UNITY BANCORP INC /NJ/
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2011

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)
(X) QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED September 30, 2011

OR

( ) TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM ____ TO ____.

Commission file number 1-12431

Unity Bancorp, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

New Jersey	22-3282551
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
64 Old Highway 22, Clinton, NJ	08809
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code (908) 730-7630

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, as amended, 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 x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a nonaccelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2):
Large accelerated filer o Accelerated filer o Nonaccelerated filer o Smaller reporting company x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:
Yes o No x

The number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common equity stock, as of November 1, 2011
common stock, no par value: 7,412,731 shares outstanding

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PART I - CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Unity Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
At September 30, 2011, December 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010
(Unaudited)

(In thousands)	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	$ 15,965	$ 17,637	$ 16,928
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits	74,125	26,289	30,379
Cash and cash equivalents	90,090	43,926	47,307
Securities:			
Securities available for sale, at fair value	88,083	107,131	111,777
Securities held to maturity (fair value of $13,782, $21,351, and $23,745, respectively)	12,669	21,111	23,043
Total securities	100,752	128,242	134,820
Loans:			
SBA loans held for sale	9,284	10,397	19,021
SBA loans held to maturity	66,363	75,741	72,197
SBA 504 loans	55,520	64,276	65,075
Commercial loans	284,046	281,205	284,875
Residential mortgage loans	136,942	128,400	131,479
Consumer loans	51,478	55,917	56,869
Total loans	603,633	615,936	629,516
Allowance for loan losses	(16,447)	(14,364)	(14,163)
Net loans	587,186	601,572	615,353
Premises and equipment, net	10,648	10,967	11,137
Bank owned life insurance (BOLI)	9,033	8,812	8,732
Deferred tax assets	6,889	7,550	7,168
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	4,088	4,206	4,656
Accrued interest receivable	3,519	3,791	3,750
Other real estate owned (OREO)	3,555	2,346	5,773
Prepaid FDIC insurance	2,653	3,266	3,545
Goodwill and other intangibles	1,533	1,544	1,548
Other assets	706	2,188	2,596
Total Assets	$ 820,652	$ 818,410	$ 846,385
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Liabilities:			
Deposits:			
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	$ 93,706	$ 91,272	$ 87,837
Interest-bearing demand deposits	100,807	105,530	100,350

Savings deposits		296,571		277,394		292,372
Time deposits, under $100,000		105,840		119,478		124,851
Time deposits, $100,000 and over		57,247		61,114		64,748
Total deposits		654,171		654,788		670,158
Borrowed funds		75,000		75,000		86,044
Subordinated debentures		15,465		15,465		15,465
Accrued interest payable		533		556		618
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		2,347		2,516		3,370
Total liabilities		747,516		748,325		775,655
Commitments and contingencies		-		-		-
Shareholders' equity:						
Cumulative perpetual preferred stock		19,409		19,019		18,894
Common stock		53,663		55,884		55,798
Accumulated deficit		(1,056)		(772)		(473)
Treasury stock at cost		-		(4,169)		(4,169)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		1,120		123		680
Total Shareholders' Equity		73,136		70,085		70,730
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$	820,652	$	818,410	$	846,385
Preferred shares		21		21		21
Issued common shares		7,413		7,636		7,632
Outstanding common shares		7,413		7,211		7,207

The accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Unity Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Income
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010
(Unaudited)

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
(In thousands, except per share amounts)	2011	2010	2011	2010
INTEREST INCOME				
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits	$ 6	$ 21	$26	$76
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	46	65	147	148
Securities:				
Available for sale	804	1,071	2,558	3,405
Held to maturity	157	270	625	858
Total securities	961	1,341	3,183	4,263
Loans:				
SBA loans	1,243	1,225	3,671	3,977
SBA 504 loans	838	1,093	2,626	3,270
Commercial loans	4,417	4,454	13,304	13,546
Residential mortgage loans	1,825	1,808	5,502	5,729
Consumer loans	616	719	1,931	2,174
Total loans	8,939	9,299	27,034	28,696
Total interest income	9,952	10,726	30,390	33,183
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Interest-bearing demand deposits	137	148	420	593
Savings deposits	536	639	1,701	2,268
Time deposits	979	1,450	3,119	4,952
Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	947	1,077	2,851	3,232
Total interest expense	2,599	3,314	8,091	11,045
Net interest income	7,353	7,412	22,299	22,138
Provision for loan losses	1,400	1,500	5,650	4,500
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	5,953	5,912	16,649	17,638
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Branch fee income	374	359	1,054	1,051
Service and loan fee income	213	251	840	705
Gain on sale of SBA loans held for sale, net	338	269	848	416
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	250	247	506	504
Bank owned life insurance (BOLI)	74	79	221	230
Net security gains	266	35	353	42
Other income	139	220	534	592
Total noninterest income	1,654	1,460	4,356	3,540
NONINTEREST EXPENSE				
Compensation and benefits	2,944	2,960	8,881	8,781
Occupancy	615	624	2,161	1,910
Processing and communications	549	529	1,593	1,609
Furniture and equipment	384	440	1,178	1,311
Professional services	206	229	599	657
Loan collection costs	235	272	660	698

OREO expense		491		482	936	669
Deposit insurance		60		333	661	983
Advertising		187		130	510	478
Other expenses		430		405	1,328	1,288
Total noninterest expense		6,101		6,404	18,507	18,384
Income before provision for income taxes		1,506		968	2,498	2,794
Provision for income taxes		420		242	548	639
Net income		1,086		726	1,950	2,155
Preferred stock dividends & discount accretion		386		385	1,164	1,136
Income available to common shareholders	$	700	$	341	$786	$1,019
Net income per common share - Basic	$	0.09	$	0.05	$0.11	$0.14
- Diluted	$	0.09	$	0.05	$0.10	$0.14
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Basic		7,413		7,176	7,301	7,161
- Diluted		7,781		7,467	7,719	7,417

The accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Unity Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010
(Unaudited)

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
(In thousands)	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income	$ 1,086	$ 726	$1,950	$2,155
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Unrealized gains on securities:				
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	143	406	1,060	1,134
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	210	23	313	85
Total unrealized gains (losses) on securities	(67)	383	747	1,049
Unrealized gains on cash flow hedge derivatives:				
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	91	42	250	92
Total other comprehensive income	24	425	997	1,141
Total comprehensive income	$ 1,110	$ 1,151	$2,947	$3,296

The accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Unity Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity
For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010
(Unaudited)

(In thousands)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2009	$ 18,533	7,144	$ 55,454	$ (1,492)	$ (4,169)	$ (461)	$ 67,865
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				2,155			2,155
Other comprehensive income						1,141	1,141
Total comprehensive income							3,296
Accretion of discount on preferred stock	361			(361)			-
Dividends on preferred stock (5% annually)				(775)			(775)
Common stock issued and related tax effects (a)		63	344				344
Balance, September 30, 2010	$ 18,894	7,207	$ 55,798	$ (473)	$ (4,169)	$ 680	$ 70,730

(In thousands)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2010	$ 19,019	7,211	$ 55,884	$ (772)	$ (4,169)	$ 123	$ 70,085
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				1,950			1,950
Other comprehensive income						997	997
Total comprehensive income							2,947
Accretion of discount on preferred stock	390			(390)			-
Dividends on preferred stock (5% annually)				(776)			(776)
Retire Treasury stock			(3,101)	(1,068)	4,169		-

Common stock issued and related tax effects (a)		202	880				880
Balance, September 30, 2011	$ 19,409	7,413	$ 53,663	$ (1,056)	$ -	$ 1,120	$ 73,136

(a) Includes the issuance of common stock under employee benefit plans, which includes nonqualified stock options and restricted stock expense related entries, employee option exercises and the tax benefit of options exercised.

The accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Unity Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010
(Unaudited)

	For the nine months ended September 30,	
(In thousands)	2011	2010
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 1,950	$ 2,155
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	5,650	4,500
Net amortization of purchase premiums and discounts on securities	378	644
Depreciation and amortization	560	941
Deferred income tax benefit	(4)	(630)
Net security gains	(353)	(42)
Stock compensation expense	145	219
Loss on sale of other real estate owned	198	368
Gain on sale of SBA loans held for sale, net	(848)	(416)
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	(506)	(504)
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	(29,029)	(26,182)
Origination of SBA loans held for sale	(9,977)	(2,679)
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans held for sale, net	29,535	26,686
Proceeds from sale of SBA loans held for sale, net	11,938	4,250
Loss on sale or disposal of premises and equipment	199	9
Net change in other assets and liabilities	3,774	1,899
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,610	11,218
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of securities held to maturity	-	(2,330)
Purchases of securities available for sale	(30,264)	(27,704)
Maturities and principal payments on securities held to maturity	6,197	5,517
Maturities and principal payments on securities available for sale	27,485	46,475
Proceeds from sale of securities held to maturity	2,168	1,893
Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale	23,123	11,507
Proceeds from redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	117	21
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	1,526	2,298
Net decrease in loans	3,647	15,202
Purchase of bank owned life insurance	-	(2,500)
Proceeds from sale or disposal of premises and equipment	225	35
Purchases of premises and equipment	(725)	(283)
Net cash provided by investing activities	33,499	50,131
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net decrease in deposits	(617)	(88,081)

Proceeds from new borrowings		-		1,044
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options		446		134
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock		(774)		(774)
Net cash used in financing activities		(945)		(87,677)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		46,164		(26,328)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		43,926		73,635
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$	90,090	$	47,307
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES:				
Cash:				
Interest paid	$	8,114	$	11,137
Income taxes paid		356		1,204
Noncash investing activities:				
Transfer of SBA loans held for sale to held to maturity		-		1,230
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned		4,047		6,909

The accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Unity Bancorp, Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
September 30, 2011

NOTE 1. Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Unity Bancorp, Inc. (the "Parent Company") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Unity Bank (the "Bank" or when consolidated with the Parent Company, the "Company"), and reflect all adjustments and disclosures which are generally routine and recurring in nature, and in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of interim results. Unity Investment Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank, is used to hold part of the Bank's investment portfolio. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current year presentation, with no impact on current earnings. The financial information has been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and has not been audited. In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company has evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and/or disclosure through the date the consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q were issued.

Estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of deferred income tax assets and the fair value of financial instruments. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate. While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions. The interim unaudited consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared in accordance with instructions for Form 10-Q and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results which may be expected for the entire year. As used in this Form 10-Q, "we" and "us" and "our" refer to Unity Bancorp, Inc., and its consolidated subsidiary, Unity Bank, depending on the context. Certain information and financial disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted from interim reporting pursuant to SEC rules. Interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Stock Transactions

The Company has incentive and nonqualified option plans, which allow for the grant of options to officers, employees and members of the Board of Directors. In addition, restricted stock is issued under the stock bonus program to reward employees and directors and to retain them by distributing stock over a period of time.

Stock Option Plans

Grants under the Company's incentive and nonqualified option plans generally vest over 3 years and must be exercised within 10 years of the date of grant. The exercise price of each option is the market price on the date of grant. As of September 30, 2011, 1,720,529 shares have been reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options, 582,647 option grants are outstanding, and 956,557 option grants have been exercised, forfeited or expired, leaving 181,325 shares available for grant.

The Company granted 67,000 options in 2011 as compared to no options in 2010. The fair value of the options granted in 2011 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2011	2010
Number of options granted	67,000	-
Weighted average exercise price	$6.66	$-
Weighted average fair value of options	$3.20	$-
Expected life (years)	4.62	-
Expected volatility	57.69 %	- %
Risk-free interest rate	1.28 %	- %
Dividend yield	0.00 %	- %

The expected life of the options was estimated based on historical employee behavior and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. Expected volatility of the Company's stock price was based on the historical volatility over the period commensurate with the expected life of the options. The risk-free interest rate is the U.S. Treasury rate commensurate with the expected life of the options on the date of grant. The expected dividend yield is the projected annual yield based on the grant date stock price.

Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification ("FASB ASC") Topic 718, "Compensation - Stock Compensation," requires an entity to recognize the fair value of equity awards as compensation expense over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for such an award (vesting period). Compensation expense related to stock options totaled $40 thousand and $52 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The related income tax benefit was approximately $16 thousand and $21 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Compensation expense related to stock options totaled $85 thousand and $135 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The related income tax benefit was approximately $32 thousand and $54 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. As of September 30, 2011, unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Company's stock option plans totaled approximately $238 thousand. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.3 years.

Transactions under the Company's stock option plans for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 are summarized in the following table:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	775,468	$ 5.90	3.9	$1,049,184
Options granted	67,000	6.66		
Options exercised	(233,105)	3.39		
Options forfeited	(3,449)	6.62		
Options expired	(23,267)	9.62		
Outstanding at September 30, 2011	582,647	$ 6.84	5.1	$584,626
Exercisable at September 30, 2011	447,482	$ 7.30	4.0	$401,639

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at September 30, 2011:

		Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$	0.00 - 4.00	125,416	7.6	$3.88	65,586	$3.85
	4.01 - 8.00	278,973	5.1	5.97	203,638	5.81
	8.01 - 12.00	121,617	2.5	9.22	121,617	9.22
	12.01 - 16.00	56,641	5.2	12.54	56,641	12.54
	Total	582,647	5.1	$6.84	447,482	$7.30

The following table presents information about options exercised during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Number of options exercised	738	50,929	233,105	76,671
Total intrinsic value of options exercised	$2,294	$ 115,156	$ 753,440	$ 130,972
Cash received from options exercised	2,610	47,048	445,515	78,743
Tax deduction realized from options exercised	569	45,977	298,494	52,276

Upon exercise, the Company issues shares from its authorized but unissued common stock to satisfy the options.

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock awards granted to date vest over a period of 4 years and are recognized as compensation to the recipient over the vesting period. The awards are recorded at fair market value at the time of grant and amortized into salary expense on a straight line basis over the vesting period. As of September 30, 2011, 221,551 shares of restricted stock were reserved for issuance, of which 91,162 shares are available for grant.

Restricted stock awards granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 include:

	2011	2010
Shares	22,500	-
Average Grant Date Fair Value	$6.66	$-

Compensation expense related to the restricted stock awards totaled $29 thousand and $27 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Compensation expense related to the restricted stock awards totaled $60 thousand and $84 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

As of September 30, 2011, there was approximately $250 thousand of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock awards granted under the Company's stock incentive plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.1 years.

The following table summarizes nonvested restricted stock activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2011:

	Shares	Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested restricted stock at December 31, 2010	43,367	$ 5.83
Granted	22,500	6.66
Vested	(10,182)	8.92
Forfeited	(1,326)	8.72
Nonvested restricted stock at September 30, 2011	54,359	$ 5.52

Income Taxes

The Company follows FASB ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes," which prescribes a threshold for the financial statement recognition of income taxes and provides criteria for the measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740 also includes guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition of income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates applicable to taxable income for the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation reserves are established against certain deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Increases or decreases in the valuation reserve are charged or credited to the income tax provision.

When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that ultimately would be sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. The evaluation of a tax position taken is considered by itself and not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more likely than not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination.

Interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits are recognized in income tax expense on the income statement.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company uses derivative instruments, such as interest rate swaps, to manage interest rate risk. The Company recognizes all derivative instruments at fair value as either assets or liabilities in other assets or other liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship. For derivatives not designated as an accounting hedge, the gain or loss is recognized in trading noninterest income. As of September 30, 2011, all of the Company's derivative instruments qualified as hedging instruments.

For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, the Company must designate the hedging instrument, based on the exposure being hedged, as a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation. The Company does not have any fair value hedges or hedges of foreign operations.

The Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged item, as well as the risk management objective and strategy before undertaking a hedge. To qualify for hedge accounting, the derivatives and hedged items must be designated as a hedge. For hedging relationships in which effectiveness is measured, the Company formally assesses, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, if the derivatives are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item. If it is determined that the derivative instrument is not highly effective as a hedge, hedge accounting is discontinued.

For derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on derivatives is reported as a component of other comprehensive income or loss and subsequently reclassified in interest income in the same period during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. As a result, the change in fair value of any ineffective portion of the hedging derivative is recognized immediately in earnings.

The Company will discontinue hedge accounting when it is determined that the derivative is no longer qualifying as an effective hedge; the derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; or the derivative is de-designated as a fair value or cash flow hedge or it is no longer probable that the forecasted transaction will occur by the end of the originally specified time period. If the Company determines that the derivative no longer qualifies as a cash flow or fair value hedge and therefore hedge accounting is discontinued, the derivative will continue to be recorded on the balance sheet at its fair value with changes in fair value included in current earnings.

Loans Held To Maturity and Loans Held For Sale

Loans held to maturity are stated at the unpaid principal balance, net of unearned discounts and net of deferred loan origination fees and costs. Loan origination fees, net of direct loan origination costs, are deferred and are recognized over the estimated life of the related loans as an adjustment to the loan yield utilizing the level yield method.

Interest is credited to operations primarily based upon the principal amount outstanding. When management believes there is sufficient doubt as to the ultimate ability to collect interest on a loan, interest accruals are discontinued and all past due interest, previously recognized as income, is reversed and charged against current period earnings. Payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied as principal. Loans are returned to an accrual status when the ability to collect is reasonably assured and when the loan is brought current as to principal and interest.

Loans are reported as past due when either interest or principal is unpaid in the following circumstances: fixed payment loans when the borrower is in arrears for two or more monthly payments; open end credit for two or more billing cycles; and single payment notes if interest or principal remains unpaid for 30 days or more.

Loans are charged off when collection is sufficiently questionable and when the Company can no longer justify maintaining the loan as an asset on the balance sheet. Loans qualify for charge-off when, after thorough analysis, all possible sources of repayment are insufficient. These include: 1) potential future cash flows, 2) value of collateral, and/or 3) strength of co-makers and guarantors. All unsecured loans are charged off upon the establishment of the loan's nonaccrual status. Additionally, all loans classified as a loss or that portion of the loan classified as a loss are charged off. All loan charge-offs are approved by the Board of Directors.

Nonperforming loans consist of loans that are not accruing interest (nonaccrual loans) as a result of principal or interest being in default for a period of 90 days or more or when the ability to collect principal and interest according to the contractual terms is in doubt. When a loan is classified as nonaccrual, interest accruals discontinue and all past due interest previously recognized as income is reversed and charged against current period income. Generally, until the loan becomes current, any payments received from the borrower are applied to outstanding principal until such time as management determines that the financial condition of the borrower and other factors merit recognition of a portion of such payments as interest income.

The Company evaluates its loans for impairment. A loan is considered 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. The Company has defined impaired loans to be all troubled debt restructurings and nonperforming loans. Impairment is evaluated in total for smaller-balance loans of a similar nature (consumer and residential mortgage loans), and on an individual basis for other loans. Troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") occur when a creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to a debtor's financial condition, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider, unless it results in a delay in payment that is insignificant. These concessions typically include reductions in interest rate, extending the maturity of a loan, or a combination of both. Interest income on accruing TDRs is credited to operations primarily based upon the principal amount outstanding, as stated in the paragraphs above. Impairment of a loan is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate. Impairment can also be measured based on a loan's observable market price or the fair value of collateral, net of estimated costs to sell, if the loan is collateral dependent. If the measure of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, the Company establishes a valuation allowance, or adjusts existing valuation allowances, with a corresponding charge or credit to the provision for loan losses.

Loans held for sale are SBA loans and are reflected at the lower of aggregate cost or market value. The net amount of loan origination fees on loans sold is included in the carrying value and in the gain or loss on the sale.

The Company originates loans to customers under an SBA program that generally provides for SBA guarantees of up to 90 percent of each loan. The Company generally sells the guaranteed portion of its SBA loans to a third party and retains the servicing, holding the nonguaranteed portion in its portfolio. During late 2008, the Company withdrew from SBA lending outside of its primary trade area, but continues to offer SBA loan products as an additional credit product within its primary trade area. If sales of SBA loans do occur, the premium received on the sale and the present value of future cash flows of the servicing assets are recognized in income.

Serviced loans sold to others are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Income and fees collected for loan servicing are credited to noninterest income when earned, net of amortization on the related servicing assets.

For additional information see the section titled "Loan Portfolio" under Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Unfunded Loan Commitments

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level management considers adequate to provide for probable loan losses as of the balance sheet date. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to expense and is reduced by net charge-offs.

The level of the allowance is based on management's evaluation of probable losses in the loan portfolio, after consideration of prevailing economic conditions in the Company's market area, the volume and composition of the loan portfolio, and historical loan loss experience. The allowance for loan losses consists of specific reserves for individually impaired credits and troubled debt restructurings, reserves for nonimpaired loans based on historical loss factors and reserves based on general economic factors and other qualitative risk factors such as changes in delinquency trends, industry concentrations or local/national economic trends. This risk assessment process is performed at least quarterly, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are realized in the periods in which they become known.

Although management attempts to maintain the allowance at a level deemed adequate to provide for probable losses, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based upon certain factors including changes in market conditions and underlying collateral values. In addition, various regulatory agencies periodically review the adequacy of the Company's allowance for loan losses. These agencies may require the Company to make additional provisions based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

The Company maintains an allowance for unfunded loan commitments that is maintained at a level that management believes is adequate to absorb estimated probable losses. Adjustments to the allowance are made through other expenses and applied to the allowance which is maintained in other liabilities.

For additional information, see the sections titled "Asset Quality" and "Allowance for Loan Losses and Unfunded Loan Commitments" under Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

The Company has a process in place to identify debt securities that could potentially incur credit impairment that is other-than-temporary. This process involves monitoring late payments, pricing levels, downgrades by rating agencies, key financial ratios, financial statements, revenue forecasts and cash flow projections as indicators of credit issues. Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concern warrants such evaluation. This evaluation considers relevant facts and circumstances in evaluating whether a credit or interest rate-related impairment of a security is other-than-temporary. Relevant facts and circumstances considered include: (1) the extent and length of time the fair value has been below cost; (2) the reasons for the decline in value; (3) the financial position and access to capital of the issuer, including the current and future impact of any specific events and (4) for fixed maturity securities, our intent to sell a security or whether it is more likely than not we will be required to sell the security before the recovery of its amortized cost which, in some cases, may extend to maturity and for equity securities, our ability and intent to hold the security for a forecasted period of time that allows for the recovery in value.

Management assesses its intent to sell or whether it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell a security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit losses. For debt securities that are considered other-than-temporarily impaired with no intent to sell and no requirement to sell prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, the amount of the impairment 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 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.

The present value of expected future cash flows is determined using the best estimate cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit to the security at the date of purchase or the current yield to accrete an asset-backed or floating rate security. The methodology and assumptions for establishing the best estimate cash flows vary depending on the type of security. The asset-backed securities cash flow estimates are based on bond specific facts and circumstances that may include collateral characteristics, expectations of delinquency and default rates, loss severity and prepayment speeds and structural support, including subordination and guarantees. The corporate bond cash flow estimates are derived from scenario-based outcomes of expected corporate restructurings or the disposition of assets using bond specific facts and circumstances including timing, security interests and loss severity.

NOTE 2. Litigation

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. The Company currently is not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that it believes will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, or the results of operations of the Company.

NOTE 3. Net Income per Share

Basic net income per common share is calculated as net income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Net income available to common shareholders is calculated as net income less accrued dividends and discount accretion related to preferred stock.

Diluted net income per common share is computed similarly to that of basic net income per common share, except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if all potentially dilutive common shares, principally stock options and warrants, were issued during the reporting period utilizing the Treasury stock method. However, when a net loss rather than net income is recognized, diluted earnings per share equals basic earnings per share.

The following is a reconciliation of the calculation of basic and diluted income per share.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
(In thousands, except per share amounts)	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income	$1,086	$ 726	$ 1,950	$ 2,155
Less: Preferred stock dividends and discount accretion	386	385	1,164	1,136
Income available to common shareholders	$700	$ 341	$ 786	$ 1,019
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Basic	7,413	7,176	7,301	7,161
Plus: Potential dilutive common stock equivalents	368	291	418	256
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Diluted	7,781	7,467	7,719	7,417
Net income per common share -				
Basic	$0.09	$ 0.05	$ 0.11	$ 0.14
Diluted	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.14
Stock options and common stock excluded from the income per share computation as their effect would have been anti-dilutive	385	432	358	609

The "potential dilutive common stock equivalents" and the "stock options and common stock excluded from the income per share calculation as their effect would have been anti-dilutive" shown in the table above include the impact of 764,778 common stock warrants issued to the U.S. Department of Treasury under the Capital Purchase Program in December 2008, as applicable. These warrants were dilutive for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

NOTE 4. Income Taxes

The Company follows FASB ASC Topic 740, “Income Taxes,” which prescribes a threshold for the financial statement recognition of income taxes and provides criteria for the measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740 also includes guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition of income taxes.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2011, the Company reported income tax expense of $420 thousand for an effective tax rate of 27.9 percent, compared to income tax expense of $242 thousand for an effective tax rate of 25.0 percent in the prior year’s quarter. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company reported income tax expense of $548 thousand for an effective tax rate of 21.9 percent, compared to income tax expense of $639 thousand for an effective tax rate of 22.9 percent in the prior year’s period. The year-to-date provision for income taxes includes the reversal of $258 thousand in valuation reserve related to the net operating loss carry-forward deferred tax asset. Excluding this valuation adjustment, our effective tax rate would have been 32.3 percent.

The Company did not recognize or accrue any interest or penalties related to income taxes during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. The Company does not have an accrual for uncertain tax positions as of September 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010, as deductions taken and benefits accrued are based on widely understood administrative practices and procedures and are based on clear and unambiguous tax law. Tax returns for all years 2007 and thereafter are subject to future examination by tax authorities.

NOTE 5. Other Comprehensive Income

The following table shows the changes in other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010:

	Three months ended September 30, 2011			Three months ended September 30, 2010		
(In thousands)	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities:						
Balance, beginning of period			$ 1,237			$ 671
Unrealized holding gain on securities arising during the period	$ 207	$ 64	143	$ 672	$ 266	406
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	316	106	210	35	12	23
Net unrealized gain (loss) on securities arising during the period	(109)	(42)	(67)	637	254	383
Balance, end of period			$ 1,170			$ 1,054
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges:						
Balance, beginning of period			$ (141)			$ (416)
Unrealized holding gain on cash flow hedges arising during the period	$ 153	$ 62	91	$ 70	$ 28	42
Balance, end of period			$ (50)			$ (374)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			$ 1,120			$ 680

The following table shows the changes in other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2011			Nine months ended September 30, 2010		
(In thousands)	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax
Net unrealized gains on securities:						
Balance, beginning of period			$ 423			$ 5
Unrealized holding gain on securities arising during the period	$ 1,717	$ 657	1,060	$ 1,884	$ 750	1,134
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains included in	471	158	313	128	43	85

net income						
Net unrealized gain on securities arising during the period	1,246	499	747	1,756	707	1,049
Balance, end of period			$ 1,170			$ 1,054
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges:						
Balance, beginning of period			$ (300)			$ (466)
Unrealized holding gain on cash flow hedges arising during the period	$ 416	$ 166	250	$ 153	$ 61	92
Balance, end of period			$ (50)			$ (374)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			$ 1,120			$ 680

NOTE 6. Fair Value

Fair Value Measurement

The Company follows FASB ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures," which requires additional disclosures about the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. In determining fair value, the Company uses various methods including market, income and cost approaches. Based on these approaches, the Company often utilizes certain assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and/or the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or generally unobservable inputs. The Company utilizes techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Based on the observability of the inputs used in valuation techniques, the Company is required to provide the following information according to the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy ranks the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value will be classified and disclosed as follows:

Level 1 Inputs
- Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Generally, this includes debt and equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market (i.e. New York Stock Exchange), as well as certain U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government and sponsored entity agency mortgage-backed securities that are highly liquid and are actively traded in over-the-counter markets.

Level 2 Inputs
- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for the term of the asset or liability (i.e., interest rates, yield curves, credit risks, prepayment speeds or volatilities) or "market corroborated inputs."
- Generally, this includes U.S. Government and sponsored entity mortgage-backed securities, corporate debt securities and derivative contracts.

Level 3 Inputs
- Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable (i.e. supported by little or no market activity) and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.
- These assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Securities Available for Sale
The fair value of available for sale ("AFS") securities is the market value based on quoted market prices, when available, or market prices provided by recognized broker dealers (Level 1). If listed prices or quotes are not

available, fair value is based upon quoted market prices for similar or identical assets or other observable inputs (Level 2) or externally developed models that use unobservable inputs due to limited or no market activity of the instrument (Level 3).

As of September 30, 2011, the fair value of the Company's AFS securities portfolio was $88.1 million. Approximately 70 percent of the portfolio was made up of residential mortgage-backed securities, which had a fair value of $62.0 million at September 30, 2011. Approximately $60.3 million of the residential mortgage-backed securities are guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"). The underlying loans for these securities are residential mortgages that are geographically dispersed throughout the United States. All AFS securities were classified as Level 2 assets at September 30, 2011. The valuation of AFS securities using Level 2 inputs was primarily determined using the market approach, which uses quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and all other relevant information. It includes model pricing, defined as valuing securities based upon their relationship with other benchmark securities.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements
Based on the complex nature of interest rate swap agreements, the markets these instruments trade in are not as efficient and are less liquid than that of Level 1 markets. These markets do, however, have comparable, observable inputs in which an alternative pricing source values these assets or liabilities in order to arrive at a fair value. The fair values of our interest swaps are measured based on the difference between the yield on the existing swaps and the yield on current swaps in the market (i.e. The Yield Book); consequently, they are classified as Level 2 instruments.

There were no changes in the inputs or methodologies used to determine fair value during the period ended September 30, 2011 as compared to the period ended December 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010. The tables below present the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

	As of September 30, 2011			
(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:				
Securities available for sale:				
U.S. government sponsored entities	$ -	$ 7,400	$ -	$ 7,400
State and political subdivisions	-	14,116	-	14,116
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	62,038	-	62,038
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	235	-	235
Trust preferred securities	-	754	-	754
Other securities	-	3,540	-	3,540
Total securities available for sale	-	88,083	-	88,083
Financial Liabilities:				
Interest rate swap agreements	$ -	$ 83	$ -	$ 83

	As of December 31, 2010			
(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:				
Securities available for sale:				
U.S. government sponsored entities	$ -	$ 6,462	$ -	$ 6,462
State and political subdivisions	-	10,963	-	10,963
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	85,741	-	85,741
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	1,826	-	1,826
Trust preferred securities	-	565	-	565
Other securities	-	1,574	-	1,574
Total securities available for sale	-	107,131	-	107,131
Financial Liabilities:				
Interest rate swap agreements	$ -	$ 499	$ -	$ 499

The changes in Level 2 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2011 are summarized as follows:

	As of September 30, 2011	
(In thousands)	Securities Available for Sale	Interest Rate Swap Agreements
Beginning balance December 31, 2010	$ 107,131	$ 499
Total net gains (losses) included in:		
Net income	471	-
Other comprehensive income	1,246	(416)
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	(20,765)	-
Transfers in and/or out of Level 2	-	-
Ending balance September 30, 2011	$ 88,083	$ 83

Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Certain assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment). The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

Other Real Estate Owned ("OREO")
The fair value was determined using appraisals, which may be discounted based on management's review and changes in market conditions (Level 3 Inputs). All appraisals must be performed in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice ("USPAP"). Appraisals are certified to the Company and performed by appraisers on the Company's approved list of appraisers. Evaluations are completed by a person independent of Company management. The content of the appraisal depends on the complexity of the property. Appraisals are completed on a "retail value" and an "as is value".

The Company requires current real estate appraisals on all loans that become OREO or In-substance foreclosure, loans that are classified substandard, doubtful or loss, or loans that are over $100,000 and nonperforming. Prior to each balance sheet date, the Company values impaired collateral-dependent loans and OREO based upon a third party appraisal, original appraisal, broker's price opinion, drive by appraisal, automated valuation model, updated market evaluation, or a combination of these methods. The amount is discounted for the decline in market real estate values (for original appraisals), for any known damage or repair costs, and for selling and closing costs. The amount of the discount is dependent upon the method used to determine the original value. The original appraisal is generally used when a loan is first determined to be impaired. When applying the discount, the Company takes into consideration when the appraisal was performed, the collateral's location, the type of collateral, any known damage to the property and the type of business. Subsequent to entering impaired status and the Company determining that there is a collateral shortfall, the Company will generally, depending on the type of collateral, order a third party appraisal, broker's price opinion, automated valuation model or updated market evaluation. Subsequent to receiving the third party results, the Company will discount the value 6-10% for selling and closing costs.

Partially charged-off loans are measured for impairment based upon an appraisal for collateral-dependant loans. When an updated appraisal is received for a nonperforming loan, the value on the appraisal is discounted in the manner discussed above. If there is a deficiency in the value after the Company applies these discounts, management applies a specific reserve and the loan remains in nonaccrual status. The receipt of an updated appraisal would not qualify as a reason to put a loan back into accruing status. The Company removes loans from nonaccrual status when the borrower makes six months of contractual payments and demonstrates the ability to service the debt going forward. Charge-offs are determined based upon the loss that management believes the Company will incur after evaluating collateral for impairment based upon the valuation methods described above and the ability of the borrower to pay any deficiency.

Impaired Collateral-Dependent Loans
The fair value of impaired collateral-dependent loans is derived in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 310, "Receivables." Fair value is determined based on the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral. The valuation allowance for impaired loans is included in the allowance for loan losses in the consolidated balance sheets. At September 30, 2011, the valuation allowance for impaired loans was $3.9 million, an increase of $1.4 million from $2.5 million at December 31, 2010.

The following table presents the assets and liabilities carried on the balance sheet by caption and by level within the hierarchy (as described above) as of September 30, 2011:

	As of September 30, 2011				
(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Total fair value loss during nine months ended September 30, 2011
Financial Assets:					
Other real estate owned ("OREO")	$ -	$ -	$ 3,555	$3,555	$ (754)
Impaired collateral-dependent loans	-	-	28,117	28,117	(1,821)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

FASB ASC Topic 825, "Financial Instruments," requires the disclosure of the estimated fair value of certain financial instruments, including those financial instruments for which the Company did not elect the fair value option. These estimated fair values as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required to interpret market data to develop estimates of fair value. The estimates presented are not necessarily indicative of amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The use of alternative market assumptions and estimation methodologies could have had a material effect on these estimates of fair value. The methodology for estimating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured on a recurring or nonrecurring basis are discussed above. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of other financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and Cash Equivalents
For these short-term instruments, the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Loans
The fair value of loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using current market rates that reflect the interest rate risk inherent in the loan, except for previously discussed impaired loans.

SBA loans held for sale
The fair value of SBA loans held for sale is estimated by using a market approach that includes significant other observable inputs.

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock
Federal Home Loan Bank stock is carried at cost. Carrying value approximates fair value based on the redemption provisions of the issues.

Deposit Liabilities
The fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using current market rates.

Borrowed Funds & Subordinated Debentures
The fair value of borrowings is estimated by discounting the projected future cash flows using current market rates.

Accrued Interest
The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value.

Standby Letters of Credit
At September 30, 2011, the Bank had standby letters of credit outstanding of $2.0 million, as compared to $1.5 million at December 31, 2010. The fair value of these commitments is nominal.

The table below presents the estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying	Estimated	Carrying	Estimated
(In thousands)	Amount	Fair Value	Amount	Fair Value

Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$90,090	$ 90,090	$ 43,926	$ 43,926
Securities available for sale	88,083	88,083	107,131	107,131
Securities held to maturity	12,669	13,782	21,111	21,351
SBA loans held for sale	9,284	9,876	10,397	11,048
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	577,902	578,870	591,175	588,519
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,088	4,088	4,206	4,206
SBA servicing assets	445	445	512	512
Accrued interest receivable	3,519	3,519	3,791	3,791
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	654,171	641,062	654,788	634,713
Borrowed funds and subordinated debentures	90,465	102,707	90,465	103,704
Accrued interest payable	533	533	556	556
Interest rate swap agreements	83	83	499	499

Note 7.Securities

This table provides the major components of securities available for sale ("AFS") and held to maturity ("HTM") at amortized cost and estimated fair value at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	September 30, 2011				December 31, 2010			
(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Available for sale:								
US Government sponsored entities	$ 7,284	$ 116	$ -	$ 7,400	$ 6,415	$ 47	$ -	$ 6,462
State and political subdivisions	13,493	623	-	14,116	11,246	23	(306)	10,963
Residential mortgage-backed securities	60,531	1,834	(327)	62,038	84,359	2,022	(640)	85,741
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	244	-	(9)	235	1,827	3	(4)	1,826
Trust preferred securities	978	-	(224)	754	977	-	(412)	565
Other securities	3,610	15	(85)	3,540	1,610	-	(36)	1,574
Total securities available for sale	$ 86,140	$ 2,588	$ (645)	$ 88,083	$ 106,434	$ 2,095	$ (1,398)	$ 107,131
Held to maturity:								
State and political subdivisions	$ 2,298	$ 147	$ -	$ 2,445	$ 2,297	$ -	$ (66)	$ 2,231
Residential mortgage-backed securities	7,669	404	(21)	8,052	14,722	444	(318)	14,848
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	2,702	583	-	3,285	4,042	217	-	4,259
Trust preferred securities	-	-	-	-	50	-	(37)	13
Total securities held to maturity	$ 12,669	$ 1,134	$ (21)	$ 13,782	$ 21,111	$ 661	$ (421)	$ 21,351

This table provides the remaining contractual maturities and yields of securities within the investment portfolios. The carrying value of securities at September 30, 2011 is primarily distributed by contractual maturity. Mortgage-backed securities and other securities, which may have principal prepayment provisions, are distributed based on contractual maturity. Expected maturities will differ materially from contractual maturities as a result of early prepayments and calls. The total weighted average yield excludes equity securities.

	Within one year	After one year through five years	After five years through ten years	After ten years	Total carrying value

(In thousands)	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Available for sale at fair value:										
US Government sponsored entities	$ -	- %	$ 1,858	1.50 %	$ 3,091	2.62 %	$ 2,451	3.33 %	$ 7,400	2.58 %
State and political subdivisions	-	-	176	6.50	5,621	3.25	8,319	3.58	14,116	3.58
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	-	460	3.66	1,851	2.41	59,727	3.49	62,038	3.52
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	6.88	235	6.88
Trust preferred securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	1.11	754	1.11
Other securities	-	-	-	-	1,946	5.00	1,594	3.37	3,540	4.26
Total securities available for sale	$ -	- %	$ 2,494	2.25 %	$ 12,509	3.24 %	$ 73,080	3.48 %	$ 88,083	3.47 %
Held to maturity at cost:										
State and political subdivisions	$ -	- %	$ -	- %	$ -	- %	$ 2,298	5.15 %	$ 2,298	5.15 %
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	-	302	4.22	2,349	4.79	5,018	4.57	7,669	4.84
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,702	5.40	2,702	5.40
Total securities held to maturity	$ -	- %	$ 302	4.22 %	$ 2,349	4.79 %	$ 10,018	4.93 %	$ 12,669	5.01 %

The fair value of securities with unrealized losses by length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

September 30, 2011							
		Less than 12 months		12 months and greater		Total	
(In thousands)	Total Number in a Loss Position	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available for sale:							
Residential mortgage-backed securities	10	$7,875	$ (127)	$1,150	$(200)	$9,025	$ (327)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1	235	(9)	-	-	235	(9)
Trust preferred securities	1	-	-	754	(224)	754	(224)
Other securities	3	1,946	(54)	529	(31)	2,475	(85)
Total temporarily impaired investments	15	$10,056	$ (190)	$2,433	$(455)	$12,489	$(645)
Held to maturity:							
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1	-	-	649	(21)	649	(21)
Total temporarily impaired investments	1	$-	$ -	$649	$(21)	$649	$(21)

December 31, 2010							
		Less than 12 months		12 months and greater		Total	
(In thousands)	Total Number in a Loss Position	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available for sale:							
State and political subdivisions	31	$ 9,051	$ (306)	$ -	$ -	$ 9,051	$ (306)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	17	14,651	(422)	3,547	(218)	18,198	(640)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1	-	-	1,516	(4)	1,516	(4)
	1	-	-	565	(412)	565	(412)

Trust preferred securities							
Other securities	4	-	-	1,074	(36)	1,074	(36)
Total temporarily impaired investments	54	$ 23,702	$ (728)	$ 6,702	$ (670)	$ 30,404	$ (1,398)
Held to maturity:							
State and political subdivisions	4	$ 2,231	$ (66)	$ -	$ -	$ 2,231	$ (66)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	5	2,243	(75)	2,651	(243)	4,894	(318)
Trust preferred securities	2	-	-	13	(37)	13	(37)
Total temporarily impaired investments	11	$ 4,474	$ (141)	$ 2,664	$ (280)	$ 7,138	$ (421)

Unrealized Losses

The unrealized losses in each of the categories presented in the tables above are discussed in the paragraphs that follow:

U.S. Government sponsored entities and state and political subdivision securities: There were no unrealized losses on investments in this type of security as of September 30, 2011.

Residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities: The unrealized losses on investments in mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate increases. The majority of contractual cash flows of these securities are guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. It is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price significantly less than the par value of the investment. Because the decline in fair value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be at maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2011.

Trust preferred securities: The unrealized losses on trust preferred securities were caused by an inactive trading market and changes in market credit spreads. At September 30, 2011, this category consisted of one single-issuer trust preferred security. The issuer of the trust preferred security is considered a well capitalized institution per regulatory standards and significantly strengthened its capital position. In addition, the issuer has ample liquidity, bolstered its allowance for loan losses, was profitable in 2010 and is projected to be profitable in 2011. The contractual terms do not allow the security to be settled at a price less than the par value. Because the Company does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity, the Company does not consider this security to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2011.

Other securities: Included in this category are corporate debt securities, stock of other financial institutions, and Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") investments. The unrealized losses on corporate debt securities are due to widening credit spreads, and the unrealized losses on the stock of other financial institutions and CRA investments are caused by decreases in the market prices of the shares. The Company has evaluated the prospects of the issuers and has forecasted a recovery period; therefore these investments are not considered other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2011.

Realized Gains and Losses and Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

Gross realized gains (losses) on securities and other-than-temporary impairment charges for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 are detailed in the table below:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
(In thousands)	2011	2010	2011	2010
Available for sale:				
Realized gains	$ 316	$ 35	$ 484	$ 278
Realized losses	-	-	(13)	(150)
Other-than-temporary impairment charges	-	-	-	-
Total securities available for sale	$ 316	$ 35	$ 471	$ 128
Held to maturity:				
Realized gains	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4
Realized losses	(50)	-	(118)	(90)
Other-than-temporary impairment charges	-	-	-	-
Total securities held to maturity	$ (50)	$ -	$ (118)	$ (86)
Net gains on sales of securities and other-than-temporary impairment charges	$ 266	$ 35	$ 353	$ 42

The net realized gains and losses are included in noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as net securities gains. For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2011, there were gross realized gains of $316 thousand and $484 thousand, respectively and gross realized losses of $50 thousand and $131 thousand, respectively. This resulted in net realized gains of $266 thousand and $353 thousand for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. The net realized gains during 2011 are primarily attributed to the following:

- The Company sold approximately $21.7 million in book value of mortgage-backed securities, resulting in pretax gains of approximately $484 thousand, partially offset by
- Losses of $13 thousand on the sale of approximately $1.0 million in book value of five available for sale mortgage-backed securities, and
- Losses of $118 thousand on the sale of held to maturity securities, primarily private label mortgage-backed securities. Although designated as held to maturity, these securities were sold due to the deterioration in the underlying credit, as evidenced by downgrades in their credit ratings.

For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2010, there were gross realized gains of $35 thousand and $282 thousand, respectively. There were no gross realized losses during the three months ended September 30, 2010 and gross realized losses of $240 thousand during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. This resulted in net realized gains of $35 thousand and $42 thousand for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 , respectively. The net realized gains during 2010 are primarily attributed to the following:

- The Company sold approximately $9.0 million in book value of mortgage-backed securities, resulting in pretax gains of approximately $272 thousand,
- Two called structured agency securities with resulting gains of $6 thousand, and
- One called municipal security with a resulting gain of $4 thousand, partially offset by
- Losses of $150 thousand on the sale of two available for sale mortgage-backed securities, and

- Losses of $90 thousand on the sale of five held to maturity tax-exempt municipal securities with a total book value of approximately $2.0 million. Although designated as held to maturity, these municipal securities were sold due to deterioration in the issuer's creditworthiness, as evidenced by downgrades in their credit ratings.

Pledged Securities

Securities with a carrying value of $66.4 million and $63.4 million at September 30, 2011 and December 31 2010, respectively, were pledged to secure Government deposits, secure other borrowings and for other purposes required or permitted by law. Included in these figures was $13.1 million and $2.9 million pledged against Government deposits at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Note 8. Loans

The following table sets forth the classification of loans by class, including unearned fees, deferred costs and excluding the allowance for loan losses as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
SBA loans	$ 75,647	$ 86,138
SBA 504 loans	55,520	64,276
Commercial loans		
Commercial other	27,998	24,268
Commercial real estate	247,122	246,891
Commercial real estate construction	8,926	10,046
Residential mortgage loans		
Residential mortgages	126,470	117,169
Residential construction	2,240	2,711
Purchased mortgages	8,232	8,520
Consumer loans		
Home equity	49,715	54,273
Consumer other	1,763	1,644
Total	$ 603,633	$ 615,936

Loans are made to individuals as well as commercial entities. Specific loan terms vary as to interest rate, repayment, and collateral requirements based on the type of loan requested and the credit worthiness of the prospective borrower. Credit risk, excluding SBA loans, tends to be geographically concentrated in that a majority of the loan customers are located in the markets serviced by the Bank. As a preferred SBA lender, a portion of the SBA portfolio is to borrowers outside the Company’s lending area. However, during late 2008, the Company withdrew from SBA lending outside of its primary trade area, but continues to offer SBA loan products as an additional credit product within its primary trade area. A description of the Company's different loan segments follows:

SBA Loans: SBA loans, on which the SBA provides guarantees of up to 90 percent of the principal balance, are considered a higher risk loan product for the Company than its other loan products. The Company’s SBA loans are generally sold in the secondary market with the nonguaranteed portion held in the portfolio as a loan held for investment. SBA loans are for the purpose of providing working capital, financing the purchase of equipment, inventory or commercial real estate and for other business purposes. Loans are guaranteed by the businesses' major owners. SBA loans are made based primarily on the historical and projected cash flow of the business and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided.

SBA 504 Loans: The SBA 504 program consists of real estate backed commercial mortgages where the Company has the first mortgage and the SBA has the second mortgage on the property. SBA 504 loans are made based primarily on the historical and projected cash flow of the business and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided. Generally, the Company has a 50 percent loan to value ratio on SBA 504 program loans. Loan performance may be adversely affected by factors impacting the general economy or conditions specific to the real estate market such as geographic location and/or property type.

Commercial Loans: Commercial credit is extended primarily to middle market and small business customers. Commercial loans are generally made in the Company’s market place for the purpose of providing working capital, financing the purchase of equipment, inventory or commercial real estate and for other business purposes. Loans will generally be guaranteed in full or for a meaningful amount by the businesses' major owners. Commercial loans are made based primarily on the historical and projected cash flow of the business and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided. Loan performance may be adversely affected by factors impacting the general economy or conditions specific to the real estate market such as geographic location and/or property type.

Residential Mortgage and Consumer Loans: The Company originates mortgage and consumer loans including principally residential real estate and home equity lines and loans. Each loan type is evaluated on debt to income, type of collateral and loan to collateral value, credit history and Company relationship with the borrower.

Inherent in the lending function is credit risk, which is the possibility a borrower may not perform in accordance with the contractual terms of their loan. A borrower's inability to pay their obligations according to the contractual terms can create the risk of past due loans and, ultimately, credit losses, especially on collateral deficient loans. The Company minimizes its credit risk by loan diversification and adhering to credit administration policies and procedures. Due diligence on loans begins when we initiate contact regarding a loan with a borrower. Documentation, including a borrower's credit history, materials establishing the value and liquidity of potential collateral, the purpose of the loan, the source of funds for repayment of the loan, and other factors, are analyzed before a loan is submitted for approval. The loan portfolio is then subject to on-going internal reviews for credit quality, as well as independent credit reviews by an outside firm.

The Company's extension of credit is governed by the Credit Risk Policy which was established to control the quality of the Company's loans. These policies and procedures are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

Credit Ratings:

For SBA 7(a), SBA 504 and commercial loans, management uses internally assigned risk ratings as the best indicator of credit quality. A loan's internal risk rating is updated at least annually and more frequently if circumstances warrant a change in risk rating. The Company uses a 1 through 10 loan grading system that follows regulatory accepted definitions.

Pass: Risk ratings of 1 through 6 are used for loans that are performing, as they meet, and are expected to continue to meet, all of the terms and conditions set forth in the original loan documentation, and are generally current on principal and interest payments. These performing loans are termed "Pass".

Special Mention: Criticized loans are assigned a risk rating of 7 and termed "Special Mention", as the borrowers exhibit potential credit weaknesses or downward trends deserving management's close attention. If not checked or corrected, these trends will weaken the Bank's collateral and position. While potentially weak, these borrowers are currently marginally acceptable and no loss of interest or principal is anticipated. As a result, special mention assets do not expose an institution to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification. Included in "Special Mention" could be turnaround situations, such as borrowers with deteriorating trends beyond one year, borrowers in start up or deteriorating industries, or borrowers with a poor market share in an average industry. "Special Mention" loans may include an element of asset quality, financial flexibility, or below average management. Management and ownership may have limited depth or experience. Regulatory agencies have agreed on a consistent definition of "Special Mention" as an asset with potential weaknesses which, if left uncorrected, may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the Bank's credit position at some future date. This definition is intended to ensure that the "Special Mention" category is not used to identify assets that have as their sole weakness credit data exceptions or collateral documentation exceptions that are not material to the repayment of the asset.

Substandard: Classified loans are assigned a risk rating of an 8 or 9, depending upon the prospect for collection, and deemed "Substandard". A risk rating of 8 is used for borrowers with well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the orderly liquidation of debt. The loan is inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or by the collateral pledged, if any. Normal repayment from the borrower is in jeopardy, although no loss of principal is envisioned. There is a distinct possibility that a partial loss of interest and/or principal will occur if the deficiencies are not corrected. Loss potential, while existing in the aggregate amount of substandard assets, does not have to exist in individual assets classified “Substandard”. A risk rating of 9 is used for borrowers that have all the weaknesses inherent in a loan with a risk rating of 8, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection of debt in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. Serious problems exist to the point where partial loss of principal is likely. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important, reasonably specific pending factors that may work to strengthen the assets, the loans’ classification as estimated losses is deferred until a more exact status may be determined. Pending factors include proposed merger, acquisition, or liquidation procedures; capital injection; perfecting liens on additional collateral; and refinancing plans. Partial charge-offs are likely.

Loss: Once a borrower is deemed incapable of repayment of unsecured debt, the risk rating becomes a 10, the loan is termed a "Loss", and charged-off immediately. Loans to such borrowers are considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuance as active assets of the Bank is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off these basically worthless assets even though partial recovery may be affected in the future.

For residential mortgage and consumer loans, management uses performing versus nonperforming as the best indicator of credit quality. Nonperforming loans consist of loans that are not accruing interest (nonaccrual loans) as a result of principal or interest being in default for a period of 90 days or more or when the ability to collect principal and interest according to the contractual terms is in doubt. These credit quality indicators are updated on an ongoing basis, as a loan is placed on nonaccrual status as soon as management believes there is sufficient doubt as to the ultimate ability to collect interest on a loan.

The tables below detail the Company's loan portfolio by class according to their credit quality indicators discussed in the paragraphs above as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	September 30, 2011			
	SBA, SBA 504 & Commercial Loans - Internal Risk Ratings			
(In thousands)	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Total
SBA loans	$51,798	$9,808	$ 14,041	$75,647
SBA 504 loans	37,715	5,937	11,868	55,520
Commercial loans				
Commercial other	20,400	5,737	1,861	27,998
Commercial real estate	187,816	50,541	8,765	247,122
Commercial real estate construction	6,616	1,710	600	8,926
Total commercial loans	214,832	57,988	11,226	284,046
Total SBA, SBA 504 and Commercial loans	$304,345	$73,733	$ 37,135	$415,213

	September 30, 2011		
	Residential Mortgage & Consumer Loans - Performing/Nonperforming		
(In thousands)	Performing	Nonperforming	Total
Residential mortgage loans			
Residential mortgages	$124,440	$ 2,030	$126,470
Residential construction	2,240	-	2,240
Purchased residential mortgages	6,192	2,040	8,232
Total residential mortgage loans	132,872	4,070	136,942
Consumer loans			
Home equity	49,442	273	49,715
Consumer other	1,754	9	1,763
Total consumer loans	$51,196	$ 282	$51,478
Total loans			$603,633

December 31, 2010

	SBA, SBA 504 & Commercial Loans - Internal Risk Ratings			
(In thousands)	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Total
SBA loans	$ 48,500	$ 25,668	$ 11,970	$ 86,138
SBA 504 loans	30,235	15,366	18,675	64,276
Commercial loans				
Commercial other	17,402	4,764	2,102	24,268
Commercial real estate	169,093	67,305	10,493	246,891
Commercial real estate construction	6,197	2,715	1,134	10,046
Total commercial loans	192,692	74,784	13,729	281,205
Total SBA, SBA 504 and Commercial loans	$ 271,427	$ 115,818	$ 44,374	$ 431,619

	December 31, 2010		
	Residential Mortgage & Consumer Loans - Performing/Nonperforming		
(In thousands)	Performing	Nonperforming	Total
Residential mortgage loans			
Residential mortgages	$114,716	$ 2,453	$117,169
Residential construction	2,711	-	2,711
Purchased residential mortgages	5,888	2,632	8,520
Total residential mortgage loans	123,315	5,085	128,400
Consumer loans			
Home equity	54,024	249	54,273
Consumer other	1,644	-	1,644
Total consumer loans	$55,668	$ 249	$55,917
Total loans			$615,936

Nonperforming and Past Due Loans:

Nonperforming loans consist of loans that are not accruing interest (nonaccrual loans) as a result of principal or interest being in default for a period of 90 days or more or when the ability to collect principal and interest according to the contractual terms is in doubt. When a loan is classified as nonaccrual, interest accruals discontinue and all past due interest previously recognized as income is reversed and charged against current period income. Generally, until the loan becomes current, any payments received from the borrower are applied to outstanding principal, until such time as management determines that the financial condition of the borrower and other factors merit recognition of a portion of such payments as interest income. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest are not included in nonperforming loans and generally represent loans that are well collateralized and in a continuing process expected to result in repayment or restoration to current status.

The risk of loss is difficult to quantify and is subject to fluctuations in collateral values, general economic conditions and other factors. The current state of the economy and the downturn in the real estate market have resulted in increased loan delinquencies and defaults. In some cases, these factors have also resulted in significant impairment to the value of loan collateral. The Company values its collateral through the use of appraisals, broker price opinions, and knowledge of its local market. In response to the credit risk in its portfolio, the Company has increased staffing in its credit monitoring department and increased efforts in the collection and analysis of borrowers' financial statements and tax returns.

The following tables set forth an aging analysis of past due and nonaccrual loans by loan class as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	September 30, 2011						
(In thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days and Still Accruing	Nonaccrual (1)	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
SBA loans	$ 2,438	$ 600	$ 84	$ 6,801	$ 9,923	$ 65,724	$ 75,647
SBA 504 loans	1,333	-	-	3,752	5,085	50,435	55,520
Commercial loans							
Commercial other	187	172	806	58	1,223	26,775	27,998
Commercial real estate	6,040	-	907	5,035	11,982	235,140	247,122
Commercial real estate construction	-	-	-	600	600	8,326	8,926
Residential mortgage loans							
Residential mortgages	3,477	1,861	394	2,030	7,762	118,708	126,470
Residential construction	2,200	40	-	-	2,240	-	2,240
Purchased residential mortgages	-	4	-	2,040	2,044	6,188	8,232
Consumer loans							

Home equity	834	-	-	273	1,107	48,608	49,715
Consumer other	13	-	-	9	22	1,741	1,763
Total loans	$ 16,522	$ 2,677	$ 2,191	$ 20,598	$ 41,988	$ 561,645	$ 603,633

(1) At September 30, 2011, nonaccrual loans included $3.8 million of troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") and $1.3 million of loans guaranteed by the SBA. The remaining TDRs are in accrual status because they are performing in accordance with their restructured terms.

	December 31, 2010						
(In thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days and Still Accruing	Nonaccrual (1)	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
SBA loans	$ 1,297	$ 1,181	$ 374	$ 8,162	$ 11,014	$ 75,124	$ 86,138
SBA 504 loans	-	1,339	-	2,714	4,053	60,223	64,276
Commercial loans							
Commercial other	693	86	-	179	958	23,310	24,268
Commercial real estate	3,051	176	-	4,139	7,366	239,525	246,891
Commercial real estate construction	-	-	-	1,134	1,134	8,912	10,046
Residential mortgage loans							
Residential mortgages	2,123	144	-	2,453	4,720	112,449	117,169
Residential construction	-	-	-	-	-	2,711	2,711
Purchased residential mortgages	117	-	-	2,632	2,749	5,771	8,520
Consumer loans							
Home equity	175	325	-	249	749	53,524	54,273
Consumer other	5	-	-	-	5	1,639	1,644
Total loans	$ 7,461	$ 3,251	$ 374	$ 21,662	$ 32,748	$ 583,188	$ 615,936

(1) At December 31, 2010, nonaccrual loans included $2.7 million of loans guaranteed by the SBA. There were no nonaccrual TDRs.

Impaired Loans:

The Company has defined impaired loans to be all nonperforming loans and troubled debt restructurings. Management considers a loan impaired when, based on current information and events, it is determined that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the loan contract. Impairment is evaluated in total for smaller-balance loans of a similar nature, (consumer and residential mortgage loans), and on an individual basis for other loans.

The following tables provide detail on the Company's impaired loans with the associated allowance amount, if applicable, as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	September 30, 2011		
(In thousands)	Outstanding Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Net Exposure (balance less specific reserves)
With no related allowance:			
SBA loans (1)	$2,074	$-	$2,074
SBA 504 loans	5,170	-	5,170
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	985	-	985
Commercial real estate	6,869	-	6,869
Commercial real estate construction	-	-	-
Total commercial loans	7,854	-	7,854
Total impaired loans with no related allowance	$15,098	$-	$15,098
With an allowance:			
SBA loans(1)	$4,795	$1,931	$2,864
SBA 504 loans	2,972	226	2,746
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	58	58	-
Commercial real estate	8,872	1,914	6,958
Commercial real estate construction	600	149	451
Total commercial loans	9,530	2,121	7,409
Total impaired loans with a related allowance	$17,297	$4,278	$13,019
Total individually evaluated impaired loans:			
SBA loans (1)	$6,869	$1,931	$4,938
SBA 504 loans	8,142	226	7,916
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	1,043	58	985
Commercial real estate	15,741	1,914	13,827
Commercial real estate construction	600	149	451
Total commercial loans	17,384	2,121	15,263
Total individually evaluated impaired loans	$32,395	$4,278	$28,117
Homogeneous collectively evaluated impaired loans:			

Residential mortgage loans			
Residential mortgages	$2,030	$-	$2,030
Purchased mortgages	2,040	-	2,040
Total residential mortgage loans	4,070	-	4,070
Consumer loans			
Home equity	273	-	273
Consumer other	9	-	9
Total consumer loans	282	-	282
Total homogeneous collectively evaluated impaired loans	4,352	-	4,352
Total impaired loans	$36,747	$4,278	$32,469

(1) Balances are reduced by amount guaranteed by the Small Business Administration of $1.3 million at September 30, 2011.

	December 31, 2010		
(In thousands)	Outstanding Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Net Exposure (balance less specific reserves)
With no related allowance:			
SBA loans (1)	$2,362	$-	$2,362
SBA 504 loans	8,145	-	8,145
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	179	-	179
Commercial real estate	7,891	-	7,891
Total commercial loans	8,070	-	8,070
Total impaired loans with no related allowance	$18,577	$-	$18,577
With an allowance:			
SBA loans(1)	$4,526	$1,761	$2,765
SBA 504 loans	2,477	87	2,390
Commercial loans			
Commercial real estate	990	226	764
Commercial real estate construction	1,134	383	751
Total commercial loans	2,124	609	1,515
Total impaired loans with a related allowance	$9,127	$2,457	$6,670
Total individually evaluated impaired loans:			
SBA loans (1)	$6,888	$1,761	$5,127
SBA 504 loans	10,622	87	10,535
Commercial loans			
Commercial other	179	-	179
Commercial real estate	8,881	226	8,655
Commercial real estate construction	1,134	383	751
Total commercial loans	10,194	609	9,585
Total individually evaluated impaired loans	$27,704	$2,457	$25,247
Homogeneous collectively evaluated impaired loans:			
Residential mortgage loans			
Residential mortgages	$2,453	$-	$2,453
Purchased mortgages	2,632	-	2,632
Total residential mortgage loans	5,085	-	5,085
Consumer loans			
Home equity	249	-	249
Total homogeneous collectively evaluated for impaired loans	5,334	-	5,334
Total impaired loans	$33,038	$2,457	$30,581

(1) Balances are reduced by amount guaranteed by the Small Business Administration of $2.7 million at September 30, 2010.

The following tables present the average recorded investments in impaired loans and the related amount of interest recognized during the time period in which the loans were impaired for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. The average balances are calculated based on the month-end balances of impaired loans. When the ultimate collectability of the total principal of an impaired loan is in doubt and the loan is on nonaccrual status, all payments are applied to principal under the cost recovery method, therefore no interest income is recognized. Any interest income recognized on a cash basis during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 was immaterial. The interest recognized on impaired loans noted below represents accruing troubled debt restructurings only.

	For the three months ended			
	September 30, 2011		September 30, 2010	
(In thousands)	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
SBA loans (1)	$6,768	$ 57	$5,070	$ 29
SBA 504 loans	8,284	67	6,638	53
Commercial loans				
Commercial other	1,388	8	342	-
Commercial real estate	16,366	120	11,731	