approximately 16.83%, compared to 4.81% in the first six months of 2011. The increase in the Company's effective tax rate during the first six months of 2012 when compared to the first six months of 2011 was primarily due to a 33% increase in the level of earnings before taxes and a decrease in federal tax credits related to the Company's investments in affordable housing limited partnerships, which were sold in January 2012. The impact of these changes on the Company's effective tax rate during first six months of 2012 were partially offset by the reversal of a previously established deferred tax valuation allowance of \$0.5 million related to capital loss carryforwards.

Table of Contents**BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS****Securities**

Securities available-for-sale were \$277.2 million and \$299.6 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Unrealized net gains on securities available-for-sale were \$8.1 million at June 30, 2012 compared to unrealized net gains of \$6.7 million at December 31, 2011. The increase is primarily due to changes in market interest rates.

The average tax-equivalent yields earned on total securities were 3.18% in the first six months of 2012 and 3.88% in the first six months of 2011.

Loans

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2012			2011	
	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter
Commercial and industrial	\$ 59,418	56,804	54,988	53,888	52,027
Construction and land development	38,968	34,350	39,814	40,781	43,864
Commercial real estate	185,846	173,265	162,435	166,059	166,272
Residential real estate	104,227	105,183	101,725	102,030	100,496
Consumer installment	11,133	10,953	11,454	12,105	11,248
Total loans	399,592	380,555	370,416	374,863	373,907
Less: unearned income	(222)	(178)	(153)	(75)	(112)
Loans, net of unearned income	\$ 399,370	380,377	370,263	374,788	373,795

Total loans, net of unearned income, were \$399.4 million at June 30, 2012, an increase of \$29.1 million, or 8% compared to December 31, 2011. Loan growth was primarily driven by an increase in commercial real estate loans of \$23.4 million from December 31, 2011. The majority of the increase in commercial real estate was due to an increase in multi-family residential loans of \$12.5 million from December 31, 2011. Four loan categories represented the majority of the loan portfolio at June 30, 2012: commercial real estate (47%), residential real estate (26%), construction and land development (10%) and commercial and industrial (15%). Approximately 39% of the Company's commercial real estate loans were classified as owner-occupied at June 30, 2012.

Within the residential real estate portfolio segment, the Company had junior lien mortgages of approximately \$15.7 million, or 4% of total loans, at June 30, 2012, compared to \$15.1 million, or 4% of total loans, at December 31, 2011. For residential real estate mortgage loans with a consumer purpose, approximately \$1.3 million and \$1.8 million required interest-only payments at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The Company's residential real estate mortgage portfolio does not include any option ARM loans, subprime loans, or any material amount of other high-risk consumer mortgage products.

Purchased loan participations included in the Company's loan portfolio were approximately \$4.5 million and \$3.8 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. All purchased loan participations are underwritten by the Company independent of the selling bank. In addition, all loans, including purchased participations, are evaluated for collectability during the course of the Company's normal loan review procedures. If the Company deems a participation loan impaired, it applies the same accounting policies and procedures described under **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** Allowance for Loan Losses .

The average yield earned on loans and loans held for sale was 5.57% in the first six months of 2012 and 5.72% in the first six months of 2011.

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

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The Company attempts to reduce these economic and credit risks by adhering to loan to value guidelines for collateralized loans, investigating the creditworthiness of borrowers and monitoring borrowers' financial position. Also, we establish and periodically review our lending policies and procedures. Banking regulations limit our credit exposure by prohibiting unsecured loan relationships that exceed 10% of the capital accounts of the Bank (or 20% of the capital accounts if loans in excess of 10% are fully secured). The Bank's upper legal lending limit was approximately \$15.1 million June 30, 2012. Furthermore, we have an internal limit for aggregate credit exposure (loans outstanding plus unfunded commitments) to a single borrower of \$13.5 million. Our loan policy requires that the Loan Committee of the Bank's Board of Directors approve any loan relationships that exceed this internal limit. At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had no loan relationships exceeding these limits.

We periodically analyze our commercial loan portfolio to determine if a concentration of credit risk exists in any industries. We use broadly accepted industry classification systems in order to classify borrowers into various industry classifications. Loan concentrations to borrowers in the following industries exceeded 25% of the Bank's total risk-based capital at June 30, 2012 (and related balances at December 31, 2011).

<i>(In thousands)</i>	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Lessors of 1 to 4 family residential properties	\$ 46,135	\$ 43,767
Multi-family residential properties	29,403	16,935
Office buildings	20,333	20,004

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company maintains the allowance for loan losses at a level that management believes appropriate to adequately cover the Company's estimate of probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the allowance for loan losses was \$6.5 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, which management deemed to be adequate at each of the respective dates. The judgments and estimates associated with the determination of the allowance for loan losses are described under **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**.

A summary of the changes in the allowance for loan losses and certain asset quality ratios for the second quarter of 2012 and the previous four quarters is presented below.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2012			2011	
	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 7,496	6,919	6,340	7,746	7,855
Charge-offs:					
Commercial and industrial	(95)		(19)	(298)	(306)
Construction and land development	(231)		(41)	(1,572)	(112)
Commercial real estate	(1,218)		(4)	(79)	
Residential real estate	(78)	(33)	(14)	(73)	(389)
Consumer installment	(26)	(7)	(11)	(7)	(2)
Total charge-offs	(1,648)	(40)	(89)	(2,029)	(809)
Recoveries	55	17	18	23	100
Net charge-offs	(1,593)	(23)	(71)	(2,006)	(709)
Provision for loan losses	600	600	650	600	600
Ending balance	\$ 6,503	7,496	6,919	6,340	7,746

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as a % of loans	1.63 %	1.97	1.87	1.69	2.07
as a % of nonperforming loans	79 %	73	67	60	95
Net charge-offs as a % of average loans	1.61 %	0.02	0.08	2.14	0.76

As described under CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES, management assesses the adequacy of the allowance prior to the end of each calendar quarter. The level of the allowance is based upon management's evaluation of the loan portfolios, past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the

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borrower's ability to repay (including the timing of future payment), the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, economic conditions, industry and peer bank loan loss rates and other pertinent factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires various material estimates and judgments including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change. The ratio of our allowance for loan losses to total loans outstanding was 1.63% at June 30, 2012, compared to 1.87% at December 31, 2011. In the future, the allowance to total loans outstanding ratio will increase or decrease to the extent the factors that influence our quarterly allowance assessment in their entirety either improve or weaken. In addition, our regulators, as an integral part of their examination process, will periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses, and may require the Company to make additional provisions to the allowance for losses based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

At June 30, 2012, the ratio of our allowance for loan losses as a percentage of nonperforming loans was 79%, compared to 67% at December 31, 2011. This ratio increased because the level of allowance for loan losses did not decline significantly from December 31, 2011, compared to the decrease in nonperforming loans from December 31, 2011. The decrease in nonperforming loans was primarily due to charge-offs on nonperforming commercial real estate loans and a paydown received on a nonperforming construction and land development loan.

At June 30, 2012, the Company's recorded investment in loans considered impaired was \$8.6 million, with a corresponding valuation allowance (included in the allowance for loan losses) of \$0.8 million. At December 31, 2011, the Company's recorded investment in loans considered impaired was \$11.0 million, with a corresponding valuation allowance (included in the allowance for loan losses) of \$1.2 million.

Nonperforming Assets

At June 30, 2012, the Company had \$13.4 million in nonperforming assets, a decrease of \$4.9 million, or 26.7%, compared to December 31, 2011. Included in nonperforming assets were nonperforming loans of \$8.2 million and \$10.4 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The majority of the balance in nonperforming assets at June 30, 2012 related to deterioration in the construction and land development loan portfolio.

The table below provides information concerning total nonperforming assets and certain asset quality ratios for the second quarter of 2012 and the previous four quarters.

	2012			2011	
	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Nonperforming assets:					
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 8,228	10,230	10,354	10,506	8,151
Other real estate owned	5,157	7,346	7,898	7,770	9,361
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 13,385	17,576	18,252	18,276	17,512
as a % of loans and other real estate owned	3.31 %	4.53	4.83	4.78	4.57
as a % of total assets	1.75 %	2.31	2.35	2.39	2.25
Nonperforming loans as a % of total loans	2.06 %	2.69	2.80	2.80	2.18
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	\$ 6	231			11

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The table below provides information concerning the composition of nonaccrual loans for the second quarter of 2012 and the previous four quarters.

	2012			2011	
	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Nonaccrual loans:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 97	80	76	32	48
Construction and land development	3,858	4,504	5,095	5,156	2,844
Commercial real estate	2,113	3,362	3,457	3,616	3,868
Residential real estate	2,160	2,276	1,726	1,559	1,245
Consumer installment		8		143	146
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 8,228	10,230	10,354	10,506	8,151

The Company discontinues the accrual of interest income when (1) there is a significant deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower and full repayment of principal and interest is not expected or (2) the principal or interest is more than 90 days past due, unless the loan is both well-secured and in the process of collection. At June 30, 2012, the Company had \$8.2 million in loans on nonaccrual, compared to \$10.4 million at December 31, 2011.

At June 30, 2012 there were \$6,000 in loans 90 days past due and still accruing interest. At December 31, 2011, there were no loans 90 days past due and still accruing interest.

The table below provides information concerning the composition of other real estate owned for the second quarter of 2012 and the previous four quarters.

	2012			2011	
	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Other real estate owned:					
Commercial:					
Buildings	\$ 615	615	615		
Developed lots	1,285	1,321	1,325	1,528	1,528
Residential:					
Condominiums	1,016	3,348	3,663	3,991	5,015
New home construction	97	97	97	97	346
Developed lots	14	61	141	141	209
Undeveloped land	1,671	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401
Other	459	503	656	612	862
Total other real estate owned	\$ 5,157	7,346	7,898	7,770	9,361

At June 30, 2012, the Company held \$5.2 million in OREO, which we had acquired from borrowers, a decrease of \$2.7 million, or 34.7%, compared to December 31, 2011. At June 30, 2012, OREO primarily related to three properties with a total carrying value of \$3.6 million. The decrease in OREO from December 31, 2011 primarily related to the disposal of the Company's participation interest in a completed condominium project on the Florida Gulf Coast, which had a carrying value of approximately \$2.3 million at December 31, 2011.

Potential Problem Loans

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Potential problem loans represent those loans with a well-defined weakness and where information about possible credit problems of borrowers has caused management to have serious doubts about the borrower's ability to comply with present repayment terms. This definition is believed to be substantially consistent with the standards established by the Federal Reserve, the Company's participation primary regulator, for loans classified as substandard, excluding nonaccrual loans. Potential problem loans, which are not included in nonperforming assets, amounted to \$18.1 million, or 4.5% of total loans at June 30, 2012, compared to \$18.5 million, or 5.0% of total loans at December 31, 2011.

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The table below provides information concerning the composition of performing potential problem loans for the second quarter of 2012 and the previous four quarters.

	2012			2011	
	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Potential problem loans:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 545	788	719	794	991
Construction and land development	944	995	1,080	1,113	5,016
Commercial real estate	9,029	9,257	9,278	9,715	9,309
Residential real estate	7,427	7,013	7,311	6,238	5,387
Consumer installment	133	135	128	106	109
Total potential problem loans	\$ 18,078	18,188	18,516	17,966	20,812

At June 30, 2012, approximately \$1.2 million or 6.9% of total potential problem loans were past due at least 30 days but less than 90 days. At June 30, 2012, the remaining balance of potential problem loans were current or past due less than 30 days.

The following table is a summary of the Company's performing loans that were past due at least 30 days but less than 90 days for the second quarter of 2012 and the previous four quarters.

	2012			2011	
	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Performing loans past due 30 to 89 days:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 321	174	1,191	253	94
Construction and land development	270		317	173	
Commercial real estate	92	258			456
Residential real estate	1,008	657	1,245	1,094	360
Consumer installment	59	99	57	25	15
Total	\$ 1,750	1,188	2,810	1,545	925

Deposits

Total deposits were \$644.2 million at June 30, 2012, compared to \$619.6 million at December 31, 2011. Noninterest bearing deposits were \$113.5 million, or 17.6% of total deposits, at June 30, 2012, compared to \$106.3 million, or 17.2% of total deposits at December 31, 2011. During the first six months of 2012, customers continued to seek safety and liquidity in light of an uncertain national economy. The increase in noninterest bearing deposits was primarily due to a \$10.9 million increase in personal and business noninterest bearing accounts. This increase was offset by a \$4.8 million decrease in public depositor noninterest bearing accounts. Interest bearing deposits were \$530.8 million, at June 30, 2012, compared to \$513.3 million, at December 31, 2011. The increase in interest bearing deposits was primarily due to an \$8.3 million increase in public depositor account balances, which are generally subject to seasonal fluctuations, and an \$8.2 million increase in interest checking (NOW accounts).

The average rate paid on total interest-bearing deposits was 1.26% in the first six months of 2012 and 1.61% in the first six months of 2011.

Other Borrowings

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Other borrowings consist of short-term borrowings and long-term debt. Short-term borrowings consist of federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and other short-term borrowings. The Bank had available federal funds lines totaling \$40.0 million with none outstanding at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase totaled \$2.8 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

The average rate paid on short-term borrowings was 0.55% in the first six months of 2012 and 0.50% in the first six months of 2011.

Long-term debt includes FHLB advances with an original maturity greater than one year, securities sold under agreements to repurchase with an original maturity greater than one year, and subordinated debentures related to trust

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preferred securities. The Bank had \$15.0 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, in securities sold under agreements to repurchase with an original maturity greater than one year. The Bank had \$25.0 million and \$63.1 million in long-term FHLB advances at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, and the Company had \$7.2 million in junior subordinated debentures related to trust preferred securities outstanding at both June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. On January 19, 2012, the Company restructured its balance sheet by paying off \$38.0 million of FHLB advances with a weighted average rate of 4.26% and a weighted average duration of 2.6 years.

The average rate paid on long-term debt was 3.76% in the first six months of 2012 and 3.86% in the first six months of 2011.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Company's consolidated stockholders' equity was \$68.3 million and \$65.4 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The increase from December 31, 2011 was primarily driven by net earnings of \$3.5 million and other comprehensive income of \$0.9 million, which was reduced by cash dividends paid of \$1.5 million.

The Company's tier 1 leverage ratio was 9.26%, tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 15.39% and total risk-based capital ratio was 16.65% at June 30, 2012. These ratios exceed the minimum regulatory capital percentages of 5.0% for tier 1 leverage ratio, 6.0% for tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and 10.0% for total risk-based capital ratio to be considered well-capitalized. Based on current regulatory standards, the Company is classified as well capitalized.

MARKET AND LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Interest Rate Sensitivity Management

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

Management uses earnings simulation modeling to estimate and manage interest rate risk. Forecasted levels of earning assets, interest-bearing liabilities, and off-balance sheet financial instruments are combined with ALCO forecasts of market interest rates for the next 12 months and are combined with other factors in order to produce various earnings simulations and estimates. To limit interest rate risk, we have guidelines for earnings at risk which seek to limit the variance of net interest income to less than a 10% decline for a 200 basis point change up or down in rates from management's flat interest rate forecast over the next twelve months. The results of our current simulation model would indicate that we were in compliance with our current guidelines at June 30, 2012.

Economic value of equity measures the extent that estimated economic values of our assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items will change as a result of interest rate changes. Economic values are estimated by discounting expected cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, which establishes a base case economic value of equity. To help limit interest rate risk, we have a guideline stating that for a 200 basis point instantaneous change in interest rates up or down, the economic value of equity should not decrease by more than 25%. The results of our current economic value of equity model would indicate that we were in compliance with our guidelines at June 30, 2012.

Each of the above analyses may not, on its own, be an accurate indicator of how our net interest income will be affected by changes in interest rates. Income associated with interest-earning assets and costs associated with interest-bearing liabilities may not be affected uniformly by changes in interest rates. In addition, the magnitude and duration of changes in interest rates may have a significant impact on net interest income. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods of repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates, and other economic and market factors, including market perceptions. Interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities fluctuate in advance of changes in general market rates, while interest rates on other types of assets and liabilities may lag behind changes in general market rates. In addition, certain assets, such as adjustable rate mortgage loans, have features (generally referred to as interest rate caps and floors) which limit changes in interest rates. Prepayment and early withdrawal levels also could deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the maturity of certain instruments. The ability of many borrowers to service their debts also may decrease during periods of

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rising interest rates or economic stress, which may differ across industries and economic sectors. ALCO reviews each of the above interest rate sensitivity analyses along with several different interest rate scenarios in seeking satisfactory, consistent levels of profitability within the framework of the Company's established liquidity, loan, investment, borrowing, and capital policies.

The Company may also use derivative financial instruments to improve the balance between interest-sensitive assets and interest-sensitive liabilities and as one tool to manage interest rate sensitivity while continuing to meet the credit and deposit needs of our customers. From time to time, the Company may enter into interest rate swaps (swaps) to facilitate customer transactions and meet their financing needs. These swaps qualify as derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments. At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had no derivative contracts to assist in managing interest rate sensitivity.

Liquidity Risk Management

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

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

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

Primary sources of funding for the Bank include customer deposits, other borrowings, repayment and maturity of securities, sales of securities, and sale and repayment of loans. The Bank has access to federal funds lines from various banks and borrowings from the Federal Reserve discount window. In addition to these sources, the Bank has participated in the FHLB's advance program to obtain funding for its growth. Advances include both fixed and variable terms and are taken out with varying maturities. At June 30, 2012, the Bank had an available line of credit with the FHLB totaling \$228.3 million with \$25.0 million outstanding. At June 30, 2012, the Bank also had \$40.0 million of available federal funds lines with none outstanding. Primary uses of funds include repayment of maturing obligations and growing the loan portfolio.

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

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, Commitments and Contingencies

At June 30, 2012, the Bank had outstanding standby letters of credit of \$7.1 million and unfunded loan commitments outstanding of \$51.2 million. Because these commitments generally have fixed expiration dates and many will expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment level does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. If needed to fund these outstanding commitments, the Bank could liquidate federal funds sold or a portion of securities available-for-sale, or draw on its available credit facilities.

Mortgage lending activities

Since 2009, we have primarily sold residential mortgage loans in the secondary market to Fannie Mae while retaining the servicing of these loans. The sale agreements for these residential mortgage loans with Fannie Mae and other investors include various representations and warranties regarding the origination and characteristics of the residential mortgage loans. Although the representations and warranties vary among investors, they typically cover ownership of the loan, validity of the lien securing the loan, the absence of delinquent taxes or liens against the property securing the loan, compliance with loan criteria set forth in the applicable agreement, compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws, among other matters.

As of June 30, 2012, the unpaid principal balance of the residential mortgage loans, which we have originated and sold, but retained the servicing rights was \$280.5 million. Although these loans are generally sold on a non-recourse basis, except for breaches of customary seller representations and warranties, we may have to repurchase residential mortgage

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loans in cases where we breach such representations or warranties or the other terms of the sale, such as where we fail to deliver required documents or these documents are defective. Investors also may require the repurchase of a mortgage loan when an early payment default underwriting review reveals significant underwriting deficiencies, even if the mortgage loan has subsequently been brought current. Repurchase demands are typically reviewed on an individual loan by loan basis to validate the claims made by the investor and to determine if a contractually required repurchase event has occurred. We seek to reduce and manage the risks of potential repurchases or other claims by mortgage loan investors through our underwriting, quality assurance and servicing practices, including good communications with our residential mortgage investors.

We were not required to repurchase any residential mortgage loans in 2011, 2010 or 2009. In the first six months of 2012, we repurchased one residential mortgage loan with an unpaid principal balance of \$0.3 million. This loan was current as to principal and interest at the time of repurchase, and we incurred no losses on its repurchase.

We service all residential mortgage loans originated and sold by us to Fannie Mae. As servicer, our primary duties are to: (1) collect payments due from borrowers; (2) advance certain delinquent payments of principal and interest; (3) maintain and administer any hazard, title, or primary mortgage insurance policies relating to the mortgage loans; (4) maintain any required escrow accounts for payment of taxes and insurance and administer escrow payments; and (5) foreclose on defaulted mortgage loans or take other actions to mitigate the potential losses to investors consistent with the agreements governing our rights and duties as servicer.

The agreement under which we act as servicer generally specifies a standard of responsibility for actions taken by us in such capacity and provides protection against expenses and liabilities incurred by us when acting in compliance with the respective servicing agreements. However, if we commit a material breach of our obligations as servicer, we may be subject to termination if the breach is not cured within a specified period following notice. The standards governing servicing and the possible remedies for violations of such standards vary by investor. These standards and remedies are determined by servicing guides issued by the investors as well as the contract provisions established between the investors and the Bank. Remedies could include repurchase of an affected loan.

Although to date repurchase requests related to representation and warranty provisions, and servicing activities have been limited, it is possible that requests to repurchase mortgage loans may increase in frequency as investors more aggressively pursue all means of recovering losses on their purchased loans. However, as of June 30, 2012, we believe that this exposure is not material due to the historical level of repurchase requests and loss trends. As of June 30, 2012, 99.3% of our residential mortgage loans serviced for investors were current. We maintain ongoing communications with our investors and will continue to evaluate this exposure by monitoring the level and number of repurchase requests as well as the delinquency rates in our investor portfolios.

Effects of Inflation and Changing Prices

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

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

ASU 2011-11, *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*.
Information about the pronouncement is described in more detail below.

ASU 2011-11, *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*, expands the disclosure requirements for financial instruments and derivatives that may be offset in accordance with enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements. The disclosures are required regardless of whether the instruments have been offset (or netted) in the statement of financial position. Under ASU 2011-11, companies must describe the nature of offsetting arrangements and provide quantitative information about those agreements, including the gross and net amounts of financial instruments that are recognized in the statement of financial position. These changes are effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2013 with retrospective application. The Company does not expect the adoption of this Update will affect the Company's consolidated financial results since it amends only the disclosure requirements for offsetting financial instruments.

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

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

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2012			2011	
		First	Fourth	Third	Second
	Second Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
Net interest income (GAAP)	\$ 5,312	5,001	4,509	4,845	5,057
Tax-equivalent adjustment	416	414	415	429	440
Net interest income (Tax-equivalent)	\$ 5,728	5,415	4,924	5,274	5,497

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
	Net interest income (GAAP)	\$ 10,313
Tax-equivalent adjustment	830	875
Net interest income (Tax-equivalent)	\$ 11,143	10,746

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	2012			2011	
	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)</i>					
Results of Operations					
Net interest income (a)	\$ 5,728	5,415	4,924	5,274	5,497
Less: tax-equivalent adjustment	416	414	415	429	440
Net interest income (GAAP)	5,312	5,001	4,509	4,845	5,057
Noninterest income	1,814	4,864	1,461	1,327	1,300
Total revenue	7,126	9,865	5,970	6,172	6,357
Provision for loan losses	600	600	650	600	600
Noninterest expense	4,048	7,542	4,187	4,268	4,308
Income tax expense (benefit)	449	258	(32)	(63)	(8)
Net earnings	\$ 2,029	1,465	1,165	1,367	1,457
Per share data:					
Basic and diluted net earnings	\$ 0.56	0.40	0.32	0.38	0.40
Cash dividends declared	0.205	0.205	0.20	0.20	0.20
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic and diluted	3,642,826	3,642,738	3,642,738	3,642,738	3,642,738
Shares outstanding	3,642,843	3,642,738	3,642,738	3,642,738	3,642,738
Book value	\$ 18.75	18.11	17.96	17.69	16.77
Common stock price					
High	\$ 26.65	21.99	19.65	19.70	19.91
Low	21.50	18.23	18.52	19.10	19.40
Period end	21.50	21.99	18.52	19.65	19.75
To earnings ratio	12.95 x	14.66	12.10	13.55	14.01
To book value	115 %	121	103	111	118
Performance ratios:					
Return on average equity	12.06 %	8.86	7.15	8.81	9.90
Return on average assets	1.07 %	0.77	0.61	0.72	0.75
Dividend payout ratio	36.61 %	51.25	62.50	52.63	50.00
Asset Quality:					
Allowance for loan losses as a % of:					
Loans	1.63 %	1.97	1.87	1.69	2.07
Nonperforming loans	79 %	73	67	60	95
Nonperforming assets as a % of:					
Loans and foreclosed properties	3.31 %	4.53	4.83	4.78	4.57
Total assets	1.75 %	2.31	2.35	2.39	2.25
Nonperforming loans as a % of total loans	2.06 %	2.69	2.80	2.80	2.18
Net charge-offs as a % of average loans	1.61 %	0.02	0.08	2.14	0.76
Capital Adequacy:					
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	15.39 %	15.69	15.40	15.25	14.95
Total risk-based capital ratio	16.65 %	16.95	16.66	16.51	16.20
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	9.26 %	9.06	8.82	8.87	8.65
Other financial data:					
Net interest margin (a)	3.26 %	3.11	2.77	2.98	3.09
Effective income tax rate	18.12 %	14.97	NM	NM	NM
Efficiency ratio (b)	53.67 %	73.37	65.58	64.66	63.38
Selected average balances:					
Securities	\$ 293,072	296,838	294,485	292,027	305,564
Loans, net of unearned income	395,261	377,164	372,318	375,614	375,192
Total assets	760,413	756,833	766,907	763,771	777,181

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Total deposits	639,182	629,653	610,543	610,961	625,941
Long-term debt	47,241	54,826	85,314	85,319	85,323
Total stockholders' equity	67,296	66,118	65,168	62,041	58,888
Selected period end balances:					
Securities	\$ 277,246	299,902	299,582	283,070	296,443
Loans, net of unearned income	399,370	380,377	370,263	374,788	373,795
Allowance for loan losses	6,503	7,496	6,919	6,340	7,746
Total assets	766,161	760,522	776,218	764,637	779,725
Total deposits	644,246	641,195	619,552	609,070	627,969
Long-term debt	47,217	47,308	85,313	85,317	85,322
Total stockholders' equity	68,292	65,972	65,416	64,422	61,100

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

(b) Efficiency ratio is the result of noninterest expense divided by the sum of noninterest income and tax-equivalent net interest income.

NM - not meaningful

Table of Contents**Table 3 - Selected Financial Data**

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)</i>		
Results of Operations		
Net interest income (a)	\$ 11,143	10,746
Less: tax-equivalent adjustment	830	875
Net interest income (GAAP)	10,313	9,871
Noninterest income	6,678	2,389
Total revenue	16,991	12,260
Provision for loan losses	1,200	1,200
Noninterest expense	11,590	7,902
Income tax expense	707	152
Net earnings	\$ 3,494	3,006
Per share data:		
Basic and diluted net earnings	\$ 0.96	0.83
Cash dividends declared	0.41	0.40
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	3,642,782	3,642,733
Shares outstanding, at period end	3,642,843	3,642,738
Book value	\$ 18.75	16.77
Common stock price		
High	\$ 26.65	20.37
Low	18.23	19.40
Period end	21.50	