## COMMUNITY BANKSHARES INC /SC/

Form 10-Q
August 13, 2001

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION<br>WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or $15(\mathrm{~d})$ OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2001 Commission File number: 000-22054

COMMUNITY BANKSHARES, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

South Carolina 57-0966962
(State or Other Jurisdiction of (IRS Employer Identification Number) Incorporation or Organization)

791 Broughton St., Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115
(Address of Principal Executive Office, Zip Code)
(803) 535-1060
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date:

3,204,220 shares of common stock outstanding as of August 1, 2001.

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\$ amounts in thousands

ASSETS

Cash and due from other financial institutions:

Non-interest bearing
Federal funds sold

Total cash and cash equivalents
Interest bearing deposits in other banks
Investment securities:
Securities held to maturity Securities available for sale
Loans held for resale

Loans Less, allowance for loan losses

Net loans

Premises and equipment
Accrued interest receivable Deferred income taxes
Other assets

Total assets

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
Deposits:
Non-interest bearing
Interest bearing

Total deposits
Federal funds purchased and securities
sold under agreements to repurchase
Federal Home Loan Bank advances
Other liabilities
Total liabilities

Shareholders' equity:
Common stock
No par, authorized shares $12,000,000$, issued and
outstanding 3,204,220 in 2001 and 3,199,180 in 2000
Retained earnings
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

Total shareholders' equity
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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> COMMUNITY BANKSHARES, INC. - CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
> for the six months ended June 30,2001 and 2000 (Unaudited)
> (\$ amounts in thousands)
Shares Amount

| Balances at Dec. 31, 1999 | 3,191,462 | \$ | 14,207 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Comprehensive income: |  |  |  |
| Net income |  |  |  |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) net of tax: |  |  |  |
| Unrealized gain (loss) |  |  |  |

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```
Cash-in-lieu of shares in connection
    with Jan. 31, 2000 stock div
Market value of shares issued in
```

five percent stock dividend
Shares issued under option agreement ..... 2,520Dividends paid .Balances at June 30 , 20003,193,845Balances at Dec. 31, 20003,199,180

```
Comprehensive income:
```Net incomeOther comprehensive income (loss) net of tax:Unrealized gain (loss) on securities
```

Shares issued under option agreement ..... 5,0401,709Interest and fees on loans
Investment securities:\$ amounts in thousandsInterest and dividend income:\$ 9,116
Deposits with other financial institutions ..... 106
Interest - U. S. Treasury and
U. S. Government Agencies1,194
Dividends ..... 69
Total investment securities ..... 1,263
Federal funds sold and securitiespurchased under agreements to resell454
Total interest and dividend income ..... 10,939-------
Deposits:
Certificates of deposit of $\$ 100,000$ or more ..... 1,310
Other ..... 3,528
Total deposits ..... 4,838
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase ..... 149
Federal Home Loan Bank advances ..... 596
Total interest expense ..... 5,583
Net interest income ..... 5,356
Provision for loan losses ..... 277
Net interest income after provision for loan losses ..... 5,079
Non-interest income:
Service charges on deposit accounts ..... 928
Other ..... 315
Total non-interest income ..... 1,243
Non-interest expense:
Salaries and employee benefits2,102
Premises and equipment ..... 471
Other ..... 916
Total non-interest expense ..... 3,489
Net income before taxes ..... 2,833
Provision for income taxes ..... 1,002
Net income ..... \$ 1,831
Basic earnings per common share:
Weighted average shares outstanding ..... 3,200,174
3,194,685
Net income per common share ..... \$
0.57 \$ ..... 0.46
Diluted earnings per common share:Weighted average shares outstanding3,217,8193,216,207Net income per common share ..................... \$ 0.46

```
Cash flows from operating activities:
Net income ................................
djustments to reconcile net income
    to net cash (provided) by operating activities
        Depreciation
        Provision for loan losses
        Accretion of discounts and
            amortization of premiums -
            investment securities - net
        Proceeds from sale of real estate loans held for sale
        Origination of real estate loans held for sale
Changes in assets and liabilities:
        (Increase) decrease in interest receivable
        (Increase) decrease in other assets
        Increase (decrease) in other liabilities
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities
Cash flows from investing activities:
    Proceeds from maturities and sales of
            investment securities - held to maturity
    Purchases of investment securities - held to maturity
    Proceeds from maturities and sales of
            investment securities - available for sale
    Purchases of investment securities - available for sale
    Net (increase) decrease in interest bearing deposits
    Net increase in loans to customers
    Increase in other real estate owned
    Purchase of premises and equipment
            Net cash provided (used) by investing activities
Cash flows from financing activities:
    Net increase in demand, savings, & time deposits
    Net increase (decrease) in federal funds purchased and
            securities sold under agreements to repurchase
    Sale of common stock
    Increase (repayment) of FHLB advances
    Dividends
            Net cash provided by financing activities
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents -beginning of period
Cash and cash equivalents -end of period
```

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Summary of Significant Accounting Principles

A summary of significant accounting policies and the audited financial statements for 2000 are included in Corporation's Annual Report on Form $10-\mathrm{K}$ for the year ended December 31, 2000.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Community Bankshares, Inc. (CBI), the parent company, and Orangeburg National Bank, Sumter National Bank and Florence National Bank, its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany items have been eliminated in the consolidated statements.

Management Opinion

The interim financial statements in this report are unaudited. In the opinion of management, all the adjustments necessary to present a fair statement of the results for the interim period have been made. Such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature.

The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for an entire year. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements and notes thereto contained in the 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Comprehensive Income Components

The Financial Accounting Standards Board recently issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income," effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1997. This Statement establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general-purpose financial statements. Disclosure as required by the Statement is as follows:

|  | Before-Tax Amount |
| :---: | :---: |
| Unrealized gains (losses) on securities: |  |
| Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period | \$ (977,000) |
| Other comprehensive income, June 30, 2000 | \$ (977, 000 ) |
| Unrealized gains (losses) on securities: |  |
| Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period | \$ 87,000 |
| Other comprehensive income, June 30, 2001 | \$ 87,000 |

COMMUNITY BANKSHARES, INC. - AVERAGE BALANCE SHEETS, YIELDS, AND RATES



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

Forward Looking Statements

Statements included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations which are not historical in nature are intended to be, and are hereby identified as 'forward looking statements' for purposes of the safe harbor provided by section $21 E$ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Corporation cautions readers that forward looking statements, including without limitation, those relating to the Corporation's future business prospects, revenues, working capital, liquidity, capital needs, interest costs, and income, are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in the forward looking statements, due to several important factors herein identified, among others, and other risks and factors identified from time to time in the Corporation's reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 COMPARED TO JUNE 30, 2000

Net Income

For the first half of 2001 CBI earned a consolidated profit of $\$ 1,831,000$ compared to $\$ 1,477,000$ for the first half of 2000 , an increase of $24 \%$ or $\$ 354,000$. Basic and diluted earnings per share were $\$ .57$ in the 2001 period compared to $\$ .46$ for the 2000 period.

For the first half of 2001 Orangeburg National Bank reported a profit of $\$ 1,222,000$ compared to $\$ 1,104,000$ for the first half of 2000 , an increase of $10.7 \%$ or $\$ 118,000$.

For the first half of 2001 Sumter National Bank reported a profit of $\$ 552,000$ compared to $\$ 393,000$ for the first half of 2000 , an increase of $40.5 \%$ or $\$ 159,000$. The Sumter bank began operation in June 1996.

For the first half of 2001 Florence National Bank reported a profit of $\$ 86,000$ compared to net loss of $\$ 12,000$ for the first half of 2000 , an improvement of $\$ 98,000$. The Florence bank began operation in July 1998.

As noted above, consolidated net income for the six months ended June 30, 2001, increased from the prior year by $24 \%$ or $\$ 354,000$. The major components of this increase are discussed below. Net interest income before provision for loan losses for the six months ended June 30, 2001 increased to $\$ 5,356,000$ compared to $\$ 4,977,000$ for the same period in 2000 , an increase of $7.6 \%$ or $\$ 379,000$. For the same period the provision for loan losses was $\$ 277,000$ compared to $\$ 338,000$ for the 2000 period, a decrease of $18 \%$ or $\$ 61,000$. Non-interest income for the 2001 period increased to $\$ 1,243,000$ from $\$ 885,000$ for the 2000 period, a $40.5 \%$ or $\$ 358,000$ increase. Non-interest expense increased to $\$ 3,489,000$ from $\$ 3,227,000$, an $8.1 \%$ or $\$ 262,000$ increase.

Profitability may be measured through the ROA (return on average assets) and the ROE (return on average equity). Return on assets is the income for the period divided by the average assets for the period, annualized. Return on equity is the income for the period divided by the average equity for the period, annualized. Operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2001 and 2000 yield the results in the table shown below.

|  | Period ended June 30, |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2001 | 2000 |
|  | ---- | ---- |
| Average assets | (dollars in thousands) |  |
| ROA | $\$ 279,344$ | $\$ 238,508$ |
| Average equity | $1.31 \%$ | $1.24 \%$ |
| ROE | $\$ 24,053$ | $\$ 20,633$ |
| Net income | $15.22 \%$ | $14.32 \%$ |
|  | $\$ 1,831$ | $\$ 1,477$ |

Net interest income

Net interest income, the major component of CBI's income, is the amount by which interest and fees on interest earning assets exceeds the interest paid on interest bearing deposits and other interest bearing funds. During the first six months of 2001 net interest income after provision for loan losses increased to $\$ 5,079,000$ from $\$ 4,639,000$ a $9.5 \%$ or $\$ 440,000$ increase over the first six months of 2000 . This improvement was mostly the result of a $\$ 40$ million increase in the average volume of earning assets. The average yield on earning assets decreased to 8.25\% for the 2001 period from 8.43\% for the 2000 period. This decline in yield was the result of market interest rate declines. During the first half of 2001 the prime lending rate declined from 9.5\% to 6.75\%, during the first half of 2000 the prime lending rate increased from $8.75 \%$ to $9.5 \%$.

For the first six months of 2001 the cost of funds averaged $5.00 \%$, increased from 4.75\% for the first six months of 2000 . The effect of these changes was a net interest spread (yield on earning assets less cost of interest bearing liabilities) of $3.24 \%$ for the first six months of 2001 , decreased from 3.68\% during the first six months of 2000. CBI's net interest margin (net interest income divided by total earning assets) was $4.04 \%$ for the first six months of 2001 compared to $4.43 \%$ for the first six months of 2000 .

Interest Income

Elsewhere in this report is a table comparing the average balances, yields, and rates for the interest rate sensitive segments of the Corporation's balance sheets for the six months ended June 30,2001 and 2000 . A discussion of that table follows.

Total interest income for the first six months of 2001 was $\$ 10,939,000$ compared with $\$ 9,471,000$ for the same period in 2000 , a $15.5 \%$ or $\$ 1,468,000$ increase. The yield on average earning assets for the 2001 period was $8.25 \%$, decreased from 8.43\% for the 2000 period. Total average interest earning assets

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for the 2001 period were $\$ 265,312,000$ compared to $\$ 224,649,000$ for the 2000 period, an increase of $18.1 \%$ or $\$ 40,663,000$.

The loan portfolio earned $\$ 9,116,000$ for the first six months of 2001 compared to $\$ 7,763,000$ for the same period of 2000 , a $17.4 \%$ or $\$ 1,353,000$ increase. The yield decreased to $9.03 \%$ for the 2001 period from 9.11\% for the 2000 period. The average size of the loan portfolio was $\$ 201,885,000$ for the 2001 period compared to $\$ 170,429,000$ for the 2000 period, an increase of $18.5 \%$ or $\$ 31,456,000$ primarily as the result of continuing strong loan demand.

The taxable investment portfolio earned $\$ 1,250,000$ for the first six months in 2001 compared to $\$ 1,476,000$ for the same period in 2000 , a $15.3 \%$ or $\$ 226,000$ decrease. The yield decreased to $6.35 \%$ in the 2001 period from $6.37 \%$ in the 2000 period. The average size of the portfolio was $\$ 39,370,000$ in the 2001 period compared to $\$ 46,367,000$ in the 2000 period, a decrease of $15.1 \%$ or $\$ 6,997,000$. As market interest rates declined during the first half of 2001 the Corporation had numerous securities called prior to maturity.

The tax-exempt investment portfolio earned $\$ 13,000$ for the first six months in 2001 compared to $\$ 16,000$ for the same period in 2000 , an $18.8 \%$ or $\$ 3,000$ decrease. The yield (on a taxable equivalent basis) on the portfolio was $5.4 \%$, a decrease from 6.02\%. The average size of the portfolio was $\$ 730,000$ for the 2001 period compared to $\$ 806,000$ in the 2000 period, a decrease of $9.4 \%$ or \$76,000.

Interest bearing deposits in other banks contributed $\$ 106,000$ for the first six months of 2001 compared to $\$ 28,000$ during the prior year, an increase of $279 \%$ or $\$ 78,000$. The yield on these deposits decreased to $4.79 \%$ for the 2001 period from 5.69\% in the 2000 period. CBI averaged $\$ 4,427,000$ in interest bearing balances in the first six months of 2001 compared to $\$ 985,000$ the first six months of the prior year, an increase of $349 \%$ or $\$ 3,442,000$. The increase in these deposits was the result of declining market interest rates, which caused numerous calls of investment securities prior to maturity. The funds resulting from these calls were temporarily put into interest bearing deposits and federal funds.

Federal funds sold earned $\$ 454,000$ the first six months of 2001 compared to $\$ 188,000$ the prior year, an increase of $142 \%$ or $\$ 266,000$. Yields decreased to $4.80 \%$ for the first six months in 2001 from $6.20 \%$ for the first six months in 2000. For the first six months of 2001 CBI increased its average volume in federal funds sold to $\$ 18,900,000$ compared to $\$ 6,062,000$ for the first six months of 2000 , a $212 \%$ or $\$ 12,838,000$ increase.

## Interest Expense

Interest expense for the first six months of 2001 was $\$ 5,583,000$ compared to the prior year's $\$ 4,494,000$, a $24.2 \%$ or $\$ 1,089,000$ increase. The volume of interest bearing liabilities was $\$ 223,209,000$ for the first six months in 2001 compared to $\$ 189,300,000$ for the first six months of 2000 , a $17.9 \%$ or $\$ 33,909,000$ increase. The average rate paid for interest-bearing liabilities during the 2001 period was $5.00 \%$, up from $4.75 \%$ for the 2000 period.

The cost of savings accounts was $\$ 651,000$ in the first six months in 2001 compared to $\$ 610,000$ in the first six months of 2000 , a $6.7 \%$ or $\$ 41,000$ increase. Average savings deposit balances were $\$ 36,526,000$ for the first six months in 2001 compared to $\$ 31,364,000$ for the first six months of 2000 , an increase of $16.5 \%$ or $\$ 5,162,000$. The average rate paid on these funds decreased
to $3.56 \%$ from $3.89 \%$.

Interest bearing transaction accounts cost $\$ 123,000$ for the first six months in 2001 compared to the prior year's $\$ 147,000$, a decrease of $16.3 \%$ or $\$ 24,000$. The volume of these deposits was $\$ 23,063,000$ for the first six months in 2001 compared to $\$ 20,050,000$ for the first six months of 2000 , a $15 \%$ or $\$ 3,013,000$ increase. The average rate paid on these funds for the first six months in 2001 decreased to $1.07 \%$ from $1.47 \%$ for the first six months of 2000 .

Time deposits cost $\$ 4,064,000$ for the first six months of 2001 compared to $\$ 3,147,000$ for the first six months of the prior year, an increase of $29.1 \%$ or $\$ 917,000$. The volume was $\$ 135,934,000$ for the first six months in 2001 compared to $\$ 116,441,000$ for the first six months of 2000 , a $16.7 \%$ or $\$ 19,493,000$ increase. The average rate paid on these funds increased to 5.98\% for the first six months in 2001 from $5.41 \%$ for the first six months in 2000. This increase runs contrary to market interest rates nationally but reflects increased competition for deposits in the Corporation's local markets.

Short-term borrowings consist of federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. This is a relatively small and volatile part of the balance sheet. It cost $\$ 149,000$ for the first six months in 2001 compared to $\$ 64,000$ for the first six months of 2000 , an increase of $133 \%$ or $\$ 85,000$. The volume of these funds was $\$ 7,391,000$ in the first six months of 2001 compared to $\$ 3,134,000$ in the first six months of 2000 , an increase of $136 \%$ or $\$ 4,257,000$. The average rate paid on these funds decreased to 4.03\% from 4.08\%.

Borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank cost \$596,000 for the first six months in 2001 compared to $\$ 526,000$ for the first six months in 2000, an increase of $13.3 \%$ or $\$ 70,000$. The advances averaged $\$ 20,295,000$ during the 2001 period compared to $\$ 18,311,000$ for the prior year period, a $10.8 \%$ or $\$ 1,984,000$ increase. The average rate paid on these funds increased to 5.87\% from 5.75\%.

## Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income for the first six months of 2001 grew to $\$ 1,243,000$ compared to $\$ 885,000$ in the first six months of 2000 , a $40.5 \%$ or $\$ 358,000$ increase. Much of this increase resulted from the introduction of a new service, an automated overdraft courtesy line for customers.

Non-Interest Expense
For the first six months of 2001 non-interest expenses increased to $\$ 3,489,000$ from $\$ 3,227,000$ for the first six months of 2000 , an $8.1 \%$ or $\$ 262,000$ increase. This increase is related to higher levels of business activity and included the following components:

For the 2001 period, personnel costs were $\$ 2,102,000$ compared to $\$ 1,892,000$ for the 2000 period, an increase of $11.1 \%$ or $\$ 210,000$;

For the 2001 period, premises and equipment expenses were $\$ 471,000$ compared to $\$ 456,000$ for the 2000 period, an increase of $3.3 \%$ or $\$ 15,000$; and

For the 2001 period, other costs were $\$ 916,000$ compared to $\$ 879,000$ for the 2000 period, an increase of $4.2 \%$ or $\$ 37,000$.

CBI provided $\$ 1,002,000$ for federal and state income taxes during the first six months of 2001 compared to $\$ 820,000$ for the same period in 2000 , a $22.2 \%$ or $\$ 182,000$ increase. The average tax rate for the 2001 period was approximately $35.4 \%$ and for the 2000 period it was approximately $35.7 \%$.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 AND 2000

Net Income

For the quarter ended June 30, 2001, CBI earned a consolidated profit of $\$ 930,000$, compared to $\$ 783,000$ for the comparable period of 2000 , an increase of $18.8 \%$ or $\$ 147,000$. Basic earnings per share were $\$ .29$ in the 2001 period, compared to $\$ .25$ for the 2000 period. The changes in the items comprising net interest income, which are discussed below, resulted from essentially the same factors discussed above regarding the results of operation for the six months ended June 30, 2001.

Net interest income

Net interest income before provision for loan losses for the quarter ended June 30, 2001, increased to $\$ 2,652,000$ compared to $\$ 2,559,000$ for the same period in 2000 , an increase of $3.6 \%$ or $\$ 93,000$. For the same period the provision for loan losses was $\$ 135,000$ compared to $\$ 158,000$ for the 2000 period, a decrease of $14.6 \%$ or $\$ 23,000$.

Interest Income

Total interest income for the second quarter 2001 was $\$ 5,389,000$ compared with $\$ 4,888,000$ for the same period in 2000 , a $10.2 \%$ or $\$ 501,000$ increase.

The loan portfolio earned $\$ 4,525,000$ for the second quarter 2001 compared to $\$ 4,033,000$ for the same period of 2000 , a $12.2 \%$ or $\$ 492,000$ increase.

The investment portfolio earned $\$ 469,000$ for the second quarter 2001 compared to $\$ 726,000$ for the 2000 period, a $35.4 \%$ or $\$ 257,000$ decrease.

Interest bearing deposits in other banks contributed $\$ 78,000$ for the second quarter 2001 compared to $\$ 24,000$ during the prior year, an increase of $225 \%$ or $\$ 54,000$.

Federal funds sold earned $\$ 284,000$ the second quarter of 2001 compared to $\$ 74,000$ the prior year, an increase of $284 \%$ or $\$ 210,000$.

Interest expense
Interest expense for the second quarter of 2001 was $\$ 2,737,000$ compared to the prior year's $\$ 2,329,000$, a $17.5 \%$ or $\$ 408,000$ increase.

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Non-interest income and expense

Non-interest income for the 2001 period was $\$ 692,000$ compared to $\$ 448,000$ for the 2000 period, a $54.5 \%$ or $\$ 244,000$ increase. This increase was mostly the result of the introduction of the new automated overdraft service. Non-interest expense was $\$ 1,777,000$ compared to $\$ 1,627,000$, a $9.2 \%$ or $\$ 150,000$ increase.

CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

Investment portfolio

The investment portfolio is comprised of held to maturity securities and available for sale securities. CBI and its three banks usually purchase short-term issues (ten years or less) of U. S Treasury and U. S. Government agency securities for investment purposes. At June 30, 2001, the held to maturity portfolio totaled $\$ 4,148,000$ compared to $\$ 12,371,000$ at December 31, 2000, a decrease of $66.5 \%$ or $\$ 8,223,000$. At June 30, 2001, the available for sale portfolio totaled $\$ 27,353,000$ compared to $\$ 41,195,000$ at December 31, 2000, a decrease of $33.6 \%$ or $\$ 13,842,000$. Most of the decline in the banks' investment portfolios was due to the call of many securities during the first half of 2001 , which resulted from the decline in bond market interest rates. The following chart summarizes the investment portfolios at June 30, 2001, and December 31, 2000 .

Held to maturity
Amortized cost Fair value
-------------- -----------
(dollars
U. S. Government and agencies
\$4,148
$\$ 4,152$
Tax exempt securities
Other equity securities ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Total
\$4,148
\$4, 152
======
=====

Unrealized gain
\$
4

## -

Decembe
Held to maturity
Amortized cost Fair value
(dollars
U. S. Government and agencies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 12,371$ \$12, 217

Tax exempt securities ......................................................................................................


$=======-=====$

Loan portfolio

The loan portfolio is primarily consumer and small business oriented. At June 30, 2001 the loan portfolio was $\$ 208,094,000$ compared to $\$ 195,077,000$ at December 31, 2000, a 6.7\% or $\$ 13,017,000$ increase. The following chart summarizes the loan portfolio at June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000.

|  | Jun. 30, 2001 | Dec. 31, 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (dollars | ousands) |
| Real estate | \$120,418 | \$113,543 |
| Commercial | 56,863 | 52,264 |
| Loans to individuals | 30,813 | 29,270 |
| Total | \$208, 094 | \$195,077 |

Past Due and Non-Performing Assets and the Allowance for Loan Losses

CBI closely monitors past due loans and loans that are in non-accrual status and other real estate owned. Below is a summary of past due and non-performing assets at June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000.
Jun. 30, 2001 Dec. 31, 2000
(dollars in thousands)
Past due 90 days + accruing loans $\ldots \ldots .$. . $\$ 145$ \$93
Non-accrual loans .................................... \$489 \$238
Impaired loans (included in nonaccrual) .. \$489 \$238
Other real estate owned ................ \$267 \$-

Management considers the past due and non-accrual amounts at June 30, 2001 to be reasonable in relation to the size of the portfolio and manageable in the normal course of business. The increase in non-accrual assets is associated with a small number of loans and is not indicative, in the opinion of management, of any trend.

CBI had no restructured loans during any of the above listed periods.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Corporation operates three independent community banks in central South Carolina. Under the provisions of the National Bank Act each board of directors is responsible for determining the adequacy of its bank's loan loss allowance. In addition, each bank is supervised and regularly examined by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S. Treasury Department. As a normal part of a safety and soundness examination, the OCC examiners will assess and comment on the adequacy of a national bank's allowance for loan losses. The allowance presented in this discussion is on an aggregated basis.

The nature of community banking is such that the loan portfolios will

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be predominantly comprised of small and medium size business and consumer loans. As community banks, there is a natural geographic concentration of loans within the Banks' respective cities or counties. Management at each bank monitors the loan concentrations and loan portfolio quality on an ongoing basis including, but not limited to: quarterly analysis of loan concentrations, monthly reporting
of past dues, non-accruals, and watch loans, and quarterly reporting of loan charge-offs and recoveries. These efforts focus on historical experience and are bolstered by quarterly analysis of local and state economic conditions, which is part of the Banks' assessment of the adequacy of their allowances for loan losses.

Management reviews its allowance for loan losses in three broad categories: commercial, real estate and installment loans. However, management does not believe it would be useful to maintain a separate allowance for each category. Instead management assigns an estimated risk percentage factor to each category in the computation of the overall allowance. In general terms, the real estate loan portfolio is subject to the least risk, followed by the installment loan portfolio, which in turn is followed by the commercial portfolio. The Banks' internal and external loan review programs will from time to time identify loans that are subject to specific weaknesses and such loans will be reviewed for a specific loan loss allowance.

Based on the current levels of non-performing and other problem loans, management believes that loan charge-offs in 2001 will at least approximate the 2000 levels as such loans progress through the collection process. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses, as of June 30, 2001 is sufficient to absorb the expected charge-offs and provide adequately for the inherent losses that remain in the loan portfolio. Management will continue to closely monitor the levels of non-performing and potential problem loans and address the weaknesses in these credits to enhance the amount of ultimate collection or recovery of these assets. Management considers the levels and trends in non-performing and past due loans in determining how historical loan loss rates are adjusted.

The aggregate allowance for loan losses of the banks and the aggregate activity with respect to those allowances are summarized in the following table.
(Dollars in thousands)

Allowance at beginning of period .....................................................................
Provision expense .........................................................
Net charge offs
Allowance at end of period
\$ 2,635
Allowance / outstanding loans $\qquad$
problem loans. After charging off all known losses, management of each bank considers the allowance adequate to provide for estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio at June 30, 2001.

Deposits

Deposits were $\$ 232,499,000$ at June 30,2001 compared to $\$ 218,811,000$ at December 31, 2000, an increase of $6.3 \%$ or $\$ 13,688,000$.

Time deposits greater than $\$ 100,000$ were $\$ 48,890,000$ at June 30, 2001 compared to $\$ 38,702,000$ at December 31,2000 , an increase of $26.3 \%$ or $\$ 10,188,000$.

Liquidity

Liquidity is the ability to meet current and future obligations through liquidation or maturity of existing assets or the acquisition of additional liabilities. Adequate liquidity is necessary to meet the requirements of customers for loans and deposit withdrawals in a timely and economical manner. The most manageable sources of liquidity are composed of liabilities, with the primary focus of liquidity management being the ability to attract deposits within the Orangeburg National Bank, Sumter National Bank, and Florence National Bank service areas. Core deposits (total deposits less certificates of deposit of $\$ 100,000$ or more) provide a relatively stable funding base. Certificates of deposit of $\$ 100,000$ or more are generally more sensitive to changes in rates, so they must be monitored carefully. Asset liquidity is provided by several sources, including amounts due from banks, federal funds sold, and investments available for sale.

CBI and its banks maintain an available for sale and a held to maturity investment portfolio. While all these investment securities are purchased with the intent to be held to maturity, such securities are marketable and occasional sales may occur prior to maturity as part of the process of asset/liability and liquidity management. Such sales will generally be from the available for sale portfolio. Management deliberately maintains a short-term maturity schedule for its investments so that there is a continuing stream of maturing investments. CBI intends to maintain a short-term investment portfolio in order to continue to be able to supply liquidity to its loan portfolio and for customer withdrawals.

CBI has substantially more liabilities (mostly deposits, which may be withdrawn) which mature in the next 12 months than it has assets maturing in the same period. However, based on its historical experience, and that of similar financial institutions, CBI believes that it is unlikely that so many deposits would be withdrawn, without being replaced by other deposits, that CBI would be unable to meet its liquidity needs with the proceeds of maturing assets.

CBI through its banking subsidiaries also maintains federal funds lines of credit with correspondent banks, and is able to borrow from the Federal Home Loan Bank and from the Federal Reserve's discount window.

CBI through its banking subsidiaries has a demonstrated ability to attract deposits from its markets. Deposits have grown from $\$ 30$ million in 1989 to over $\$ 232$ million in 2001 . This base of deposits is the major source of operating liquidity.

CBI's long term liquidity needs are expected to be primarily affected
by the maturing of long-term certificates of deposit. At June 30, 2001 CBI had approximately $\$ 24.6$ million and $\$ 11.35$ million in certificates of deposit and other interest bearing liabilities maturing in one to five years and over five years, respectively. CBI's assets maturing or repricing in the same periods were $\$ 106.3$ million and $\$ 36.6$ million, respectively. CBI expects to be able to manage its current balance sheet structure without experiencing any material liquidity problems.

In the opinion of management, CBI's current and projected liquidity position is adequate.

Capital resources

As summarized in the table below, $C B I$ maintains a strong capital position.

June 30, 2001
8. 67\%

$11.89 \%$
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets ........................................


In the opinion of management, the Corporation's current and projected capital positions are adequate.

Dividends

CBI declared and paid a quarterly cash dividend of seven cents per share during the first and second quarters of 2001 . The total cost of these dividends was $\$ 447,000$.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates. The Corporation's market risk arises principally from interest rate risk inherent in its lending, deposit and borrowing activities. Management actively monitors and manages its interest rate risk exposure. Although the Corporation manages other risks, such as credit quality and liquidity risk in the normal course of business, management considers interest rate risk to be its most significant market risk and this risk could potentially have the largest material effect on the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations. Other types of market risks such as foreign currency exchange risk and commodity price risk do not arise in the normal course of community banking activities.

Achieving consistent growth in net interest income is the primary goal of the Corporation's asset/liability function. The Corporation attempts to control the mix and maturities of assets and liabilities to achieve consistent growth in net interest income despite changes in market interest rates. The Corporation seeks to accomplish this goal while maintaining adequate liquidity and capital. The Corporation's asset/liability mix is sufficiently balanced so
$13.07 \%$

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that the effect of interest rates moving in either direction is not expected to be significant over time.

The Corporation's Asset/Liability Committee uses a simulation model to assist in achieving consistent growth in net interest income while managing interest rate risk. The model takes into account interest rate changes as well as changes in the mix and volume of assets and liabilities. The model simulates the Corporation's balance sheet and income statement under several different rate scenarios. The model's inputs (such as interest rates and levels of loans and deposits) are updated on a quarterly basis in order to obtain the most accurate projection possible. The projection presents information over a twelve-month period. It reports a base case in which interest rates remain flat and reports variations that occur when rates increase and decrease 100 and 200 basis points. According to the model as of June 30,2001 the Corporation is positioned so that net interest income would be expected to increase $\$ 303,000$ and net income would be expected to increase $\$ 186,000$ in the next twelve months
if interest rates rise 100 basis points. Conversely, net interest income would be expected to decline $\$ 303,000$ and net income would be expected to decline $\$ 186,000$ in the next twelve months if interest rates decline 100 basis points. Computation of prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes are based on numerous assumptions, including relative levels of market interest rates and loan prepayment, and should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results. Further, the computations do not contemplate any actions the Corporation could undertake in response to changes in interest rates.

As of June 30,2001 there was no significant change from the interest rate sensitivity analysis for the various changes in interest rates calculated as of December 31, 2000. The foregoing disclosures related to the market risk of the Corporation should be read in connection with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations included in the 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Part II--Other Information

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

CBI had an Annual Meeting of Shareholders on April 24, 2001

The following persons were elected to the Board for terms of three years:

Three year term: Anna O. Dantzler, Richard L. Havekost, William H. Nock, Samuel F. Reid, and William W. Traynham.

An amendment to the 1997 Stock Option Plan was approved that increases the number of shares reserved for issuance under the Plan and permits non-employee directors to participate in the Plan.

The other item approved was the ratification of J. W. Hunt and Co., Certified Public Accountants, as outside auditors for CBI for the year ended December 31, 2001.

The vote tally was as follows:

|  | shares <br> eligible to vote | Voting for |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Election of directors |  |  |
| Anna O. Dantzler | 3,198,757 | 2,202,304 |
| Richard L. Havekost | 3,198,757 | 2,203,505 |
| William H. Nock | 3,198,757 | 2,203,925 |
| Samuel F. Reid | 3,198,757 | 2,202,770 |
| William W. Traynham | 3,198,757 | 2,203,925 |
| Amendment to option plan | 3,198,757 | 2,127,099 |
| Ratification of J. W. Hunt | 3,198,757 | 2,202,004 |

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K
(a) Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.(from item 601 of S-B) Description
None.
b) Reports on Form 8-K. None.

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

COMMUNITY BANKSHARES, INC.
By: s/ E. J. Ayers, Jr.,
E. J. Ayers, Jr.,

Chief Executive Officer
By: s/ William w. Traynham
William W. Traynham
President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

